Huron Signal.

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

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The Huron Signal.

(ESTABLISHED 1848,)

One of the Largest Papers published in Canada, and the Best Advertising Medium in Huron, Ontario, every WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Office, Montreal Street, adjoining the Market Square.

THE SIGNAL PRINTING Co,

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Tremendous Fall in Harness. CHEAPER THAN EVER. NO COMBINATION PRICE. C. F. Straubel WOULD write his customers and others to come and examine his stock and be convinced that all is made up by men capable of turning out work second to none in style and durability of single and double Harness. Made to Order on Short Notice, and repairing done neatly and promptly. Centennial Trunks Valises and Satchels always kept on hand and sold at prices to suit the times. A so childrens carriages of every description at Cost Price. Parties wishing to be supplied with wood or hemlock lumber, by giving short notice, can have their orders filled. Remember the CHEAPEST HARNESS SHOP, on Hamilton Street. C. F. STRAUBEL. Goderich, July 12, 1876. 1534tf

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MONEY TO LAND. PRIVATE FUNDS ON REAL ESTATE: No delay and reasonable charges. Interest from eight to ten per cent according to security. J. T. GARROW, Solicitor &c. January 27th, 1876. 1511-tf

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MONEY TO LEND At Greatly reduced Rates of Interest. THE undersigned has any amount of money to loan from two to fifteen years, at a low rate of interest and favourable terms of repayment, payable by yearly instalments; rate of expenses will defy competition. HORACE HORTON, Appraiser for the Canada Permanent Building & Savings Society, of Toronto. INSURANCE CARD. The Subscriber is agent for the following first-class Insurance Companies: PHŒNIX of London, England. HARTFORD of Hartford. PROVINCIAL of Toronto. BRITISH AMERICA of Toronto. Prompt & Moderate business done at the lowest possible rates. HORACE HORTON, Office Market Square, Goderich. Oct. 20th 1870. 878-1y.

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THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON And Globe Insurance Company. Available Assets, $27,000,000. Losses paid in the course of Thirty-five years ex. cess of FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! Claims by CHICAGO FIRE estimated at nearly $3,000,000, are being liquidated as fast as adjusted without deduction, Security, Prompt Payment, and Liberality in adjustment of its losses are the prominent features of this wealthy company. FIRE and LIFE POLICIES issued with very liberal conditions. Head Office, Canada Branch, Montreal. G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary, MONTREAL. A. M. ROSS, Agent for Goderich.

GODERICH AGENCY OF THE Trust & Loan Company of Canada, *Incorporated by Royal Charter*. CAPITAL—ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING. Funds for Investment. LOANS made on the Security of approved Farm or City or Town Property for periods of Five years or to suit the convenience of Borrowers, and either repayable at expiry of time or by annual instalments. Payments in reduction of Loans will be accepted at any time on favorable terms. ☞ Approved Mortgages purchased. G. M. TRUEMAN, Agent. 1317 Market Square, Goderich.

Insurance! Insurance! Insurance! THE STADACONA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is one of the strongest home institutions, having a Capital of $5,000,000, and a deposit with the Dominion Government of $150,000. The terms on which this First Class Company does business are of the most liberal nature and the prompt and equitable manner in which it settles all its claims are sufficient reasons to warrant its foremost position with the public in its line of business. The undersigned has also been appointed Agent for the OTTAWA AGRICULTURAL FIRE Insurance Company, for the County of Huron. This Company has a CAPITAL OF $1,000,000, and a deposit with the Dominion Government of $50,000. The class of risk taken by this Company is a l non-hazardous, only taking that of farm property and private dwellings, the city offering the public the very best security at the very lowest rates possible to take this class of risk at. The undersigned would give a cordial invitation to all who need insurance of what ever nature, either to call at his residence, on Nelson street, or by letter, as all applications by letter will receive his most prompt attention. N. B.—Money to loan on the most liberal terms. HUGH MacMATH. 1568-6m Insurance Agent.

SOMETHING NEW. ROTARY SUCTION PUMP. A Purifier of Water. THE BEST WATER DRAWER EVER PUT IN A WELL OR CISTERN. Thousands in Daily Use. THIS INVENTION is an atmospheric or Suction Pump with three elastic Rubber Buckets or valves working air-tight on round grooved rubber tube of the well to the top in a wooden tube, and so connected by a chain as to keep one always in the tube, and throwing an entire up-ward stream of water. It uses a crank or Reel for power.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS PUMP.
1st. Their ease of work.
2nd. Throws a constant stream.
3rd. Purifies the water.
4th. No expense for repairs.
5th. Warranted not to freeze.
6th. No stationary valve in the well to get out of order.
7th. A larger quantity of water drawn in proportion to the size of Cylinder than any other pump, and with less power.

WM. DICKSON, Agent, Box 47, Goderich, Ont.

Poetry.

For the Signal.

An Heteodian Elegy.

ON THE DEATH OF THE CANADIAN LAUREATE.

Pure spirit! O where art thou now?
O whisper to my soul!
And let some soothing thought of thee
This bitter grief control!

'Tis not for thee the tears I shed;
Thy sufferings now are o'er;
The sea is calm the tempest past,
On that eternal shore.

No more the storms that wreck'd thy peace
Shall tear thy gentle breast,
Nor summer's rage, nor winter's cold
Thy fetrpid frame molest.

Thy peace is sealed, thy rest is sure;
My sorrows are to come;
The while I weep and linger here,
Then follow to the tomb.

Is now the awful veil withdrawn,
That shrouds from mortal eyes,
In deep, impenetrable gloom,
The secrets of the skies?

O! in some dream of vision'd bliss,
Some trace of rapture, show
Where, on the bosom of thy God
Thou rest'st from human woe!

Thence may thy pure devotion's flame
On me, on me descend;
To me thy strong, aspiring hopes,
Thy faith, thy fervours lend!

Let these my lonely path illume,
And teach my weaken'd mind
To welcome all that's left of good,
To all that's lost resigned,

Farewell! with honor, peace and love
Be thy dear memory blest!
Thou'lt have no tears to shed for me,
When I too am at rest.

HIBERNICUS.

Chicago, March 17th, '77.

Warming a Serpent;

OR,

GRYLE DASKAM'S TREACHERY.

BY LEON LEWIS.

CHAPTER XXXV.

NO HONOR AMONG THIEVES.

Daskam had scarcely disappeared from the plateau, exulting in the success of his shots, when Jock, all excitement, rushed from his concealment among the neighboring bushes and hurried to the side of our prostrate hero.

He found Heath stretched out like one dead, his blonde head thrown backward, his face ghastly, his eyes closed, his coat stained with the red life-blood that bubbled up from wounds in his breast.

Heath's arms were bound to his side with ropes. Jock groped for his wrist and felt his pulse. He fancied that he could distinguish a faint, fluttering, irregular movement of the blood through the arteries, and a wild hope flashed upon him that, after all, Heath might not be dead. A faint spark of life might linger in that frame, which a puff might extinguish, or which might be fanned to a steady flame.

Jock, bending over him, heard the wild, excited curses of Daskam's followers on the beach below. The black chief had descended the mountain. Jock's glances, swift and sidelong, as he still stooped, detected no other presence than Heath's and his own on the plateau.

As quick as thought, he gathered the bound and helpless figure in his arms, and plunged with it, staggering heavily as he went, into the shelter of the bushes.

Meanwhile Daskam had met his followers on the beach. They had heard the sound of the pistol-shots and were on the point of rushing up the steep path when they beheld Daskam coming down to them.

He looked like a man drunken or mad. His eyes were flaming, his visage pallid, his mien excited, his exultation over the supposed death of his hated cousin; yet so great was his power of self-control that by the time he had rejoined Garley and the others he appeared to be laboring only under great excitement and to be overcome with distress.

'What is it, Heath?' shouted Garley. 'Are you shot? Where's the girl?'

'Gone!' ejaculated Daskam. 'That man—Gregory—'

He paused, apparently from sheer breathlessness.

'Gregory!' cried Garley, in amazement. 'Is Gregery here?'

'He's there,' said Daskam, pointing upward toward the plateau. 'He is backed by a score of them. They tore the girl from me, though she was mad to go. I fired at Gregory several times, but missed him.'

Garley and the seamen looked at each other and at their leader.

They knew they had landed at the island for the purpose of discovering some person, and that person they supposed, of course, to be Gregory. They had all seen that Miss Palm had been determined to land, and that Daskam had appeared to desire to detain her on the yacht. They had seen the young lady speed up the mountain in advance of Daskam, eager to reach the plateau, and they did not doubt that she had gladly returned to Gregory's protection.

'Gregory must have been on the island since our former visit,' said Garley. 'He must have been wrecked here with his crew. He cannot have a vessel. We have seen nothing of one. There's none in this little harbour. He's up yonder, boys, and we'll go up and attack him and rescue Miss Palm!'

'We must have reinforcements,' said Daskam. 'Let the boat go back to the schooner for more men. Let Lang and some of the officers join us. Have every one well armed. We are likely to have a serious conflict.'

The boat sped away towards the schooner.

The villain smiled in his sleeve. All this manœuvering was to gain time. He knew that Gregory and his men, with Miss Palm as their prisoner, were making all haste to depart. Owing to the peculiar conformation of the island, they could very readily make their escape unseen by any one on the schooner.

He thought of Heath's body. It it were discovered it could not be recognized, yet he preferred that it should not be discovered. He drew nearer to the black chief, who stood apart with his people, and said to him in Spanish, in a low voice, inaudible even to the blacks around him.

'Go up to the plateau and take away the body.'

The black assented and hurried away. He presently returned and signified to Daskam by a look that all was right. He had not found the body, and had concluded that Gregory might have returned and removed it. He had not time nor opportunity to make this explanation, however, and he by no means considered it necessary to make. Daskam had killed Heath—Heath's body was gone—everything was safe, and the stupid fellow considered that all was right.

The boat returned from the schooner laden with men. Captain Lang was among them. Daskam had sent particulars for him, desiring to have his evidence in corroboration of his story upon their return to Jamaica. He knew that much as Captain Lang might dislike him, he would tell the truth to Mr. Heath—or what appeared to be truth—even if his story should favor Daskam. The men landed, and the villain met them, and repeated the tale he told to Garley.

'You know that I was determined to land here to-night in the hope of finding the man Gregory,' he exclaimed. 'Miss Palm knew my intention, and insisted, against my wishes and pleadings, in landing also. I could not restrain her. She sped up this path to the lodge up yonder, and I hurried after her. To my amazement, Gregory and a score of men were lounging about among the huts. Miss Palm flew to Gregory's arms. I appealed to her to come back. I begged her to go with me to Jamaica, but she clung to Gregory, and he made a movement to retreat with her. I must have been wild, I think. I fired at Gregory, some one fired at me, and in the midst of the confusion Gregory and his party rushed into the woods, taking Miss Palm and her woman with them, and I came down here for help. They are all up on the plateau at this moment, I daresay, waiting for us to attack them.'

'We are all armed!' cried Captain Lang, excitedly. 'Come on, boys!'

Daskam bounded into the path and led the way up to the ledge.

The plateau lay in the pale starlight, with its cluster of huts, its gardens and trees all plainly visible, but without signs of ambuscade or hostile presence.

The plateau nearly encircled the mountain like a great terrace, and upon it were terraced fields, the patches of sugar-cane and cotton, yams, and other productions. Daskam led the way around to the western side of the mountain, and Lang and the others followed him.

At last the villain halted abruptly, with a great cry, and pointed downwards.

The others halted also, beholding upon the shining, starlit sea below Gregory's yacht, under full sail, moving slowly away from the island.

They could even see the men upon her decks, and they fancied they could make out the figures of Garnet and her maid.

'There they go!' cried Daskam, hoarsely; and there was a world of rage and disappointment in his voice as he beheld the girl he loved thus carried from him.

'There they go!' echoed Garley and the seamen.

'We can do nothing,' said Captain Lang, in a troubled, anxious tone. 'I had thought better of Miss Palm. If she loved this Gregory why did she not go to her guardian's house and be married there? She will be married now amongst strangers who do not even know her name. Poor, thoughtless creature! I should not have believed it of her!'

'Can we not overtake the yacht?' inquired Daskam.

'Impossible. She can sail around the Darrell twice while the schooner is making a circle. She has a clean pair of heels. She was built for speed and pleasure, while the Darrell was built for work. She has escaped us; Miss Palm has chosen her own lot; nothing remains for us but a return to Kingston.'

At this moment a sharp salute of rifle shots rang out from the yacht's deck, and she skimmed away over the sea like a duck with outspread wings.

Daskam and his followers watched the Meteor yet a little longer, and then retraced their steps to the hamlet and descended the path to the beach.

Two boats were in waiting. Captain Lang and a number of men entered one, and it pushed off for the schooner. Garley sprang into the other; several seamen followed; but Daskam lingered, his wandering glances having espied an object in the little harbor, nearly hidden under some bushes, that attracted his attention.

It was the small boat in which Saul Heath and Garnet Palm had escaped from Lagoon Island, and in the attempt to recover which young Heath had been captured the second time by Gregory.

Daskam moved toward it, and the black chief followed him.

The oars were in the boat. And in the bottom of the little craft was a small mast and a sail, replacing those that had been lost.

'Where did you get the boat?' Daskam inquired in Spanish.

'The other man gave it to me,' said the black, meaning Gregory. 'I told him I had no boat, but I wanted boat very much. I told him I must have boat, and he gave me this. I can sail now, and catch more fish, and do many things.'

Daskam retraced his steps to the boat in which his followers awaited him.

'You have been well paid,' he said, in a low voice. 'Why, that boat is worth much money. And the other man gave you rum, and I have given you many things, so now we are quits. I shan't be back again. You can live and die in peace. It will be many years before another vessel comes so far off the usual routes of travel.'

He sprang into his boat and was rowed to the schooner. The anchor was lifted, and the Darrell moved out towards the open sea, proceeding in a southerly direction.

When they were well clear of the island, the yacht was no longer visible.

Daskam leaned moodily upon the railing. He was still full of his sinister exultation over the supposed death of Saul Heath, but his cup of joy had in it an element of bitterness.

He found that he loved Garnet Palm better than he had thought. Now that he had lost her she seemed to him a prize that was worth every effort to win. Her bright, young beauty, her spirit, her great fortune, all made her dazzling in his eyes. The fact that another man had schemed and dared so much to win her, added to her charms in his eyes. Could he give her up? Could he return to Jamaica without her?

'Saul Heath is dead,' he thought, 'and if I play the traitor to my bargain with Gregory, he can never bring Saul back to life again. Nor would he dare to testify against me, as he would himself be liable to prosecution for his abduction and persecution of Miss Palm. Clearly, if I could get possession of the girl no one would dare molest me, or testify anything to my detriment.'

So far he was safe. But then, he reflected, Garnet might be dangerous in herself. She had heard Heath's accusations, and his acknowledgments. She knew that he was an impostor, a would-be murderer. Might she not denounce him to the authorities, and to Mr. Heath, and accomplish his ruin?

'There is a spice of danger in it,' he said to himself, 'but I have braved and conquered dangers before this. If I could make her my wife legally before arriving at Kingston, I should put it out of her power to injure me! Now I believe that she hates Gregory worse than she hates me. To escape him, she might fly to my arms. If I should rescue her from Lagoon Island, if I were to swear to her that when Gregory came back that instant, he did so to fire upon Heath and that he killed him instantly, I should deepen her horror of him, and she would turn to me in despair—I know that she would!'

His reasoning seemed to him very plausible. He could find no flaw in it or in his conclusions.

'I will try it!' he decided. 'Heath is dead and even Gregory can't bring him back. As to my bargain with Gregory, he must be a fool to expect me to keep it. I'll find Lagoon Island—I'll rescue Miss Palm. I'll appeal to her sense of gratitude, and I'll put into some inhabited port and make her my wife. With her fortune to add to the Heath property, I shall be the richest man in Jamaica twice told!'

He summoned Captain Close to a conference, and the two walked the deck arm-in-arm.

'I have decided, Captain,' he remarked, 'not to sail for Jamaica until I have made some further effort to rescue Miss Palm. My father is her guardian. This Gregory is a bold, bad man. In short, I cannot go back to my father with her fate unknown. I must find Lagoon Island.'

'We will attempt to find it, sir,' said Captain Close. 'Shall I sail on the same track as the yacht?'

'I would prefer that the yacht should return to the island and that Gregory should be lulled into a false sense of security. Our visit to Lagoon Island must be secret. I should like to land upon it in the night and rescue the girl and escape before her loss should be discovered. I do not want to risk the lives of any of our men in a desperate encounter, nor to run a risk of harm to Miss Palm.'

They discussed the matter at length, and the result was that Daskam gave the order to Captain Close to find Lagoon Island, if its discovery were possible, and to arrive in its vicinity during the night at any time after a week's sail.

Daskam remembered the course the ship Messenger had been pursuing upon that fatal night of the hurricane when the storm came upon her. He remembered also the direction whence the hurricane had come, and could calculate its probable force and velocity with some accuracy. Putting these calculations together, he was able to form some idea of the course he should now take to find the island.

'We shall find it,' he said to himself, as he turned away from Captain Close and linked his arm in that of Garley.—'We'll find Lagoon Island, if we have to rake the seas with a fine-tooth comb. And I shall recover the girl and bring her to terms, marry her, and return to Jamaica with flying colors. I'll show that Gregory what sort of faith I keep—I'll show him that I can have both Heath and Miss Palm, and that I can destroy the one and regain possession of the other. We have matched strength and cunning—he will discover that I have more of both than he!'

It was an hour later when Daskam discovered that Jock was missing.

It was remembered by several that he had landed on the island, and no one had seen him come away from it.

The discovery caused Daskam no uneasiness. It did not occur to him that Jock might have stayed behind voluntarily, nor did he entertain a suspicion that Jock might have witnessed his cowardly assault upon Saul Heath.

'He may have got lost in that tangle of brush on the shore,' he remarked, addressing Garley. 'Where ever he is, he is settled for life. He'll never escape from Mountain Island—those blacks would never let him go if he wished to. He'll live and die there. I am not sorry to be rid of him, the spiritless, cunning hound. In spite of his downcast eyes and meek look, I have once or twice had a suspicion that the fellow was deeper than he looks, and that some day he might prove dangerous!'

CHAPTER XXXVI.

JOCK'S MINISTRATIONS.

While Daskam and his followers were exploring the plateau, Jock was crouching in the bushes over the form of Saul Heath, his eyes glaring like those of a tiger, his hand upon a weapon in his breast.

It would have gone hard with anyone that had come upon him then.

But when Daskam and his followers vanished down the steep path leading to the sea, Jock aroused himself to his own welfare. He knew that the schooner would sail immediately. If Saul Heath were really dead, he ought to sail in her. He felt of the young man's wrist, but could not detect any pulse. He tore open his garments and laid his hand upon Saul's heart. It beat faintly—but it beat.

He arose and took the helpless, insensible figure on his back, and staggered through an orange grove into the shelter of a palm grove beyond. Here he was at a safe distance from the huts.—He laid down his burden beside a narrow stream of running water, and drew out his knife, severing the bonds which were drawn so tightly as to cut into the flesh.

A faint glow of starlight penetrated to the spot, and he could see to examine the wounds of the young man, which he proceeded to do.

Heath had received three bullet wounds, two in his shoulder, and one in his breast. The two former were trifling, the latter was serious. The bullets from the shoulder-wounds were easily extracted, but the third Jock could not find.

He tore a piece of linen from Heath's shirt, and scraped some lint and dressed the wounds in the shoulder.

'Dey all right,' he muttered. 'Now what to do wi' de oder? If I leave it, it'll fester all up, and he'll get fever and die. Or it may be in de vital and kill poor young mass' any how. I can't do no harm and I might save he life.—'Deed, I'll try it!'

He investigated the wound carefully, and made up his mind that the bullet had lodged just under one of the ribs, and had not penetrated to any vital organ. He took his knife and began an exploration for the bullet. His surgery was savage in the extreme, but our hero still lay unconscious and Jock had matters all his own way. His zeal made up for his lack of knowledge. The blood flowed in a stream, and in the midst of its gushing Jock triumphantly extracted the intrusive lump of lead.

It was hard work to repair the damage his rude surgery had wrought. But he managed to dress the wound in a manner to stop the flowing of the blood, and he then turned his attention to the resuscitation of his victim.

By this time nature had exerted herself towards the same end. And Jock had not bathed the white, immobile face for many minutes before Heath opened his eyes and spoke feebly.

'Hush, Mass' Saul!' admonished Jock. 'You are done killed with bullets, and you mus' jes lie still for de pres'nt.'

A wondering look came into Heath's eyes.

'Who are you?' he whispered.

'I'm Jock, Mass'! Don't yer 'member Jock? Little Jock it was in de old days when yer used to play along o' me on de ole plantation in Jamaiky. Big Jock dey call me now. Times change, Massa!'

'Jock! Jock here? Why, is not this Mountain Island?'

'It jes' am, more's de pity. I came along Mass' Saul—I mean dat smokin' rascal dat calls hesfe Mass' Saul, when he's really dat Gryle Daskam. Oh, I know him now! I got he pedigree, sure! I came on de schooner below dat. 'Spec's she off by dis time; but no matter. I'm body servant to Mass Daskam, eh, eh! Guess he'll wait on his own slef to-night.'

'But how came you here, Jock?'

'Dat's de question! How I came to be is along of a flog' Mass' Saul he done giv me back in Jamaiky. I swore to be 'venged, and I always keeps my oat! How I come here dis yer minute, is it? Dat's along o' de same flog' and de same oat. I set myself to watch Mass'—mean dat pizen serpent Daskam. And to-night when he clim' de mountain I clim' too. And when he talk to Miss Palm and to dat Gregory and to you, I jes' drop inter de bushes and listen. And I heard ebery word, and I found out dat he wasn't, Mass' Saul at all, de murderin' scoundrel, but dat you was de real, genewine Mass' Saul!'

Our hero had not raised his head.—His face was still ghastly in its pallor, his lips seemed bloodless, and there was a feverish brightness in the eyes he fixed upon Jock that struck that faithful fellow as foreboding evil.

He wet Heath's head from the stream, and bending a leaf into a cup gave him drink, enjoining him to lie still. But Saul's mind was active if his body was weak, and he could not be content until Jock had told all that he knew concerning Daskam, including his attempt upon the life of Captain Bray and his devotion to Miss Palm.

'And my father has taken this scoundrel to his heart in my place,' groaned Heath.

'He has 'cepted of him as his son,' answered Jock, shrewdly, 'but he hasn't taken him to heart, Mass' Saul. Lor' I done see ole mass' look disgusted with him, and when he foun' dat mass'—I mean dat serpent—had been to gamblin' house and all dat—poor Mass' Heath, he done jes' about die. He love dat ar Daskam? No, sah! De trut is, he hate him and degusted with him, and angry with himself because he got no natural 'fection for him! You ought to hear how ole mass' pile it on him 'bout Daskam,' added Jock, overcome by a sudden rememberance, and giving way to a burst of merriment. 'Lor'! I was a comin' in to do v'randy and I hear ole mass' a tellin' young—dat serpent—what a cuss dat Daskam was, and how if he'd a liv' he'd a done mischief. An' young—dat serpent—scowl and look ugly. Oh, his time's a comin'! His time's a comin'!'

He spoke the last words with a vindictiveness that surprised Saul, who comprehended how full of hatred the black's heart was toward Daskam.

Jock, with all his strength was a good nurse. He would not allow Heath to talk further and soothed him to sleep. The young man had been kept bound during his imprisonment on the yacht, and had been fed on a crust of bread and a cup of water daily. Under this regimen he had grown weak, and he slept now as tranquilly as a child.

Jock took this opportunity to reconnoitre.

He found that the schooner had departed from the island, and was standing away to the southward. He found also, that the blacks had opened one of their barrels of Jamaica rum, and were indulging in a wild orgy, such as they might have practiced in their native Africa.

He returned to Heath, and found him still asleep. He knew that it would be unsafe to reveal Heath's presence to the uproarious crew upon the island, and he was averse also, to making his own presence known.

Accordingly, he ascended the mountain in search of a safe refuge for his young master. He discovered a little sheltered nook in a clump of magnolias and palms—a green glade shut in by trees and swinging vines, and further enclosed by a tangle of bushes. He resolved to transport Heath to this spot, and hastened his return to him.

The young man was slumbering so peacefully that he could not bear to disturb him, and he sat down to watch beside him, and soon, in spite of himself, fell asleep.

It was late in the morning when he awakened, and Heath was awake and regarding him with a smile. He started up with a muttered apology and made a brief scout.

The islanders were asleep in their huts, having retired to them long after daylight. Jock rejoined his young master, bathed his face and hands in fresh water, and procured him a breakfast of oranges from the trees above them.

Heath slowly arose to his feet. He was weak and giddy, but he discovered that his strength was not entirely gone.

'I've got brandy in a flask here, Mass' Saul,' said Jock, but I don's 'sider it's what you want. It'll fever you, and it won't really strengthen you any. Now if you could jes' lean on me and walk up to a place I know of, I'd make you comfortable, and feel safer about you 'n I do in dis yer place.'

'Give me your arm, Jock I can walk.'

Jock lent his assistance, and Heath, leaning heavily upon him, walked slowly, stopping often to rest, up the height to the lonely spot the black had chosen for his refuge.

They entered within the tangle of bushes, and Heath dropped wearily upon the green sward. The branches and verdure above them were a perfect screen from the fierce heat of the sun. At this height a delicious and healthful breeze was always blowing. A clear, running spring was near. The thick mat of vines hanging from the trees, was like a curtain shutting out curious glances. Heath dropped asleep again, fanned by the breezes, soothed by the soft, delightful odors, and lulled by the songs of innumerable birds.

Jock went further up the mountain to a point where southern pines grew. He gathered branches of these and brought them down to the little glade and spread them for a couch for his young master.

'De smell o' dem 'll cure him up as fas' as med'cine, I've heerd,' he muttered. 'Anyhow, dem pine needles'll make a good bed, a good sight better dan de grass.'

He lifted Heath and laid him upon the bed and then went forth again to secure supplies.

He descended the mountain this time to the gardens and groves surrounding the huts. A rude basket of palmetto leaves lay on the ground, and he seized upon it. He put into it yams, figs, oranges, lemons, and other varieties of fruits and vegetables.

'Mass' Saul got to have 'em 'fore night, sure,' he muttered. 'If he wait hours he'll lose strengf. Wish I had some fish for him! Lor', I'm as holler as a drum. Why an't dem lazy rascals out a fishin' 'stead o' lying in dem huts a sleepin'. If I had de management o' dis yer worl', I'd make dem niggers slaves, I jes' would. Look at de time of day an' no fish!'

He crept nearer to the huts in the hope of discovering something of the sort he craved. The islanders were still asleep in their huts after their debauch. He discovered in one of the gardens a tank of water and in it several fish, a prize quite as valuable as some soft-shelled turtle.

He hastened to appropriate as many of these as he could without ceremony, plunging an old basket, which he saw near, into the tank and employing it as a net.

He was about to depart with his trophies, overjoyed, when the door of the hut opened and the black chief appeared on the threshold!

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Jottings from Florida.

BY J. C. DETLOR, M. A., GODERICH.

The severe frosts of December reached Florida, and nearly every fruit and flower bearing shrub has been touched. In the course of a few weeks we hope to see plenty of flowers and vegetables, such as lettuce, turnips, asparagus, carrots, we have now; the peas are out in bloom. The sea bath in which we indulge is very pleasant and the pleasures of boating on the river, and frequent trips up to Magnolia we enjoy very heartily.

The country from Jacksonville to St. Augustine is very low and marshy; and very little cultivated. You see no good farms as we have in Canada. The soil is light and no wheat is raised here. The beef and milk of these parts are very poor. All the good beef is brought from the north; and condensed milk is extensively used. We have however, plenty of good venison, duck, wild turkey, quail, and any amount of fish (6 or 8 different kinds). We had a trial of fishing the other day and in less than an hour we caught a pail full of bass and trout. Ducks are here by the thousand. We purpose to-morrow visiting a popular spring two miles from here named after a Spaniard who in the 16th century landed in Florida in search of waters thought to restore youth and vigor.

We have visited several orange groves in this vicinity and have all of that fruit we could desire. The banana, fig, guava and date are seriously affected by the late frost.

St. Augustine is the oldest city in the United States. The population is not large. Last Sunday night I visited the Colored Methodist Church and was very much pleased with the singing, which they do with all their might; and I noticed some very fine female voices. The sermon was better than I have often heard from some of the white brethren of the north.

The Catholic Cathedral of this city was built in 1793, and has a quaint Moorish belfry with 4 bells set in separate niches. The streets are painfully narrow, the widest being only 15 feet, and mostly about 7 feet in width. All the old Spanish houses are built of coquina stone, a conglomerate of small shell. The whole after being built is covered with stucco and whitewashed. Many of the houses have balconies at their second stories overhanging the narrow streets darkening and shadowing them in anything but a healthy manner.

There is a sea wall extending for one mile in front of the town, and connects the fort battery with the barracks. Both the wall and fort are constructed with the stone used in the old city buildings, and is quarried from an island opposite the city. The wall is coped by a granite coping 4 feet wide making a very pleasant promenade.

Fort Marion stands at the north east end of the town and commands the inlet from the sea. It is the oldest fortification on this Western Continent. It was commenced in 1520. It was built by the labor of conscrip Indians and finished in 1756. It has accommodation for 1,000 men and 100 guns. The Indians were compelled to do the work. Over the entrance to the fort is the Spanish coat of arms, while from the fort square is the entrance to damp and dismal cells. We visited the north eastern dungeon where we discovered some skeletons that had lain there for many years. We had to pass through two small holes, upon our hands and knees before we reached the inner cell or dungeon, a most difficult task, and to obtain as dismal a sight. The fort, walls and watch towers remain intact, but most of the guns are dismounted and the moat is dry. At present about 60 Indians are within this antiquated structure prisoners, brought here from Fort Sill and Cheyenne agency on account of their depredations. They guard themselves and appear to be happy, no doubt preferring their present quarters to their freedom. They employ themselves in constructing bows and arrows, polishing sea beans, all of which they offer for sale to visitors. The city gate stands at the north end of the city; the only relic of a town wall supposed to have surrounded the city. The lofty towers, loop holes, and sentry boxes are well preserved.

In the centre of the town is the Plaza de la Constitution. It is surrounded by a fence with seats. Nearly in the centre of this square stands the monument 20 feet high, erected in 1812 in commemoration of the Spanish Liberal Constitution. The old governor's residence still stands although greatly altered and remodelled. It now serves for post office, county clerk's office, public library and school. The appearance of the whole city in its antiquated dress, however, is so relieved by the pure air, grand sunshine and lovely, balmy weather that the visitor from the north forgets the rust that has gathered on what he sees around him.

PALLAKA.

At present we are in this pleasantly situated spot on an elevation of about 25 feet above the St. John's river. The fogs, more common to other towns are less in number and density and on the whole the air is on account of its purity, superior in its beneficial effect upon northern constitutions than any other place on this river. Our hotel (the Larkin House) is so situated as to command a view of the river; and the continual passing of the numerous steamers plying the St. Johns, gives the guest plenty of life. Yacht racing, rowing matches and fishing are the order of the day among a population of about 2,000, occupying a town at least a mile in length. The Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists have churches here. But they are all small and apparently as poor in price as low in funds. Several of the streets are shaded with sour orange trees. In front of the Putnam House each tree has a lamp su

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, MARCH 23, 1877.

Goderich Harbor Contract.

Mr. Farrow, having failed to make a case of Government jobbery out of the Goderich harbor contract, and having been promptly furnished with the papers for which he asked in consequence with the letting of the contract, is ingenuous enough to think that certain documents, which would prove some "crooked" work on the part of the Government, have been withheld. These documents, we are given to understand, are all that are necessary to prove the charge of corruption, which would leave us to infer that the returns furnished satisfy them, as far as these are concerned, that the transaction was an honest one. The question therefore is as to Mr. McKenzie's veracity, which the Tories are prepared to blindly impeach at any time. It is not sufficient to them that Mr. McKenzie has made a return of "all correspondence" regarding the matter, as asked, and since this return has failed to confirm their suspicions, they become all the more unreasonably suspicious.

From a letter before us in reply to queries regarding this matter, we have information which sets all doubts in our minds at rest. The first four tenders for the job were as follows:

John S. Tolton, Walkerton, $182,630.
Geo. Nesbion, Belleville, $200,375.
W. H. Ellis, Toronto, $212,156.
Moore, Clendenning & Wilson, Walkerton, $212,546.

Mr. Page, Government Engineer, of course had the awarding of the contract, virtually, and he assumes the responsibility of the affair. His statement, of course simply gives the substance of the correspondence laid before the House, but his readiness to assume any blame which may attach to the case relieves Mr. Mackenzie of the charge of collusion with Wilson & Moore, the recipients of the contract. Mr. Page says as an examination of his records failed to show Tolton as a contractor, and his name did not appear in the mercantile register. One of Tolton's securities was his brother, a farmer, and these facts, together with his (Page's) own knowledge of the probable cost of the work, convinced him that Tolton was not acquainted with harbor works. The contract was then awarded to the next highest, but this party failing to furnish the necessary securities, the next highest bid was accepted. Mr. Ellis, in the meantime, had secured a large contract in Chili and he refused to accept the Government's offer, consequently the contract went to Messrs. Wilson & Moore. Now the evidence is undeniable that contractors No. 2 and 3 were offered the work, consequently the idea of a collusion between the Government and Wilson & Moore is disproved, for if it was desired to give these gentlemen the contract the second and third contractors would not have had the opportunity which was offered them to accept the contract. It is somewhat significant, too, that Mr. Nesbion failed to furnish the securities and accept the contract at his figure, which, if Tolton based his calculations on anything like intelligent estimates, was a paying one. But, it is apparent that Tolton is more pleased than disappointed that he did not receive the contract, and rather counts himself fortunate that these circumstances saved him from possible bankruptcy. This is not sufficient, however, to induce him to interfere with his friends who take advantage of the affair so that they may have a slap at Mackenzie.

Since Mr. Farrow is not satisfied with the information furnished him, lest him continue his researches—it will tend to make him in some degree notorious.

Mr Attrill's Salt Shaft.

Our town cotemporary last week took occasion, in referring to the abandonment by Mr. Attrill of his scheme for salt mining, to accuse the Government of defeating the scheme. The language used was unquestionably premature, and was certainly not calculated to have any good results even as an effort to make political capital. For the reason that so many stories are afloat regarding the matter and that any public discussion of it at this stage would be premature, we refrain from going into the case at length. Suffice it to say that the negotiations for the use of the Shaft west of the harbor, have been conducted between Mr. Attrill and the Government, and in refusing that gentleman's request our chief magistrate were duly recognizing their duty as custodians of the public property.—To give to an individual the exclusive use of any public property is a matter that requires very serious consideration.

Now, however, the proper means are being adopted of negotiating with the Government for the desired concessions. The scheme is of national importance, and some of our leading citizens are preparing to present to the Government the desire of the community that Mr. Attrill's request should be conceded him. The importance of the undertaking will be fully presented in memorials from the Council and an independent one from the citizens, which we doubt not will have the effect of securing all that Mr. Attrill requires.

Mr. Devlin's movement in Parliament with regard to the representation of minorities brings before the public one of those measures which it requires years of discussion and agitation to mature. Its first prominent presentation to the the Canadian public was in the course of Mr. Blake's Aurora speech, but so many bold reforms were presented on that occasion that the matter received but a passing notice. The scheme is now to be investigated by an intelligent parliamentary committee whose opinions and researches will evoke some interesting discussions. It is too late in the session for a bill dealing with the case to be brought to a final vote, consequently no progress will be made beyond the securing of such suggestions and information as will constitute the basis of legislation in a future session. After all that has been said of the injustice of a system which frequently is the occasion of nearly one-half of the residents of a constituency being virtually unrepresented in Parliament, to alter it would be a difficult matter and possibly not be a move for the better. It is impossible to get rid of party contests, and if it were, it is questionable if such a consummation would be beneficial. Each party has its policy, and in defending the same the general weal is consulted. The earnest adherence to such an article of faith does justice to the general community—at least we have no reason to think otherwise, on looking at the history of the past few years. If party adherence to such distinctive policies happens in some individual instances to be bigoted, it is no reason why the present elective system should be objected to, but only points out that more liberal principles would not be inculcated in that individual's mind by a change in that system. The few characters of this kind do not affect materially the general result in political matters, for, except under the most remarkable circumstances, the Government policy represents the feelings of the majority of the people. Where the member is of more intelligent views than his constituents, he may be done to the advantage of all as the majority in such constituencies will be found to be in favor of liberal measures, for the Government policy is carried in the interest of the country and not with the view to place the Ministers or rights of an inferior minority. Besides these minorities have their representatives, indirectly, in Parliament, in the persons of the representatives in the House who are politically in accord with them. Any cases of local grievance would receive as warm an exposal from these as if the members were linked to the direct representatives in the House. It must also be considered that in the highest contests, the minority, if in accord with the Government than existing, has little to complain of, as of the opposite, there will be many of its members who voted against the victorious candidate simply for the sake of party who are quite contented with the rule of the majority. What scheme will be proposed for correcting the anomaly of representation, we are not prepared to say, but we believe that the idea is to permit the two candidates in the contest to divide the minority of votes to take their seats in Parliament, thus both political parties would have a chance of being represented. Such a scheme would work very poorly. A general contest would probably likely would take place. Then suppose each party would put forward two candidates and vote solidly for them, the result would be that the weaker political party would go unrepresented as before; or if, in selecting from the candidates put forward, the voters should vote straight for one party once and then plump their second votes for the other party, it would likely divide their support between the parties so that would be our result in the House! A new Government would have to be formed at every session, in all probability, for the majority would prevail, for party feeling being the chief motive of our electoral contests each voter would vote for one representative of his party and then, in close municipalities, his selection of the second man would mean the election of the minor party representative or a second one for the strongest party, a matter of the merest chance. But the matter has yet to be developed.

Mayor Walsh, of Ottawa, an Irish Roman Catholic, on St. Patrick's Day delivered an excellent speech in which he referred to the recent wailings about Scotch ascendancy and Tory intolerance. He took a sensible view of the matter, and while regretting that Irishmen were not so well represented in the legislative halls of the country as their numbers entitled them to be, they had reason to rejoice that they were not so poorly represented as their countrymen in the United States. As an example of the fallacy of the, by some attention to the nationality of the representatives of the different professions in the city. It was not Scotch ascendancy or Tory intolerance which was the cause of the small number of Catholics in the ranks. He admired, with Archbishop Lynch, the industry and perseverance of the Scotch, and reminded of the charge that they would do themselves credit by emulating the examples before them and coming to show Scotchmen for their success. A want of unity existed, and this was one of the principal causes of the fact of which Irishmen complained. That unity born of a desire to see Canada prosper should prevail among any nationalities such as those referred to.

Sir John's situation in connection with the Secret Service Fund matter is certainly humiliating. When, in the course of his examination before the investigating committee last week, he manifested such a remarkable degree of forgetfulness regarding certain of his transactions with that fund, his conduct was open to grave suspicions. The vague and somewhat prevaricating character of his testimony was such as to make the case appear more serious than at first supposed, and Mr. Mackenzie's plain duty is to see that the case is probed to the bottom. Sir John's offence as already proved is sufficiently worthy of condemnation, but the disclosure which have been hinted at as yet to be made may cause even those journals, which look upon Sir John as the embodiment of that spirit "unto whom all things are good," to have their unreasoning faith in him readily shaken.

Mr. Blake's new bill respecting the carrying of fire arms will be an effective measure and abolish a dangerous custom. It provides that any person carrying a pistol may be summoned to show cause for so doing, and if unable to give satisfactory reasons he is to be bound over to keep the peace; a person arrested while committing a burglary, theft or robbery with a pistol in his possession will be liable to a fine of $20 to $50 or three months' imprisonment; and any one pointing a loaded pistol at another person will incur the penalty of a fine of not less than $20 or thirty days' imprisonment. The last clause will have the effect of causing fewer of those unfortunate cases of accidental shooting by persons who "didn't know it was loaded."

Lee, the man known as the leader of the Mountain Meadow massacre in Utah many years ago, expiated his offence on Friday by being shot. He made a confession which implicates some fifty leading Mormons in the bloody deed, and says that the deed was done at the instance of the church. Brigham Young, he further said, told his accomplices after the deed that it was a righteous act, but he counselled the participants to secrecy and prepared a report to the Government placing the blame of the massacre upon the Indians. Action will be brought against the implicated parties, and consternation will be brought to the Mormon camp.

The efforts of the "old country" butchers to injure the business of importing American beef are being steadily defeated. Their impositions on cattlemen have been exposed, the trick of marking the worst English beef that could be found as American beef and vice versa being fully explained to the public. It is announced that companies are being established exclusively for the purpose of importing and slaughtering Canadian and United States beef. Prices have fallen considerably since the importation of this beef began.

Last week an election, to fill the vacancy in the Quebec Legislature, took place in Kamouraska, when M. Dumais (Reformer) was elected by a majority of fourteen. This same constituency, a short time ago rejected the Reform candidate for the Dominion House by a majority of 43. Such fickleness indicates that personalas well as political influences pervade there.

Under the new bill to extend the franchise to farmers' sons, those wishing to avail themselves of its privileges should at once see that their names appear on the assessment roll. If the roll is already completed, they can appeal to the Court of Revision and secure the appearance of their names on the voters' list. See to this!

In The Charlevoix election on Friday, the recently unseated member Mr. Langevin was re-elected by a greatly reduced majority. Mr. Tremblay, the Liberal candidate, has reason to congratulate himself on the signs of re-action in that constituency.

The Secret Service Fund.

THE REVELATIONS SO FAR.

SOMETHING MORE WANTED.

Ottawa, March 24.

Much as people decried the reference of the Secret Service moneys to the Public Accounts Committee, they could see from recent developments, that the time had arrived for some steps to be taken for investigating the expenditure of these large amounts voted year after year for several years previous to the resignation of the late Government. The Public Accounts Committee have had the matter under their consideration and revelations have been made which if not startling, should certainly claim the serious consideration of all true friends of honest government.

The discoveries made may be classed as follows:

1. That the total amounts of the sums deposited to special account for secret service from Secret Service votes since Confederation was $125,000. The several years which aggregate this amount were deposited with the Bank of Montreal at Ottawa at the following dates: June 5, 1868, $26,000; July 1, 1870, $10,000; Dec. 6, 1872, $10,000; June 27, 1871, $35,000.

2. That the total amount of the sums expended on Secret Service amount, including the refund of $25,879.01 made in April, 1875, was $133,398 83 from the date of Confederation, or $8,398.83 in excess of the amount chronicled from the Secret Service votes, and that this sum of $8,398.83 was a portion of the Secret Service vote of 1866, and belonged to the Province of Canada, but was added without the authority of Parliament to the Secret Service fund of the Dominion.

3. That unexpended balances were not surrendered at the end of the fiscal year in accordance with English usage, but were kept continuously in the possession of the Government and allowed to accumulate.

4. Then the Secret Service Accounts were not charged nor the unexpended balance paid over to their successors in office by the outgoing Administration in 1873, in accordance with the English precedent, but that at the time the late Government resigned Sir John A. Macdonald retained in his possession until December 19th, 1875, an unexpended balance of Secret Service funds amounting to $22,179.0c.

But aside from all this other matters have come to light which deserves public attention. Just before the Assembling of Parliament in the session of 1873, in August, 1873, it appears that Sir John Macdonald went to the Bank of Montreal and obtained every retired cheque and all existing vouchers for the expenditure of the Secret Service moneys and destroyed them. What was his object is a legitimate object of speculation, but until Sir John tells himself no one will ever know. Another very serious matter is that contrary to the order of Parliament no accounts for these moneys were kept. The House passed a resolution compelling the Ministry to keep an account of these moneys, which account was to be nominally audited by two members sworn to secrecy, but this order was disregarded and no account whatever was kept of these very large amounts, so that to account for $36,83 of the people's money have been spent and no one knows how. In this matter Mr. Langevin is somewhat the only mixed up. Sir John informed him at the time of his resignation that there was a balance at the bank to the credit of the Secret Service Committee, but he did not inform the new Government of this fact upon their taking office. More than this, he allowed Sir John to expend the $8,000 without the Finance Minister's knowledge. The whole transaction appears to have been done between Sir John A. Macdonald and an under officer of the Government, and it certainly seems from this that either Sir John was the most presumptuous of the Ministers or that he found it more to his own interests to transact business with a subordinate.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Ottawa, March 19.

Mr. Devlin moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the minority representation system. He quoted from Hon. E. Blake's Aurora speech, in favor of the scheme. In the discussion Mr. Blake, while still holding to his former views, felt that neither the House nor the country was prepared for such a measure. He suggested some alterations to the motion, which being done it was adopted.

A discussion arose upon the superannuation of the collector of customs at Whitby, in 1875, at the age of 75, the Opposition contending that the pension was quite active and that it was needless to have superannuated him.

In the Senate Senator Campbell's resolution censuring the Government for their application on the 24th December, 1873, to the Imperial Government authorities for an addition of six members to their present number, under the provisions of the 26th clause of the Confederation Act, was brought up. It was contended that the power thus permitted was only to be invoked in case of a serious political emergency—a dead lock between two branches of the Legislature. As was to have been expected from a body composed for the most part of appointees of the late Government, the division would be a party one, and was as follows:—contents, 38; non-contents, 23. This is an exact showing of the political parties in the Senate.

Ottawa, March 20.

Hon. Mr. Laflamme's amendments to the Inland Revenue Act were read. They provided for the imposition of a license duty of $30 on each importer or manufacturer—not a manufacturer of beer, wash or spirits, or a rectifier of spirits—of stills, worms or other apparatus suitable for the manufacture of beer, wash or spirits. It was also proposed to divide brewers into four classes, according to the capacity of their manufactures, and to license accordingly. The lowest class was to be divided into two classes and the smallest one would only be required to pay $50 instead of $100. The resolutions were reported and ordered to be read a first time.

The House went into committee to consider the following resolution: That it was expedient to amend the Act to impose License Dues on Compounders of Spirits; to amend the Act Respecting the Inland Revenue, and to prevent the Adulteration of Food, Drink and Drugs. The resolution was reported, read a second time, and a bill based thereon was introduced and read a first time.

Mr. Blake moved the second reading of a Bill to amend and repeal certain laws making breach of contract or service criminal, and to provide for the punishment of certain breaches of contract. The Bill was similar to the bill lately passed in England. Certain breaches of contract would be still declared criminal, such as those affecting life or liberty, the stoppage of gas or water and the detention of trains on railways.

A lengthy discussion ensued, and a motion was made to give the bill a three months hoist, which was lost on a division of 123 to 46.

Ottawa, March 21.

A petition was presented by Mr. Schultz praying for the extension of the Dunkin Act to Manitoba.

A motion was made for certain returns regarding the sale of postage stamps. Mr. Hutington stated that the regulation debarring city postmasters from selling stamps was adopted on account of defalcations by clerks entrusted with sales.

A large number of private and other bills were introduced, among them one authorizing the collection of harbor dues at the port of Kincardine was read a third time and passed.

Ottawa, March 22.

The House went into committee on an Act to Amend the Act for Suppressing Gambling Houses. Mr. Blake proposed to amend the Bill so as to make the penalty for being found in the house $20 instead of $200, and not more than $100, and, in default of payment, imprisonment for a period not exceeding four months. The amendment was adopted, and the Bill passed.

The bill to amend the act respecting steamboat inspection was read a second time. The amendments proposed require at least two boilers on steamers to permit second-class engineers to manage boats on any of the lakes, and fix the inspector's fee at $8.

The tariff debate was resumed for a time.

It was announced that the Senate had amended the Bill respecting Offences against the Person by making the minimum term of imprisonment for criminal assaults upon young girls, five instead of two years.

Ottawa, March 23.

After the transaction of some general business, the tariff debate was resumed. Dr. Orton's amendment making protection for farmer's sons lost on a division of 74 to 113. Sir John's adjournment motion was also lost by a vote of yeas 70, nays 119, and the original motion was carried on a division of 120 to 69.

The Dunkin Act.

On the evening of the 20th inst., Mr. W. J. Boscor delivered a lecture to a large audience in the temperance hall taking as his subject the Dunkin Act. Mr. James Thomson occupied the chair and Mr. Young, assisted by Miss Barnes, supplied music. After the meeting had been opened by prayer and singing, the chairman introduced the speaker who asked all present to lay aside selfishness and partyism and combine in elevating our fellow beings to a higher and nobler position by pointing out the great evils of the liquor traffic. We see the effects of liquor on the body and surely the mind is affected likewise; instead of elevating the mind and morals it act to degrade and destroy both body and soul and hurry its victims into an untimely grave. Moderate drinkers claim to live as long and in some instances longer than those who do not indulge in liquor, but these are exceptions which only go to prove the rule; the man who lives a moderate drinker for many years does so contrary to the laws of his being. If the father lived and died a moderate drinker the son has no warrant that he could follow in exactly the same course, the tendency is always to run to greater excess. The influence of the liquor traffic is in direct opposition to that of the church; the latter teaches uprightness, love and holiness but the former drags down its victims to death and hell through a fearful life of unhappiness, degradation and crime; it does more injury to the church of Christ than all the other evils combined. He read from official reports the returns showing the astonishing fact that, of the occupants of our asylums, penitentiaries and gaols about seven-eighths are the victims of intemperance, and that the liquor traffic is responsible for three quarters of the paupers. Let those who claim that the liquor traffic income in taxation cannot be dispensed with consider these matters and they will see on the contrary that our taxes would be lighter than they now are if we abolished the traffic. Crime and pauperism. If men would look at the liquor traffic in the same light as they consider other business they would not uphold it for a moment. Take away the revenue derived from liquor traffic, where labor and capital come in contact with the raw material there is no income tax. The revenue from the value of grain used for the manufacture of liquor was $1,444,825.56; for the purchase of foreign liquor for the same purpose we expended $8,425,880. We paid $3,968,417.78 for liquor made out of material given in foreign countries, and more than two and a half times what we paid for home grown barley manufactured into liquor. We do not find men stand up and argue that the liquor traffic is good, but they do argue that it is so to what is the proper mode of carrying out temperance principles.

He contended that license laws were not the best, and in support of this quoted instances from various sections of the States where both license and prohibition laws had been tried and the former proved useless or nearly so, when compared to the latter; where a prohibitory law had been repealed and a license law substituted the returns for Connecticut and other States show an increase in crime and pauperism of from 30 to 60 per cent. We have had license laws for a great many years and there is no perceptible check on crime notwithstanding the stringency of these laws, therefore we should have recourse to some other law. It is argued that we have no right to enforce a prohibitory law as it would be curbing the rights of the subject, but he would ask if the anti slavery act was not prohibitory? The anti-slave prohibitory law on record was that which says "Of the tree of good and evil thou shalt not eat." We have a prohibitory law by which liquor and other things may be closed on Sunday, and will any one say that this law is not good? A prohibitory liquor law would be a great extent put a stop to drinking, and license to the many dens of iniquity from the traffic. He read an extract from the report of the Brewers' Association in the States in which they lament the great injury done by various States that have been the cause of stopping a large number of breweries and distilleries. He also read from statistics showing that under a prohibitory law industry and pauperism were greatly lessened and taxation reduced. The Dunkin Act is prohibitory and it is in force. It is an act on the Statute book. Many objections are taken to this act, some say that by it we are violating our civil rights. But this is nonsense for the party who obtains a license only gets it for one year at a time, and even then it is subject to many conditions, and beyond that he has no more right to that a further contract with the country.

The pamphlet issued by the Licensed Victuallers contain several objections to the Dunkin Act, and several threats, all of which any reasonable man can see are groundless, based on false conclusions. They threaten that in case the act is adopted hotel keepers will charge 25 cents for a glass of recommendation, and in the meantime farmers are told that their produce will not fetch half the price it would if the Victuallers Association were in power and that taxation is consequently that instead of an increase there would be a reduction under a prohibitory law, the item for administration expenses which is another by the licensed victuallers resulting from the liquor traffic, under a prohibitory law by reducing three-quarters and many other expenses either only. Taxation according to returns for relief purposes in Toronto, $4,000 decline in assessment, chargeable to liquor and they propose to increase according to religious statistics, men as more worth to society than others. The Dominion revenue from liquor, according to the claim of the licensed victuallers, derived from a population of 3,800,000, and in the year 1875 amounted to $6,500,000, and in the year 1876 to $6,000,000. The revenue at a municipal point of view, the amount paid by the licensed victuallers for licenses, and all moneys collected

R. B. SMITH
HAS REMOVED
TO THE—

GLASGOW HOUSE,
JORDAN'S BLOCK,

NEW PRINTS
At the Glasgow House.

New Dress Goods
At the Glasgow House.

Market Square, Goderich.

O. G. MARTIN,
Watchmaker, Jeweler and Engraver,

HAMILTON STREET, GODERICH, ONT.

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

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

O. G. MARTINS' Hamilton St.

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

REMOVAL !

KERR & McKENZIE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR

HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT
To Jordan's New Block,

—*BETWEEN*—

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

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

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, IRON & STEEL.

THE EMPORIUM.

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

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

THE MOST
Comfortable and Convenient Corset
MANUFACTURED.

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

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

J. C. DETLOR & Co

BEST BARGAINS YET !!

The Cash will Secure them.

JUST OPENED AT

MOORE & GORDON'S.

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

ALL DEPARTMENTS WELL SUPPLIED.

GODERICH FOUNDRY.

Second hand 20 Horse Engines,	Balance Wheel and Saw Mandrel	$275
do 20 do	Balance Wheel and Pulleys Complete	275
do 16 do	Balance Wheel, Pulleys and Governor	225
do 12 do	do do do	175
A Hoisting or Boat-Engine with Hoisting Jear		250
Second hand 16 Horse Portable Boiler with Smoke Stack		250
do 10 do		$150
do 20 do		200
do 30 do		225
Bars, Steam Guage, Guage and Safety Valves, all in Good Order		450

Second hand Shingle and Heading Machine $90, Heading Jointer $15, Heading Plane $50, Heading Turner $70. Stave Machine with Knife $80.

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

Middlings Purifiers of Improved Kinds,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Stoves of various Kinds, School Seats, &c.

REPAIRS on Mills, Boilers, &c.

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Goderich Foundry and Manufacturing Co.,

Goderich, Jan. 31st, 1877.

COLBORNE.

ANOTHER HORSE.—On Tuesday evening of last week Mr. Jos. P. Fisher brought home a fine stallion of the old England's Glory stock, and breed from the racehorse, dam Hard Fortune. The stallion, which was purchased from Mr. J. Adams' Westbu, in Canadian bred, weighs 2050 lbs, stands 16 hands 3 inches high, girts 7 ft. 5 in., is a beautiful jet black, and is valued at $1,500. Messrs. J. J. and Jos. P. Fisher own it conjointly, and they will exhibit it at the approaching spring show. It will stand for service during the season.

MARRIAGES.

On 21st March, in the Methodist church, Holmesville, by the Rev. H. Milliken, assisted by the Rev. W. C. Henderson, M. A., of Goderich, Absolom Nesbitt, of Maple Shade Farm, Goderich township, youngest son of James Nesbitt, Esq., of Whitby, to Emily Jane, second daughter of Rev. H. Milliken, of Holmesville.

DEATHS.

In Goderich Township, on the 19th inst., Henry Craig, aged 60 years.

The deceased was born in the parish of Wick, Caithness-shire, Scotland, in the year 1816, and emigrated to Canada in 1840, settling near Toronto, and removed to the Huron Tract in 1851, where he resided till his death.

In Stanley, on the 15th inst., Duncan McGregor, aged 68 years.

Deceased was one of our old settlers, having emigrated from Perthshire, Scotland, in 1843, remaining for a short time in Esquesing, and then removed to the township of Stanley.

THE MARKETS

GODERICH, March 27th, 1877.

Gold 1.4‡. Salt, per bbl 90 to $1.0 retail; wholesale 70 to 80.

Wheat, (Fall) ℔ bush. (new)	$1 28 @ 1 30
Wheat, (Spring) ℔ bush	1 28 @ 1 30
Flour, (per bbl.)	5 50 @ 7 00
Oats, ℔ bush	0 44 @ 0 45
Peas, ℔ bush	65 @ 0 65
Barley, ℔ bush	45 @ 0 50
Potatoes, ℔ bush new	0 50 @ 0 65
Hay per ton	9 00 @ 12 00
Chickens	0 12‡ @ 0 15
Butter, ℔ lb	0 21 @ 0 25
Eggs, ℔ doz (unpacked)	0 12‡ @ 0 15
Beef	5 00 @ 6 00
Pork	6 00 @ 6 00
Hides	5 00 @ 5 00
Wool	25 @ 30

LONDON, Mar 27, 1877.

Wheat, (Fall) per bush	$1 35 @ 1 40
Wheat, (Spring) per bush	1 25 @ 1 35
Flour, (per bbl)	6 50 @ 7 00
Oats, per bush	42 @ 44
Peas, per bush	65 @ 70
Barley, per bush	0 45 @ 0 55
Potatoes, per bush	0 55 " 0 60
Butter	0 19 " 0 20
Eggs, per doz. (unpacked)	0 12 " 0 13
Hay	9 00 " 10 00
Sheep skins	1 50 " 1 60
Hides	4 50 " 5 00

SEAFORTH, March 27, 1877.

Wheat, (Fall)	$1 28 " 1 32
Wheat, (Spring) per bush	1 20 " 1 27
Flour, (per bbl)	7 00 " 7 50
Oats, per bush	0 43 " 0 45
Peas, per bush	0 68 " 0 70
Barley per bush	0 45 " 0 53
Potatoes per bush	0 60 " 0 65
Butter	0 22 " 0 25
Eggs per doz. (unpacked)	0 14 " 0 15

TORONTO, March 26

Fall wheat, $1.32 to $1.43; spring wheat $1.40 to $4.39; barley, 53c to 76c; oats, 46 to 48; peas, 73 to 74; beef, hind quarters, $7.50 to $0.00; dressed hogs, $5.75 to $0.00; butter, tub dairy, 16 to 23; eggs, packed 13 to 14.

MONTREAL, March 26.

Flour, $4.75 to $6 70; dressed hogs, $6.75 to $7.10; grain, nominal.

BUFFALO, Feb. 26.

Hogs, $5.75 to $5.75; cattle, $0.00 to $0.00.

New Advertisements.

Farm for Sale.

LOT 10, 2nd con., Goderich Towns ip, about 42½ miles from Goderich containing 8 acres, all cleared. Good log dwelling and frame barns, excellent orchard, and stream of never failing water on premises. About 30 acres ploughed and ready for spring crop. Must be sold soon. For further particulars apply to

JOHN C. CURRIE,
Auctioneer, Goderich.

Lot for Sale.

FOR SALE, that valuable lot belonging to Cyrus Carpenter being composed of part of lot 14 1st Con (formerly part of Dunlop Estate), W. D. Colborne, also two feet of the west 4 rds of the Twenty-first street road. Frame house, good orchard and well on premises. For further particular apply to

CYRUS CARPENTER.

1571—d on the premises.

Farm to Sell or Rent

FOR ONE CROP, 100 acres cleared, frame barn and stabling, log house and young orchard, well watered, 2 miles from Auburn. Possession immediate. Apply to

WILLIAM BROWN,
1571 b. Auburn, P. O.

Farm for Sale.

THAT valuable farm known as south half of lot 4, Lake Road East, Colborne 3½ miles to the Goderich, containing 50 acres, 35 of which are cleared, and 10 ready for cleaning. Frame house, with stabling, two acres of young orchard and good water on premises. Possession can be given. Will be sold at a bargain, as owner is about removing to Manitoba. Apply on premises to

ED. H. D. GREEN.

NO MORE GRAY HAIRS
LUBY'S PARISIAN
HAIR RENEWER.

RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL Color, Beauty and Silkiness. Imparts the Clean Cool and free from Dandruff. Cures Irritation and Itching of the Scalp; gives a healthful Glossy and Perfume to the Hair. Will stop Hair falling out in a few days; Will not soil the skin or most delicate head dress. It gives entire satisfaction to those who use it, and is much cheaper than all other preparations for when using it you require neither Oil nor Pomatum.

In large sized bottles only 50 cents.

Laboratory, No. 7, Rue Vivienne, Paris.
For sale by all Druggists Perfumers and Grocers.
DEVINS & BOLTON, Montreal Agents.

APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY
DEVINS' WORM PASTILLES.
The most effectual Remedy for Worms in Children or Adults.
Le meilleur remede contre les vers chez les enfants ou adults
PASTILLES DE DEVINS CONTRE LES VERS
APPROUVEES PAR LA FACULTE MEDICAL

For sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

TO MOTHERS.—We will forward by mail, postpaid, to any address in Canada on receipt of 25 cents, a box of Devins Worm Pastilles, the GREAT ANTIDOTE FOR WORMS in children or adults. Sold by all druggists.

DEVINS & BOLTON, Chemists,
MONTREAL.

MORTGAGE SALE
—OF—
FARM PROPERTY
—IN THE—
Township of Ashfield.

Under a Power of Sale contained in a registered Mortgage made by William Henry Sears, dated the 18th day of May, A. D., 1875, will be sold by public Auction, by

Geo. M. Trueman, Esq., Auctioneer,

At his Auction Room, in the Town of Goderich, on

THURSDAY, APRIL 5th, 1877,

At 2 o'clock p.m. the following Freehold Property, viz.—All that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Ashfield, in the County of Huron and Province of Ontario, containing by admeasurement One Hundred Acres, be the same more or less, being compared of the East half of Lot Number Four, in the First Concession of the Township of Ashfield aforesaid.

About ten acres are cleared. The balance consists principally of Maple, Beech, Birch and Cedar. The Property is in a healthy neighborhood, only about seven miles from the Town of Goderich.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. down on the day of sale, balance within thirty days thereafter.

GEO. M. TRUEMAN, Esq.,
Auctioneer, Goderich.
HARRIS MYERS & Co.,
Vendors' Solicitors.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1877. 1570

New Advertisements.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership for some time past carried on by Frederick Seegmiller and John Brigham, under the firm of Frederick Seegmiller & Co., at Goderich, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will from henceforth be carried on by Frederick Seegmiller only, and the said Frederick Seegmiller is authorized to discharge all debts and to receive all credits on account of the said partnership concern.

Dated at Goderich, this 14th day of March, A. D., 1877.

FREDERICK SEEGMILLER,
J. R. BRIGHAM.

Witness, Samuel Seegmiller.

Notice to Debtors.

ALL parties indebted to the undersigned by note or book account, will confer a very great favor by settling the same

JUST NOW,

And receive my best thanks,

ABRAHAM SMITH.

Goderich, Feb. 27th, 1877. 1567-tf

SEED POTATOES.

We have a few bushels left of the

Allan Hybrid Potato,

The earliest, best and most prolific variety known.

First come first served.

Also a few bushels of first-class Early Rose at market rates.

1570. WHITELY & ELLIOTT.

TO PRACTICAL FARMERS.

—THE—
BROCKVILLE CHEMICAL
AND
Superphosphate Co.
(LIMITED.)

Manufacture Sulphuric, Nitric and Muriatic Acids Sulphate of Soda, and Superphosphates of Lime. Dealers in Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, &c.

X Superphosphate	$32 00 per ton	of 8 bbls.
XX Ammoniated	40 00 do	8 do
XXX Ammonia Potassic	50 00 do	8 do
XXXX Peruvian Guano	50 00 do	8 do
Pure Dissolved Bones	40 00 do	8 do
Pure Bone Dust	35 00 do	10 do
Pure Bone Meal	35 00 do	10 do

Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia &c The ton in every case 2,000 lbs net.

All orders delivered free on board cars at Brockville. Send for circulars and all particulars to

ALEX. COWAN,
Manager,
1570-1y P. O. Drawer, 23 Brockville.

PRICES DOWN.

The Subscriber begs to intimate to his customer and the public generally that he will offer the balance of his large stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS
AND
SILVERWARE

at a great reduction for cash.

He would also announce that every article in his establishment is offered at greatly

Reduced Prices

as he has adopted the

CASH SYSTEM

entirely, and profits being based on the

READY-MONEY
PRINCIPLE,

Not credit—enables him to sell all his goods to a very material reduction.

Theo. J. Moorhouse.

Goderich, Jan. 2nd, 1877.

CAUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will not be responsible, after this date, for any debts contracted in his name by his son James Alex Copeland, or any other person without his written order. The undersigned as we given notice to the party that the said James Alex is at present engaged with or may be engaged with, not to hire him any wages, without my writ en order, as I will hold them responsible for the same to me.

JOHN COPELAND.

Clinton, March, 10th, 1877.
1569 d

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE.

THE subscriber wishes to exchange the brick house and lot on St. Patrick's street, containing 12 rooms and having suitable outbuildings in connection, formerly occupied by the late Jacob Seegmiller, together with other houses and lots in the Town of Goderich, for good farm property, or will sell on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to

FRED. SEEGMILLER.

1568

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the firm of Craig & Clifton and of James Craig, a member of such firm are requested to send to the undersigned, Solicitors for the Trustees, full particulars of their claims with dates and items, on or before the first of April next, with a view to a final dividend to be declared immediately thereafter.

GARROW, MEYER & RADENHURST,
1570-b Solicitors for Trustees

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the undersigned will establish a milk dairy to supply the citizens of Goderich, with NEW FRESH MILK, morning and evening, commencing on or before the first of May next, and will continue to do so during the winter following, rain or shine, at reasonable rates. I will buy cows at market rates from parties in the town who desire to sell them, payable in milk.

JOHN BUCHANAN,
Manager,
1570—1 Ridgewood Farm, Colborne.

Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral

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

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

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

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is now daily producing become known. It only asks to be tried, and the sick will have once proved it, to prove its value.

Among the thousands throughout the country who might testify to its efficacy, we select a few cases for publication, from which we feel assured the most skeptical will be convinced.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

New Advertisements.

ECONOMICAL
ENGINES
TO DRIVE
GRIST MILLS, FACTORIES, &c.
ADDRESS THE
WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS Co
Brantford, Ont.
Take where you see this advertisement.

DR. DON,

Office, 179 E. Swan St., Buffalo, N. Y., IS STILL treating all diseases of a private nature with unparalleled success, exciting not only the admiration and astonishment of leading citizens, but of the medical faculty. Consultation free. Cures guaranteed. No mercury or nauseous drugs used. Pamphlet (96 pp) sent sealed giving symptoms of the above diseases.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.

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

Office hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M., 6 to 9 P. M. Sundays from 1 to 3 P. M. 1565 1 yr.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, OR ANY THROAT AFFECTION, TRY "GRAY'S SYRUP."

The gum which exudes from the Red Spruce Tree has long been known as an invaluable remedy in all Throat and Lung Diseases, and in

GRAY'S SYRUP
OF
RED SPRUCE GUM

A large quantity of pure Gum is in complete solution, and all the Tonic, Expectorant and Balsamic properties are fully preserved.

It is agreeable to take; a certain cure for Coughs, Colds, &c., and will Strengthen Weak Lungs.

March 17, '7.

PHILO NOBLE,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAMILTON STREET,
GODERICH.

Has on hand the best assorted stock of

Cloths, Tweeds, &c. &c.

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

Clothing made to Order

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

ACHESON'S BLOCK, HAMILTON STREET. 1566

NEW SPRING
Goods

RECEIVED AND OPENED OUT AT

W. R. Robertson's

DRESS GOODS

In all the new shades, trimmings, &c.

NEW TWEEDS,
COATINGS,
HATS & CAPS,
SHIRTS, TIES, &c.

A large assortment of

NEW PRINTS

VERY CHEAP.

TREMENDOUS
FLARING, TEARING,
CLEARING SALE.

We are not moving, but wish to see the goods moving, and feel the cash moving or jingling in our pockets. We do not propose to sell for cost—that is too common, but we will sell lower than any house in the Dominion for

CASH.

Our stock of

Cloths is unequalled.

CLOTHING

We are prepared to make up in

First-Class Style to Order.

ON SHORT NOTICE

—OUR—

Clothing Department

Is well supplied with

FINE COATS,
FINE PANTS
AND VESTS.

WELL CUT AND WELL MADE.

Give us a call, if you want a good hat for cap, shirt or tie, and we know you will buy.

Abraham Smith & Co.
Market Square.

SELLING OFF
—AT—

Lowest Cash rates in order to make room for spring stock now

SPRING STOCK,

selected specially from both Canadian and American markets.

Every Lady should call and inspect my stock of

MILLINERY
And Fancy Goods.

The very latest novelties in Ladies' and Children'

HATS AND BONNETS

in all the Leading and Fashionable Shades.

RIBBONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS

And Trimmings.

Trimmed Hats at $1 & Upward

A nice assortment of Ladies' and children

Woolen Goods, Skirts, Corsets

BUSTLES AND LACE CAPS.

All fresh from the city and purchased both and must be sold for CASH.

Call and satisfy yourselves that goods are CHEAP. Remember that I keep a Fashionable

Millinery Establishment.

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

Pleating done to Order.

MRS. ELIZA J. COPELAND.

Goderich, Mar. 1st, 1877.

WHITELY & ELLIOTT

THE 47 IDENTIFICATIONS OF THEIR SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF

CHINAWARE | Consists of that number of distinct styles of | **TEA SETTS**

We will also furnish 500 practical people, to the same number of purchasers, that we do give EXTRA VALUE in

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, PLATED AND STEEL CUTLERY,
CRUETTS AND TABLE-WARE.

20,000 IMPERIAL CABEL QUEEN CIGARS AND WHIPS.

WHITELY & ELLIOTT.
OPPOSITE MARKET.

Secure the Shadow 'ere the Substance fades.
SHAKESPERE.

Let nature copy that which Nature made.
FITZGIBBONS.

Then come along and do not be afraid.
THOMPSON.

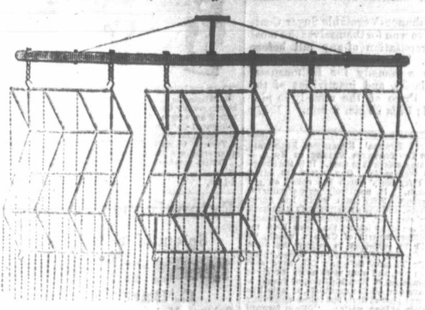
We return our sincere thanks for the liberal patronage, (considering the prevailing depression in trade) extended to us during the past year.

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

R. R. THOMPSON.
PHOTO.

Near "SIGNAL OFFICE" Goderich Out.,

PATENT GROOVE HARROW.
(60 TEETH)
PRICE, $14 CASH,



MANUFACTURED BY
R. THOMPSON
BLACKSMITH AND WAGGON MAKE,
Goderich, Ont.

This harrow took first prize at West Riding show in 1876, and other prizes wherever shown. Waggons, agricultural implements, &c, always in stock. General blacksmithing and repairing done on the premises in a workmanlike manner. Prices to suit the times. 3 mos.

BRUCE'S SEEDS
ARE ALWAYS
RELIABLE.

The 26th Annual Edition of our

Illustrated Descriptive Priced Catalogue of Seeds for 1877

Is now ready, and will be mailed to all our customers of former years without solicitation, and to intending customers on application. We this season hold the largest and most complete stock ever offered by us.

SEEDS, SEEDS
—BY—
MY CATALOGUE
—OF—
FIELD, GARDEN
—AND—
FLOWER SEEDS, &C.,

Now Mailed FREE, Everywhere.

WILLIAM RENNIE,
(SEEDMAN,)
1570 Toronto.

CONFIDENTIAL.
TO THE UNFORTUNATE.
Quickly Cured.
No Mercury Given.

Consultation in person or by letter FREE OF CHARGE.
217 JEFFERSON AVENUE,
DETROIT, MICH.
Private Medical Dispensary.

Dr. DeLos,
Established in Detroit in 1850.

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

LADIES can consult the Doctor on all private and delicate troubles, remember that all cases and correspondence are strictly confidential.

To Young Men,
Middle-Aged and Old Men,

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

Seminal Weakness

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

Cures guaranteed in all cases undertaken. Patients living at a distance can be cured at home just as well, and without any one knowing it.

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

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR,

which will give you all particulars, and will be SENT IN PLAIN AND SEALED ENVELOPE. Do not hesitate to write.

Dr. DeLos,
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Do not be deceived in any way, before placing yourself in the hands of any one, go or send to the old, reliable Medical Dispensary, where the Proprietor has had over Thirty Years Continuous practice in treating the unfortunate, which is a sufficient guarantee to all that it is the ONLY place in the City of Detroit where a perfect and permanent cure can be had for all troubles of a private nature. 1566

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby cautioned that S. L. Nelson and R. W. Halpenny late of the Goderich Mills, are not authorized to act as agents in any capacity.—P. H. ATTWOOD, Insurance Agent. 1561

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STORE.
CLEARING SALE
Previous to Stock
TAKING.
Greatly Reduced Prices
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FANCY GOODS,
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a large stock of
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The stock books are open and those desirous of securing a first class investment should apply at once while the stock is at par at the Huron County agency. 1534

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SPICED
BEEF HAMS,
Spiced Bacon Hams,

CELEBRATED — SPICED BEEF.

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

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which cannot be beat for quality and cheapness

Try our pound and half of Tea for $1.00.

GREAT VALUE.

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

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

JAS. MILNE,
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For 50 Cents we will send to any address

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

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Ayer's
Hair Vigor,

For restoring **Gray Hair** to its natural **Vitality and Color.**

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
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Intermediate and Steerage Passages at lowest rates.

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

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

SARDINIAN sails from Quebec 4 November.
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A. WILY, Agent,
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MRS. WARNOCK

begs to acquaint the ladies of Goderich and vicinity that her

WINTER STOCK
—OF—
Millinery, Mantles,
SKIRTS,
AND FANCY GOODS

is very complete. Call and examine.

Prices to suit the times.

1569

Sheriff's Notices.

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

County of Huron, To Wit: } By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements which were of Peter McGee, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Elizabeth Pearson, administratrix of all and singular the personal estate and effects, rights and credits of Peter McGee, deceased, Defendant, at the suit of Henry Steep, Plaintiff. I have seized and taken in Execution all the legal and equitable estate and equity of redemption which the said intestate had at the time of his death and still in hand by the defendant as administratrix as aforesaid to be advanced or in and out of the North half of Lot Number thirty-seven, on the ninth concession of the Township of Goderich, County of Huron containing by admeasurement forty acres; and also of, in, and out of the northerly ten acres of the south half of Lot number thirty-seven in the Ninth Concession of the said Township of Goderich, which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for sale, at my office in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Saturday the Twenty-eighth day of April next, 1877 at the hour of Twelve of the clock, noon.

ROBERT GIBBONS, Sheriff of Huron.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, Jan. 20th, 1877. } 1562

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

County of Huron, To Wit: } By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of James Hunter, Plaintiff, at the suit of William T. Newman, Defendant, I have seized and taken in Execution all the Estate, right, title and interest of the said Defendant of in and to the East half of Lot number fifteen Concession A in the Township of Howick, in the County of Huron. Which lands and Tenements I shall offer for sale, at my office in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Saturday the Sixteenth day of June next at the hour of 12 of the clock, noon.

ROBERT GIBBONS,
Sheriff of Huron.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, March 15th, 1877. } 1569

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

County of Huron, To Wit: } By virtue of a writ of Vendioni Exponas for part and Fieri Facias for residue, issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the County of Huron and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Alexander Cameron, at the suit of William George Wilson, I have seized and taken in Execution all the estate, right, title and interest of the said Defendant, of in and to all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Stephen, in the County of Huron, and described as follows: Commencing at the southwest angle of Deviation Road, through Lot one, in Auburn Concession; thence southeasterly along southern limit of said Road, one hundred and thirty feet; thence southerly twenty-five feet; thence westerly parallel with southerly limit of said Road, one hundred and thirty feet more or less, arriving at easterly limit of Lake Shore Road; thence northerly along said road twenty-five feet to place of beginning, containing by admeasurement three thousand two hundred and fifty feet more or less. Which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for sale, at my office in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Saturday, the Seventh day of April next, at the hour of 12 of the clock, noon.

ROBERT GIBBONS,
Sheriff of Huron.

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, March 20th, 1877. } 1570-c

Insolvent Act of 1875.

In the matter of WILLIAM T. FELLOW, An Insolvent.

A WRIT of attachment has been issued in this Cause, and the Creditors are

"Tis plain to see, [illegible]
"These boys will make a mark in life;
They never were home to idle or play;
And at once to school they ought to go!
Yes, John and Henry must go to school,
Great men in this world they are to be;
But Tom, he's little, and Tom is a fool,
So John and Henry must go to school."

"Now really, wife," quoth farmer Brown
As he set his mug of cider down,
"Tom does more work in a day by far for me,
Than both of his brothers do in three.
Book learnin' will scarce plant beans nor corn,
Nor hoe taters—or mend a worn
For my part, give me [illegible]"

But his wife the most was bound to rule
And as "the boys" were sent to school,
While Tom, of course, was left at home,
For his mother said he had no [illegible]

Five years at school the students spent,
Then each one into business went;
John learned to play the flute and fiddle,
And passed his life (of course) in the middle.
Though Henry rather looked rather lighter than he,
And hung out his shingle—"H. Brown, M. D."

Meanwhile, at home, their brother Tom
Had taken a "notion" into his head;
Though he said not a word, but trimmed his trees,
And hoed his corn and sowed his peas.
But somehow, either "by hook or crook"
He managed to read full many a book.

Well, the war broke out and "Captain Tom"
To battle a hundred soldiers led,
And when the rebel that went down
Came marching home as "General Brown,"

But he went to work on his farm again,
Planted his corn and sowed his grain,
Repaired the house and broken fence,
And people said he had common sense.

Now, common sense was rather rare,
And the State House needed a portion there,
So our "family dunce" moved into town.
And the people called him "Governor Brown,"
And his brothers, who went to the city school,
Came home to live with mother's fool.

Our Sphinx.

By Uncle Bo.

Goderich, March 28.

CHARADES.

1 My first and second are parts of the body; my third is to be in debt to; and my whole has many slaves.

2 My first is a covering, my second is a color, and my whole is ill-will. Sq. Nick.

NOVEL PUZZLE.

Part of the Mediterranean, a sacred song, made of hemp, suffering punishment for a crime, a kind of tree, pleating to the skin, a harmonic, heavy, to consecrate, to let down. Enigma.

I am composed of 13 letters, and am a country in Asia.

My 9, 13, 1 is a small animal.
My 10, 7 is a preposition.
My 12, 5, 11, 3, 6 is a boy's name.
My 2, 7, 8, 3 is bitter.
My 10, 4, 4, 7 is a girl's name.
My 6, 8, 2 is a wound. Double Acrostic.

Two conquirs lying side by side,
A mountain range then divide.
1 I find Diabolo, contempt or guest,
I entreat stay, stop, to hate.
2 Up on this blood-stained battle plain
There lay the wounded and the slain.
Our Duke the dead citadel held
At length the Frenchmen forced and fled.
3 A Jewish maid of beauty rare
And victorious legend lengthy;
Though called a lyrical court to grace,
She never forgot her father's base.
4 A foolish bird and fabled day
Assumed Achilles's glorious sway.
At least, he felt within my
5 See from the polar jewelry wide,
The love strayed on every side.
6 Three cheers for the million brave and true,
Three cheers for the gallant Jack blue;
They fought for us, our wives, our sons,
While they've their duty to perform.

ANSWERS TO SPHINX.

March 14th.

Charades—1 Matrimony. 2 Manchester. 3 Brandy-wine. 4 Manufacture.

Word Prescription—Sphinx.

Enigma.—CharT, AlmA, Nail, Doll, LO, EscheW.

To correspondents.—Puzzlers send a number of good "tangled knots," and correct answers to questions of 14th inst. Adhere to originality boys. The Reim-Kennar also sends correct answers.

PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE

NO. 4 Bulfinch St. Boston,

(Opposite Revere House.)

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE,

OR SELF-PRESERVATION.

More Than One Million Copies Sold.

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

JUST published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, a new edition of the celebrated medical work entitled the "SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, SELF PRESERVATION." It treats upon Manhood, how lost, how regained and how perpetuated; cause and cure of Exhausted Vitality, Impotency Premature Decline in Man, Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Losses (involuntary and diurnal) Nervous and Physical Debility, Hypochondria, Gloomy Forebodings, Mental Depression, Loss of Energy, Haggard Countenance, Confusion of Mind and Loss of Memory, Impure State of the Blood and all diseases arising from the Errors of Youth or the indiscretions or excesses of mature years. It tells you all about the Moods of Quickative Physiology, the Physiology of Marriage, of Wedlock and Chastity, Physical Contracts, True Morality, Responsibility, Perquisites of Marriage, Conjugal Precept and Steady Counsel, Physical Infirmity, its Causes and Cure, Relations between the Sexes, Proofs of the Expansion of Vice, The Miseries of Impudence, Ancient Ignorance and Errors, Means of Cure, Cure of Body and Mind, True Principles of Marriage, Advice to Patients and Invalid Females, The Author's Principles. The price of this book is only $1 00.

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

Price $2.00. The best book of the kind extant.

Also, another valuable medical work treating exclusively on MENTAL AND NEVROUS DISEASES; more than 200 royal octavo pages, bound in elegant embossed muslin, Price only $2.00. Surely enough to pay for printing.

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

"The Science of Life is beyond all comparison the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published."—Boston Herald.

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

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

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

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

☞ Catalogue sent on receipt of 6c, for postage. Either of the above works sent by mail on receipt of price. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, (or W. H. PARKER, M. D., Consulting Physician,) No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., opp. Revere House.

N. B. The author can be consulted on the above named diseases, as well as all diseases requiring skill, secrecy and experience. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. 1468-y.

"Very good! but I think you pointed." replied the cold, when it unlocked the door.

"Why, sir, if a person does a young man the favor to point the question out to him, what he ought to do, I think he ought to be thankful for it." "Give the horse a rest," says a country gentleman. Just so; it is not of interest, as it stands.

"Change cars!" is what a backback said to a countryman the other day when he had finished one of his tirades. All southerners, recently declined to place some old chairs he was offering for sale, saying "I had already been sufficiently deceived up."

A lady on green her old bonnet over into the new Spring style by placing it on a kneading board and rolling it out with a rolling pin.

If you want to build style you will want an architect you can depend on. Also, if you want to be in the last of an illustrious family.

John Billings says: "It is bitter important that people should have his mind tow w a rather, he thinks ex-amine himself closely and see if he aint better homesick than pizen."

"Why, sir, I'm sorry, very sorry, that you feel like giving up during the London season." "Why, Pomeroy, I'm sorry why sorry myself, but—"

A man up in Michigan sent a card to a young lady, asking her if she intended to marry him. She wrote back for, thinking it was a joke, he wrote back, "Is she not a great fool?" "I should think so," said Bob, "for she wrote back yes, and I know she is."

When you see a young fellow standing on a corner with a far-away look in his eyes and a bit of yarn on each of the last two fingers on his hand, you may be tolerably sure that he has just been keeping house, and that he is muttering to himself, "Chow-ing-beef, eggs, clothes line—that's the order of the first two fingers. Now, what did she want on the other two fingers?"

"Sir," said a builder to an Irishman, engaged in carrying slate to the top of a four story building, "have you any houses in Ireland as tall as this one?" "Yaas, sir—there's my cabin." "How many rooms had it?" "There was the sleeping-room, the sleeping-room, the kitchen-room, and the pig-pen—four rooms." "That's a story," said the builder. "Yes, four stories," said Pat.

A school boy was asked by his teacher to give an example of correlatives. He looked bothered for a moment, but his face brightened like the morning star, listening on the leaves of the wind in early morning, as he delivered himself of the following happy thought: "When you see a boy eating mince-pie all the nose touches the middle plum and his ears droop on the outer crusts, you may know he has got it."

If having some to the cows of the United States officials at the point that Big English, the best-block, had a handful of red nickels in his possession, the boy was yesterday questioned on the subject. "Yes, I've got a handful of red nickels in my trousers pocket," was his prompt reply. "And what are you doing with them?" "Letting right to 'em. You needn't think you've got a case again me, for you haven't." "How did you get them red nickels?" "Blackman, who shall be nameless—black his boots every morning—hands me out a red nickle—thinks he's got a soft thing on me, but I'm layin' for him!" "How?" "Why, he's got a daughter 'bouteny eye. I'll be thinking of marrying in two or three years more, and I'll shoulder a bag of his nickles, walk into the parlor, and gently say, 'Mister man, I love thy fair daughter, and I demand her hand in marriage. Behold the proofs of your villeperfidy, and hotch up to the rack or go to the jug!' You just keep still, and let him shower out his bogus coins. I ain't handsome, but I'm a terror to plan!"—Free Press, Detroit.

Easter Sponge Cake.

In olden days, in England, there were also curious customs, which are now passing away. One of these was the preparation of a sponge cake. This cake is yet made in Shropshire, where it is said to have originated in the following manner. An aged couple, living in their homestead, were visited by their son Simon and their daughter Nelly at Easter. On arriving at the house, they found that the old folks had nothing wherewith to entertain them, save the unleavened dough left from the Lenten fast. Nelly proposed to bake it into cakes for the younger children, and while preparing it she came across the remains of the Christmas plum pudding. This she proposed to cover over with the dough, and bake it thus, so that when the hard crust was bitten through, the rich interior would be a surprise. The cake was accordingly made, when Master Simon came alone, and said it was the proper way to boil it. Nelly said it should be baked. Thereupon they quarreled, and even came to blows. Nelly threw the stool whereon she was sitting at Simon. Simon took the broom handle to defend himself, but his sister soon got it away and beat him with it. Thus the quarrel went on, when Nelly said she would boil the cake first and then bake it. The compromise was accepted, and both set to work to build the fire. The stool and the broomstick were used for fuel, and some eggs, which had been broken in the scuffle, were used to smear over the cake, and give it a glossy appearance.

The cooking was a great success, and every year the cake became more popular and was known as Simon-Nelly's cake. After a while, however, only the first parts of their names were used, and for short it was called simnel cake.—T. Newton Perkins, in April Wide Awake.

The State Line.

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW STEAMERS

Of this Line sail regularly from Pier [illegible] NORTH RIVER, NEW YORK, BETWEEN

New York, Glasgow, AND LIVERPOOL,

(Calling at BELFAST, Ireland.)

Unsurpassed Accommodations for both

Cabin & Steerage Passengers.

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

AUSTIN BALDWIN & Co.

Agents, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

1473 ly Or to R. RADCLIFF, Goderich, Ont.

GODERICH AUCTION MART.

JOHN STEWART

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

Dry Goods, Crockery,

GLASSWARE,

COOKING & PARLOR STOVES,

Hardware and Fancy Goods.

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

Cash advanced on goods consigned.
Cash paid for all kinds of Household Goods.
No charge for storage of goods for sale at auction
Bankrupt and other stocks bought and sold.
Goods appraised and debts collected.
A number of Farms and Town Lots for Sale.

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

Special Notices.

Rare Chance.—Gentlemen Compositors.—By a process of transfer of the pattern and texture of the material application of the fine properties of the Cabinet Mr. Ball has provided our customers taken with a fashionable garment for every day use as heavy body, heavy pile. The [illegible] that that a [illegible] Here [illegible] brushed to extend wherever there is a weak point. We [illegible] with more Worth and [illegible] well and true.—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in [illegible] Ball's, 5 Victoria St., and 247 Yonge St., Toronto. 1497.

The most Valuable Gift—Restoration of the Health.

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

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

ELECTRICITY! THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL—WORTH THE THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD.—Which cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One bottle has cured rheumatism. Fifty cents' worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures catarrh, diphtheria and croup. Fifty cents' worth has cured much in the back, and the same quantity lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical: J. Collard, of Sparta, Ont., writes, "Send me 3 doses Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, have sold all I had from you, and want more new; its cures are truly wonderful." Wm. McGuire, of Franklin, writes, "I have sold all the agent left, it acts like a charm—it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes, "Please forward Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, I am nearly out, nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Themesville, writes, "Send at once a further supply of Eclectric Oil, I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodford, writes, "Send me three more Eclectric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Bell, Ulverton, P.Q., writes, "The Electric Oil is getting a great reputation here, can't it daily sold for. Send us a further supply without delay."

SWAMP OR IRYTATION.—Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signature of S. N. Thomas is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and take no other. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cts. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion.

Note—Eclectric—Selected and Electrized.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

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

JOHN B. OGDEN,
42 Cedar St., New York.

1554 6 m

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

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

Rev. E. A. WILSON,
194 Penn. St., Williamsburgh, New York.

1554 6 mos

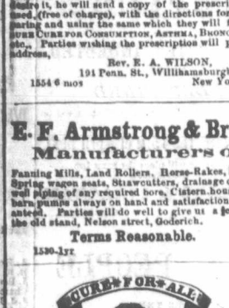
E. F. Armstrong & Bros.

Manufacturers of

Fanning Mills, Land Rollers, Horse-Rakes, Spiral Spring wagon seats, Straw cutters, drainage or salt well piping of any required bore, Cistern hose and hand pumps always on hand and satisfaction guaranteed. Parties will do well to give us a call at the old stand, Nelson street, Goderich.

Terms Reasonable.

1530-1yr



THE GREATEST

Wonder of Modern Times!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.

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

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

BEWARE OF

NEW YORK COUNTERFEITS.

Spurious imitations of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, are manufactured and sold at New York, by J. F. Henry, Carson & Co., who are also the Metropolitan Medicine Company of New York, and whose trade mark has been Joseph Hayman. Henry, Carson & Co. are the only parties who have ever been convicted of counterfeiting the Medicines of Holloway & Co., having for a trade mark a Crescent and Serpent; McKesson & Robbins, of New York are the agents for the same.

These persons, the better to deceive you, unblushingly caution the Public in the small books or directions affixed to their Medicines, which are really the spurious imitations, to Beware of Counterfeits.

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

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

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

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

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

Signed,

THOMAS HOLLOWAY.

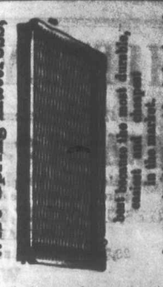
London, January , 1877.

CONFESSIONS OF A VICTIM

Published as a warning, and for the benefit of YOUNG MEN and others who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF MANHOOD, VITAL POWER, etc., giving his rules of SELF-CURE, after much suffering and expense, and sent free on receiving a stamp for return postage. Address the Publisher.

J. M. DAGNALL
3 Fulton St. New York, P. O. Box 3543.

NEW DOMINION Wire Spring Mattress.



A 9x11 inch chromo given to every purchaser of $3 worth of goods.

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

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

Bedroom Suits from $40 upwards, Bureaus from $7 upwards, Cupboards from $7 upwards.

100 CORDS OF WOOD WANTED.

JOHN A. BALL,
Next Signal Office.

DANIEL GORDON,

CABINET MAKER

UPHOLSTERER,

AND UNDERTAKER.

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

BEDROOM,
DINING ROOM,
AND PARLOR SUITS,

All of which he will sell cheap for Cash. Repairing done quickly.

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

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

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

Parties purchasing would do well to give me a call.

1440. DANIEL GORDON.

Extensive new Premises

AND

Splendid New Stock.

C. Barry & Bro.

Cabinet Makers, Undertakers and Wood Turners.

Hamilton St.

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

A GOOD ASSORTMENT!

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

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

Whatnots, Looking Glasses,

GILT FRAMING.

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

Cheap for Cash.

N. B.—A complete assortment of Coffins and Shrouds always on hand and a Hearse to hire.

CONVENIENT TERMS.

A CALL SOLICITED,

Goderich, Aug. 15, 1876.

H. DUNLOP,

Merchant Tailor,

WEST STREET,

HAS RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK of

Fall and Winter Cloths, Tweeds, &c.

Which he is selling very cheap.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

always on hand,

Gents' Furnishings

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

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

On the shortest notice, and a good fit guaranteed.

Hugh Dunlop.

Goderich, May 3, 1876. 1534

A NEW ENTERPRISE

Turning Shop and Bedstead Factory,

On the corner of Waterloo and Lighthouse Streets,

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

All very cheap for Cash and on the Shortest Notice,

Give me a call, and support home manufacture.

SAM'L CURRAN.

Goderich Sept. 22, 1875. 1492—1yr

Stoves, Stoves!

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

PLAIN AND FANCY

TINWARE

COAL OIL

Wholesale and Retail.

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

J. STORY.

☞ Sign of the Large Coal Oil Barrel

Consumption Cured!!

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

DR. W. A. STEVENS,
Box 54, BROCKVILLE.

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

THE Rheumatic absorbent will positively cure all pains of Rheumatism, or other inflammatory swellings, in 12 hours. The Digestive Fluid has never failed to cure Dyspepsia; relief is felt in a few hours. The most obstinate cases of dyspepsia cured in a week. A daily writes: "I have been saved from life long pains. I had Bronchitis, Catarrh, and Dyspepsia, and was cured in a few days by its use." Sold by Druggists. Price 50c., Advice for particular cases free. Address W. V. Brunton, of London, Ont. 1566-1y

INSURE

IN THE

CANADA FIRE

AND

Marine Insurance Company.

And know that your property is safe.

Capital One Million.

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

Rates Low and Security Ample.

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

Goderich, Jan. 8, 1876.

GOLD AND SILVER

WATCHES,

Gold and Silver Chains,

FINE GOLD JEWELRY.

Beautiful designs in

SILVER PLATED WARE,

Elgin Watches

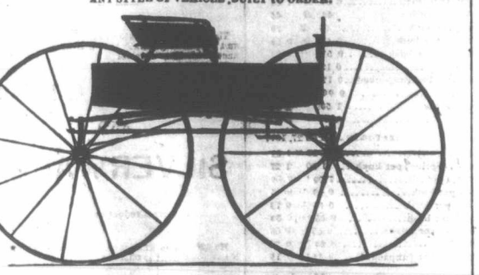
CHEAPER THAN EVER.

W. T. WELSH.

JOHN KNOX,

Manufacturer of Buggies, Sleighs &c. &c

ANY STYLE OF VEHICLE BUILT TO ORDER.



REPAIRING AND JOBBING

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

JOHN KNOX,

1566 HAMILTON STREET, GODERICH.

DRUGS

—AND—

Family Medicines,

PATENT MEDICINES

Of all kinds on hand.

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

Wholesale and Retail.

Prescriptions carefully and promptly dispensed

GEORGE CATTLE,
MARKET SQUARE.

Goderich & Kincardine

MARBLE WORKS.

HEADSTONES,

HOUSE TRIMMINGS,

MONUMENTS.

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

MARBLE MANTLES

KEPT IN STOCK,

GRANITE MONUMENTS,

AND

HEADSTONES.

Imported to order.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

SCOTT & VANSTONE.

1527-1y.

YOUNG MAN READ THIS

If you are weak, nervous, and debilitated from the results of "Early Error," producing Nightly Emissions, often ending in Consumption; if you are suffering from the poisonous effects of a "Private Disease," or if you have been unskillfully treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, apply by letter or personally to the undersigned. The remedies are the results of twenty years successful private practice. Special arrangements have been made by which patients residing at a distance from Detroit may be privately treated, receiving the necessary "Remedies" free from observation. Letters answered in plain envelope, with self-addressed envelope, with 10 cts. for pamphlet. "ON RIGHT THOUGHTS MORE THAN GOLD" and list of questions, &c. Address or come to

DR. JOHN CURD,
121 Congress St. East, Detroit, Mich.

1565-3 mos.

WELLER & MARTIN,

Pump Makers.

Wells Sunk & Repaired

on short notice.

Also, Soft water Tanks

made and repaired.

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

Weller & Martin

1475 1yr

WM. DICKSON

FRUIT TREE AGENT,

representing

GEORGE LESLIE & SON'S

TORONTO NURSERIES.

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

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

☞ Orders may be left at SIGNAL Office.

WM. DICKSON.

F. R. MANN.

EAST STREET,

OPPOSITE

Knox Church, Goderich

1517 1yr.

LOVERS Guide to marriage, wealth, and beauty, never fails love letters, married, &c. Book worth $50 now mailed free by The Union Pub. Co. Newark, N. J. 1549-1yr

Chip Basket.

Hay is said to be so cheap in Minnesota as to be used for fuel—$3 a ton.

Hudson Tuttle recently brought to a lumber mill, in Erie county, Ohio, a chestnut tree which was 160 years old. It was five feet in diameter, and scaled 3,040 feet.

Prince Albert Victor and George, sons and two eldest children of the Prince and Princess of Wales, are about to go on board the Britannia Royal Naval training ship, at Darmouth, as cadets.

It is stated that a combination in Chicago is holding nearly all the wheat in store at that point and most of that in Milwaukie, amounting to between ten and fifteen million bushels. The market has been forced up by this organization.

The Bible upon which President Hayes took his oath of office has been presented to Mrs. Hayes. By a peculiar coincidence the President kissed the book at the 118th Psalm, 11th, 12th and 13th verses, in which occurs the following: "They compassed me about; yes they compassed me about, but in the name of the Lord I will destroy them."

London gossips remark that "Dizzy" is a very old man for his years, as compared with his predecessors, Lords Palmerston and Russell. He stoops, and leans heavily on a stout stick in walking. During the debate in the Lords, on the first night of the session, he fell into a doze and needed constant nudging.

The condition of the colliers in England is becoming daily more serious. In almost all coal districts many men are idle, and others are working on notice of leave; while the wages of those who remain are being reduced. In the County of Durham alone between 10,000 and 11,000 are reported to be idle, and the secretary of their Union has made an appeal on their behalf.

The Khedive of Egypt has signed the decree making Colonel Gordon Governor-General of the Soudan. The Colonel has written home to England that he is astounded at the powers placed in his hands; that it will now be his own fault if slavery does not cease, and if the vast central regions of Africa are not opened to the world. Colonel Gordon is also Governor of the Province of the Equator and the littoral of the Red Sea.

The Princess Ida Wrede, a handsome women of 23, whose ancestral castle is on the Grotensee in Germany, was recently married to a wood cutter who can neither read nor write. The Princess is a remarkably intelligent woman, who speaks six languages and is very cultivated. She is now living on a little place on the Salzburn-Ischl road with her husband. She has donned a peasant garb, and goes with him to the country church every Sunday.

Sentimental suicides are becoming very common in the United States. About a fortnight ago a young lady, who was engaged to be married and apparently happy, committed suicide in Marion, Iowa. A few mornings after the funeral, her lover called a young lady cousin to his room, and, remarking that he was going to his sweetheart, shot himself in the heart. A brother of the dead girl went to the house to see her lover's remains, and, catching sight of the pistol, seized it and did his best to shoot himself, but did not succeed.

A French Company has been organized with a capital of $6,000,000 to supply Europe with fresh meat from Buenos Ayres. A new refrigerating process has been invented, and a successful trial-trip made between Rouen and Buenos Ayres by the steamer Frigorifique. Other steamers are to be put on, and a factory is to be established on the Platte. The pampas of Buenos Ayres, it is said, can furnish 2,000,000 of cattle and sheep a month to feed Europe. The Argentine Republic now has herds aggregating 100,000,000 head.

A few weeks ago some fishermen drew up in a net from the Seine a heavy mass of metal, covered with sand and shells, which they sold to a curiosity dealer on Quai Valtaire, Paris. He set to work to divest it of the incrustations, when there came to view an oval vase of most exquisite design and workmanship, marked with the Greek letter "phi." The metal resembles none known in Paris, and a learned numismatist believes that it is a specimen of the famous bronze of Corinth, which, according to Seneca, was even in his time worth its weight in gold. Into its composition gold, silver, copper, lead, tin and iron entered, but in what proportions it has been impossible to determine. According to the most likely conjecture, this vase came into France in the time of Julius Caesar.

The Important Question.

Of all loathsome diseases Catarrh stands pre-eminent. It renders its victim as disgusting to himself as to others. And the most humiliating of all is the consciousness that his presence is offensive to those around him. If any disease deserves the name of universal, it is this. Dietectic errors and the follies which Fashion imposes upon us tend to foster and disseminate it. To the pitiful cry of its victims, *is there any cure for Catarrh?* there is but one answer consistent with Christian reason. God has never sent one evil into the world for which he has not sent the remedy. For the greatest of all spiritual and moral evils, the Great Physician has prescribed a potent and never-failing remedy. He has given explicit rules for the treatment and preservation of the spiritual and moral man, but He is silent in all matters relating to the physical man. It would be an unwarrantable detraction from His beneficent character to suppose that He has afflicted the greatest portion of humanity with an incurable disease. The day of plagues is past.—The God of Christianity is a God of Love, of Mercy, His message is "good will to all men." The earth and all contained therein was intended by the great Designer to supply man's wants, and surely he has no greater wants than remedies for his infirmities. Science is rapidly proving that the earth is fitted to supply man's uttermost need. New medicinal plants are constantly being discovered and new properties developed from those already known. For Catarrh, the most potent remedy yet discovered is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Its efficacy has been tested in many thousand cases with uniform success. Cases that had been repeatedly pronounced incurable, readily yielded to it. In confirmed, or obstinate cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery should be taken in connection with the use of the Catarrh Remedy. Full particulars in Pierce's Memorandum Books. They are given away by druggists

NEW GOODS

a large assortment of

NEW BOOKS.

of all kinds,

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

BUTLERS.

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

BUTLER'S.

Augus. 24 1 148

MANHOOD:

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Inapacity, Impediments of Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, etc.

☞ Price, in sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

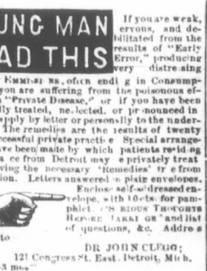
The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine, or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal in a plain envelope to any address, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO., 41 Ann St., New York.

Post Office Box 4586 15-2-1 yr

CATARRH



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

CATARRH.

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

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

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

MR. T. J. B. HARDING

Dear Sir—Being desirous that others may know something of the merits of your CONSTITUTIONAL CAT