

The Huron Signal

REVOLVED COUNTY NEWS AND GENERAL INT'L NEWS

GODERICH, ONT., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1881.

(McGILLIBY BROS. PUBLISHERS \$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE)

NEWS ABOUT HOME.

"A whole's among ye, take in notes. An' faith he'll print it."

TOWN TOPICS.

Professors for the Catholic bazar are already on foot.

We understand a "party" by Mrs. Black is on the tapis. It will be an undoubted success, as Mrs. Black is one of our most popular lady residents.

The Right Rev. Bishop Alford, D.D., Commissary of the Diocese of Huron, will (D.V.) preach in the Court House, Goderich, on Sunday evening next.

RETURNED.—Hon. John Hibbard, American Consul Agent at this port, returned from Chicago on Tuesday evening, accompanied by Mrs. Hibbard.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. James Bell, of the G. T. R., who has been laid up for some time at Stratford is recovering, and will be able shortly to return home.

CURLING.—To-day (Friday) a game of curling will be played between a couple of rinks from St. Mary's and our local players. Some good play may be expected. The match will begin early.

HORSES FOR DAKOTA.—Mr. R. McLean, of Goderich, and Messrs. Elliott, of Goderich Township, on Tuesday last shipped three car loads of horses to Dakota.

MORE HORSES FOR MICHIGAN.—Mr. A. M. Polley, the well-known horse dealer, ships to-day another car-load of heavy horses for Saginaw. Mr. Polley has shipped about two hundred horses since last September, the purchases being chiefly made in this county and the adjoining county of Bruce. The horses have been well handled, only one animal having died while passing through Mr. Polley's hands.

A VOYER FROM MUSKOGEE.—Mr. Robt. Fawcett in a letter from Muskogee, says that "the crop last year was very good, and the market has been very fair. The lumber trade consumes a large quantity of hay and oats, and this is principally what we raise here. The Government surveyors are working on the line of the railway, and we are likely to get the road soon, which will be a great thing for this country."

There is no medium through which you can reach the public so easily as through the columns of a good weekly paper. New devices by irresponsible tramps are always being devised to get money out of advertisers, such as canvassers caring nothing about the giving of value for the money obtained. A good local newspaper enters the home circle, where it is read at leisure by all the members of the family. The advertisements in it are consequently seen, unlike those upon fly-sheets, &c. —[Ex.]

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.—Mr. R. R. Thompson, who has carried on the photographic business in Goderich for seven years, has sold out to Mr. R. Sallows, and intends removing to Dakota in a few weeks. Mr. Sallows, we understand is a good artist, and has been associated with Mr. Thompson for a number of years, and has frequently managed the business during the absence of the latter. In a card to the public this week, Mr. Thompson commends his successor to the patronage of the public. We expect to see Mr. Sallows work up a good business here. He is full of energy, and aims to give all those who favor him with a sitting the utmost satisfaction. Mr. Sallows' advertisement will well repay perusal.

BEATING FOR THE FUN OF IT.—Many of our citizens are being continually annoyed by the persistent begging for money of a gang of very impudent girls, who divide their time between soliciting five cent pieces from pedestrians on the streets, and asking for "broken bread" at private houses, in a tone of voice suggestive of a half lost whisper. It cannot be denied that there are a number of poor and deserving people in town who are badly in need of help; but these girls belong to families the members of which are well able to work if they choose. Their brass impudence has got to be a nuisance, and the town constables should prevent it. There is but one end for any girl that is let run upon the street continually soliciting alms, not from necessity, but from choice. No good can come of it.

SEEING THE WORLD.—On Monday evening the largest audience that has yet been packed into Victoria Hall, assembled to see the views of the world shown by Thomas & Co., under the auspices of Knox Church Sunday School. The majority of those present were children, but there was a good attendance of adults. The number present must have been considerably over six hundred, and some had to go home unable to gain admittance. Owing to the low ceiling, the views could not be shown to full advantage, yet they were sufficiently well placed on the curtain to prove that it was the best entertainment of the sort that has yet paid Goderich a visit. The views of places and buildings stood out with wonderful clearness, while the portraits of prominent men were shown "larger than life and twice as natural." The comic pictures were hailed by the youngsters with screams of delight; and but for the smallness of the hall and the consequent uncomfortable crowding, the entertainment would have been perfect. The entire sum realized was \$79.82. After paying all expenses, the sum of \$25.61 goes to the Sunday School fund. We can commend the entertainment as one well worthy of patronage.

Our thanks are due to H. Macdonnell, Esq., Master in Chancery for copies of Old Country papers.

Mrs. Black last week presented a new piano to her daughter Mrs. Vivian, and also gave one to another daughter who now lives with her. We understand that both the pianos are splendid instruments. Mrs. Black never does things by halves.

TRAMMEETING.—The congregation of Knox church will hold the annual meeting on the evening of Thursday, March 3rd. A committee has been appointed to get up the affair.

ENTERTAINMENT.—A literary entertainment under the auspices of the Goderich High School Literary Society will be held in the Temperance Hall, on the evening of Friday, March 4th. The affair will have the character of an educational tournaient.

WEATHER EXPERT.—Mr. C. N. Macdonald, lighthouse keeper, was a witness as to the state of the weather in the matter of the Eric Bell arbitration. He is considered an authority on the weather, although he does not date it ahead.

THE PARK HOUSE SEIZED.—We understand that the Park House is now in the hands of the Sheriff, that official having seized it by virtue of a writ of attachment, issued under the Absconding Debtor's Act. At the time of seizure Capt. Marlon was in Michigan.

LARCENY.—Wm. Holland and George Trot, two boys, were sent here from Seaford on Monday by Mayor Strong, charged with stealing a watch from a man named John Aitchison, whom they were professing to assist home one day last week. The boys have each been in goal for larceny before, and Holland is said to be a confirmed thief.

Do not ignore your local paper. It is a window through which a man may get out on the world. Lying as it does on the table in almost every house, it has a better chance of doing good than any other means. You might nearly as well forget your churches and schools as to forget your local paper. It speaks to ten times the audience your local minister does. It is read eagerly. It reaches all, and is in no sense bad notice and care, unless you yourself are. It is your representative and you cannot afford to ignore it without depreciating yourself. —[Ex.]

RETURNED.—Mr. Henry Burns, who left Seaford in company with Mr. May-Dorsey, for Leadville, Colorado, last spring in quest of their fortune in that famed city of vice and gold, returned on Monday last. He says he likes the country, but not enough to return to it. Mr. Dorsey he reports as being well. He says Mr. D. has not yet struck the "big bonanza," but provided he has good luck with his claims, he will return soon with an ample fortune.

The advertising column of a good live paper are probably worth as much in a year to the general reader as all the reading matter supplied. If readers would only reflect upon the many ways in which they benefit from the announcements in our advertising columns during a year they would more fully appreciate the value of a newspaper. A friend who has for years been receiving this paper in a distant land recently declared to us that he considered the advertisements as great a source of information and entertainment to him as the news columns. Every one should read the advertisements of a good paper. —[Ex.]

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.—The report of the Minister of Education for Ontario, for the year 1879, has just been issued. We append a few extracts in relation to this county. The total number of pupils attending public schools of the county, was 19,684, of which 10,612 were boys; number of pupils between the ages of 7 and twelve, not attending schools, four months of the year, 1880; average attendance of pupils, 8,971. The school population of Goderich, between the ages of 5 and 16, 1,255; Clinton, 680; Seaford, 620; Wingham, 470. The number of Separate School (Roman Catholic) in the County, is 3, with a total of 227 pupils, of which 110 attend at Goderich.

Mr. Wm. Dickson, County Gaoler, was called to Buffalo on Saturday, to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law, Mr. Robert Owens. The Commercial Advertiser of that city says of the deceased:—"We regret to announce the death of an old and respected business man of Buffalo, Mr. Robert Owens, which occurred at the family residence last evening, after an illness of about ten days. Mr. Owens was born in the village of Stow, Scotland, August 12th, 1814. He was married to Jeanet Dickson of Galashiels, Scotland, in April, 1833, and came to this country the same year and settled in Buffalo, having made this place his home ever since. He engaged in business as a baker, in which he always continued up to the time of his death. Since 1848, he had been proprietor of the large establishment on Ellicott st., near Clinton, which bears his name. His business reputation was first-class, and few men had such a wide experience in the practical details of his trade. All who knew Mr. Owens esteemed him most highly, as an upright and conscientious man, a true friend, genial and warm-hearted. He was one of the oldest members of the Lafayette-street Presbyterian Church, with which he became connected when the pastorate of the late Dr. Hascock began, but of late he had attended the Central Church. He was the father of four children, of whom two survive—Mr. Walter S. Owens and Mrs. S. S. Spencer, both of Buffalo. He also left a widow to mourn his loss."

MIRAGE.—The West Lyone, (Man.) Times says: "The mirage on Monday morning was very distinct and clear. Early risers were rewarded by another beautiful view. Pembina mountains in the background, with the Monnonite villages, on the vast plain beneath them, affording a magnificent panoramic view of the country."

A VALUABLE PRESENT.—The Kincardine Reporter says: "On Saturday morning last Rev. R. H. Starr was pleased, and as much surprised as pleased, to discover that some kind friends of his town and country congregations had made him the present of a valuable horse. The presentation was made very quietly, the animal being smuggled into the stable and left there sans ceremony. In this connection we may say that if ever a rector has endeared himself to his congregation, it is the Rev. Mr. Starr. Not only have his pulpit utterances been the means of accomplishing much good, but by genial, whole souled conduct outside the sacred desk he has endeared himself to his parishioners in particular and the public in general. The presentation recorded above is a striking indication of the popularity of Mr. Starr. Our wish is that he may long be spared to go in and out amongst us."

The Monetary Times says:—"About 11,000 tons of salt were manufactured at Kincardine, in 1879, by Mr. Rightmyer. A reduction of nearly 2,000 is apparent in the quantity he turns out this year. This is largely owing to the increased cost of freight between that port and Chicago, where most of the salt is sold to Amour & Co., the pork dealers, for packing purposes. A duty of \$1.60 per ton is imposed on Canadian salt going in. This, with the heavy shipping charges, left little or no profit to the manufacturer. Hence the reduction in the quantity manufactured. The owners of salt blocks cannot understand upon what principle the tariff is based. A duty is imposed on foreign grain, coal and coal oil, they say, why not on foreign salt? As we have pointed out on former occasions, the Canadian salt manufacturer should be given the home market. The member for South Bruce would do well to bring the disadvantages which this important Canadian industry is laboring under prominently before the notice of the Government. It is a question which materially affects the interests of Kincardine and Goderich. —[Standard.]

SKATING CARNIVAL.—The postponed carnival came off on Tuesday evening, the ice being in very fair condition after the big thaw. The attendance was not very large, but some of the costumes were very attractive. The following are the names of the masqueraders:—Diana, Goddess of Hunting; A. G. Bluet; Scotch Girl; Sara Kirkbride; Highland Lassie; Mary Watson; Actress; J. McLean; Old Lady; H. Smith; Highland Woman; C. Black; Little Buttercup; L. F. Black; Swiss Lady; Mrs. Harrison; Summer; Nellie Smith; Little Bo Peep; Daisy Johnston; Peasant Girl; Maggie Cameron; Persian Lady; M. Watson; Bull-fighter; A. B. Carey; Broomstick; A. Dickson; Parnell, the Irish Agitator; A. Gooding; Sailor; R. Fraser; Cleopatra; A. Cameron; Canada; S. J. Reid; Bakers; Black & Wyatt; Miss Nellie Vanderlip; colored lady; Mrs. Seager; Old Mother Hubbard; and a large number of other fancy and comic masqueraders. The judging was the best, and reflected credit upon the judges:—Messrs. Murray, Clucas and W. Mitchell. The following are the prize winners: Ladies' costume, Mrs. Harrison; gent's costume, D. Morris; comic costume, Nellie Vanderlip; girls' costume, Daisy Johnston; boys' costume, Allan Cameron; special lady's prize, A. G. Bluet; special gent's prize, John McCullough.

ARCHIBALD FORBES' LECTURE.—On Thursday evening of last week Mr. Archibald Forbes, of the London (Eng.) Daily News, delivered his very interesting lecture on "The Inner Life of a War Correspondent." Mr. C. A. Humber, President of the Mechanics' Institute, introduced the lecturer, who was well received. The lecture, for choice language, vivid word painting and excellent descriptive power, could not be excelled. Mr. Forbes has not the graceful movements which are generally looked for in a platform orator, but he says what he has to say in a forcible, vigorous manner, and carries his audience with him by his thorough earnestness, and beautifully descriptive language. The Franco-Prussian war, Paris under the Commune, the war in Serbia, the Turco-Russian war, and the battles of Zulu land were vividly portrayed, and lasting impressions were carried to them were made upon the memory of every individual in the audience. We have never heard the equal, for a word picture, of his "Crossing of the Danube," the warm blood struggle as he told how the tide of battle rolled at Plevna; the harrowing description of Isandula four months after the massacre of the British troops, and the glowing description of the victory at Ulundi, where Cetewayo's power was broken, were graphic of a truth; while the modest and laudable of his "Crossing of the Danube" and his "Breath of the East" and his "Breath of the West" were equally admirable. He was one of the oldest members of the Lafayette-street Presbyterian Church, with which he became connected when the pastorate of the late Dr. Hascock began, but of late he had attended the Central Church. He was the father of four children, of whom two survive—Mr. Walter S. Owens and Mrs. S. S. Spencer, both of Buffalo. He also left a widow to mourn his loss."

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES.

The Famous War Correspondent Chats about Matters Local and General.

Tactiturn with strangers to a degree that surprises some who would love to gossip with a celebrity, Mr. Forbes is wonderfully free and outspoken on matters in general with those with whom he chooses to converse. The reception accorded the famous correspondent at the lecture on Thursday put him in excellent humor. As he was putting on his overcoat in the ante-room he remarked, with a most pleased expression of countenance, "What a grand audience to-night. They helped me splendidly. I felt as if I had been speaking but half an hour, and that's the best proof I could have that things went as well. Your people seem to know how to appreciate a lecture. I never felt time slip away so quickly before. The applause was most encouraging."

Remarking upon the odd shape of the "Square," he said he saw but one other town laid out on the octagonal plan, and that was Carlsruhe. "In summer, you must have a perfect bower here," he went on to say. "How beautiful the place must look then. Mr. Forbes chatted freely about himself. "I ate my first stake since I've been in Canada, in a Goderich hotel," said he. "It was genuine Porterhouse. The red juice ran out of it beautifully, and it melted in my mouth like butter. I have not sat at a better table since I came to Canada. It was a pleasure to find everything cooked so nicely."

"These, like your friend Villiers, you have your 'strong points,' too," we laughingly put in. Mr. Forbes smiled, but earnestly cried: "A man needs something nicely cooked when he travels like I am now doing. Yesterday, in order to catch the train, I ate nothing from six o'clock in the morning until eight or seven in the evening. If one misses dinner, the tendency is to eat too much for supper; and I like to go on the platform with an empty stomach. I usually take but two meals a day. Breakfast at eight, and dinner at half-past two. I swallow a cup of tea at about six o'clock, and I eat no more until next morning."

"What do you think of the American dailies, Mr. Forbes?" "There is almost too much in them," said the British journalist. "Look at the Chicago Tribune, and see the lot there is in it," and he puffed vigorously at his cigar as if disgusted with the amount of interesting reading one had to skip in the endeavor to run through the monster dailies of the United States.

"The New York Sun does not err on that side," we remarked. "Dana's paper shows wonderful skill in condensing news, although I don't think much of its general tone. The New York Herald is a good paper, but you have to go through a lot of it, before you get what you want. If a few changes were made in its appearance, and if it were not so virulent in its personal attacks, it would be a model paper. There is great ability displayed in the management of the Herald. Of the Canadian papers I prefer the Mail, on account of the clearness of its type. The small type on the last page of the Globe is difficult to read. The Mail type seems to be larger and clearer, and I prefer to read that paper when traveling solely on that account. Newspapers should not be in small type, as they are read chiefly by persons travelling on the trains, and small print is most annoying. When the World was founded, I was offered a half share, but did not finally accept. However, I at first insisted that the paper should be printed in large, plain type, and be led. In that style the World came out, and has been a success. Had I a paper to-morrow, I would have it all leaded."

The Edinburgh Review for January, 1881, is regularly furnished from abroad.

The number is an unusual good one; enough of itself to attract new subscribers without the inducement of the liberal premiums offered. Witness a brief account of the contents:—"Memoirs of Prince Meternich," a sketch of the career of that celebrated diplomatist, derived from recently published memoirs. "The Navies of the world," an exhibition of the naval condition of the world at large, based upon Chief Engineer King's recent work, which is characterized as a very valuable and instructive book. "Jacob van Arteveldt, the Brewer of Ghent." He was the father of Philip van Arteveldt, and this article gives an account of his character and fate, which were not less heroic and tragic than those of his son. "Enaymion, by Lord Beaconsfield." A good-natured review, with many extracts. The writer professes to be a Philosopher of Religion. Touching upon the principal topics discussed by Dr. Laird in his recently published work, the reviewer claims that it will supply many thoughtful men, pressed by the arguments of those who are opposed to everything worthy of the name of religion, with a reason for the hope that is in them. "Laveleye's Italy as it is." "Army Reform." "Grove's Dictionary of Music." "Kipling's Invasion of the Crimea." "England and Ireland."

The trustees of the Tabernacle in Brooklyn have increased the Rev. Dr. Talmage's salary to \$12,000 a year, beginning with the present month.

AGRICULTURAL DINNER.

Pleasant Gathering under the Auspices of the Hullett Branch Agricultural Society

—Speeches by Messrs. Mills (Cueph Model Farm), McMillan and Others.

Reported for The Signal.

The annual dinner under the auspices of the Hullett Branch Agricultural Society was held at Rottenbury's hotel, Clinton, on Wednesday evening last. There was a good attendance and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

The gathering was presided over by Mr. John Mason, and Mr. Shipley occupied the vice-chair. Amongst the prominent agriculturists present we noticed Mr. Mills, Principal of the Model Farm, Guelph, and Messrs. John McMillan, Humphrey Snell, John Cuming, James Higgins, Robson, Moon and others. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were proposed by the chairman, and duly responded to, after which the toast of the evening, "The Agricultural Interests of Canada," was introduced, coupled with the names of Messrs. Mills, McMillan and Moon.

Mr. Mills, on rising to respond, was warmly received. He had missed the G. T. R., but having made up his mind to be with them on this occasion, he had availed himself of a roundabout trip on the G.W.R., and was pleased to be with them at their annual dinner. He noticed a number present whom he had seen at the Model Farm during the excursions of the past year, and was glad of the opportunity to renew the acquaintance then formed. It was himself a practical as well as a theoretical farmer, for until he had reached the age of twenty-one he had daily performed the duties and drudgeries incident to a farmer's life. He had been brought up to the farming profession, and had never had any reason to feel ashamed of his calling,—in fact, he was proud of having been brought up a farmer. It was usual for people to be dissatisfied with the trade or calling in which circumstances placed them. The reason for this was not far to find; we knew not only the joys, but the sorrows, trials and tribulations of our own special lot, but we only saw the bright side of other vocations. Farmers as a rule were better off than the majority of manufacturers, for the latter had business cares and annoyances that the former knew not of. Agriculture was the most important industry of the country in which we lived, and for this reason,—if it failed the whole fabric must fall. If technical training was necessary in what are called the learned professions, why should farmers not have special training also? If a young man was clever naturally, and wished to study medicine or law, his father should be willing to let him do so as a rule, so that he might have his ambition gratified; but the boy who was willing to devote himself to farming pursuits was neglected, so far as education was concerned. The farming community should rule the country, for they had the brains and the ability. Every young man who was preparing for the farming vocation should have education compatible with the dignity of the calling. Besides the ordinary training of reading, writing and arithmetic, he should be specially trained in agricultural matters. If a farmer had two sons, one of whom had an ambition to become a professional man and the other was content to remain on the farm, he should treat them both alike so far as education was concerned. Agriculture should be introduced into our public schools in all rural sections. It should be made compulsory in the primary schools, but should not be introduced into the High Schools. A chair of agriculture in the universities had always proved a failure; but there should be an agricultural school in each county or group of counties. In these schools should be taught general principles of agriculture, stock raising, chemistry, botany, physiology, geology and agricultural chemistry, in addition to reading, writing, dictation, English grammar and composition. This would be the best educational foundation for any young farmer. Considerable discussion was now being indulged in with regard to the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario. Things did not seem to be just what they should be, but if the matter was properly attended to, it might become a useful institution. If the candidates were prescribed a course of studies, and made to undergo examinations for certificates, teachers would be furnished for the county agricultural schools. The Model Farm would be the head of the agricultural educational institutions, and should be upheld by all parties, irrespective of politics. The people were willing to keep up high educational institutions, asylums and prisons, and why should the farming community not get some benefit from Government aid? An erroneous impression existed among the farmers that the institution of training schools for farming would add to their taxes. This was not correct. The farming taxes were made up by the ordinary school rate, the county rate and the local rate; whereas the Model Farm was kept up by Government aid from various sources of revenue, to which the farmer was not asked to contribute a cent of direct taxation. Farmers should have some of the public moneys of the Province invested in their interests, as well as other and less numerous classes of the community. The idea had also gone abroad that the college system of farming was of the kid-glove kind. This was another error. The ordinary routine of the Agricultural College was: one hour's drill and gymnastics, for the purpose of developing the physical powers and giving a good erect carriage to the student;

three hours' lecturing on important topics connected with agriculture; and from four to five hours per day of manual labor. The students were in two divisions, so that when one was attending the indoor department the other was outside. After giving some other information with regard to the practical working of the College, the speaker resumed his seat amid loud applause.

Mr. John McMillan, Reeve of Hullett, was the next speaker, and said that the agricultural interest was the great industry of this Dominion, for out of the 4,000,000 inhabitants 2,500,000 were directly engaged in farming. Such being the case it was incumbent upon the farming community to see that their educational training was not neglected. We wanted education, for we had to study soil, stock, cereals, &c., in addition to being as well informed on general subjects as the members of other classes of society. Our young men should apply themselves as assiduously to agricultural education as professional students did to their studies, and they would eventually get their reward. After explaining that the revenue of the Province was derived to a great extent, from the sale of the Government wild lands, timber and timber limits, the speaker continued that it was the duty of the Government to spread abroad the fullest knowledge in the matter of agriculture. The appointment of the Agricultural Commission, of which he had been a humble member, was a step in the right direction, and when the report of the labors of the Commission was sent out gratuitously for distribution it would be seen that much valuable information had been gleaned by the members thereof. The report dealt with nearly every subject of interest to the farmer, and many valuable hints were thrown out to those willing to avail themselves of it. The speaker here gave some good advice in the matter of the raising and feeding of stock, and showed conclusively that there was money to be made in thoroughbred and good grade stock, as against "scrubs," although the latter required fully as much care and food. Punctuality in business was a desideratum to the farmer, and kindness to the dumb animals was also a requirement of the agricultural Squire Lewis, of New York State, on one occasion said, "There is no place in God's creation for a brutal man," and the Squire's utterance was a truism, so far as farming was concerned. In conclusion, the speaker impressed upon the audience the necessity for economy and thrift in the practical farmer, and the need of a higher and better education to intelligently assist the stout heart and willing hands in the battle of life. Let method and intelligence guide the farmer in his avocation, and his place with the highest and best would be acknowledged.

Mr. Moon also gave an able exposition of the farming question, dealing with the importance of the agricultural interest, the necessity for rotation of crops, a higher education for practical farmers, and other topics of moment to the farming community.

"The Learned Professions" was responded to by Dr. Williams in a happy manner.

"The Breeding, Feeding and Importers of Stock" received suitable responses from Messrs. H. Snell, Cuming and Higgins.

The other toasts were also duly responded to, and a most happy evening was brought to a close at a reasonable hour.

A BAD WORD.—One of our villagers took a notion that he would leave this town, so skipped out last week quietly, either late at night or early in the morning, and forgot to bid his landlord goodbye, who said "This world against any other world for small things and dirty tricks."

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES AND TRAMMEETING.—Anniversary services were preached in Knox church, here, on Sabbath the 6th inst., at 10.30 a. m. and 8.30 p. m. by the Rev. Dr. Uro, of Goderich. The church was filled to its utmost capacity at both services. The annual tea-meeting was held on Monday evening the 7th inst. The tea was served in the temperance hall from 6.30 to 7.30 p. m. the company then adjourned to the church, where the Rev. Mr. Frickhart, pastor of the congregation, took the chair, when the Rev. Mr. Hillyard, (Baptist) opened with prayer. Speeches were delivered by the following gentlemen: Mr. Danby, of Varna; Mr. Cook, C. M., of Auburn; Mr. Stewart, B. A., of Clinton; Mr. Hilliard, Auburn; and Mr. Musgrave, of McKillop. The choir of St. Andrew's church, Nipissin, under the leadership of Mr. Wm. Weatherstone, rendered some beautiful pieces of music in excellent style. The church was filled to overflowing, several being obliged to go away not being able to get in. The ladies of the congregation deserve great praise for the manner in which they provided for the occasion. On Tuesday evening a social was held, but on account of the rain and the state of the roads, it was not very largely attended. Total receipts, \$4.

A LIFE FOR A LIFE.

BY MISS WYLOCK.

CHAPTER XVI.—CONTINUED.

We started, Lisabel, Augustus, Dr. Urquhart, and I. We went through the village, down the moorland, to the ponds, which Augustus wanted to examine, with a view to wild-duck shooting, next, or, rather, I might say, this winter, for Christmas is coming close upon us, though the weather is still so mild.

Lisa and her husband walked on first, and quickly left us far behind; for, not having been out for so long, except the daily stroll round the garden, which Dr. Urquhart had insisted upon, the fresh air seemed to turn me dizzy. I managed to stumble on through the village, keeping up talk, too, for Dr. Urquhart hardly said anything, until we came out upon the open moor, bright, breezy, sunshiny. Then I felt a choking—a longing to cry out or sob—my head swam round and round.

"Are you well?" you look as if you were." "Will you like my arm?" "Sit down—sit down on this stone—my child!"

I heard these sentences distinctly, one after the other, but could not answer. I felt my bonnet-strings untied, and the wind blowing on my face—then all grew light again, and I looked round.

"Do not be frightened; you will be well in a minute or two. I only wonder that you have kept up so bravely, and are so strong."

This I heard too—in a cheerful, kind voice—and soon after I became quiet myself, but ready to cry with vexation or something, I don't know what.

"You will not tell anybody?" I enquired.

"No not anybody," said he, smiling, "if turning faint was such a crime. Now you can walk? Only not alone, just at present, if you please."

I do not marvel at the almost unlimited power which, Augustus, says, Dr. Urquhart has over his patients. A true physician—not only of bodies, but souls.

We walked on, I holding his arm. For a moment I was half afraid of Lisabel's laugh, and the silly etiquette of our neighborhood, which holds that if a lady and gentleman walk arm-in-arm they must be going to be married. Then I forgot both, and only thought what a comfort it was in one's weakness to have an arm to lean on, and one that you knew, you felt, was not unwilling to have you resting there.

I have never said, but I will say it here, that I know Dr. Urquhart likes me—better than any other of my family; better, perhaps, than any friend he has, for he has not many. He is a man of great kindness of nature, but few personal attachments. I have heard him say, "that though he liked a great many people, only one or two were absolutely necessary to him." Dallas might have been had he lived. He told me, one day, there was a certain look in me which occasionally reminded of Dallas. It is by these little things that he likes me—at least enough to make me feel, when with him, that rest and content that I never feel with those who do not care for me.

I made him laugh, and he made me laugh, several times, about trifles that, now I call them to mind, were not funny at all. Yet "it takes a wiseman to make a fool, and none but a fool is always wise."

With which sapient saying we consoled ourselves, standing at the edge of the larger pond, watching the other couple strolling along, doubtless very busy over the wild-duck affair.

"Your sister and Treherne seem to suit one another remarkably well. I doubted once if they would."

"So did I. It ought to be a warning to us against hasty judgment. Especially here."

Mischief prompted that latter suggestion for Dr. Urquhart must have recollected, as well as I did, the last and only time he and I had walked across this moorland road, when we had such a serious quarrel, and I was more passionate and rude to him than I ever was to anybody—out of my own family. I hope he has forgiven me. Yet he was a little wrong, too.

"Yes, especially here," he repeated, smiling—so I have no doubt he did remember.

Just then, Lisabel's laugh, and her husband's with it, rang distinctly across the pool.

"They seem very happy, those two." "I said, I felt sure they were, and that it was a blessed thing to find—the older one grew, how much of happiness there is in life."

"Do you think so?"

"Do you not think so?"

"I do; but not in your sense exactly. Remember, Miss Theodora, people see life in a different aspect at twenty-five and at—"

"Forty. I know that."

"That I am forty! Which I am not quite, by-the-by. No doubt it seems to you a most awful age."

I said, it was perhaps for a woman, but for a man no more than the prime

of life, with many years before him in which both to work and enjoy.

"Yes, for work is enjoyment, the enjoyment that ever satisfies."

He stood gazing across the moorland, my moorland, which was the best moor for us today. Ah, though the heather was brown, and the furtive moor-hens had lost their gold. But so long as there is life, sunshine and sky, the heather never can vanish from my beloved moor. I wondered how long we could look at it and not enjoy it; could stand here as we stood and not be satisfied.

"Perhaps in some slight way I hinted this, at least, so far as concerned myself, to whom everything seemed so delicious, after this month of sorrow."

"Ah! yes, I understand," said Dr. Urquhart, "and so it should be with me also. So, it is, I trust. This is a lovely day, lovely to its very close, you see."

For the sun was sinking westward, and the clouds robing themselves for one of those infinitely varied late autumn sunsets, of the glory of which no human eye can ever tire.

"You never saw a tropical sunset? I have, many. I wonder if I shall ever see another."

After a little hesitation, I asked if he thought it likely? Did he wish to go abroad again?

"For some reasons, yes!" Then speaking forcibly: "Do not think me morbid; of all things morbid, cowardly, sentimentality is my abhorrence—but I am no naturally a cheerful minded man. That is, I believe I was, but circumstances have been stronger than nature; and it now costs me an effort to attain what I think every man ought to have, if he is not absolutely a wicked man."

"You mean an even, happy temper, which tries to make the best of all things, as I am sure you do."

"An idle life," he went on, unheeding "is of all things the very worst for me. Unless I have as much work as ever I can do, I am never happy."

This was comprehensible in degree. Though nothing surprised and pained me, that even Dr. Urquhart was not "happy." Is anybody happy?

"Do not misunderstand me." (I had not spoken, but he often guesses my thoughts in a way that makes me thankful I have nothing to hide.) "There are as many degrees of happiness as of goodness, and the perfection of either is impossible. But I have my share. Yes, truly, I have my share."

"Of both?"

"Don't—Don't!"

Nor ought I to have jested when he was in such heavy earnest.

And then for some time we were so still, that I remember hearing a large bee, deluded by the mild weather, come swarming and singing over the moor, and stop at the last, the very last blue-bell—I dared not call it a hare-bell with Dr. Urquhart by—the year for his honey supper. While he was eating it, I picked one of the flower-stalks and stroked it softly over his great brown back and wings.

"What a child you are still!"

(But for once Dr. Urquhart was mistaken.)

"How quiet everything is here!" he added.

"Yes that wavy purple line always reminds me of the hills in the 'Happy Valley' of Prince Rasselas. Beyond them lies the world."

"If you knew what 'the world' is, as you must one day. But I hope you will only see the best half of it. I hope you will have a happy life."

I was silent.

"This picture; the moorland, hills, and lake—your pond is as wide and bright as a lake—will always put me in mind of Rasselas. 'But one cannot live forever in our 'Happy Valley,' nor in our lazy camp either. I often wish I had more work to do."

"How—and where?"

As soon as I had put it I blushed at the intrusiveness of this question. In all he tells me of his affairs I listen, but never dare to inquire, aware that I have no right to ask of him more than he chooses to reveal.

Right or not, he was not offended; he replied to me fully and long; talking more as if I had been a man and his confidential friend, than only a simple girl, who has in this at least some sense, that she feels she can understand him.

It appears, that in peace time, the duties of a regimental surgeon are almost nothing, except in circumstances where they become as hopeless as they are heavy; such as the cases of unhealthy barracks, and other avoidable causes of mortality which Dr. Urquhart and Augustus discussed, and which he has since occasionally referred to, when talking to papa and me. He told me with what anxiety he had tried to set on foot reforms in these matters; how all his plans had been frustrated, by the tardiness of government; and how he was hopeless of ever attaining an end. Indeed, he showed me an official letter, received that morning, finally dismissing the question.

"You see, Miss Theodora,

"To mend the world's vast design is too vast for my poor powers."

"Are you discouraged?"

"No. But I suspect I began at the wrong end; that I attempted too much,

and gave myself credit for more fitness than I possessed. It does not do to depend upon other people; much rather is that amount of work which a man can do with his own two hands and head. I should be far freer, and therefore more useful, if I left the army altogether, and set up practice on my own account."

"What is your practice somewhere as a consulting physician, like Dr. Black?" "No," he smiled, "not exactly like Dr. Black. Mine would be a much humbler position. You know I have no income except my pay."

I confessed that I had never given a thought to his income, and, again smiling, he answered—"No, he was sure of that."

He then went on to explain that he believed moral and physical evil to be so bound up together, that it was idle to attack one without trying to cure the other. He thought, better than all building of jails and reformatories, or even of churches—since the Word can be spread abroad without need of bricks or mortar—would be the establishing of sanitary improvements in our great towns, and trying to teach the poor, not how to be taken care of in work-houses, prisons, and hospitals, but how to take care of themselves in their own homes.

And then, in answer to my questions, he told me many things about the life, say rather existence, of the working classes in most large towns, which made me turn sick at heart; marvelling how, with all things going on around me, I could ever sit dreamily gazing over my moorland, and playing childish tricks with bees!

Yes, something ought to be done. I was proud, that it had come into his mind to do it. Better far to labor thus in his own country than to follow an idle regiment into foreign parts, or even a fighting regiment into the terrible campaign. I said so.

"Ah! you 'hate soldiers still.'"

I did not answer, but met his eyes; I know mine were full—I know my lips were quivering. Horribly painful it was to be jested with just then.

Dr. Urquhart said gravely, "I was not in earnest; I beg your pardon."

We then returned to the discussion of his plans and intentions. I asked him how he meant to begin his labors?

"From a very simple starting-point. The doctor has, of all persons, the greatest influence among the poor,—if only he cares to use it. As a commencement, and also because I must earn salt to my porridge, you know my best course would be to obtain the situation of surgeon to some dispensary, work-house, hospital, or even jail. Thence, I would widen my field of work at pleasure, so far as time and money were forthcoming."

"If some one would only give you a fortune now!"

"I do not believe in fortunes. A man's best wealth consists of his personal labors, personal life. Silver and gold have I none; but wherever I am, I can give myself, my labors, and my life."

I said something about that being a great gift—many men would call it a great sacrifice.

"Less to me than most men—since, as you know, I have no relatives; nor is it likely I shall ever marry."

I believe so. Not constantly; but at intervals. Something in his manner and mode of thought fixed the conviction in my mind, from our earliest acquaintance.

Of course, I merely made some silent assent to this confidence. What was there to say? Perhaps he expected something—for as we turned to walk home, the sun had set, he remained a long time silent. But I could not speak. In truth, nothing came into my head to say.

At that I lifted my eyes from the ground, and saw the mist beginning to rise over my moorland—my gray, soft, dreamy moorland. Ah, dreamy it was and belonging only to dreams. But the world beyond—the struggling, suffering, sinning world of which he had told me—that was a reality.

I said to my friend who walked beside me, feeling keenly that he was my friend, and that I had a right to look up into his good, noble face, wherein all his life was written as clearly as on a book—thinking, too, what a comfort and privilege it was to have, more than any one else had, the reading of that book—

I said to Dr. Urquhart—my old hesitation having altogether somehow vanished—that I wished to know all he could possibly tell me of his plans and projects; that I liked to listen to them, and would find do more than listen—help.

He thanked me. "Listening is helping. I hope you will not refuse sometimes to help me in that way—it is a great comfort to me. But the labor I hope for is exclusively a man's; if any woman could give aid, you could, for you are the bravest woman I ever knew."

"And do you think I never can help you?"

"No."

So our walk ended.

I say "ended," because, though there was a good deal of laughing with Augustus and Lisabel—who had pushed one another ankle-deep into the pond, and behaved exactly like a couple of school-

children out on a holiday, and though, they hurrying home, Dr. Urquhart and I afterward followed leisurely, walking slowly together along the moorland road—we did not renew our conversation. We scarcely exchanged more than a few words; though, walking arm-in-arm, we did not feel—that is, I did not feel—either apart, or unfriendly, or sad.

There is more in life than mere happiness—even as there are more things in the world than mere marrying and giving in marriage. If from circumstances, he has taken that resolution, he is perfectly justified in having done so; and keeping to it. I would do exactly the same.

The character of a man who marries himself to a cause, or a duty, has always been a sort of ideal of mine—like my Max and Thekla. But they were lovers— betrothed lovers; free to say "I love you," with eyes and lips; just once, for a day or two—a little hour or two. Would this have made parting less bitter or more? I cannot tell; I do not know. I shall never know about such things. So I will not think of them.

When we came home—Dr. Urquhart, and myself—I left him at the door, and went up into my own room.

In the parlor I found Colin Granton come to tea: he had missed me at church he said, and was afraid I had made myself ill—so walked over to Rockmount to see. It was very kind—though, while acknowledging it, he seemed half ashamed of the kindness.

He and Augustus, now on the best of terms, kept us alive all the evening with their talking and laughing. They planned all sorts of excursions—hunting shooting, and not—to take place during the grand Christmas gathering which is to be at Treherne Court. Dr. Urquhart—one of the invited guests—listened to all, with a look of amused content.

Yes—he is content. More than once, as I caught his eye following me about the room, we exchanged a smile—friendly, even affectionate. Ah, he does like me. If I were a little younger—if I were a little girl in curls, I should say he is "fond of me." "Fond of me"—what an idle phrase! such as one would use towards a dog, or cat, or bird. What a difference between that and the holy words, "I love!" not as silly young folks say, I am "in love"—but "I love; with all my reason, will and strength; with all the tenderness of my heart; all the reverence of my soul."

Be quiet, heart; be silent, soul! I have as I said before, naught to do with these things.

The evening passed pleasantly and calmly enough, all parties seeming to enjoy themselves; even poor Colin coming out his brilliantest and best, and making himself quite at home. Though he got into a little disgrace before going away, by saying something which irritated papa; and which made me glad that the little conversation this morning between Dr. Urquhart and myself had been not in family confab, but private.

Colin was speaking of the sermon, and how "shocked" his mother had been at its pleading against capital punishment. "Against capital punishment, did you say?" cried papa. "Did my curate bring this disgraceful subject into my pulpit in order to speak against the law of the land—the law of God? Girls, why did you not tell me! Don't, remind me I must see the young man tomorrow."

I was mortally afraid this would end in the poor young man's dismissal; for papa never allows any "new-fangled notions" in his curates—they must think and preach as he does—or quit. I pleaded a little for this one, who had a brother and sister dependent on him, lodging in the village; and, as far as I dared and could, I pleaded for his sermon. Colin tried to aid me—honest fellow; backing my words, every one with the most eager assertions; well meant, though they did not exactly assist the argument.

"Dora," cried papa, in utmost astonishment, "what do you mean?"

"Miss Dora's quite right; she always is," said Colin, stoutly. "I don't think anybody ever ought to be hanged. Least of all a poor fellow who, like—(he mentioned the name, but I forget it)—it was the case that has been so much in the newspapers—'killed another fellow out of jealousy—or in a passion—or being drunk—which was it? I say, Urquhart—Treherne—won't you bear me out?"

"In what?" asked Augustus, laughing. "That many a man has felt inclined sometimes to commit murder; I have myself, before now—ha! ha! and many a poor devil is kicked out of the world dancing upon nothing, who isn't a bit worse, may be better, than a great many young scoundrels who die unhung."

The truth, Mr. Johnston, though I say it."

"Sir," said papa, turning white with anger, "you are at perfect liberty to say exactly what you please—provided it is not in my presence. No one, before me, shall so insult my cloth, and blaspheme my Maker, as to deny His law set down here" (dropping his hand over our great family Bible, which he allows no one but himself to touch; because, as we know, there is the fly-leaf, pasted down, not to be read by any one, nor has written on again during papa's lifetime.) "God's law is blood for blood. 'Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his

blood be shed.' That law, sir, my Church believes has never been—never will be—annulled. And, though your maudlin, loose charity may sympathize with hanged murderers, uphold suicides, and stray into heresy, cowardly misdeeds, I say that I will no more have in my home the defender of such, than I would, under any pretext, grasp in mine, the hand of a man who had taken the life of another."

To see papa so excited alarmed us all. Colin, greatly distressed, begged his pardon and retracted everything—but the mischief was done. Though we anticipated no serious results—indeed he has been now for some hours calmly asleep in his bed—still he was made much worse by the unfortunate dispute.

Dr. Urquhart staid, at our earnest wish, till midnight, though he did not go into papa's room. When I asked him what was to be done in case of papa's head suffering from this excitement—if we should send to the camp for him—he said, "No, he would rather we sent for Dr. Black."

Yet he was anxious, I know; for after Colin left the sat by himself in the study, saying he had a letter to write and post, but would come up stairs to papa if we sent for him. And when, satisfied that the danger was past, and papa asleep, he prepared to leave, I never in all the time of our acquaintance, saw him looking so exceedingly pale and weary.

I wanted him to take something—wine or food; or, at least, to have one of our ponies saddled that he might ride instead of walking home, but he would not.

We were standing at the hall—only he and I—the others having gone to bed. He took both my hands, and looked long and steadily in my face as he said good-by.

"Keep up your heart. I do not think any harm will come to your father."

"I hope not. Dear, dear papa—it would indeed be terrible."

"It would. Nothing must be allowed to grieve him in any way as long as he lives."

"No."

Dr. Urquhart was not more explicit than this; but I am sure he wished me to understand that in any of those points discussed to-day, wherein he and I agreed, and both differed from my father, it was our duty henceforth, as much as possible, to preserve a respectful silence. And I thanked him in my heart—and with my eyes too, I know—for this, and for his forbearance in not having contradicted papa, even when most violent and unjust.

"When shall you be coming again, Dr. Urquhart?"

"Some day—some day."

"Do not let it be very long first. Good-by."

"Good-by."

And here befell a thing so strange, so unexpected, that, if I think of it, it seems as if I must have been dreaming; as if, while all the rest of the events of to-day which I have so quietly written down, were perfectly natural, real, and probable—this alone were something unreal, impossible to tell.

And yet, oh me! it is not wrong though it makes my cheek burn and my hand tremble—this poor little hand.

I thought he had gone, and was standing on the door-step, preparing to lock up, when Dr. Urquhart came back again along the walk. It was he, though in manner and voice so unlike himself, that even now I can hardly believe the whole is not a delusion.

"For God's sake—for pity's sake—do not utterly forget me, Theodora."

And then—then—

He said once that every man ought to hold every woman sacred; that, if not of her own kindred, he had no right, except as the merest salutation, even to press her hand, unless—unless he loved her.

Then why—

No, I ought not to write it, and I will not. It is—if it is anything—something sacred between him and me; something in which no one else had any part; which may not be told to any one except in my prayers.

My heart is so full. I will close this and say my prayers.

CHAPTER XVII.

HER STORY.

Where, after another month's pause, I resume my journal.

Papa and I have been here a week. At the last moment Penelope declined going, saying that some one ought to keep house at Rockmount. I wished to do so, but she would not allow me.

This is a fine place, and papa enjoys it extremely. The enforced change, the complete upsetting of his former solitary ways, first by Lisabel's marriage, and then by his own illness, seem to have made him quite young again. Before we left Dr. Black pronounced him entirely recovered; that he might reasonably look forward to a healthy, green old age. God grant it! For, altered as he is in so many ways, by some imperceptible influence; having wider interests—is it wrong to write affections?—than he has had for the last twenty years, he will enjoy life far more than ever before. Ah me! how can anybody really enjoy life

without having others to make happy, and to draw happiness from?

Dr. Black wished, as a matter of professional etiquette, that papa should once again consult Dr. Urquhart about his taking this long northern journey; but, on sending to the camp, we found he was "absent on the leave," and had been for some time. Papa was disappointed and a little annoyed. It was strange, rather; but might have been sudden and important business connected with the plans of which he told me, and which I did not feel quite justified in communicating farther, till he informs papa himself.

I had a week of that restless laziness, which I suppose most people unaccustomed to leave home experience for the first few days of a visit; not unpleasant laziness neither, for there was the Christmas week to anticipate and plan for, and every nook in this beautiful place to investigate, as its own possessors scarcely care to do, but which I and other visitors shall so intensely enjoy. I am trying to feel settled. In this octagon room, which Lisabel—such a thoughtful, kindly hostess as Lisa makes—has specially appropriated mine. I take up my rest. It is the west-room attainable in this great, wide, wandering mansion, where I sit at times feel as strange as a bird in a crystal palace; such birds as, in the Aladdin Palace of 1851, we used to see flying about the tops of these gigantic, motionless trees, caught under the glass, and cheated by those green, windless, untirred leaves into planning a natural wood-leave nest. Poor little things! To have once dreamed of a nest, and then never to be able to find or build it, must be a sore thing.

This grand "show" house has no pretensions to the character of "nest," or "home." To use the word in it seems half ridiculous, or pathetic; though Lisa does not find it so. Stately and easy, our girl moves through these magnificent rooms, and enjoys her position as if she were born to it. She shows good taste and good feeling, too—treats meek, prosy, washed-out Lady Augusta Treherne, and little, fussy, infirm Sir William, whose brown scratch-wig and gold spectacles rarely appear out of his own room, with unfailing respect and consideration. They are mightily proud of her, as they need to be. Truly, the best thing this their patrician blood could do was to ally itself with our plebeian line.

But thank goodness that Lisa, not I, was the victim of the union! To me, this great house, so carefully swept and garnished, sometimes feels like a beautiful bed without a soul; I should dread a demon's entering and possessing it, compelling me to all sorts of wild and wicked deeds, in order to break the suave harmony of things. For instance, the three drawing-rooms, en suite, where Lisa and I spend our mornings, amid a labyrinth of costly lumber—sofas, tables, and chairs, with our choice of five fires to warm at, glowing in steel and gilded grates, and glittering with pointed china tiles; having eleven mirrors, large and small, wherein to catch at all points views of our sweet selves—in this splendid wilderness, I should, did trouble seize me, roam, rage, or ramp about like any wild animal. The oppression of it would be intolerable. Better, a thousand times, my little room at Rockmount with its little window, in at which the branches wave—I can see them as I lie in bed, my own dear little bed, beside which I flung myself down the night before I left it, and prayed that my coming back might be as happy as my going.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ZEPHRA.—I have secured the agency for this new compound for Dyspepsia and Liver Troubles. It comes to me under most favourable auspices, being very highly endorsed and recommended. Its wonderful affinity to the Digestive Organs and the Liver, increasing the dissolving juices, correcting the acids and carrying off impurities of the Stomach and regulating the Liver, can be tested by securing a sample bottle which sell at 10 cents, or large Eight ounce bottle 75 cents. F. Jordan. 1763

THEY ALL DO IT.—To beautify the teeth and give fragrance to the breath use "Teaberry" the new toilet gem. Get 5 cent sample. 1763

EPH'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 Coconos, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—Dr. Epps' Cocoa. Sold only in Packets labelled "JAMES EPPS & CO. Homoeopathic Chemists, London, Eng."—Also makers of Epps' Chocolate Essence for afternoon use. 1763

Camping out in the pine woods has been recommended to consumptive patients, and the Rev. Dr. Murray, in his book on the Adirondacks, mentions a remarkable nature. Every one afflicted with pulmonary disease cannot make it convenient to camp out, nor is it necessary, when all the benefits of the treatment are procurable by using GRAY'S SYRUP OF RAD SPRUCE GUM, scientific preparation, which presents, in a concentrated and agreeable form, all the virtues of this native medicinal gum. As a cure for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat and Hoarseness, it is invaluable. Sold by all chemists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.—Add.

THE WORLD OVER.

The Week's News in a Nutshell.

Interesting Condensations by Wire and Mail.

The Grand Trunk will run its first excursion train to Manitoba this year on or about the first of March, the starting point being Ottawa.

Garfield and Arthur were last week officially declared President and Vice-President respectively of the United States for four years, beginning March 4, 1881. The official count gave the successful candidates 214 votes.

London Fun: "Is it law you're talking about? Look, now, when I was a sinner I shot 20 men for the Queen, and she gave me a pinhead; but if I was only to shoot one stray fellow for myself, bedad, I'd be tried for murder. There's a law for ya."

Mrs. Ronnack, of Lansing, Mich., one of the family afflicted with trichinosis, died on Tuesday morning, Fred, a young man of the family, died a week ago, and four more are sick. They all ate of the same raw pork. A piece of tissue taken from the boy revealed hundreds of the worms to the square inch. Both the victims died in great agony.

For several weeks past small-pox has been raging with great fatality in Jefferson, Union Co., Dakota. The settlement consists mostly of French Canadians, who, when the disease broke out, were unmindful of the contagious character. All burials were public and well attended, and thus the disease spread rapidly. The neighboring towns are quarantined against Jefferson, and the railroad authorities have forbidden trains to stop there.

Lord Dufferin has been talking off the remainder of his Irish estates. There are probably two reasons for this; first, he is an extravagant man and is credited with having gone through a good deal of money, and second, he has doubtless made up his mind that there are more factory investments than land in Ireland. He has kept his eye steadily on Ireland, and some day will, no doubt, be vicerey of that country. The Marquis of Ripon has been almost ever since he went there, and all is inevitable. This will open the way to the advancement of some prominent Canadian, and although Lord Dufferin took office under a Tory Government, the Liberals do not make that an objection to the employment of talent and ability, which the ex-Governor-General of Canada undoubtedly has, although, while in this country, he was somewhat liberal in his use of what the ancient Greeks called "tally."

Dean Stanley has been pitching into the newspapers. But this is probably only fair, seeing that the newspapers have been pitching into him. The Dean's weak point is that whenever any great man dies he makes an effort to get hold of the remains, so as to add to the number of citizens in his military museum. He is a sort of male Madame Tussaud. The papers make fun of him, and in the case of the late Prince Imperial such a row was raised against the remains being laid in Westminster Abbey, that the Dean had to give way. So he says the newspapers are more sounding brass. All the same, the Dean is a good-natured old gentleman and stands high in the estimation of the people. The only thing is that he should try and restrain his mania for body-snatching.

A few days ago when temperance was being discussed in the legislature of Nova Scotia, Mr. Ford, of Queen's, referred to a member of one of the families of the province, recently buried as a pauper, by means of his being addicted to strong drink, and called it a temperance lecture in a nutshell. Mr. Pugh, the member of Halifax, rose and said that he was a liquor seller, and he considered his business just as respectable and legitimate as that of a carriage builder. This struck Mr. Ford, who is a carriage builder, and so he replied briefly as follows: "I build carriages, and when I turn out a fine wagon I am proud of it, and point to it moving along the street, and say: 'That is my work.' I would ask the honorable member from Halifax if he is proud of his work as he sees it reeling along the streets?" To this there was no response.

"Tom Brown's" colony at Rugby, Tennessee, about which so much was written a few months ago, has not proved a success. The land on which they settled was poor, and there was a scanty supply of water, and there were many circumstances which militated against the colony. The settlers are to be removed to Minnesota, where a grant of land has been made free by the State Government. We notice that the Mail wonders why Mr. Hughes did not transplant the colony to Manitoba, where land as good as any in Minnesota is to be had. There is no cause for wonder. Mr. Hughes does not care to go into a country owned by a railway company, where all the improvements his colony made would be for the benefit of the company, and where all the produce would be taxed exorbitantly to carry it to market. Besides the mile block system effectually prevents any extensive colonization scheme like the Rugby one.

At Rock Hill Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, Feb. 10, a passenger train ran into a freight train about entering the siding. Both engines were demolished, the baggage car telegraphed and a number of freight cars wrecked. Michael Hallahan, hotel-keeper, South Easton, and Jas. Farley, section foreman of Quakertown, were killed. Rev. McFetridge, Germantown, and John Gattley, passengers; Richard Morton, South Bethlehem, fireman of passenger engine, and Youmans, West Bethlehem, baggage-master, were fatally injured. Charles Beifort, engineer of the freight engine, George Green, engineer of the passenger train, Chas. Barrett, Conductor Wood, and Jas. Moore, expressman, were badly hurt. A number of others injured slightly. The flag station was partly demolished, and the telegraph operator perhaps fatally injured. The disaster is due to the misconstruction of a telegraph by the freight engineer, who ran his train on the wrong siding. A dense fog prevailed.

Household Hints.

SELLING OUT.

I have determined to sell off my entire stock, consisting of FUR CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HOSIERY, GROCERIES, etc., at a low price. Sale to begin on SATURDAY, JANUARY 16th, at noon. LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS. COME AND SEE IT. S. SLOANE. Hamilton Street, Goderich.

COOKIES.—Two cups and a half of sugar, two cups and a half of butter, four eggs, half a teaspoonful of saleratus, carry seed if you please, flour to roll this. Out round.

COLE BECKWITH CAKE.—If any cakes are from breakfast, soak them in warm water or milk; rub them fine and put with the fresh butter. It is as much an improvement as it is saving.

SALT IN STARCH.—Salt should never be used in starch. Although it gives the linen a good appearance and makes it iron smoothly, it surely destroys the fabric. I have tried it to my satisfaction, and know it is not a fancy.

SODA CRACKERS.—Fourteen teaspoonfuls of sifted flour, half a cup each of butter and lard, two cups of milk or water, two teaspoonfuls of cream-of-tartar and one of soda. Mix, do not pound, roll thin, cut into squares, prick with a fork and bake in a moderate oven.

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Household Hints.

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I have determined to sell off my entire stock, consisting of FUR CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HOSIERY, GROCERIES, etc., at a low price. Sale to begin on SATURDAY, JANUARY 16th, at noon. LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS. COME AND SEE IT. S. SLOANE. Hamilton Street, Goderich.

COOKIES.—Two cups and a half of sugar, two cups and a half of butter, four eggs, half a teaspoonful of saleratus, carry seed if you please, flour to roll this. Out round.

COLE BECKWITH CAKE.—If any cakes are from breakfast, soak them in warm water or milk; rub them fine and put with the fresh butter. It is as much an improvement as it is saving.

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CASH PAID FOR FARM PRODUCE.

The Old Stand—south side of Court House Square. 1752 D. C. STRACHAN

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IN TOWN—AND MAKES TEAS A SPECIALTY.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION Reduced to Bottom Prices!

Farm and School Bells, Household Hardware—at discount prices. Builders' Hardware at Tools at Wholesale Prices. Large contracts filled at Manufacturers' Prices.

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Extensive Premises and Splendid New Stock.

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A good assortment of Kitchen, Bed-room, Dining Room and Parlor Furniture, such as Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, and wood cases, Cupboards, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Washstands, Lounges, Sofas, What-Nots, Looking Glasses.

N. B.—A complete assortment of Coffins and Shrouds always on hand, also Hearse for hire at reasonable rates.

Picture Framing a specialty.—A call solicited. 1751 G. BARRY

Red, White and Blue!

Acheson GEORGE Acheson

New Dress Goods, Gloves & Hosiery, JUST ARRIVED.

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F. JORDAN, Chemist and Druggist,

MARKET SQUARE, GODERICH.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dry Salts, Artist Colors, Patent Medicines, Horse and Cattle Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, &c. Physicians' Prescriptions carefully dispensed.

GEORGE CATTLE, Chemist & Druggist,

Dealer in Pure Drugs and Chemicals, Fancy and Toilet Articles, &c.

Imported Havana and Domestic Cigars, Pipes, Tobacco, &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Receipts carefully prepared at all hours.

COURT HOUSE SQUARE. 1751

The OLD Family Gocery.

G. H. OLD, Square,

Where fresh supplies are arriving every few days giving customers the benefit of having more than at any other place in the following lines:

New Currants, Canned Fruit, Spiced Ham, Pickled Herring, New Seasoned Raisins, Canned Apples, Canned Tomatoes, Canned Lobsters.

A full assortment of Sugars, Oranges and Lemons, Teas from 45c. Upwards.

Choice Assortment of CROCKERY including DINNER and DESERT SETS; TOILETS, &c.

REMEMBER THE PLACE O' DEAR OLD STAND G. H. OLD Square

ake happy, after of pro- should once at about his journey; but, re found he and had been disappointed was strange, a sudden and bed with the and which I in communi- ma papa him- less laziness, eple unaccus- erence for the of unpleasant was the Christ- I plan for, and al place to in- sors scarcely d other visitors. I am try- this octagon has a thoughtful, takes—has spe- I take up my room attainable erting mansion, as strange as a uch birds as, in 51, we need to of these gigan ight under the ee green, wind- into planning a Poor little dreamed of a e able to find or thing. ouse has no pre- of "nest," or word in it seems stic; though Lisa Stately and easy, h these magnifi- her position as She shows good- y—treats me, y Augusta Tre- infirm Sir Wil- stch-wig and gold out of his own spect and con- ightfully proud of Truly, the best n blood could r- ue plebeian line. hat Lisa, not I. union! To me, efully swept and eals like a beaut- I should dread- ly possessing it, orts of wild and e to break the gs. For instance, as, as usual, were n-ormings, amid a ber—sofas, tables, oice of five fire steel and gilded ith pointed china irrors, large and ch at all points e—in this splen- ould, did trouble r ramp about like e oppression of it Better, a thous- on at Rockmount in at which the see them as I—the little bed, beside ound the night be- ed that my coming y as my going. INDED.] cured the agency ud for Dyspepsia. It comes to me a suspicious, being nd recommended. to the Digestive y, increasing the ecting the acids apurities of the g the Liver, can a sample bottle, or large bottle F. Jordan, 1763

LAND COMFORTING, edge of the nature, creations of digestion ural application of selected Coops, Mr.akfast tables with a age which may save ill. It is by the judi- ed diet that a con- fult up mild strong emency to diseas- ladies are floating wherever there is a escape many a fair well fortified with nourished frame. old only in Packets Co., Homoeopath- Also makers of for afternoon use. 1751 pine woods has consumptive pe- Murray, in his ts, mentions a re- ry one afflicted cannot make it, nor is it neces- sary of the treat- y using Gray's Gums, scientific ents, in a conser- m, all the virtua gum. As a cure ore Throat and ole. Sold by all d 50 cents per

THE HURON SIGNAL

Published every Friday Morning, by Mc GILVERDY BROS., at their Office, North St. (off the Square)

GODERICH, ONTARIO.

It is reported that the... By general admission it has a larger circulation than any other newspaper in this part of the country...

TERMS.—\$1.00 in advance, postage prepaid by publishers; \$1.75, if paid before six months; \$2.50 if not so paid. This rule will be strictly enforced.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.—Eight cents per line for first insertion; three cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1881.

PUBLISHERS NOTICE.

We would this week direct the attention of our subscribers to the address label on their copy of THE SIGNAL. We are anxious that every delinquent should pay up at once...

CLINTON has an amateur House of Commons, where minute parliamentary sittings are held, to the delight of the natives. The Speaker, the members of the Cabinet, and the leaders of the Opposition, are said to do their parts exceedingly well.

On Monday last, Hanlan, of Toronto, rowed against Laycock, the stalwart Antipodean, and defeated him easily by several boat-lengths. By this victory, the Sportsman's challenge cup becomes the personal property of Hanlan.

The summary ejection of the recalcitrant Home Rule members from the House of Commons last week, seemed to have had a salutary effect. For a number of days Parnell and his associates were lost to public ken, and quietness prevailed.

The geniuses who edit our esteemed contemporary the Toronto Mail are great on what they deem "sociality." It is not unusual they should measure Mr. Blake's statesmanship by his "sociality."

Mr. Bentley, Consul-General of Brazil in Canada, writes that he has succeeded in forming a company to run a line of steamers between Halifax and Rio Janeiro under the terms of the subsidies granted by the Dominion and Brazilian Governments.

There are now 27,000 troops in Ireland. The garrison of Dublin alone consists of six thousand men, including two battalions of the Foot Guards.

THE editor of the Wingham Times

through ignorance of the facts of the case, has run his neck into a halter in the Brussels bait boom discussion. He made an assertion that we had been consistent in our recent utterances against those of the past.

COMMUNICATIONS.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents. Contributions to this department must be sent to public questions, and be signed.

Teddy O'Reagan on the New Railroad.

MISTHER EDITOR,—I was much pleased at the article you had in the Signal last week concerning the railway that we haven't got. I went home and red it to Biddy an' little Pat, an' they told me that it was just what we wanted.

I was glad to see ye ax the Mair to howld a public meetin', but I dunno whether he'll call it or not. Things is mighty different now from what the big chaps was wantin' our votes afore New Year's.

"Bedad, there's interprise in yer eye, an' I cud vote for ather av thim, av the uther chap was away," but things is changed since this, an' bad luck to the wurd can be heard about the railroad, or the big cotton mill, or Frid. Johnston's posse garden on the Court House Square, or nothin'.

"I think, be the piper that played before Moses, that it's just the thing for Galway—or rather for Goderich," sed he, an' his face lighted up as if I had axed him to see the Currie bye.

"Fur the fishmen grumble, and Englishmen growl, and Italian tramp round, and Frenchmen do scowl, but the Scotchman salts down the rhin-o."

For schemes will quibble and tell a white lie, if knights have political fishes to fry, but the Scotchman salts down the rhin-o.

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THE report of the Minister of Education

for the year 1879 has been published. The total receipts for Public Schools purposes from all sources, but this decrease is only \$20,591 as compared with a decrease of \$175,964 the previous year.

MANITOBA.

Greenway

AN EXCURSION PARTY!

On Wednesday, the 2nd March. Freight Monday before. Apply to THOS. GREEWAY, Centralia.

Seeds! Seeds!

The subscriber begs to draw the attention of the public generally to his large and varied stock of FARM and GARDEN SEEDS, consisting of CLOVER, TIMOTHY, HUNGARIAN, MILLET, PEAS, BARLEY, and choice WHEAT; TURNIP, MANGOLD, CARROT, and all other GARDEN and VEGETABLE SEEDS, at rates that cannot be beaten.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having disposed of my Photo Business in Goderich, I would take this opportunity to return thanks for the many favors received since commencing business here some years ago.

Job Printing!

With reference to the above, I would inform all interested that my aim will be to produce work at the lowest prices consistent with Good Quality, and shall spare no pains to give satisfaction.

New Tweeds,

NEW OVERCOATINGS, NEW SCOTCH GOODS. A FINE SUPPLY OF Heavy Canadian Woollens. Just the thing for winter clothing.

OVERCOATS,

all well made and reliable. CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER under my own supervision. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Hugh Dunlop,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR. Next Door to Bank of Montreal. Carpet Weaving in new Patterns and new Warp.

DINING-ROOM CARPETS!

and all work in the weaving line carefully and promptly done. Kingston street, Goderich.

Small-pox and fevers are reported

to be raging among the population of Isle aux Coudres, near Quebec. Several families are suffering with fevers, and small-pox has already claimed two victims out of one family.

Fac-Similes of U. S. Treasury and National Bank Bills.

CONSISTING of nine exact imitations of United States Treasury Notes and nine National Bank Bills, in all, of various denominations. As rare and instantaneous means of detecting counterfeit money they are invaluable. Price, \$2 a package.

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BANK OF MONTREAL. CAPITAL, \$15,000,000. SURPLUS, \$5,000,000.

Goderich Branch. C. R. DUNSFORD, Manager. Allows interest on deposits. Drafts, letter of credit and circular notes issued, payable in all parts of the world.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. Paid up Capital, \$6,000,000. Rest, \$1,400,000.

Goderich Branch. A. M. ROSS, MANAGER. Interest allowed on deposits. Drafts on all the principal Towns and Cities in Canada.

Goderich Branch. W. S. Hart & Co., PROPRIETORS. GODERICH MILLS, (Late Piper's.)

A LARGE QUANTITY OF choice Buckwheat Flour ON HAND.

SAW LOGS WANTED at the STAR SALT WORKS.

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

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McGillicuddy Bros., The HURON SIGNAL.

Dr. Carter

visit to mention of G. Stunton leaves for H. will remain.

Repossession charge of the rent his farm.

John Ray large one of large bird in the wings, it is Toronto.

St. Paul's church this (Friday) in the Orange to commence.

St. George's by Mr. Cane will contribute. Went a first.

Ed. Sawing ed Joseph Rat of the 6th and oak, respectively sawed half a This is the heard of.

Quite a few tea meeting evening.

Some time members and Rev. J. B. Br. lifest Portland Spotted him and pres sum of money esteem from station.

On Monday gentlemen, of St. Stephens ped into Mr. Miss Annie C stand as a rem appreciated his the church. one and is, no.

Thomas Nic to many a some year, lively stable p to Manchesse building vacate.

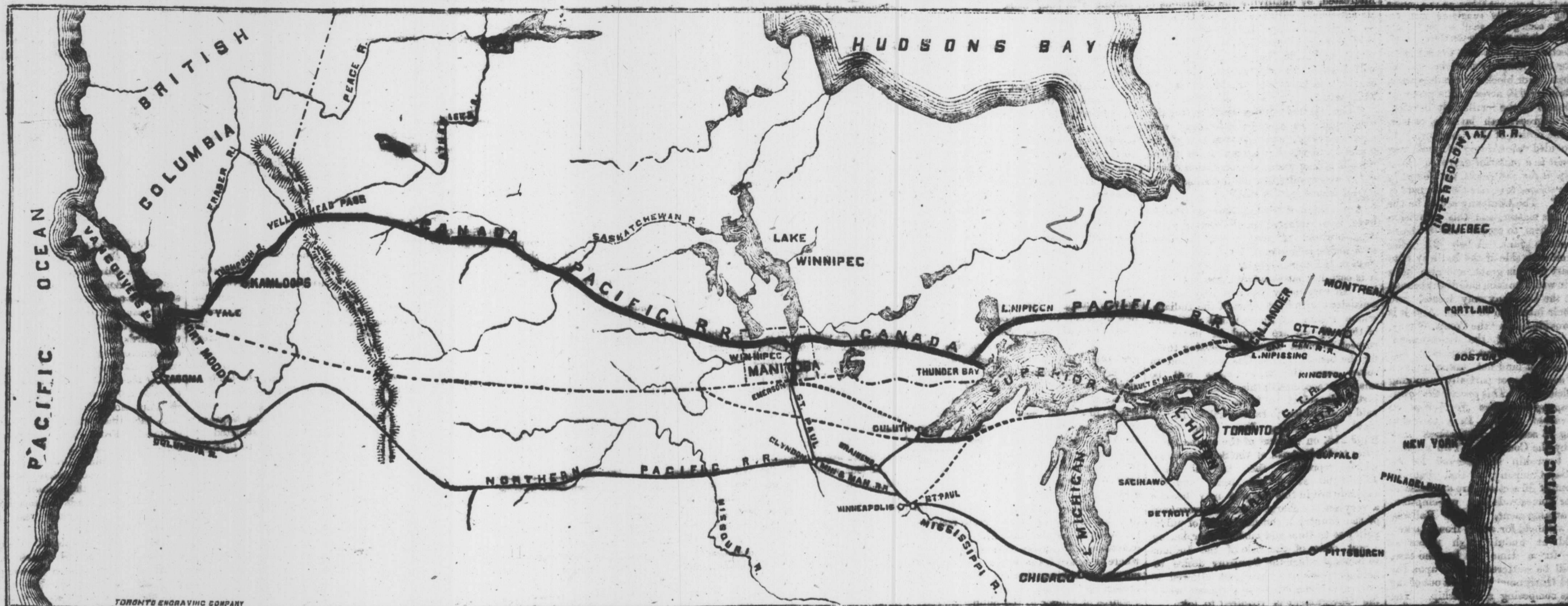
Although w tion this year of village cler trustee board secured both with Mr. Thom.

Messrs. Gre finished their turn out 500 b including the Se facture nearly.

They are about stave factory use, they re Blyth salt is n etations on the.

We are sorry Laidlaw for troubled with the night guard is with difficult jects across to Toronto, under the Recoe. Fr Town Hall on inst., when t elected for the John Campbell Lieut. C. R. Scott; Sec-Tre C. R. Cooper; 1st Branchma John Waddell 4th do., Geo. Geo. Leadbeater; Hosmer Scott; Wm. H. ter a number was appointed Mr. F. C. H. having ascerta pature that B with riding fr Lindly Fr. with four rubl brigade, which by the Co.; a be found in n make a furthe need in case than 500 lbs.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE HURON SIGNAL.



This Map shows the Geographical Features of a Section of the Continent between Chicago and Hudson's Bay, and extending from ocean to ocean. The heavy line represents the Canada Pacific. The dotted line South of the Canada Pacific represents the boundary line between Canada and the United States. Other dotted lines represent projected Railway Lines. Continuous straight lines, Railroads completed or under contract.

The Government Contract with Syndicate, and Comments upon the Same.

Comparison of the Relative Merits of the Sault Ste. Marie Branch and the line North of Lake Superior.

Comparison of the Mackenzie Scheme of 1874 and the Syndicate Contract of 1880

THIS CONTRACT AND AGREEMENT MADE BETWEEN HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, acting in respect of the Dominion of Canada, and herein

and George Stephen and Duncan McIntyre, of Montreal, in Canada; John S. Kennedy of New York, in the State of New York; Richard B. Angus and James J. Hill, of St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota; Morton, Rose & Co., of London, England, and Kohl Reinach & Co., of Paris, France.

(Signed) DUNCAN McINTYRE, JOSEPH S. KENNEDY, R. B. ANGUS, behalf of the Pacific Railway Syndicate. To the Hon. the Secretary of State, for Canada, Ottawa.

The Minister of Railways (Sir Charles Tupper) seemed to be quite unconscious of the low standard which he had adopted for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway until the fact was pointed out by the Opposition. In the report of the Commissioners appointed by the U.S. Government to inspect the Union Pacific and it is stated:—"In estimating the expenditure that will be required in order that the road may be rendered equal to a fully complete, first-class railroad, we have considered that the sum of \$6,489,550 will be required. This sum is to be expended in changing the location of the road; completing the embankment to the full width; completing excavation of cuts to the proper grade; cross ties to replace the cotton-wood ties; improvement of bridges, culverts, etc." It cannot be urged, that the terms "first constructed" do not apply to the Union Pacific as it was in 1869, because a decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S., has settled that question, by establishing that under the charter of the Company the road was completed in 1869, and the first expenditure necessary to make it a first class road was subsequently made.

1. The standard adopted in this section is much lower than that contained in the charter of Sir Hugh Allan, which says, "That the Union Pacific as a standard is to be accepted only in a general way, and not with respect to any of its minor details which may be found to be objectionable."

2. It is also different to that contained in the Mackenzie Act of 1874. By section 7, of that Act we find that "The said Pacific Railway, and other branches or sections

\$840,500, or a cash bonus of over \$1000 per mile.

Let it be observed further that the moment the Syndicate complete their 100 miles they are entitled to receive the absolute conveyance of 12,500 acres of land for each mile, or a total land grant of 1,250,000 acres of the best lands in the North-West. Moreover, Sir Charles Tupper declared in Parliament that this portion of the road would more than pay running expenses, so that the Syndicate get three advantages, (1) a bonus of \$1,000 per mile in cash; (2) 1,250,000 acres, which are worth \$4 per acre—the estimate put upon it by Sir John Macdonald in 1880—and (3) the profits on running the road.

Under section six the Government enter practically into partnership with the Syndicate, and are therefore liable for breach of contract, should they fail in completing their portion of the road at the time agreed upon.

2. The Government agree still to continue the construction of certain portions of the road, and also to undertake fresh contracts,—to be handed over to the Syndicate when completed—contrary to public expectations. Why not at least let the Syndicate take the risk upon themselves of constructing the very difficult sections from Yale to Port

By this section it is provided that a subsidy of \$25,000,000 in cash and 25,000,000 acres of land shall be granted in proportion to the rate of progress upon the sections named. Upon examination it will be found that the apportionment of aid, in money and lands to the various sections, is unequal and unjustly distributed. A fair mode of distribution would have been to base the apportionment upon the actual estimated cost of each section and if any deviation were

2nd—450 miles at 16,666.66 acres per mile..... 7,500,000
18,750,000.

EASTERN SECTION.
Assumed at 650 miles, subsidy equal to 9,615.35 acres per mile..... 9,250,000
25,000,000

b. Upon the construction of any portion of the railway contracted for, not less than 20 miles in length and the completion thereof as to admit of the running of regular trains thereon, together with such equipment thereof as shall be required for the traffic thereon, the Government shall pay and grant to the Company the money and land subsidies applicable thereto, according to the division and appropriation thereof made, as heretofore provided; the Company having the option of receiving in lieu of cash, terminable bonds of the Government, bearing such rate of interest for such period and nominal amount as may be arranged and which may be equivalent according to actuarial calculation to the corresponding cash payment the Government allowing four per cent. interest on monies deposited with them.

c. If at any time the Company shall cease to be delivered on or see the line of the said railway, at a place satisfactory to the Government, steel rails and fastenings to be used in the construction of the railway, but in advance of the requisition for such construction, the Government, on the requisition of the Company, shall upon such terms and conditions as shall be determined by the Government, advance thereon three-fourths of the proportion of the amount so advanced shall be reduced according to such terms and conditions from the subsidy thereafter paid, upon the completion of each section of 50 miles of the railway.

By this apportionment the Prairie portion of the Central section receives in addition to its own fair pro rata apportionment of land and cash subsidy, from what properly belongs to the other sections, as follows:—

Mountain portion of the Central Section, at \$18,200,000.

The amount of cash subsidy applicable to each dollar of estimated cost upon the above estimate, is a fraction over 48 cents, and the amount of land applicable to each dollar of estimated cost is a fraction less than half an acre. Upon this fair and proper pro rata mode of apportionment based upon actual estimated cost, the cash and land subsidy would be divided as follows:—

Eastern Section, 683 miles..... \$11,000,000
Prairie portion, Central section, 900 miles..... 5,214,000
Mountain portion, Central section, 450 miles, land acres..... 7,500,000

The assumed length of the Eastern section as given in section 9, sub-section a, is 650 miles. Sir Charles Tupper, however, has recently stated that the length to the point of the junction with the Thunder Bay Division is 683 miles, upon which statement the above calculation of pro rata apportionment is made. Were 650 miles assumed as the length of the Eastern section, the pro rata apportionment to the different sections would vary but slightly from the above estimate.

By the actual apportionment made by the above, section 9, sub-section a, the Eastern section, 683 miles, receives \$11,000,000, and the Prairie portion, Central section, 900 miles, receives 5,214,000, and the Mountain portion, Central section, 450 miles, land acres..... 7,500,000

By this apportionment the Prairie portion of the Central section receives in addition to its own fair pro rata apportionment of land and cash subsidy, from what properly belongs to the other sections, as follows:—

the population increases rapidly, the area of land suitable for settlement is rapidly diminishing. Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas will soon be fully occupied, and then a great tide of immigration must turn to the fertile lands of the Canadian North-West. Under all these conditions it is reasonable to assume that 25,000,000 acres of selected and fertile lands, adjacent to the railway which the Syndicate propose to construct in the North West, will be worth \$4 per acre, and that a large margin may be allowed for advance in price.

The design of the gentlemen composing the Syndicate, in securing the undue apportionment of aid in money and land to the Prairie portion of the Central section at the expense of the Eastern section, and the Mountain portion of the Central section is quite apparent. In the event of the construction of the expensive Eastern section being in the meantime postponed as prudence and common sense would dictate in view of the fact that a better outlet can be secured for the Canadian North-West south of Lake Superior via the Sault Ste. Marie, at a trifling expense, the Syndicate would be the gainers to the extent of from \$10,500,000 to \$20,000,000, governed by the estimated value of the land; and in the event of the work being proceeded with and completed, the Syndicate would have the use of a large sum of money properly belonging to the Eastern section probably for five years, as the Prairie portion of the Central section, it is supposed will be completed five years earlier than the Eastern section. The Syndicate will also have the use of a large sum of money properly belonging to the Mountain portion of the Central section for some years before its work is performed, as five years may elapse after the completion of the Prairie section before the Mountain portion of the Central section is completed.

By sub-section d of section 9 it is provided

It will thus be seen how easily the Company can fortify their immense land monopoly and place the lands in the market at convenient seasons to their own aggrandizement and to the disadvantage of the settler.

Sec. 10.—It is further provided that the Government shall also grant to the Company the lands required for the road, and for its stations, engine houses, workshops, dock grounds, and other frontages at the terminus on navigable rivers, buildings, yards, and other appurtenances required for the convenient and economical construction and working of the railway, in so far as such land shall be vested in the Government. And the Government shall also grant the use, free of duty, of all steel rails, fish plates and other fastenings, spikes, bolts, nuts, wire, timber and all material for the construction and working of the railway, to be used in the original construction of the railway and of a telegraph line in connection therewith, and all telegraphic apparatus required for the first equipment of such telegraph line. And will convey to the Company, at cost price, with interest, all rails and other material for construction in the possession of, or purchased by the Government as a valuation, such rails, fastenings and materials, and other material required by it for the construction of the Lake Superior and western sections.

There are three important concessions made in this section.

(1.) The concession made in the charter of road bed, etc. Under the Act of 1874, it was proposed to give the Company lands for stations, depots, workshops, buildings, side tracks, wharves, etc., vested in the Government.

This section gives in addition to that, water frontages at the terminus on navigable rivers and other appurtenances, thus virtually handing over to the Syndicate, all or nearly all the Government property along the entire line of railway.

(2.) A further concession is, "that the Government shall permit the admission, free of duty, of all steel rails, fish plates, or other fastenings, spikes, bolts, and nuts, wire, timber, and all material for bridges, to be used in the construction of the railway, and of a telegraph line, also

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able to such additional grants. And the Company may with the consent of the Government, select in the North-West Territories any tract or tracts of lands not taken up as a means of supplying or partially supplying such deficiency. But such grants shall be made only from lands remaining vested in the Government.

This Section provides that the selection of land for the Company shall be in alternate Sections or blocks, one mile square, each containing 640 acres. The grant is to be selected in the fertile belt between 49 and 57 degrees north latitude, or elsewhere at the option of the Company. It is also provided "should any of such sections consist in a material degree of land not fairly fit for settlement, the Company shall not be obliged to receive them as part of such grant." The Company are to be the judges in this matter, and this provision will enable them to secure choice lands for their entire grant. A belt 24 miles in width on each side of the Railway is to be set apart for this grant, and also belts 24 miles in width on each side of any branch lines that the Company may locate, and declare their intention to build. And it is further provided that "the Company may, with the consent of the Government, select in the North-West Territories any tract or tracts of land not taken up, as a means of supplying or partially supplying such deficiency." This practically gives to the Company the entire North-West as a field to choose from. In a township containing 36 sections, 18 sections may be taken by the Company. Two sections in each township are reserved for the Hudson Bay Company, so that but 16 sections out of 36 sections are available to settlers for homesteads and pre-emption. By this arrangement, if the Railway lands are withheld for a time from market, or are held at unduly high prices as is likely for a time to be the case, settlers will be scattered around upon the 16 isolated Government sections out of the 36 sections composing a township. The effect of this state of things will be that schools will with difficulty be maintained; that roads will be poor and kept open at great expense to the few persons using them; that church privileges will be scanty and social intercourse infrequent. The settler also while laboring to improve his own condition and improve the country, will by his toil add almost as largely to the value of unoccupied railroad lands as to his own, and will be working for the interest of the railway land owner equally with his own. To aggravate the difficulty of his position he will have to bear the entire burden of taxation as the lands of the Company are exempt from taxation for 20 years under the provisions of the contract as elsewhere stated.

By the provision of the Act of 1874, providing the terms upon which the Government might contract with a Company for the building of the Canada Pacific Railway, the land grant was to consist of 20,000 acres to the mile set apart in alternate blocks of 20 square miles each, from Lake Nipissing to the Pacific Ocean, which would have embraced about 13,000,000 acres of almost worthless land in British Columbia, and about 17,000,000 acres of equally poor land east of Red River, and it is probable that the entire grant of 84,000,000 acres, if granted along the entire line as contemplated by the Act of 1874, would have been of less value than the 85,000,000 acres of land to be selected by the Company under this contract in the fertile belt. By the provisions of the Act of 1874, the location of the grant in alternate blocks of 20 square miles instead of alternate blocks of one square mile, as under the present contract, would have been more conducive to the interests of the settler, as the Government blocks of 20 square miles, as provided by Mr. Mackenzie's Bill of 1874, would have permitted contiguous settlements of considerable extent and the formation of compact communities large enough to secure the interests of settlers as regards schools, churches, roads, and business centres.

The conditions of the Act of 1874 with regard to the sale of railway lands were also preferable to that of the present contract. Under that Act the Government was to retain in its possession two-thirds

tinguished, has guarded its own interests and the interests of the Indian tribes interested, by qualifying the conditions of its agreement with the Railway Company to extinguish the Indian title. The provisions of the charter to the American Northern Pacific Railway in this regard will furnish an illustration. By that charter and grant it is provided, chapter 217, sec. 2.

"The United States shall extinguish as rapidly as may be consistent with public policy, and the welfare of the said Indians, the Indian titles to all lands falling under the operation of this Act and acquired in the donation to the 'road named in this Bill.'"

A provision of this kind should certainly have been inserted in the section under consideration. It may not be consistent with public policy to do in all cases what Section 12 imperatively commands—indeed it is certain that in many cases it will not be. In very many cases it may not be consistent with the welfare of the Indians, whose rights as the original possessors of the soil, we are bound in justice to respect, to insist upon dispossessing them for the benefit of the Company; and in some cases the Government will be unable to accomplish this without an unjustifiable resort to force. The country paid in annuities to Indian tribes, in the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1879, \$403,213, on account of the surrender of titles to lands south of the Saskatchewan, which represent the interest upon \$8,064,360 at 5 per cent, and the expenditure in this respect may become a very serious charge upon the revenues of the country if considerations of public policy as to time and mode of purchasing a quit claim of the title of the Indians to lands of which the Company desire to become possessors, are not allowed to govern in some degree the course which the Government is required to take.

sec. 14. The Company shall have the right, at any time, to lay out, construct, equip, maintain, and work branch lines of railway from any point or points along their main line of railway, to any point or points within the territory of the Dominion. Provided always, that before commencing any branch line they shall first deposit a map and plan of such branch in the Department of Railways. And the government shall grant to the Company the lands required for the road bed of such branches, and for the stations, station grounds, buildings, workshops, yards and other appurtenances requisite for the efficient construction and working of such branches in so far as such lands are vested in the Government.

By this section the Company acquires the right to construct branch lines from any point on the mainline to any point or points within the territory of the Dominion without being placed under the necessity of obtaining charters, or of acquiring rights further than those granted by this contract. The only condition imposed upon them is that they shall before commencing upon such branch line, deposit a map and plan of the same in the Department of Railways. The section it will be noticed also provides that the right of way, and grounds for stations, buildings, workshops, yards, etc., shall be granted to the Company by the Government free of cost, so far as the Government shall own the same. No provision is made for determining the width of right of way or the amount of land that the Company may appropriate for station grounds and yards, etc.; and it would seem fair to infer that the Company will fix the limits of their requirements which it may be presumed will be exceedingly liberal.

Under this section the Company will practically enjoy a monopoly of the construction of branch lines, starting from points upon their main line. The deposit with the Minister of Railways of a map and plan of any proposed branch line will enable the Company to pre-empt the right to construct the line, so designated. No restriction is imposed limiting the length of time that may elapse after such map or plan is deposited before the work must be proceeded with and completed, and map and plans may be deposited merely for the purpose of obstructing other railway schemes, if the Company so desire. It must be confessed, however,

the portions of the North-West in the sections having access to branches connecting with both roads.

The Syndicate, however, is a monopoly, and it has taken care to guard every avenue of escape from its exactions. Competition from the Northern Pacific, or from any other American line, is not to be permitted, at least for 20 years to come, and for that length of time is to be prohibited by law. The population of the entire North-West is to be handed over to one gigantic transportation monopoly, and so far as the privileges of an unjust act can confer upon a great corporation can secure that result, are to be rendered powerless to remedy their wrongs.

There are few business centres of importance in Canada where efforts have not been made, or are not being made, to secure additional railway facilities and competitors between rival lines. Toronto and Ottawa desire new outlets to the seaboard, though each have railway lines. The object in securing new outlets is to secure competition which results in lower rates. Sections of country served by two or more competing lines are invariably better served and more cheaply served than sections of country which have but one line. The Great Western, the Grand Trunk and all great trunk lines, will pass freight which is received at competing points, over the entire length of their lines at lower rates than will be charged upon freight from way stations, where the length of haul is not one-half or even one-third as great.

It is needless to further illustrate the fact that competing lines increase facilities for business and diminish the cost. The exactions of railway corporations, even where laws are framed for the express purpose of holding them in check, and of protecting the interests of the public, are a source of danger to the public interests. By a recent consolidation of telegraph companies in the United States, one fortunate operator is said to have made \$25,000,000. Much more than this great sum will be paid by the public in increased rates for messages. The greed and tyranny of railway corporations in the Western States compelled the people, within recent years, to sink all other political issues and unite in a determined effort to secure justice. Legislatures of states had been the paid tools of railways. The Granger movement succeeded in supplying a partial remedy for the great evil, and the exactions of railway corporations have been brought within bounds by laws regulating rates of freight and by other provisions. The section under consideration opens the door for more evils in the North-West than ever existed in the Western States. So far as possible it renders competition by independent railway corporations an impossible remedy for the next 20 years, and the Act founded upon the contract will enable the Company to defy all attempts to secure the reduction of exorbitant rates of freight. In short, for 20 years to come the Syndicate will secure a monopoly of the carrying trade of that vast region known as the Canadian North-West, and will be enabled to levy such tribute upon the inhabitants of that country, in the shape of tolls upon their productions when seeking market, that the growth of the country will be impeded, and the welfare and interests of its inhabitants made subservient to the interests of a corporation. Before this betrayal of the interests of the people, this grave infraction of the principles of justice, whose far-reaching consequences it is impossible to foresee the other evil features of the contract drop into insignificance. And should the contract be ratified in its present form the worst possible features of an irresponsible railway monopoly would characterize the measure, and ourse an immense region which is believed to be capable of supporting a population of a score of millions.

As an illustration of the loss a community may sustain from the imposition of inordinate charges upon its productions, seeking market by rail, the rates charged upon the St. Paul, Minne-

property, rolling-stock and other appurtenances, required and used for the construction and working of the road, and the capital stock of the Company, shall be exempt from taxation forever by the Dominion, or by any Province hereafter to be established, or by any Municipal Corporation therein. This exemption will apply for all time to come to that portion of the road constructed in the North-West Territory and the Territory of Kewatin, and also so far as Dominion taxes are concerned, to that portion of the road located in Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia. The inhabitants of the North-West Territory and of Kewatin must pay their proportion of the debt incurred in paying the Company a bonus of \$25,000,000 in cash, and building for them the Pembina Branch, the Lake Superior Section and the 217 miles from Kamloops to Port Moody, costing with the outlay for surveys not less than \$31,000,000. And must in addition, pay that portion of the public burdens which should in justice rest equally upon all property in the country. For the maintenance of law and order, of schools, of roads, of municipal institutions, and of civil rights, and for the protection of life and property; all property should be liable to pay its proper and equitable share. Without the protection which the properly enforced laws of the land will afford, the investments of the Syndicate would possess an uncertain and precarious value. To the civil authorities they must look for protection from riots, from obstructions, from incendiaries, and from lawlessness of every description, and to exempt their capital and property from the payment of its just share of the public burdens is an act of gross injustice to the future settlers of the North-West, upon whom must rest the cost of protecting the property of a Company which will inevitably exact from them all the revenue which its command of the avenues of trade will enable it to secure.

In Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Holland and Russia, and in the various States of the American Union, railways are taxed either in the form of taxes upon receipts, direct tax, taxes upon passengers, specific tax per mile, or commutation by payment of lump sum in lieu of taxation. In 1879 the Union Pacific Company paid taxes to the amount of \$279,158, upon 1597 miles of road bed and rolling-stock for the same. For the year ending December 31st, 1876, the Central Pacific paid taxes on road-bed and appurtenances to the amount of \$378,988. For the year 1878, taxes were paid by the following railway companies in the sum named after each—Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, \$328,844; Chicago & North Western, \$359,996; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, \$218,155; Illinois Central, \$395,010; Michigan Central, \$201,681; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, \$437,187. In France the railway taxes, direct and indirect, amounted, in the year 1878, to \$16,241,800. Cases almost without number might be quoted showing the enormous sums paid in taxes by Railway Corporations in various parts of the world. Judging by the average rate of taxation imposed upon Railway Corporations in the United States, it is safe to say that the exemption to the Canada Pacific upon its capital stock, buildings, rolling-stock, appurtenances, etc., will, when the North-West Territory is developed, be worth to the Company at least \$250,000 per annum—a sum which the inhabitants of the North-West must pay in addition to their own proper share of the public burdens.

Section 16 also provides that the lands of the Company in the North-West Territory, when occupied, shall be free from taxation for 20 years after the grant thereof from the Crown. This is an exemption only less objectionable than the one above dealt upon because it is not perpetual. For 20 years the Company may throw upon the settlers of townships where its grant covers one-half of the lands, the entire cost of roads, schools, school houses, municipal institutions, direct taxes, and all other taxes. The

clear, that, rather than incur the annual expenditure of so large a sum as \$1,400,000, it would be most safer to pay the interest above stated. But it is said the members of the Syndicate would be personally liable. This, however, is not the case. By Section 3, of the Act of Incorporation, "the contractors, as individuals, shall not be subject to any liability or responsibility, otherwise than as members of the Corporation hereby created." The road being constructed, the original deposit of \$1,000,000 is returned to them. See Section 2. Once incorporated, they may transfer their stock to men of straw, and thus escape liability for their stock. The land and money subsidies to which they were entitled they have received as each 20 mile section was constructed, and all the Government can hold is the \$5,000,000 worth of bonds already stated, with the further demand of \$200,000 per year. Such security is simply a pretence, and is no protection whatever to the country.

1. By section 20 of the act of incorporation several charges are made in the Railway act of 1879 so far as it applied to the Canada Pacific Railway.

By section 17 of that act it is provided that no tolls shall be levied or taken until after two weeks notice is given in the *Canada Gazette*.

2. The By-laws fixing tolls are not binding until approved by the Governor-in-Council.

3. The Governor-in-Council shall regulate tolls from time to time.

4. The Parliament of Canada may reduce the tolls from time to time, but not so as to give the Company a lower rate of profit on the capital actually expended in construction, than 15%.

5. Now by Section 20, referred to the Governor-in-Council is deprived of the power which he possesses in regard to other railways by the Act of 1879, and is prevented from reducing the tolls and freights below that point that would yield a profit of 10% on the capital invested. In the case of other railways, (see sub-section 10) he may reduce the tolls from time to time, irrespective entirely of profit to the Company. In the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway this power is limited to the rate of profit already named. The power of Parliament is similarly limited—the words of limitation being two-fold—

(1.) To the capital actually expended in the construction of the Railway, and (2) (see Section 11), "Nor unless the net income from all sources * * * is found to have exceeded 15% upon the capital so actually expended." This not only includes the capital expended in construction and equipment, but also running expenses such as engine hire, wages of all employees, Directors fees, and all the ten thousand items that enter into the usual outlay of running a railway. It is contended, that the 10% profit shall apply to the money expended by the Company in construction. But Sec. 20 does not say, so more over the Railway Act of 1879—(see sub-section 11) provides a double basis on which the profit is to be calculated, viz., the capital expended and the net earnings. Now let us see what this would amount to, taking other railways as a basis:

Total operating expenses of the Grand Trunk Railway and leased lines in 1878 were.....	\$6,536,816
Earnings for the same time.....	8,357,810
Cost of Railway.....	168,108,941
Operating expenses of Great Western 2,594,094	
Earnings of Great Western.....	3,994,922
Cost of Railway.....	28,868,848

From the figures given above, taken from the last official return to the Government of the Grand Trunk Railway would scarcely give a profit of 3% on the capital actually expended in the construction of the road. To secure a profit then of 10% the rates on the average would have to be increased to five times the figures at which they stood in 1878—similarly with the Great Western Railway. The net earnings of that road would yield only 3 per cent on the cost of construction.

mistake in this calculation. Under the Mackenzie Act it was proposed to pay the money and land grant, as stated by Sir Charles Tupper, but there is a material difference between the payment of 4% on 7,500 for 25 years; and the actual payment of a bonus of \$7,500 cash. The one is merely an annuity of \$300 per year for 25 years, the cash value of which is \$4,862, which, calculated on 2,797 miles, would amount to \$13,116,742, and not \$20,977,500, as stated by Sir Charles Tupper.

The cost of the Mackenzie contract then would be on this basis—

2,797 miles at \$10,000 per mile....	\$27,970,000
2,797 miles at 20,000 acres, as before.....	55,940,000
4% on \$7,500 for 25 years.....	13,116,742
Total.....	\$97,026,742

But it must be remembered that Mr. Mackenzie proposed, to build a first class road, with easy grades and curves, and capable of competing with other transcontinental roads to the South for the traffic of China and Japan. Besides, when the Act of 1874 was passed, it was estimated by Mr. Sandford Fleming that the road would cost \$120,000,000. By Mr. Mackenzie's proposition, valuing the lands as valued by Sir Charles Tupper, he would be saving to the Country \$23,000,000. The estimate made by the Chief Engineer for the kind of road to be constructed by the Syndicate is \$84,000,000, so that the proposition now under consideration, valuing the lands at the same price only affects a saving of \$6,000,000, taking into consideration the character of the road to be constructed under the two schemes.

But this is not all. The present contract confers many advantages upon the Syndicate, not contained in the Mackenzie contract, all of a valuable character.

1. It exempts the lands of the Syndicate from taxation for 20 years, unless sold or occupied. There was no such exemption in the Mackenzie Act.

2. It exempts the road-bed, stations, workshops, &c., of the Company from taxation forever. (See Section 16.)

3. It exempts certain material used in the first construction of the road from duty. (See Section 10.)

4. It exempts telegraph apparatus from duty. (See Section 10.)

5. It gives the Company the monopoly of the trade of the North-West for 20 years. (See Section 16.)

6. It gives all the lands to the Company in the fertile portions of the North-West. The Mackenzie Act gave the land along the whole road from Nipissing to the Pacific Ocean.

7. It provides that these lands shall be lands fit for settlement. The Mackenzie Act gave lands of average quality only.

8. It gives the lands in alternate blocks of 640 acres each. The Mackenzie Act gave the lands in large blocks 20 miles deep, and from 10 to 12 miles in frontage along the railway.

9. It conveys absolutely the land to the Company as each 20 mile section of the road is completed. Under the Mackenzie Act only 1/3 of the land was to be conveyed to the Company—the Government retained the other 2/3, which were to be sold at a price to be agreed upon between the Government and the Company.

10. It makes no valid provision for the regulation of freights or tolls. The Mackenzie Act provides that the Government-in-Council should determine freights and tolls.

11. It accepts the Union Pacific as a standard, whereas the Mackenzie act provides that the material used in the construction of the road; its equipments etc. should be subject to the approval of the Government.

12. It makes no provision for the purchase of the road by the Government; but the Mackenzie act provided that the Government might purchase the road from the contractor at any time by paying the cost price plus 10%. These are only part of the special privileges conferred by the Government on this Syndicate, which were not proposed to be conferred under the Mackenzie Act. And as these are all substantial,

\$92,776,000; and it is not anticipated that its earnings will equal running expenses for many years to come. Were the Eastern Section north of Lake Superior, the only route by which a railway outlet for the North-West Territory could be obtained, it would settle the question as to the propriety of building a road upon that route. It happens, however, that a better line from the North-West Territory to the Canadian seaboard can be obtained for a bonus of \$2,400,000, and probably for even less. By consulting the map, a dotted line will be seen extending from Lake Nipissing to the foot of Lake Superior, at Sault Ste. Marie. This represents the Sault Ste. Marie Branch, 290 miles in length, the construction of which can be secured for a bonus of \$2,400,000, and probably for very much less. At the Sault, which is easily bridged, a connection is secured with a proposed American line running from the Sault to the Northern Pacific Junction, near Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, a distance of 400 miles. Over two-thirds of this line is now either constructed or under contract, and the rest could be speedily built if the construction of the Sault Ste. Marie Branch in Canada were assured. An air line from St. Paul, north eastward, and connecting with the line would be speedily constructed. From the Northern Pacific Junction continuous railway connection with the Pembina Branch of the Canadian Pacific already exists, and were the construction of the Sault Ste. Marie Branch in Canada determined upon the entire line from the Northern Pacific Junction to the Sault would be completed before the Canadian line could reach the same point, thus giving, upon the completion of the Sault Ste. Marie Branch, a direct rail route from Winnipeg to Montreal and Quebec. This route, by the line now opened from near Duluth to Winnipeg, would be some 68 miles longer from Winnipeg, than the proposed route north of Lake Superior; but, notwithstanding its somewhat greater length, it would be the best commercial line, owing to easier grades, and a milder climate. It is certain, however, that as soon as the building of the Sault Ste. Marie Branch is determined upon, a direct line from near Duluth to either Emerson or the Pembina Branch, or to a point west of Emerson, will be built. Both proposed lines are represented by dotted lines upon the map, and the first named has already obtained a Charter. Upon the construction of either of these lines, and their connection with the Canadian Pacific, the distance from all points on that road to the west of the junction will be no more by this line south of Lake Superior than by the line north of it.

The Reform party favor the construction of the line south of Lake Superior, because as a commercial outlet for the North-West, it is, at least, as good as the line north of the lake, and can be obtained several years sooner than the north line and at much smaller cost, while the line north of the lake will probably cost \$22,776,000, and will cost, the Government by the provisions of the contract a bonus of \$10,000,000 in cash and a grant of 6,250,000 acres of land, in the fertile belt, worth, at \$3 per acre, \$18,750,000 or a total bonus in land and money of \$28,750,000, the line south of the lake can be secured for a bonus of; at the outside, \$2,400,000, thereby effecting a saving to the Government in cash, bonus and land grant estimated at \$3, on an acre, of \$26,350,000 as compared with the line north of the lake. Under these circumstances it is claimed that this road is

the most desirable for the construction of the line north of Lake Superior, till it is seen whether the easily obtained line south of the lake will not answer all purposes, and enable the country to save \$7,500,000 of the \$10,000,000 bonus it proposes to grant to the line north of the lake, and also the land grant of 6,250,000 acres.

With a line south of Lake Superior and connecting with the Sault Ste. Marie Branch, the North-West Territories could have an

outlet for their productions to the seaboard, and a direct line to the Pacific Ocean, which would be a great benefit to the country, and a source of revenue to the Government. The Government should be allowed to purchase the road from the contractor at any time by paying the cost price plus 10%. These are only part of the special privileges conferred by the Government on this Syndicate, which were not proposed to be conferred under the Mackenzie Act. And as these are all substantial,

the Government should be allowed to purchase the road from the contractor at any time by paying the cost price plus 10%. These are only part of the special privileges conferred by the Government on this Syndicate, which were not proposed to be conferred under the Mackenzie Act. And as these are all substantial,

DOORS

FRANCIS SMEEH, Goderich. Description of interior finish. STAIRS, HANDRAILS, NEWELS and BALUSTERS. A Specialty. Send for Price Lists - SHINGLES, LATH & LUMBER.

THE WORLD OVER.

The Week's News in a Nutshell. Interesting Condensations by Wire and Mail.

Charles Drinkwater, well-known in connection with the Grand Trunk head office, Montreal, has been appointed Secretary to the Pacific Indicate, and commences work shortly.

THE BRIDEGROOM.—The name of bridegroom was formerly given to the newly married man because it was customary for him to wait at table on his bride and friends on his wedding-day.

Lieutenant Maurice O'Connell, of the 70th Rifles, who was killed in the action in the Transvaal on Tuesday, was a grand nephew of Daniel O'Connell, being the eldest son of Sir Maurice O'Connell.

A farmer near Logansport, Ind., lost forty sheep by dogs recently in one night. It was too much for him, and he took his gun and set out. Before he was satisfied he killed twenty-three dogs belonging to his neighbors.

An editor describing the effects of a squall upon a canal boat, says, "when the gale was at its height, the unfortunate craft heeled to leeward, and the captain and another cask of whiskey rolled overboard."

Sitting Bull reached Woody Mountain on the 27th ult. with seventy lodges of Sioux, but the Canadian authorities refused to receive him, though they refrained from compelling him to recross the border.

The war office has decided to send a regiment of hussars, 160 artillery, 700 infantry, and 100 men of the army service corps and hospital corps to the Cape from England, with a considerable number of extra officers to supply the places of those killed in the fight with the Boers.

London Truth says: The departure of the Princess Louise for Canada has been postponed, in order that H. R. H. may keep certain private engagements after Easter. The Princess, accompanied by several friends, is now expected to start on Thursday, May 12, but it is exceedingly probable that she will return to England in November.

The presence of the Prince of Wales at the marriage of Mr. Leopold Rothschild has caused much satisfaction in Jewish circles; as following close on the speeches of the Crown Prince of Germany it is regarded as a sign that there is no sympathy with the Judenheize.

No English Prince has visited a foreign country since 1709, when three of the Royal Dukes attended a service at one.

THORO'-BRED STOCK.—John Whitefield, of Grey township, bought a six-year-old cow and a bull calf, for \$130; James Dickson, of Tuckersmith, a three-year-old cow for \$142. Also a calf six months old \$60; Thos. S. Sallow, of McKillop, a cow and a calf for \$80; and Jas. McLeod a cow for \$70, at the sale of Messrs. McLaughlin and Forsyth, last week.

ELECTION EXPENSES.—The election expenses of the candidates in the North Oxford election, as given to the Returning Office on Wednesday last, that being the day named by the statute, for making the return, are as follows:—Mr. Sutherland, general accounts, \$584.06; personal expenses, \$26—total \$610.06; Mr. Pattullo, general accounts, \$494.31; personal expenses, \$45—total \$539.31.

BARN BURNED.—Last Thursday night a large frame barn 40x60 feet, belonging to George Campbell, lot 13, con. 18, Grey, was burned down, about 11 o'clock. Everything in the barn was lost, including grain, hay, straw, mowing machine and other property. The cause of the fire is unknown. It was first seen by a son and daughter of Mr. Campbell's who were returning from a neighbor's. Loss \$800, insured in the Howick Mutual for \$300. Mr. Campbell has a sale of stock on Friday of this week.

A GOOD TEAM SOLD.—Mr. Hugh Love, of Hills Green, last week sold a span of heavy draught mares, five years old, to Mr. Hall, of Blenheim, for the sum of \$350. As the price indicates, they were a splendid team, but Mr. Love always raises good horses, and, as a result, he makes the business pay. Both mares were sired by Old Wellington. Mr. Hall, we understand, has bought them for breeding purposes.

REMOVAL.—Our townisman, Mr. Alex. McRae, who for a number of years has been in the service of Messrs. Young & Lowry, has taken his departure for Lucknow, where he resumes his occupation, that of general blacksmithing. Mr. McRae is a first-class mechanic, and the already overstocked population of Lucknow have added another to the number. We wish Mr. McRae success in his new sphere of labor.—Listowel Banner.

HORSES SOLD.—Mr. Peter McEwen has disposed of his interest in the well known imported stallion, Old Enterprise, to Mr. Thomas McLaughlin, of the township of Grey, near Brussels. Next season Enterprise will travel on the gravel road between Seaforth and Wroxeter. Mr. McLaughlin has made a lucky hit. No horse that has ever travelled in Huron has left behind him a better or more servicable class of horses than Old Enterprise. They are good for the farm, the road or the market, and always command high prices. We hope Mr. McLaughlin may be as fortunate with him as Mr. McEwen has been. If he is, he will have no cause for complaint.

Fernando Wood, (the Veteran Democrat, is dead. The population of Toronto is officially given as 77,034.

The decision of the Supreme Court, in the Chaslevoix and Bellechasse election petitions, on Friday, passed one Liberal and one Conservative.

A general raid was made at Washington gambling dens, early on Thursday morning. Two Senators and six representatives were captured.

The only item of interest in the last Gazette is the appointment of Mr. Thos. Anthony Maitland McCarthy, of the village of Cranville, to the position of County Judge of Duferin.

In the Senate yesterday the Pacific railway syndicate bill was read a third time and passed. On the motion for the third reading several amendments were offered and rejected, on a vote of 34 to 17.

Squire J. B. Smyth, of London, has received an anonymous letter enclosing \$5 conscience money. Enclosed was written:—"This is your just due before God and man."

The Rev. Father Down, of Montreal, has condemned the proposed Irish bill as disgraceful in the face of so many hungry and naked in the city, and an insult to Ireland in her present condition.

On Sunday morning about two o'clock fire totally destroyed Skinner & Co.'s home factory, the largest and oldest wooden building in Ganaoquo, being five storeys high, and known as "The Globe Works."

A man named Reid, who had been lodged in Brockville gaol for contempt of court, died yesterday after having fallen into a sleep which was prolonged for eighty hours, his pulse and respiration being regular.

A young man at Ottawa, garbed in his masquerade costume, visited his father's store, purchased a number of articles, and badgered his parent into letting him have them on trust, without his identity being discovered.

Polling on the Scott Temperance Act in the county of Wentworth in the 22nd of April, R. M. Waddell, of Hamilton, being returning officer. In the county of Halton the date is the 29th April the returning officer, Sheriff Crawford.

John Feron, charged with the robbery of the members' wardrobes in the House of Commons, was to-day sentenced to six months in the central Prison, Toronto. This is the second conviction of an criminal on this account within one month.

Mr. F. X. Cimon will contest the vacant seat for Charlevoix in the Conservative interest, and will, it is said, be opposed by Mr. Joseph Archer, Jr., and Mr. Ferrault, in Bellechasse. Mr. G. Amey will, it is understood, be the Conservative, and Dr. Elodeau the Liberal candidate.

Four one-eyed curlers at Carluke Lanarkshire, have issued a challenge to any other four players similarly afflicted to play a match. The players may use one-eyed spectacles if the sight of their solitary optic is not particularly good.

Mr. S. Dickson, postmaster, has purchased the farm on the Northern Grand road in McKillop, near Leadbury, adjoining that of Mr. F. McCulla. The farm contains 75 acres, and was bought for \$3,500. It is a good farm and well situated, but it is without buildings.

Hon. Edward Blake intends visiting the Maritime provinces during the approaching summer and addressing the electors of the several constituencies on public affairs. He will receive a cordial welcome down by the sea, and his visit will strengthen the Liberal Party for the coming election.

On Sunday morning the sexton on opening the new Baptist tabernacle on Elgin-street, Ottawa, found that fully three-quarters of the ceiling had fallen during the night. Had the accident occurred while services were in progress the greater portion of the congregation would certainly have been crushed to death, so great was the weight of the material.

The whole community at Fern Creek, Ky., is alarmed by the number of dogs which have bitten other dogs, cats, sheep and cattle. A large number of rabid beasts have been killed, but many mad dogs are still at large. It is supposed that the dogs went mad because the ponds and creeks are frozen over, preventing them from obtaining water.

James Atkinson, an employee in Oliver's mill, on the Esplanade, Toronto, met with a most violent death at noon, 12th inst. He was arranging some belting, when his clothing caught in the shafting, and he was whirled around at the rate of 500 revolutions per minute. When the engine was stopped, Atkinson's body fell to the floor, horribly cut and mangled. Deceased, who was married and had a large family lived at 181 Ontario street.

General Skobelev telegraphs from Askaniya that in consequence of his proclamation calling upon the Tarkas to return to their homes, they are gradually returning from Sanddorsb and surrendering their rifles. Seven thousand families have returned, and the people are much influenced by the presence of influential chiefs in the Russian camp. A provisional government, with national representation, has been established, and needy families are being aided from the supplies captured in the fortress. The neighborhood of Gock Tape is being disinfected. It has been ascertained that eight thousand people perished during the siege. Two thousand were cut down by the Russians during the pursuit.

Four one-eyed curlers at Carluke Lanarkshire, have issued a challenge to any other four players similarly afflicted to play a match. The players may use one-eyed spectacles if the sight of their solitary optic is not particularly good. One-legged curlers may now be heard from.

A youth just launching out in trade, unto a wealthy merchant said:—"Pray, tell me sir, what you profess, To call the secret of success?" The nabob's eyes with pleasure shone As he replied, in earnest tone, "The secret simple is—I think You'll find it, sir, in printer's ink."

The St. Stephen's Church Matter. To the Editor of the Signal.

MR. EDITOR,—In the matter of the occurrences in St. Stephen's Church, on Sunday, Feb. 6, alluded to in your last issue, I am prepared to prove that I have not gone beyond my power. I am prepared to prove that the minister has exceeded his power. For the last six months, whatever I proposed he condemned. The reverend gentleman informed me that the church is his; he has the entire control; the key is in his hand; and that by right the collections are his; he could do with them as he thought proper, and that I, as churchwarden, should not interfere. I think brother churchwardens will agree with me that the above is not the law of our Church. To have the difficulties settled, I wrote him a letter proposing each of us to choose a friend and meet at Church, hoping to come to an understanding. He did not reply. I wrote him proposing to ask the Rev. Dean to act in the matter. I received the reply that the Rural Dean would not be allowed to interfere. The reverend gentleman promised me to call a vestry meeting; he did not. I requested him to call a vestry meeting; he informed me he would not. I now propose to request the Bishop to appoint a committee to investigate. I am not afraid of the result.

JOHN HUNTER, Churchwarden.

MURKIN. A CHEERFUL HUM.—Once more the long expected smoke is seen, and the buzz of the saw heard from our saw mill. Messrs Hodge & Haynes are now on the jump.

A KIND ACT.—Our lads to the number of ten turned out one day last week, and did a neighbor suffering from illness, a kind turn by cutting him a lot of wood for home use.

A CHALLENGE.—A gay and festive bachelor, who delights in taking circuit drives, was recently stymied some distance from home. On his return innocuous of a martial character were indulged in by quizzical friends and no excuse or explanation would be accepted. At last, the g. and f. bachelor challenged our local justice of the peace to go with him, and if he had been indulging in any philandering on his former trip the J. P. was at liberty to try the matter.

OBITUARY.—The death of the late Mrs. Tobin has cast a general gloom over our neighborhood. Her pleasing manner and kind disposition won the esteem of all who knew her. Many friends will always cherish a happy recollection of her cheery voice. The cause of her death was consumption, which was brought on from the effects of a severe cold, caught last spring. Four little ones are deprived of a fond mother's care, and a husband mourns the loss of a kind and dutiful wife, who has been taken from him in the prime of life.

DUNGANNON. SAWING MATCH.—Our village was thrown into quite a fever of excitement on Wednesday the 9th inst., over a match between Cornelius, Gormelius and Rich. Bigley, of Wawanosh, for \$20 a side, Cornelius and Misner sawed first, and succeeded in putting up a pile of wood measuring 24 ft. in circumference, in thirteen minutes. The Bigleys followed, felled by 8 inches in the same time, and consequently lost the wager. Cornelius and Misner used an improved champion saw, and the Bigley's the Galt "Lance tooth." A large crowd was present, but everything went off quietly and orderly. Another match is talked of between the same parties.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The Methodist church in this district held their annual Sunday School Convention on Wednesday, 16th inst., in their church here. A large number of delegates met from the different Sunday Schools in the district, and a very interesting and instructive discussion took place between the different delegates on Sunday School work, modes of teaching, &c. The Sunday School scholars sang several pieces during the session, and added considerably to the attractiveness of the entertainment.—Cow

Colborne. FARM BOUGHT.—Mr. J. Stewart has purchased the Bates farm of 127 acres for \$4,500. His neighbor, Mr. H. Chisholm, has, we understand, bought the 100 acre farm on the lake shore, in rear of Mr. Linklater's lot, for \$2,500.

DIG WRIGHT.—Our Reeves are a big team, their weight being as follows:—When Mr. Allan, 284 lbs., Mr. Wm. Young, about 230. Some of your town subscribers can add the figures together.—Cow

Metereological Report. Report of the weather for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 12th.

Feb. 6th.—Wind at 10 p.m. East, fresh, clear. Number of miles the wind travelled in 24 hours 157.

Feb. 7th.—Wind at 10 p.m. South-east, fresh, cloudy. Number of miles wind travelled in 24 hours 514. Corona lunar.

Feb. 8th.—Wind at 10 p.m. South-east, fresh. Raining all day. Number of miles wind travelled in 24 hours 540.

Feb. 9th.—Wind at 10 p.m. North-east, fresh. Raining. Number of miles wind travelled in 24 hours 442.

Feb. 10th.—Wind at 10 p.m. South-west, moderate gale, cloudy. Ceased raining at 8.30. 14.5 cubic inches fell. Number of miles wind travelled in 24 hours 795.

Feb. 11th.—Wind at 10 p.m. North-east, light, cloudy. Corona lunar. Number of miles wind travelled in 24 hours 363.

Feb. 12th.—Wind at 10 p.m. South-west, strong breeze, cloudy. Number of miles wind travelled in 24 hours 662. Began to rain at midnight of the 11th. Ceased at 8 a.m. of 12th, 4 cubic inches fell. Snow furries during the afternoon.

G. N. MACDONALD, Observer. Goderich, Feb. 14th, 1881.

Wheat, (Fall) 8 bush. \$1.00 @ \$1.01. Wheat, (Spring) 9 bush. 1.00 @ 1.10. Oats, 8 bush. 0.30 @ 0.40. Barley, 8 bush. 0.20 @ 0.30. Potatoes, 8 bush. 0.25 @ 0.35. Chickens, 0.25 @ 0.30. Butter, 8 lb. 0.30 @ 0.35. Eggs, 12 0.20 @ 0.25. Hides, 0.50 @ 0.75. Pork, 0.75 @ 1.00. Salt per barrel, 0.80 @ 0.90.

Wilson—At Manchester, on the 4th inst., the wife of W. D. Wilson, of a son.

MARRIED. Fisher—Manning.—In the Bible Christian Church, Colborne, on Thursday, 12th inst., by the Rev. T. Broad, Mr. Isaac V. Fisher to Miss Louisa Manning, all of Colborne.

Light—Forbes.—By Rev. E. M. H. at his residence, Wingham, on the 28th of Dec., 1880, Mr. John Light, to Miss Agnes Forbes, both of Wingham.

Stevenson—Mittelholz.—At the parsonage Brussels by Rev. James Harris, on Feb. 7th, Thomas C. Stevenson, to Miss Catherine Mittelholz, both of Henfryn.

Mann—Pollock.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on the 12th inst., by Rev. George Brown, Wroxeter, Mr. Francis Mann, to Miss Mary Pollock.

Smith—In Grey, on Wednesday, Feb. 9th, Mrs. James Smith, aged 35 years.

Skilton—In Morris, on Saturday, Feb. 4th, the beloved wife of Mr. John Skilton, aged 43 years.

Burrows—In Brussels, on Wednesday, Feb. 17th, the beloved wife of Mr. John Burrows, aged 67 years.

The People's Column. SERVANT GIRL WANTED.—A general servant who is a good washer and ironer. Particulars at Sign A. Office, Goderich Feb. 18th, 1881.

WANTED—20 CORDS OF FIRST class cordwood beech and maple, about 10 cords long. Apply to Messrs STRANG & MOORE, 110 St. George Street, Goderich.

WAGON MAKER WANTED.—Wanted a good man to run a blacksmith shop in connection with a blacksmith shop having three fires, there is a good building and lots of work. Also wanted a first class blacksmith for light work. Apply at once to Box 47 Brussels P. O. 1773-4.

NOTICE.—DR. SHANNON HAVING PLACED IN MY HANDS FOR COLLECTION all book orders and promissory notes, due him up to Jan 1881, I must request that all persons so indebted would call upon me at once, and settle, otherwise costs will be incurred. I will be in Dr. Shannon's office from ten a. m. to 4 p. m. each day. 1773.

AMERICAN MATH. For Sale or To Let. FARM FOR SALE.

Comprising Lots Nos. 19 and 12, Con. 2, in the Township of West Wawanosh, belonging to the late Mr. Charles McDonald, containing 100 acres in all. Particulars apply to Mrs. M. G. Cameron, Goderich, or to Mr. J. A. MORTON, Goderich, or at this office. 1774-5.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—AT Dunganon, 12 miles from Goderich, consisting of 1/2 of an acre of land, well fenced; a frame house, a good well and pump are on the premises. The lot has been well improved. Terms apply to Mr. J. A. MORTON, Goderich, or to Mr. J. A. MORTON, Goderich, or at this office. 1774-5.

HOUSE AND LOTS NOS. 33 AND 34.—Situated in the Township of West Wawanosh, containing 100 acres in all. Particulars apply to Mr. J. A. MORTON, Goderich, or to Mr. J. A. MORTON, Goderich, or at this office. 1774-5.

TO LET—A BLACKSMITH SHOP Conveniently situated being in the immediate vicinity of Mill, Hotel and Post Office. This is a good stand for horseshoeing and jobbing. Also a large frame dwelling house, and shoe shop. This is a rare chance for a Blacksmith. Particulars apply to Mr. J. A. MORTON, Goderich, or at this office. 1774-5.

SHEPPARDTON—FARM FOR SALE.—60 acres, 50 acres cleared and well fenced. Brick Cottage 2 1/2 stories, stone cellar, full of water. Also a good well and pump are on the premises. Terms apply to Mr. J. A. MORTON, Goderich, or to Mr. J. A. MORTON, Goderich, or at this office. 1774-5.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Lot 6, Con. 2, Township of Colborne, Co. Huron, containing 80 acres of which 40 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. There is a frame house 2 1/2 stories with cellar under the kitchen, 16x20, wood shed, 16x20, stable 18x20, for horses, also cow stable 16x20. There is a well with a never failing spring, and a good young orchard with fruit trees selected. Terms apply to Mr. J. A. MORTON, Goderich, or to Mr. J. A. MORTON, Goderich, or at this office. 1774-5.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE COURT OF CHANCERY, MADE in the matter of Allan McKenna, and in the matter of Euphemia Allan McKenna and others, the creditors of Allan McKenna late of the County of Huron, who died on or about the month of June, 1878, are on or before the seventh day of March, A. D. 1881, to send by post pre-paid, to B. L. Doyle, the solicitor of the estate of Euphemia Allan McKenna, all infants of the said deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and description, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them; or in default thereof they will be presumed to have waived the benefit of the said order.

Every condition holding any security is to produce the same before me at my chambers at Goderich on the twelfth day of March, A. D. 1881, at ten o'clock in the forenoon being the time appointed for adjudication on the claims. Dated this 7th day of February, 1881. B. L. DOYLE, Solicitor at Goderich.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. In the matter of the estate of Michael Andrew, late of the Town of Goderich, in the County of Huron, Gentleman, deceased. Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statute of Ontario, Chapter 107, that the creditors of the late Michael Andrew, of the Town of Goderich, (deceased), who died on or about the twenty-fourth day of November, A. D. 1880, are on or before the seventh day of March, A. D. 1881, to send by post pre-paid, to David McLeod, the executor of the said Michael Andrew, all infants of the said Michael Andrew, their Christian and surnames, addresses and description, the full particulars of their claims, statements of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them; or in default thereof they will be presumed to have waived the benefit of the said order.

Every condition holding any security is to produce the same before me at my chambers at Goderich on the twelfth day of March, A. D. 1881, at ten o'clock in the forenoon being the time appointed for adjudication on the claims. Dated this 7th day of February, 1881. David McLeod, Executor.

BRITISH ASS. COY. TORONTO—Established 1851. PHOENIX INS. COY. OF LONDON (England)—Established 1780. HARTFORD INS. COY. OF HARTFORD, Conn.—Established 1810.

Risks taken in the above first-class Offices, at the lowest rates by HORACE HORTON. The undersigned is also Appraiser for the CANADA LIFE LOAN AND SAVINGS COY., Toronto. Money to Loan on first-class security, from 7 to 8 per Cent.—Charges moderate.

HORACE HORTON. Goderich, Sept. 10, 1880.

Dentistry. M. NICHOLSON, SURGEON DENTIST. Office and residence, West Street, three doors below Bank of Montreal, Goderich.

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