

# The Godefrich

DEVOTED COUNTY NEWS AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

HI FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR.  
WHOLE NUMBER 1773.

GODERICH, ONT., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1881.

MCGILLICUDDY BROS. PUBLISHERS  
\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

## New Advertisements.

Wanted - Brussels.  
Notices - Dr. Shuman.  
Removals - J. J. Storey.  
Great Sale - J. C. Heston.  
Furniture - James G. Hall.  
Carriages - Norton & Greenman.  
Creditors Notice - J. Madernott.

## NEWS ABOUT HOME.

### "A child's amang ye takin notes."

An' faith he'll beent it.

### TOWN TOPICS.

Phantasmagoria in Victoria Hall on Monday evening.

Mrs. Peatman has been visiting friends in Brantford during the past week.

SAUNDERS, the Variety Store man, advertises his removal to his new stand before march.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Wade, of Brussels, are in town, and are looking well, we are pleased to note.

Rev. Mr. Pritchard, of Manchester, occupied the pulpit of Knox Church acceptably on Sunday evening last.

Mr. Ross preached his final sermon in Knox church on Sunday morning last, prior to his departure for Cote de Neige.

POSTPONED.—The skating carnival announced for to-night, has been postponed until Tuesday evening, owing to the thaw.

APPOINTED.—We are pleased to learn that our townsman, John Aikenhead, V. S., has been appointed by the Lieut-Governor Veterinary Inspector for this district.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Watson, of the firm of Kerry & Watson, wholesale druggists, Montreal, paid a visit to Goderich last week. He was the guest of his relative, Capt. Gibson.

THIMMED.—Last week there were 25 prisoners confined in Goderich jail. This week the number has been lessened by five. We would like to 'rah for the N. P.—no prisoners.

FARM SOLD.—The Campbell farm, part of lot 3, con. 8, Colborne, consisting of 50 acres, was on Saturday last sold to Mr. Barkwell, who owns the adjoining 50 acres, for the sum of \$2,900. Mr. John C. Currie, auctioneer, conducted the sale.

METHODIST CONVENTION.—The Class Leaders, and Local Preachers Convention for the Goderich District Methodist Church of Canada will be held in Clinton, commencing on Wednesday the 23rd inst. at 2.30 p. m.

DIVISION COURT.—The adjourned Division Court met on Monday, and after the disposal of a number of cases, was further adjourned until Wednesday last, when all the business was disposed of. There were no important cases.

MORE HORSES FOR MICHIGAN.—Our townsman, Mr. A. M. Polley will, on Wednesday next ship 16 more horses to Michigan. Mr. Polley has done a large trade in exporting horses this season, and has put considerable money in circulation among the farming community.

AMPUTATION.—For some years past, Mr. J. Allan, of Colborne, has been suffering from a decaying of the bones of the right hand and wrist. On Thursday last, Dr. Taylor, assisted by Dr. McLean, performed a very successful surgical operation, by amputating the arm at the wrist. We understand that Mr. Allan is now getting on very nicely.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.—There are a number of peculiarly interesting features brought out in the Registrar-General's report of births, marriages, and deaths, for 1879. A remarkable feature in the returns of marriages is the great difference sometimes shown in the ages of the parties united. The oldest man married during the year had reached his eighty-sixth birthday. He lived in Halton county, and married a maiden of nineteen. The oldest couple belonging to York county, the bridegroom, who was a tailor, being 82 years of age, and the bride 68. Their united ages reached 150 years. The county of Middlesex claims the youngest couple, whose united ages amounted to only 32 years. The bridegroom in this case was seventeen and the bride fifteen years of age.

AROUND THE WORLD IN AN EVENING.—On Monday evening next, a large number of beautiful views of scenes in America, Europe and the Holy Land will be exhibited in Crabb's Hall, by Messrs. Thomas & Co., of Chicago, under the auspices of the Knox Church S. S. The pictures will be enlarged to 20 x 90 ft. and will be illuminated by the celebrated Dimmond light. The entertainment has received high eulogiums from the clergy and press, and we know of no better popular educator. Seats can be promised only to those who go early. The entertainment will begin at 7.30 p. m. The Walkerton *Telegraph* of last week said: "The entertainment in the Opera Hall on Wednesday evening was a decided success. All who were present enjoyed a rich treat, and went away fully satisfied that they saw all that they expected to see, and a great deal more. The views are exceedingly beautiful, and were graphically described by the lecturer. Architecture, sculpture, natural scenery, the comic, the sentimental, the sublime, the beautiful,—entertainment for young and old, were presented in pleasing variety, and a more instructive entertainment has not, for many a day, been given to a Walkerton audience. The Hall was crowded to the doors. At the close the Exhibitor showed the peculiar light used in the lantern, and its brilliancy, when compared with its small size, is indeed a wonder."

INVITED TO REMAIN.—The quarterly official meeting of the North St. Methodist church, held on Monday evening, by a unanimous vote, invited the Rev. Dr. Williams to remain with them the third year, as their pastor. The meeting showed good judgment in thus securing the services of the Rev. Dr. who has proven himself to be an accomplished preacher and painstaking pastor.

COUNTY L. O. L.—The County Lodge of North Huron met in the Orange Hall at Wingham last Tuesday. Representatives from all the lodges were present, numbering in all about 100. The following officers were elected:—H. Perkins, Gorrie, C. M.; L. Netherby, Blyth, D. C. M.; W. Wilson, Dunbar, O. C.; C. V. Floody, Blyth, C. S.; Wm. Gill, Blyth, C. T.; J. A. Young, Brussels, C. D. C.; G. Stokes, Gorrie, C. L.; B. Gerry, Brussels, C. L. P. M. The next annual meeting will be held in Brussels.

FACT.—Business men who object to support a newspaper because it does not express editorial opinions to suit them, display great ignorance of the first principles of business. A properly conducted newspaper—no matter what its editorial opinion may be—adds value to every property in the town where it is published. Advertising in a newspaper is a matter of business, and it is in the interest of business men to patronize the paper that does most to advertise and build up the town, and place his advertisement where it can be seen by the greatest number of readers.—[Ex.]

A WREATHY BODY.—According to an Orangeville paper the new county council of Dufferin is the heaviest body of men in the Dominion. There are 13 members, and their united weight is 2,706 lbs., or an average of 208 lbs. each. The deputy-revee of Melancthon takes the lead, he weighing 268 lbs; while the revee of the same township is the smallest man in the council. Verily, the race of giants is not passed away. In the Huron council there are several gentlemen who are by no means featherweights, but their average avoirdupois would be far below that of the men of Dufferin.

FOR FARM, GARDEN, AND HOUSEHOLD.—The marked advance begun with the 40th volume of the *American Agriculturist* is well maintained in the number for Feb. 1st now before us. A hundred or so of engravings and sketches illustrate a large amount of useful, practical information for Out-Door and In-Door Work, in City, Village, and Country. All will be pleased with the \$700 County Cottage; Concrete Houses; Propagating the Grape; Preventing Balling of Horses; New Plants; How to Carve a Turkey, illustrated, etc. All want this paper. \$1.50 a year; 15c. per number. Orange Judd Company, Publishers, New York.

CURLING.—Three rinks from Goderich went to Seaforth on Friday, and played a match with the godnatured chiefs of that town. Owing to "bias" ice, our men did not score as good as usual, and were beaten by twelve shots. However, the Seaforth players handled the stones in very good style, and acted like gentlemen all the way through. We append the score.

FORBES.—Mr. Forbes was met at the railway station yesterday by Messrs. Williams, Colborne and Sheppard, Directors of the Mechanics Institute and Mr. Thomas McGillicuddy of THE SIGNAL. Mr. Forbes heard traces of hard work, and his lecturing tour is as trying in its way on the constitution as the reporting of sanguinary battles. The lecturer says he will clear Canada in a week's time, but may return for a week in April. We go to press before the hour of the lectures.

A HEAVY THAW.—On Tuesday a heavy thaw set in and continued until Thursday. The huge pile of snow fast disappeared before the drizzling rain and warm atmosphere, and large pools of water formed on the Square, and on some of the leading streets. The crossings were in a bad state for a couple of days. In the country the roads are almost impossible. The stage for Pangloss, all in black, and the Smith's horse, on Wednesday, and no mail from Lucknow arrived on Thursday. The sudden and heavy thaw gives the lie to the predictions of Moses Oates, and the whole school of weather prophets.

SELF APPOINTED CONSTABLE.—On Wednesday afternoon a bibulist was wandering around the Square, when a well-known resident, named Alick Simons, took it into his head to arrest him. They say a "fellow-feeling" makes up wondrous kind, and some people say that motives of this sort prompted Alick in his action; but by this it may be assumed, the functions of a constable, arrested the offender against sobriety, and brought him to the lockup. When there, he was unable to look up his prisoner, and Constable Sturdy coming along shortly afterwards, the arrested man was set at liberty and the man was reported hanging from a tree, with a rope around his neck. Words ensued, and the upshot of the matter was that Alick was "ruin'd" to ruminate upon his foolish action.

VALENTINE DAY.—Monday next will be Valentine Day. Thousands of missives, sentimental as well as comic, will pass from hand to hand. Some will get mad at receiving a picture of a red snout, and others will be angry at the even more villainous doggerel below the figure; but others will laugh heartily at the "ugly mug" sent them. We have chosen the Valentine we would like to get. It is printed for the Government in black and green, and has the figures of Jacques Cartier, General Wolfe or Lady Dufferin engraved on it. There are other figures on it also, ranging from one up to ten, and they are all printed on the back. They are usually signed by bank presidents. We want every back subscriber to send us such a valentine—and we'll return the compliment in the form of a paid up receipt.

A CHURCH DISTURBANCE.—Some time since the putting up of a stove necessitated the moving of the reading desk in St. Stephen's Church, situated about two miles from Goderich, on the Huron Road. The only light place for the desk was directly against one of the front seats. Mr. John Hunter, one of the church wardens, took exception to the position of the reading desk, and at some time previous to the morning service, on Sunday last, removed it from its new position. He then planted himself in the front seat, and putting his feet before him, in the place where the desk had previously stood, refused to move so as to allow it to be replaced. Rev. Mr. Miller, the incumbent, was in a quandary, and Mr. A. T. Montgomery, the other church warden, made an appeal to the congregation, who expressed themselves in favor of putting the reading desk in its late place. The affair was only settled when Constable Yale, of Goderich, who had been sent for, arrived and led Mr. Hunter out, the latter exclaiming, "You'll hear from me." The affair created great excitement in the neighborhood.

JUBILEE SINGERS.—The O'Banyoun Jubilee Singers gave an entertainment in the North Street Methodist Church on Wednesday evening. The weather militated against a large audience yet, considering the night, the attendance was very fair. Mr. O'Banyoun brought with him on this occasion, the original Company travelling elsewhere under the management of Rev. Mr. Johnston and Mrs. O'Banyoun. The quaint negro melodies were rendered in fine style, some of them bringing rapturous applause from the audience. Miss Gernish, a very ducky lady, gave two good readings, her articulation being distinct, and her manner natural. During the evening Mr. O'Banyoun made a very touching reference to his first acquaintance with Rev. Dr. Williams, the present pastor of North Street church. He said that over twenty years ago he had been sent to the mission district of which Own Sound was a part, a few colored people living in that place. His library consisted of a Bible, a hymn book, and a church discipline. Dr. Williams then took him by the hand, gave him some sound theological words, and told him to stand by his own race, and help them all he could. At times he had felt tempted to leave his own people, but Dr. Williams words had helped him to his memory, and he thanked God for the advice then given him. He owed a great deal to the Dr. and his face had often been before him to offset him in his work amongst his own people. Dr. Williams who was present, was deeply affected.

The ice bridge at Sarnia was broken on Wednesday.

Grand Black Chapter of Ireland.

The County Grand Black Chapter of the County of Perth held their annual meeting in St. Marys, on the 19th day of January, 1881. There was a large attendance of delegates from Goderich, Blyth, Listowel, Stratford, Parkhill, Petrolia, and St. Marys. The Chapter was opened by County Preceptor W. H. Murray. The business of the Chapter shows that the cause is reviving in this County. The following officers were elected, viz:—

Sir Knt. W. H. Murray, C. G. Proceptor, Goderich, (re-elected); Sir Knt. Caton Willis, D. C. G. Proceptor, St. Marys; Sir Knt. David Brathour, C. G. Chap., St. Marys; Sir Knt. B. F. Holmes, C. G. Reg., Park Hill; Sir Knt. Samuel Ryan, D. C. G. Reg., Theford; Sir Knt. Wm. McGill, C. G. Treas., Blyth; Sir Knt. C. V. Floody, D. C. G. Treas., Blyth; Sir Knt. J. B. Edward, G. G. C. Lec., Goderich; Sir Knt. Wm. Ellis, D. C. G. Lec., Blyth; Sir Knt. George O'Banyoun, C. G. S. B., St. Marys; Sir Knt. Samuel Page, D. C. G. S. B., Listowel; Sir Knt. W. B. Wilson, C. G. Cen., Stratford; Sir Knt. Geo. Wilson, D. C. G. Cen., Petrolia; Sir Knt. Robt. Olyde, C. G. Pur., St. Marys; Sir Knt. George Hawkins, 1st C. G. Com., Port Albert; Sir Knt. J. S. McMath, 2nd C. G. Com., Goderich; Sir Knt. J. L. Wilson, 3rd C. G. Com., Petrolia; Sir Knt. Thomas Cunningham, 4th C. G. Com., Parkhill; Sir Knt. H. McBride, 5th C. G. Com., Port Edward; Sir Knt. Wm. Dunneith, 6th C. G. Com., St. Marys; Sir Knt. Wm. Little, 7th C. G. Com., Listowel.

At the close of the meeting the brethren of St. Marys entertained the delegates to an oyster supper, at Bro. Caton Willis' hotel.

The Judicature Bill.

The following are the minutes of a meeting of the members of the legal profession of the town of Goderich, held at the Court House, on the 8th February, 1881, to consider the Judicature Bill now before the Legislature:—

Moved by Mr. Seager, seconded by Mr. Davison, that Judge Toms act as chairman of the meeting.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Holt, seconded by Mr. Campion, that Mr. Seager act as Secretary.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Davison, seconded by Mr. Holt, that in the opinion of this meeting that part of Sec. 75, commencing with the words, "but no relief," and ending with the words, "any such claim," should be struck out, leaving the County Court to dispose of the whole matter if the parties do not apply to remove the case to the High Court, either party having by said Section the right to remove the case to the High Court if the set-off exceeds the County Court jurisdiction.

And further, that Sections 74 and 75 should also be made applicable to the Division Courts, with power to transfer to the County Court or High Court, as the case may be.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Malcolmson, seconded by Mr. Campion, that Order 49, Rules 8 and 9, should be amended so as to give the County Court Judge and local Master all the powers of the Master in Chambers in all actions brought in their County; in any event that Rule 8 (a) should be made applicable to the Appellate Court, in solicitors for all parties reside in the County instead of County Town.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Johnston, seconded by Mr. Doyle, that Order 49, Rule 12 (a, b, c), should be amended by providing that on such appeal the Clerk of the County Court shall transmit the original papers on prescipe to the Appellate Court, instead of the parties being compelled to go to the expense of procuring copies for transmission.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Garrow, seconded by Mr. M. G. Cameron, that this meeting strongly protests against Order 10, on the ground that it will create delay at a stage of the action when delay may be disastrous, and that it will materially increase the costs of litigants.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Seager, seconded by Mr. Holt, that in the opinion of this meeting the Local Masters should be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and not by the Judges.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. McDermott, seconded by Mr. Malcolmson, that provision should be made that conveyancers not being members of the legal profession should be required to pass an examination and obtain a license to practice as conveyancers.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Proudfoot, seconded by Mr. Campion, that copies of these resolutions be transmitted to the Attorney-General and our County Members.—Carried.

C. SZAOR, J. L., ISSAAC F. TOMES, Secretary, Chairman.

We are in receipt of a bound volume containing the names of the donors of the collection of Dr. Ayrer's Almanac for 1881. The collection is certainly a literary curiosity and is well worth preserving. The annual gratuitous distribution of this edition is from ten to eleven million copies, which, taking Dr. Ayrer as a criterion, proves most conclusively that "advertising is the keystone to success."

Complaints are made in New York that for years past alcohol, containing one or two pounds of shellac, has been brought from Canada and entered at the Custom House as varnish.

Mayor Robb, of Stratford, is confined to his house with a serious illness.

MISSIONARY MEETING.

Able Address by Rev. Mr. Campbell, of London, the Mission Agent.

The annual missionary meeting, under the auspices of the Anglican Church of Goderich, was held in the Court Room on the evening of Wednesday last, the Ven. Archdeacon Elwood in the chair. There were also present, Rev. Messrs. Davis, of Wingham, (Rural Dean), Hill, of Seaforth, Campbell of London, (the Mission agent), Robinson of Exeter, Hicks of Goderich, and others.

Owing to the inclement weather the attendance was not so large as it otherwise would have been.

After the usual opening services, and addresses from Rev. Messrs. Davis and Hill, the choir and congregation sang Bishop Haber's grand old missionary hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," and the speaker of the evening was then introduced by the chairman.

Rev. Mr. Campbell, of London, the agent of the Diocesan Missionary Society, on coming forward was warmly greeted. He alluded to the inclement weather that prevailed, but was not discouraged by the small attendance, and instanced occasions where good results had followed meetings for missionary purposes far less imposing than the present one. After paying a tribute to the venerable Archdeacon, who was a living testimony to the work done in former years in this section by the various missionary societies of the Old Country, the speaker proceeded to give details of the mission work throughout the world. Years ago much had been done for the spread of Christianity, even in what is now known as Ontario, the premier Province of this noble Dominion. It was only seventy-six years since the grandfather of the Hon. Alex. Morris, recently Lieut-Governor of Manitoba, wrote as follows about our present Province of Ontario: "Wherever I go, I find nothing but water and forest, but it may one day be the home of a prosperous people." That prediction had now been verified, and our religious institutions, were almost self sustaining. In our political system we were also prosperous, and of late years the peculiar feature had been observed, of our Local Government at Toronto endeavoring to legislate as to the best method of disposing of the surplus with which the Provincial Treasury overflowed. Our prosperity had also been broadly announced to the world at large by the proud position which the Dominion had occupied at the various World's Exhibitions, when it took its place in the front rank with the most enlightened and progressive nations of the earth. Such being the case, it could hardly be wondered at if the missionary societies, which had in the days of this country's infancy, fostered its religious development, had seen fit to withdraw their aid almost entirely, and devote it to the spreading of the Gospel in distant and less enlightened lands. For the year ending May, 1880, the incomes of the different Church of England missionary societies had been as follows: The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge £112,382 12s; the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, £131,174 4s; The Colonial and Continental Church Society, £39,416 4s. 10d.; The Church Missionary Society £200,000.—a total of £483,003, equal in our money to about \$2,500,000. Add to this the incomes of the Society for the Conversion of the Jews, the Church Pastoral Aid Society, and the large amount raised by Church people in England to assist the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the amount contributed in England by the members of the Anglican communion cannot be less than \$3,000,000 annually. But although this enormous sum was distributed yearly, it must be remembered that the field for its employment in Africa, India, China and other heathen lands was so large that sections like Ontario, which had in years gone by been favored by generous aid, but which were now considered capable of sustaining their religious institutions, were omitted from the list of needy fields for mission assistance from the mother land. The work of sustaining our own missions lay before us, and if we put our shoulders to the wheel and worked with a will success would be our portion. The Diocese of Huron in the Province of Ontario, embraced 13 Counties, in which were 102 parishes—95 of which were outside the city of London; there is, therefore, an average of 7 or 8 parishes in each county each parish embracing an average of 3 or 4 stations. Less than one-half of these missions were self sustaining; the greater number (last year) 63 were dependent upon the Mission Fund. In 1880 we expended on diocesan mission work \$16,273.65, being the largest amount ever expended by the Diocese for that purpose. The above amount was exclusive of aid to Indian missions, of which there were several in the Diocese. The expenditure of the Mission Fund was in the hands of a competent committee, composed of thirty clergymen, and thirty laymen—men who weighed carefully every claim that came before them, and who if they erred at all, did so on the side of economy so far as the Mission Fund was concerned. The rev. speaker impressed upon the audience the necessity of not being discouraged if, when on their collecting tour, they met with rebuffs from grumblers. Such discouragements were to be expected. But because others grumbled, the true members of the Church should not give grudgingly, for they should remember that "the Lord loveth a cheerful giver." After a fervid appeal for united action

and Christian unity in the mission work of the Diocese, the rev. gentleman closed a brilliant, logical and convincing address.

The meeting was brought to a close by the singing of the 42nd Hymn by the choir and congregation, prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hicks, and the benediction by Ven. Archdeacon Elwood.

### THE COURTS.

County Judge's Criminal Court.

Before His Honor Judge Squier.

QUEEN vs WHITE.—The prisoner, who had been charged with stealing \$97, was brought up on remand on Feb 4th, and the Crown having no further evidence to produce, he was discharged.

County Court.

The regular sitting of the County Court for the trial of cases without a jury, was held on Tuesday, 8th inst., when the following cases were disposed of:

SECORD vs HIGHT.—An action upon two promissory notes. Verdict for plaintiff \$554.36. Holt for plaintiff.

CAMERON vs REID.—Action upon covenant in a mortgage. Verdict for plaintiff \$382.68. Holt for plaintiff. Both cases were undefended.

Magistrates' Court.

Before Horace Horton, Esq., Mayor.

Edward Mariton, of Goderich, was charged by Inspector Yates with selling liquor on Saturday evening, after hours. Defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined \$20 and costs.

Maritime Court.

The adjourned sittings of this Court were held yesterday, Judge Toms presiding. The case of the "Josephine" was resumed and occupied nearly the whole day. The evidence and argument were concluded and judgment reserved. Mr. C. Seager, counsel for Plaintiff; Mr. Becher, for Defendant.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The meeting on Wednesday Night—Reports of Principal and Inspector—Appointments—Standing Committee—Accounts etc.

The regular meeting of the Goderich Board of Education, took place on Wednesday night last. Doubtless on account of the inclement weather, only five members took their seats, viz:—Messrs Ferguson, Cook, Passmore, Nicholson and Swanson, Mr. Ferguson occupying the chair.

After the reading and adoption of the minutes of previous meeting, reports were read by the Secretary from the Principal and Inspector, of which the following are condensations.

THE PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

The Principal presented his report, which stated that the number of pupils attending the Goderich Public School during the past month was 723, of which 406 were boys, and 320 were girls. A table showing the average attendance and percentage of attendance in each division was appended.

THE INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The report of the Inspector was also presented, from which the following facts were gleaned: The number enrolled during the year was 930—boys 510, girls 420—an increase of 8 over the year 1879. Of the number enrolled 966 were between 5 and 16 years of age, 12 between 17 and 20, and 2 over 21. 36 pupils attended less than 20 days during the year; 104 between 20 and 50 days; 155 between 50 and 100 days; 246 between 101 and 150 days; 423 between 151 and 200 days; and 13 between 201 days and the whole year.

ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts were handed in by the Secretary, and on motion ordered to be paid:—

E. H. Armstrong & Bros. \$ 4 50  
S. R. McDougall, Jr. " " 5 31  
J. Henry Redcliffe " " 11 65  
Jas. Mitchell " " 1 00

A COMMUNICATION.

was read from the caretaker of the North Street School, asking an increase in salary. It was ordered to be placed on file.

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1881.

Moved by Mr. Nicholson, seconded by Mr. Swanson, that the Inspector, Secretary and Caretaker be re-engaged for 1881, at the same salary as was paid last year.

It was moved in amendment by Mr. Passmore, that a slight increase in salary be granted to the Caretaker, and some discussion was elicited thereby; but the amendment finding no second was dropped, and the original motion was then carried.

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1881.

Moved by Mr. Nicholson, seconded by Mr. Swanson, that the Standing Committees for 1881 remain the same as last year.—Carried.

The Committees are therefore as follows:—

Contingent—Messrs Cooke (chairman), Passmore and Buchanan.

Finance—Messrs McGaw (chairman), Ferguson and Swanson.

School Management—Messrs. Nicholson (chairman), Swanson and Cooke.

It was stated on account of the illness of Miss Bond, one of the teachers, he was compelled to engage Miss Trainer as her substitute; and he asked the sanction of the Board to his action, which was granted. The meeting then adjourned.

the wrong siding. A dense fog prevails. Be convinced. Sold by all chemists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.—ad

of the MRS. E. WARRICK. Agent at Goderich.

G. H. OLD.

G. H. OLD.

A LIFE FOR A LIFE.

BY MISS MULLOCK

CHAPTER XV.—CONTINUED.

Mr. Treherne was silent. An hour passed in a pause—good-naturedly, as it were, but a disquiet on the play in question. He bore, for some time, the chief part in literary and critical conversation, of which I did not hear or follow much. Then the ladies took up the story in its moral and personal phase, and talked it over prettily well.

The youngest sister was voluble against it. "S'zo hated dreadful books; she liked a pleasant ending, where the people were all married cheerfully and comfortably. It was suggested from my side of the table, that this play had not an uncommonly favorable ending, though the lovers both died."

"What an odd notion of comfort Dora has," said Mr. Charteris. "Yes, indeed," added Mrs. Treherne; "for if they hadn't died, were they not supposed never to meet again? My dear child, how do you intend to make your lover happy? By bidding him an eternal farewell, allowing him to get killed, and then dying on his tomb?"

Everybody laughed. "Treherne said he was thankful his Lisa was not of her sister's mind. 'Ay, Gus, dear, well you may! Suppose I had come and said to you, like Dora's heroine, 'My dear boy, we are very fond of one another, but we can't ever be married, because of no consequence. Never mind. Give me a kiss, and good-by—what would you have done, eh, Augustus?'"

"Hanged myself," replied Augustus, forcibly. "If you did not think better of it while searching for a cord," dryly observed Mr. Charteris. (I have for various reasons noticed this gentleman rather closely of late.) "Dora's theories about love are pretty enough; but too much on the gossamer style. Poor human natures require a little warmer clothing than those 'sky robes of iris wool,' which are not warranted to wear."

As he spoke, I saw Miss Johnston's black eyes dart over to his face in keen observation, but he did not see them. Immediately afterward she said: "Francis is quite right. Dora's heroes do her no good—nor anybody; because such characters do not exist, and never did. Max and Thelma, for instance, are a pair of lovers utterly impossible in this world."

"True," said Mr. Charteris, "even as Romeo and Juliet are impossible, Shakespeare himself owns, 'These violent delights have a violent end.' Had Juliet lived, she would probably not have been in the most legal, genteel, and satisfactory way, have been married to the Count; or, supposing she had got off safe to Mantua, obtained parental forgiveness, and returned to a set-up house-keeping as Mrs. R. Montau, depend upon it she and Romeo would have quarrelled, parted, and she might, after all, have consoled herself with Paris who seems a sweet-spoken, pretty-behaved young gentleman throughout. Do you not think so, D. Urquhart? That is, if you are a reader of 'Skakepeare.'"

Which he apparently thought I was not. I answered, what has often struck me about this play, "that Shakespeare only meant it as a tale of boy and girl passion. Whether it would have lasted, or grown out of passion into love one need not speculate, any more than the poet does. Enough, that, while it lasts, it is a true and beautiful picture of youthful love—that is, youth's ideal of love: though the love of maturer life is often a far deeper, higher, and better thing."

Here Mrs. Treherne, bursting into one of her "hearty laughs, accused her sister of having "turned Dr. Urquhart poetical."

It is painful to appear a fool, even when a lively young woman is trying to make you do so. I sat, cruelly conscious how little I had to say—how like an awkward dullard I often feel—in the society of young and clever people, when I hear speaking from the other end of the table—I mean Miss Theodora.

"Lisabel, you are talking of what you do not understand. You never did, and never will understand my Max and Thelma any more than Francis there, though he once thought it so fine, when he was teaching Penelope German, a few years ago."

"Dora, your excitement is un lady-like."

"I do not care," she answered turning upon her elder sister with flashing eyes. "To sit by quietly and hear such doctrines, is worse than un lady-like—un woman-like! You two girls may think what you please on the matter; but I know what I have always thought—and think still."

"Pray, will you indulge us with your creed?" cried Mr. Charteris. She hesitated—her cheeks burned like fire—but still she spoke out bravely: "I believe, spite all you say, that there is, not only in books, but in the world, such a thing as love: unselfish, faithful, and true, like that of my Thelma and my Max. I believe that such a love—a right love—teaches people to think of the right first, and themselves afterward; and, therefore, if necessary, they could bear to part for any number of years—or even forever."

"Bless us all! I wouldn't give two farthings for a man who would not do anything—do wrong even—for my sake."

"And I, Lisabel, should esteem a man a selfish coward, whom I might pity, but I don't think I could ever love him again, if in any way he did wrong for mine."

"From my corner, whither I had gone and sat down a little out of the circle, I saw this young face—flashing, full of a new expression. Dallas, when he talked sometimes, used to have just a light in his eyes—just such a glory streaming from all his features; but then he was a boy, and this was a woman. Ay, one felt her womanhood, the passion and power of it, with all its capabilities, for either blessing or maddening, in the very core of one's being."

"The others chattered a little more, and then I heard her speaking again. 'Yes, Lisabel, you are quite right; I do not think it of so very much importance whether who are very deeply, at-

tached, never live to be married or not, or on some day are married already, and nothing can come between them, so long as they love one another."

This seemed an excellent joke of the Trehernes, and drew a remark or two from Mr. Charteris, to which she refused to reply. "No; you put me in a passion, and forced me to speak; but I have done now. I shall not argue the point any more."

Her voice trembled, and her little hands nervously clutched and plaited the table-cloth but she sat in her place, never moving features or eyes. Gradually the burning in her cheeks faded, and she grew excessively pale; but no one seemed to notice her. They were too full of themselves.

I had no time to learn the picture by heart, every time; this little figure sitting by the table, bent head, drooping shoulders, and loose white sleeves shading the two hands, which were crushed so tightly together, that when she stirred I saw the finger-marks of one imprinted on the other. What could she have been thinking of?

"Miss Dora, please." It was only a servant, saying her father wished to speak to her before he went to sleep. "Say I am coming." She rose quickly, but turned before she reached the door. "I may not see you again before you go. Good-night Dr. Urquhart."

We have said good-night and shaken hands, every night for three weeks. I know I have done my duty; no lingering, tender clasping what I had no right to clasp; a mere good-night, and shake of the hand. But, to-night!

I did not say a word—I did not look at her. Yet the touch of that little cold, passive hand has never left mine since. If I lay my hand down here, on this table, it seems to creep into it and nestle there if I let it go, comes back again, if I crush my fingers down upon it, though there is nothing, I feel it still—feel it, through every nerve and pulse, in heart, soul, body, and brain.

This is the merest hallucination, like some of the spectral illusions I have been subject to at times; the same which made Coleridge say "he had seen too many ghosts to believe in them."

Let me gather up my faculties. I am sitting in my hut. There is no fire—no one ever thinks of lighting a fire for me, of course, unless I specially order it. The room is still, and I feel as if I were alone. No one ever touches my goods and chattels, and I have been too much from home lately to institute any arrangement myself. All solitary, too: even my cat, who used to be the one living thing lingering about me, marching daintily over my books, or stealing up, purring, to lay her head upon my knee, even my cat, weary of my long absence, has disappeared to my next-door neighbor. I am quite alone.

Well, such is the natural position of a man without near kindred, who has reached my years and has not married. He has no right to expect aught else to the end of his days.

I rode home from Rockmont two hours ago, leaving a still lively group sitting around the fire in the parlor—Miss Johnston on her sofa, with Mr. Charteris beside her; Treherne sitting opposite, with his arms around his wife's waist.

And up stairs, I know how things will look—the shadowy bed-chamber, the little white china lamp on the table, and one certain half-looped back, so that the old man may just catch a glimpse of the bending figure, reading to him the Evening Psalms; or else she will, by this time, have said "Good-night, papa," and gone away to the upper part of the house, of which I know nothing, and never saw. Therefore I can only fancy her, as I one night happened to see, going up stairs, candle in hand, softly step by step, as saintly souls slip away into paradise, and we below, though we would cling to the hem of their garment, crush our lips in the very print of their feet, can neither hold them, nor dare beseech them to stay.

Oh, if I were only dead, that you might have this letter—might know, feel, comprehend all these things.

I have been "doing wrong." I owe it to myself, to more than myself, not to yield to weak lamentations or unmanly bursts of phrensy against an inevitable fate.

Is it inevitable? Before beginning to write to-night, for two hours I sat arguing with myself, this question: viewing the circumstances of both parties, for such a question necessarily includes both, with a calmness which I believe even I can attain, while the matter involves not myself alone. I have come to the conclusion that it is inevitable.

When you reach these my years, when you have experienced all those changes which you dream over and theorize upon in your innocent, unconscious heart, you will also see that my judgment was right.

To seek and see a woman's yet unwon love implies the telling her, when won, the whole previous history of her lover; concealing nothing, fair or foul, which does not compromise any other than myself. This confidence she has a right to, and the man who withholds it is either a coward in himself, or doubts the woman of his choice, as, should he so doubt his wife, woe to him and to her. To carry into the sanctuary of a true wife's breast some accursed thing which must be for ever hidden in his own, has always seemed to me one of the blackest treasons against both honor and love of which a man could be capable.

Could I tell my wife, or the woman whom I would fain teach to love me, my whole history? and if I did, would it not close the door of her heart eternally against me? or, supposing it was too late for that, and she already loved me, would it not make her, for my sake, miserable for life? I believe it would.

On this account, even, things are inevitable. There is another reason: whether it comes second or first, in my arguments with myself, I do not know. When a man has vowed a vow, dare he break it? There is a certain vow of mine, which, did I marry, must be broken.

No man in his senses, or possessing the commonest feelings of justice and tenderness, would give his name to a beloved woman, with the possibility of children to inherit it, and then bring upon each and all of them the end, which I have all my life resolutely contemplated as a thing necessary to be done, either immediately before my death, or after it.

Therefore, also, it is inevitable. That word—invariable—always calms me. It is the will of God. If he has made an order, he would have found out a way—perhaps by sending me some good woman to love me, as men are loved sometimes; but not such men as I. There is no fear—no hope, which shall I say?—of any one ever loving me.

Stop, child! You are fast asleep by this hour, I am sure; you once said 'I will always fall asleep the instant my head touches the pillow; precious, tender, lovely head!' "Good-night." Sleep well, happy, innocent child.

CHAPTER XVI.

"Finished to-morrow." What a lifetime seems to have elapsed since I wrote that line! A month and four days ago, I sat here waiting for papa and Penelope to come home from their dinner-party. Trying to get up, I asked myself why I was not so; yet with my heart as heavy as lead all the time.

I think it will never be quite so heavy any more. Never weighed down by imaginary wrongs and ideal woes. It has known real anguish and been taught wisdom.

We have been very nearly losing our beloved father. Humanly speaking, we should have lost him but for Dr. Urquhart, to whose great skill and unremitting care, Dr. Black himself confessed yesterday, papa has, under God, owed his life.

It is impossible for me to write down here the particulars of dear papa's accident, and the illness which followed, every day of which seems at once so vivid and so unreal. I shall never forget it while I live, and yet, even now an afraid to recall it; though at the time I seemed afraid of nothing—strong enough for everything. I felt—or it now appears as though I must have done so—as I did on one sunny afternoon at a picnic about a dozen years ago, when I, following Colin Grauton, walked round the top of a circular rock, on a ledge two feet wide, a sloping ledge of short slipper grass; where, if we had slipped, we were at ninety perpendicular feet to fall.

I shudder to think of that feat even now; and telling it to Dr. Urquhart in illustration of what I am here mentioning, namely, the quiet unconsciousness with which one sometimes passes through exceeding great dangers, he too shuddered, and turned deadly white. I never saw a stronger man lose color so suddenly and completely as he does at times.

Can he be really strong? Those nights of watching must have told upon his health, which is so valuable; doubly valuable to one in his profession, who must try to make him take care of himself, and allow us—Rockmont generally—to take care of him. Though, since his night-watches ceased, he has not given us much opportunity, having only paid his due medical visit once a day, and scarcely staid ten minutes afterward; until to-day, when, by paper and pencil, he turned deadly white. I never saw a stronger man lose color so suddenly and completely as he does at times.

It is pleasant to be able to write down here how very much better I like my brother-in-law. His thorough goodness of nature, his kindly cheering ways, his unalloyed, if not altogether unselfish love for his wife, which is reflected, as it should be, upon every creature belonging to her, make it impossible not to like him;—I am heartily glad he has sold out, so that even if he breaks out again, there will no be chance of his being ordered off for foreign service; though in that case he declares he should feel himself in honor bound to volunteer. But Lisabel only laughs; she knows better.

Still, I trust there may be no occasion. War, viewed in the abstract, is sufficiently terrible; but when it comes home, when one's own are bound up in its chances of it, the case is altogether changed. Some misfortunes count more than human nature could bear. How the mothers, sisters, wives, have borne them all through this war is—

My head turned dizzy here, and I was obliged to leave off writing and lie down. I have not felt very strong lately—that is not so badly strong. In my heart, I have a thoroughly calm, happy, and thankful—as God knows we have all need to be, since he has spared our dear father, never loved so dearly as now. But physically I am rather tired and weak, as if I would fain rest my head somewhere and be taken care of, if there were anybody to do it, which there is not. Since I can remember, nobody ever took care of me.

While writing this last line old Mrs. Cartwright came up to bring me some arrow-root with wine in it for my supper, entreating me to go to bed "like a good child." She said "the doctor" told her to look after me, but she should have done it herself, anyhow. She is a good old body; I wish we could find out anything about her poor lost daughter.

What was I writing about? Oh, the history of to-day, where I take up the thread of my journal, leaving the whole interval between a blank. I could not write about it if I would.

I did not go to church with them this morning, feeling sure I could not walk so far, and some one ought to stay with papa. So the girls went, and Dr. Urquhart also, at which papa seemed a little disappointed, he having counted on a long morning's chat.

I never knew papa attach himself to any man before, or take such exceeding delight in any one's company. He said the other day, when Augustus annoyed him about some trifle or other, that he wished he might have chosen his own son-in-law; Lisabel had far better have married Dr. Urquhart.

Our Lisabel and Dr. Urquhart might not help laughing. Day and night—fire and water would have best described their union.

Penelope now, though she has abused him so much—but that was Francis's fault—would have suited him a deal better. They are more friendly than they used to be; indeed, he is on good terms with all Rockmont. We feel, every one of us, I trust, that our obligations to him are of a kind of which we never can acquit ourselves while we live.

This great grief has been in my ways, like most afflictions, "a blessing disguised." It has drawn us all together, as nothing but trouble ever does, as I did not "think anything ever would improve." We do not now shut ourselves up in our rooms, hiding each in her hole like a selfish bear until feeding-time—we assemble in the parlor—we sit and talk round papa's study-chair. There, this morning after church, we held a convocation and confabulation before papa came down.

And, strange to say—almost the first time such a thing ever happened in ours, though a clergyman's family—we talked about the church and the sermon. It was preached by the young man whom papa has been obliged to take as curate, and who, Penelope said, she feared would never suit, if he took such eccentric texts and preached such out-of-the-way sermons as the one this morning. I asked what it was about, and was answered, "the cities of refuge."

I fear I do not know my Bible—the historic portion of it—so well as I might; for I scandalized Penelope exceedingly by inquiring "what were 'the cities of refuge,' the morning children, and the bears in the Old Testament, and I had it at my tongue's end to say that a good many of her children seemed far too glibly and irreverently acquainted with the Old Testament; for I once overheard a knot of them doing the little drama of Elijah, the morning children, and the bears in the wood, to the confusion of our poor bald-headed organist, and their own uproarious delight, especially the two boys who enacted the bears. But 'tis wicked to tease our good Penelope; at least, I think it wicked now."

So I sat, and after the sermon had been well talked over as "extraordinary," "unheard of in our church," "such a mixing of politics and religion, and bringing up every-day subjects into the pulpit"—for it seems he had alluded to some question of capital punishment which now fills the newspapers—I took an opportunity of asking Dr. Urquhart what the sermon really had been about. I can often speak to him of things which I never should dream of discussing with my sisters, or even papa; for, whatever the subject is, he will always listen, answer, explain—either laughing away his follies, or talking to me seriously and kindly.

This time, he was not so patient, asked me, abruptly, "Why I wanted to know 'about the sermon?' From harmless curiosity; or, rather—for I would not wish him to think that in any religious matter I was guided by no higher motive than curiosity—because I doubt Penelope's judgment of the curate. She is rather harsh sometimes."

"Will you find for me?"—and I took out of my pocket my little Bible, which I had been reading in the garden—"about the cities of refuge—that is, unless you'd like to talk on the subject."

"Who—I?—what made you suppose so?" I replied, candidly, his own manner, while they were arguing it.

"You must not mind my manners—it is not kind—it is not friendly." And then he begged my pardon, saying he knew he often spoke more rudely to me than to any one else.

If he does it harms me not. He must know so many causes of anxiety and irritation, which escape by expression. I wish he would express them a little more decidedly. One could bear to be really scolded if it did him any good; but, of course, he should have let the theological question slip by, had he not, some minutes after, referred to it himself. We were standing outside the window; there was no one within hearing; indeed, he rarely talks very seriously unless he and I happen to be alone.

"Did you think as they do—your sisters, I mean—that the Mosaic law is still our law—an eye for an eye—a tooth for a tooth—a life for a life—and so on?"

"I said I did not quite understand him. 'It was the subject of the sermon. Whether he who takes life forfeits his own. The law of Moses enacted this penalty, I mean—that the Mosaic law is still our law, as to the guilt of manslaughter, the man guilty of manslaughter, who should have been put to death, was not safe out of the bounds of the three cities of refuge. The avenger of blood 'finding him' might 'slay him.'"

I asked what he thought was meant by 'the avenger of blood?' Was it divine or human retribution?"

"I cannot tell. How should I know? Why do you question me?"

I might have said, because I liked to talk to him, and hear him talk; because, in many a perplexed subject over which I had been wearying myself, his opinion had guided me and set me right. I did hint something of the kind, but he seemed not to hear or heed it, and continued:

"Do you think with the minister of this morning, that except in very rare cases, we—Christians, have no right to exact a life for a life? Or do you believe, on religious as well as rational grounds, that every manslayer ought inevitably to be hanged?"

I have often puzzled over that question, which Dr. Urquhart evidently felt as much as I did. Truly, many a time have I turned sick at the hangings which I have had to read to papa in the newspapers; have wakened, at seven in the morning, and counted minute by minute some wretched convict's last hour, till the whole scene grew so vivid that the execution seemed more of a murder than the original crime of which it was the expiation. But still, to say that there ought to be no capital punishments! I could not tell. I only repeated, softly, words that came into my mind at that instant:

"For we know that no murderer hath eternal life in him."

"But if he were not a wilful murderer—if a case—in violent passion, or under circumstances which made the man not himself, if his crime were repented of and atoned for in every possible way—not by dying, but by the long torment of living!"

"Yes," I said, "I could well imagine a convict's existence, or that of one convicted in his own conscience—a duelist, for instance—far more terrible than death upon the scaffold."

"You are right; I have seen such cases. No doubt he has, since, as an officer once told me, the army still holds duelling to be the necessary defence of a gen-

tleman's "honor." The recollections aroused were apparently very strong—so much so that I suggested our changing the subject, which seemed both painful and unprofitable.

"Not quite. Besides, would you quit a truth because it happened to be painful? That is not like you."

"I hope not." After a few minutes' silence, he continued:—"This is a question I have thought over deeply. I have my own opinion concerning it, and I know that of most men, but I should like to hear a woman's—a Christian woman's. Tell me, do you believe the avenger of blood walks through the Christian world as through the land of Israel, requiring retribution; that for blood-shedding, as for all other crimes, there is in this world whatever, there may be in another, expiation, but no pardon? Think well, answer slowly, for it is a momentous question."

"I know that—the one question of our times." Dr. Urquhart bent his head without replying. He hardly could speak; I never saw him so terribly in earnest. His agitation aroused me from the natural shyness I have in lifting up my own voice and setting forth my own girlish opinion on topics of which every one has a right to think, but very few to speak.

"I believe that in the Almighty's gradual teaching of His creatures, there is higher law, in which the sole expiation required is penitence with obedience:—'Repent ye,' 'Go and sin no more.' It appears to me, so far as I can judge and read here—my Bible was still in my hand—that throughout the New, and in many parts of the Old Testament, runs one clear doctrine, that any sin, however great, being repented of and forsaken, is by God, and ought to be by man, altogether pardoned, blotted out, and done away."

"God bless you." For the second time he said to me those words—said them twice over, and left me. Rather abruptly; but he is sometimes abrupt when thinking deeply of anything.

Thus ended our little talk; yet it left a pleasant impression. True, the subject was strange enough; my sisters might have been shocked at it; and at my freedom in asking and giving opinions. But oh! the blessing it is to have a friend to whom one can speak fearlessly on any subject; with whom one's deepest as well as one's most foolish thoughts come out simply and safely. Oh, the comfort—the inexpressible comfort of feeling safe with a person—having neither to weigh thoughts nor measure words, but pouring them all right out, just as they come, chaff and grain together; certain that a faithful hand will take and sift them, keep what is worth keeping, and then with the breath of kindness blow the rest away.

Somebody must have done a good deal of the winnowing business this afternoon; for in the course of it I gave him as much nonsense as any reasonable man could stand—even such an un-reasonable man as Dr. Urquhart. Papa said once that she was "taking too great liberty of speech with our good friend, the doctor—that foolish little Dora; but foolish little Dora knows well enough what she is about—when to be silly and when to be wise. She believes in her heart that there are some people to whom it does great good to be dragged down from their heights of wisdom, and forced to talk and smile, until the cloud wears off, and the smile becomes permanent—grows into a sunshine that warms every one else all through. Oh, if he had had a happy life—if Dallas had lived—this Dallas whom I often think about, and seem to know quite well—what a cheerful, blithe nature his would have been!

Just before tea, when papa was taking his sleep, Dr. Urquhart proposed that we should all go for a walk. Penelope excused herself; besides, she thinks it wrong to walk out on a Sunday; but Lisabel and Augustus were very glad to go. So was I, having never been beyond the garden since papa's illness.

If I try to remember all the trivial incidents of to-day, at full length, it is because it has been such an exceedingly happy day; to preserve which from the chances of this mortal life, "the sundry and manifold changes of this world," as the prayer says, I here write down the account of it.

How vague, how incompatible with the hazy tenor of our quiet days at Rockmont that collect used to sound. "That amid the sundry and manifold changes of this world, our hearts may surely be fixed, where true joys are to be found, through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen." Now, as if newly understanding it, I also repeat, "Amen."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Robespierre taken to the Guillotine. As they went along, throngs crowded about the cart to see the fallen tyrant, and the gendarmes pointed him out with their swords. He was pursued by the howling mob, who had formerly yelled as fiercely at his victims, and now charged him with the blood of them all. Troops of women who had danced at the deaths of those that he had sent to the scaffold now danced the Carnagnole round the cart as it passed before the house of Duplax, where he had lived. A woman, breaking from the crowd, rushed close to him, exclaiming, "Murderer of all my kindred, your agony fills me with transport! Descend to perdition, pursued by the curses of every mother in France!" When they reached the place of execution, Robespierre was first shown to the people, and then laid down on the scaffold with the bloody and nearly dead bodies of his brother and Henriot. The batch consisted of twenty-one, and Robespierre was executed last of all. When he was raised up to be led to the guillotine he presented a most ghastly figure—his sky-blue coat covered with blood and dirt, his stockings slipped down about his heels, his face livid as death, and tied up in a bandage. The executioner plucked the bandage away, and let the jaw fall. He gave a dreadful yell, which struck every heart with horror, and the next moment was put under the axe. Sanson held up the hideous head to the people, who shouted with delight, and then went away singing. One poor man, as he gazed on that head, said, "Yes, Robespierre, you said true—there is a God!" [Illustrated History of England.]

SELLING OUT.

I have determined to clear off my entire stock, consisting of FUR CAPS, OVERSHOES, BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBERS, HOSIERY, GROCERIES, etc., etc.

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

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THELBY'S HORSE and CATTLE FOOD IN BULK. CHEAPEST CONDITION POWDER IN USE.

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

HERRING AND CODFISH. ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Teas, Sugars, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, AND CHINA.

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Chas. A. Nairn, THE SQUARE. 1758.

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CHEAP! AND NEAT!

CALL AND SEE! CALL AND SEE! CALL AND SEE! CALL AND SEE!

McGillivuddy Bros., The HURON SIGNAL.

Township of Colborne.

Statement in Detail of the Receipts and Expenditures for the Financial Year from February 1st, 1880, to January 31st, 1881.

BY A. SANDS, TREASURER.

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditure. Receipts include items like 'To Cash on hand from financial year 1879', 'Treasurer's Note cashed', 'Non-Resident collections', etc. Expenditure includes 'By Cash, School Section No. 1', 'By Cash, H. Horton, wood for Mr. Webb', 'By Cash, J. A. McDonagh, on Voters' Lists', etc.

We and each of us, the undersigned, do hereby certify and declare that we have examined the above accounts, and compared the vouchers, and find the same correct in each and every particular.

Dated February 2nd, 1881. RABY WILLIAMS, DONALD McMURCHY, Auditors.

ZOPESA, from Brazil, is now come into Canada. It is a mild purgative, acting as a wonder upon, and giving strength and energy to the digestive apparatus of the human stomach...

D. C. Strachan's Groceries, Crockery and Glassware. The choicest Family Groceries always kept on hand, and at prices that cannot be beaten by any house in the trade.

W.M. MITCHELL Groceries, Crockery & Glassware. KEEPS "THE CHEAPEST AND BEST". TEAS A SPECIALTY.

HARDWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION Reduced to Bottom Prices! Farm and School Bells, Household Hardware—at discount prices.

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Red, White and Blue! Acheson GEORGE Acheson New Dress Goods, Gloves & Hosiery.

MEDICAL HALL. GODERICH. F. JORDAN, Chemist and Druggist, MARKET SQUARE, GODERICH.

GEOGE CATTLE, Chemist & Druggist, Imported Havana and Domestic Cigars, Pipes, Tobacco, &c.

The OLD Family Grocery. G. H. OLD, Square. Where fresh supplies are arriving every few days giving customers the benefit of having them always fresh in the following lines:

They all do it.—To beautify the teeth and give fragrance to the breath use "Toothberry" the new toilet gem. Get 5 cent sample. 1763

TRADE MARK MAIL ORDER. TREES. We are now prepared to fill and ship orders for Trees, &c. for Fall Planting.

Use all the Year Round JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA. LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA and for Purifying the Blood.

HOP BITTERS. (A Medicine, not a Drink.) CONTAINS HOP'S BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION.

SMOKE GOLD FLAKE CUT PLUG. GOLD FLAKE Cut Plug is the best pipe smoking tobacco ever introduced into Canada.

Vertical text on the left margin including 'OUT', 'FOOD', 'POWDER', 'BARKS', 'URRANTS', 'ODFISH', 'GARS', 'RE, AND', 'airn', 'ing!', 'ADS', 'ERS', 'ARDS, &c', 'EATI', 'SEE?', 'AND SEE', 'Bros.', 'NAL'.

THE HURON SIGNAL

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

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1881.

A DOUBTING THOMAS.

Mr. Thomas Farrow, who represents North Huron at Ottawa, has evidently been worried by an utterance of ours in last week's issue, in which we hazarded the opinion that, owing to his vote on the Syndicate monopoly, he would not sit in the next Parliament.

OTAWA, 7th Feb., 1881.

DEAR SIGNAL, - Allow me to thank you for your free editorial in reference to myself, and your prophecy therein contained, but I must remind you that you have in the past, in my case, proved a false prophet, and, therefore, what reliance can we put in your utterances.

Yours, &c., T. FARROW.

Mr. Farrow is an unbelieving Thomas, and would rank us with the false prophets. Let us see where our later Didymus stands. In 1872 he defeated Mr. Somerville by over 200 votes. In 1874 we predicted a reduced majority for him, and his majority over Mr. Leckie was 167. In 1878, when the N. P. agitation was spreading over the Dominion, and when Mr. Farrow promised to support Mr. Pat Kelly for the Legislature if that gentleman would get him the Catholic vote, THE SIGNAL prophesied a further reduction in the number of his supporters, and even hoped that he would be defeated. Mr. Farrow was victorious, but his victory was a Pyrric victory indeed, - his previous majority of 167 over Mr. Leckie being reduced to only 81 against Dr. Sloan. A proportionate drop in 1883 will retire Mr. Farrow to the classic precincts of Bluevale. Doubting Thomas is more biting sarcasm in his note than the circumstances warrant. He knows as well as we do that his political days are numbered. We have no quarrel with Mr. Farrow personally, but politically there is a vendetta, and we hope to be in at his political death in North Huron in 1886. We would counsel Mr. Thomas Farrow to follow in the illustrious footsteps of Hon. "Wandering Willie" Macdougall, and insist upon getting the leaves and fishes very soon. His North Huron seat is fast slipping from him; his party is doomed, and he knows it. Then he has before him but one course, and that is to put his claim as a tried political servitor of the Tory party before his chiefs, and ask for his share of the fat of office before his last chance slips away.

WHAT ABOUT ANOTHER RAILWAY?

When Mr. Horace Horton, at the municipal nomination, stated that it was necessary to bring in a competing line with the Grand Trunk, in order to further the prosperity of Goderich, he struck a popular chord, and every rattlepate who listened, believed that a truth had been enunciated. Goderich has many needs, we know; but the greatest of them all is the necessity for means of transport, and especially during the winter season. It has been said that there is not sufficient business doing to pay for the grease on the wheels of the G. T. R. coaches, but this must be taken as a purely figurative expression. Certain it is, that at other points when competing railways have been brought to towns, the places have been greatly benefited, and where previously light freights were carried by one line, the advent of additional lines brought heavy freights for all. What progress would Toronto have made during the past twenty years, without her network of railways? And what has contributed to the prosperity of London, Guelph, Stratford, St. Thomas and other points so much as their improved facilities for traffic? Let us be up and doing; let Goderich arise from her torpidity; let the Mayor set to work and try to put in practice what he preached when a candidate for the Mayoralty. A public meeting should be called at once, and the matter should be discussed pro and con. If there be good and sufficient reasons why Goderich should be allowed to drag out a miserable existence, let them be shown, so that its inhabitants may bow to the inevitable. If on the other hand it can be demonstrated that she possesses equal advantages with other towns, let her enter in the race and strive for a first place, brush the cobwebs of lethargy aside, and let the good old Lake Town of Huron enter with vigor upon the contest for position, and so strive that she may attain

The London Advertiser has a good thing on the St. John Sun, the latter journal having alluded to our London contemporary as being edited by the "godly John Carling." Perhaps the maritime luminary was led away by a rumor that the "godly John" ran the temperance column. That's what also our St. John's contemporary.

It looks as if the days of the Agricultural Association of Ontario are numbered. A notice has appeared in the paper "that in the opinion of this House after the expiration of the current year, it will not be in the interest of the public to continue the annual grant of \$10,000 to the Agricultural Association of Ontario."

"O, that mine enemy would write a book!" The member for North Huron has not written a book, but he attempts to be witty in a letter which we take pleasure in publishing this week. When Mr. Farrow tries to be serious, he is laughable; but when he would be facetious he grows solemn. With all his pretended indifference and assumed bravado, the Bluevale statesman appears to be a little scared.

We hope our readers will read, and preserve for future reference, the magnificent speech of Hon. Edward Blake, which appears in supplement form this week. Mr. Blake did not speak to the members of the House alone. His words were for the nation's ear. Parliament has ratified the contract, but the country has yet to pronounce upon it. The patriotic words of the eloquent leader of the Opposition were not heeded by the servile majority that ranged themselves behind the Premier's back; but a listening country will not forget them; and when the next election takes place, the full effect of Mr. Blake's utterances will be seen in the triumphant return to power of the Liberal party of Canada.

The Stratford Herald is silly enough to state that although Mr. Blake is a wealthy man, his friends are "quietly passing the hat around among the audience in order to recoup him for his speeches." This assertion is made on the strength of a request in a Reform circular for members of the party to raise funds to aid the Opposition in Ottawa to fight the Syndicate contract, in the way of spreading political literature. The Syndicate and Government provided the means for the circulation of Sir Chas. Tupper's speeches; while the Reformers have had to depend upon the liberality of private members of the party to endeavor to offset the spread of Syndicate matter. The Herald is dishonest in its comments upon the circular - but it is characteristic.

A Free-Trade Union between England and the Colonies.

We are glad to note that the proposal to create a free-trade union between England and the Colonies seems likely to assume a tangible form. The following in reference to the subject is from the Colonies and India:

In the last week of February an important conference of the representatives of the Chambers of Commerce in different parts of the Empire will be held in London on the subject of free trade, and the best means of creating uniformity in the Customs' duties throughout the Queen's dominions. The arrangements for the conference have been nearly two years in course of preparation, and it is anticipated that all parts of the Empire will be represented by delegates. The different Chambers of Commerce in England will send forty-eight, Canada ten, India nine, and other colonies from two to four each. The leading object to be obtained by the conference is the establishment, by special regulations, of reciprocal trade advantages between the mother country and the different colonies of the Empire, and between those colonies themselves. Even if this desirable object be not attained, the conference will afford an opportunity for collecting and making public the fullest information relative to the different colonies; their delegates being specially invited to furnish statements of their imports and exports to and from Great Britain, the Colonies and India, and foreign countries, respectively, and of the available surplus for exportation of the different products of each.

The broad proposal to be submitted to discussion is that, by uniform or at least reciprocal fiscal regulations, all parts of the British Empire should be induced to trade with each other rather than with foreign countries. The bond between the several dependencies of the Empire and the mother country, and between the dependencies themselves, would be greatly strengthened by the encouragement to mutual trade which would be afforded by the proposal. The idea is one which should commend itself to free-traders and protectionists alike. The argument of the original promoter of the conference is that, if England and her colonies were to enter into a trade alliance on free-trade principles, thereby encouraging trade between each other, foreign countries would be unable to compete with such a combination, and would seek to be admitted to the benefits of such a union. The principle is somewhat analogous to that of the Postal Union, the establishment of which has been so advantageous to all those countries which have joined it; and it is proposed that foreign countries should be similarly admitted to enter into reciprocal trade relations with the British Empire, on agreeing to give all the advantages which they would receive. The scheme involves, both protection and free-trade principles. "If all parts of the British Empire were to agree to deal with each other on free-trade principles,

AN IRISH APPEAL.

Dublin, February 5. - The following is the address of the speakers and members of the Irish Appeal, who are referring to the recent extraordinary scenes in Parliament, Davitt's arrest, &c.:

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN. - At a moment when too many acts of the Irish Executive have arrogated the law and tend to drive us from positions of constitutional insignificance against us, as your representatives here on the floor of the House of Commons. A proposal to depart from the ordinary and legitimate procedure of Parliament and to suppress at the stroke the liberties of our country, was imposed upon us duties from which we could not shrink. Strictly and admittedly confining ourselves within the rules and laws of parliamentary action, we resisted these flagrant proceedings. Only by resorting to open illegality could our efforts be defeated. On Wednesday last, in violation of the laws and liberties of Parliament, the voice of the Irish representation was silenced.

ARBITRARILY SILENCED, not to facilitate any effort of useful legislation for the English people, which has always received our advocacy and support, but in order that a Coercion Act for Ireland might be forced through the Legislature. Last evening we (thirty-five), your representatives, for claiming our rights within the rules and precedents of this assembly, were removed by force from the Chamber, and a scene recalling the worst days of the Stuarts disgraced the records of Parliament.

ADVANTAGE was taken of our enforced removal to rush through the House resolutions which were designed against Ireland, which vest in an individual arbitrary power, and deprive us, as your representatives, of all guarantees of freedom of action or speech. In the midst of such proceedings the news which reached us from Ireland daily grew in gravity. Meetings are illegally suppressed, arrests are arbitrarily made. Yesterday a man well known to us and to many of you during these recent events as the counsellor of tolerance, restraint and prudence, was seized without warning and flung back into the

HORRORS OF PENAL SERVITUDE.

Fellow-countrymen, we advise you, in the midst of these trials and provocations, to maintain the noble attitude which has already assisted you in every victory, to reject every temptation to be terrorized by the brief reign of despotism. If you are true to yourselves,

YOUR TRIUMPH IS CERTAIN.

To our countrymen in Great Britain we appeal to frustrate all endeavors to excite enmity between them and their English fellow-citizens, among whom many generous voices are even now raised in our behalf. Fellow-countrymen, in discharge of our duties here, our attitude and our actions have been and shall be in every instance guided by considerations for your interests. We ask you by your orderly self-restraint, your unshaken organization, your determined perseverance, to strengthen our hands in the struggle we are maintaining.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY for Jan. 1881. American Edition, by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 41 Barclay Street, New York.

This excellent Quarterly has appeared on our table and takes its accustomed place with the standard periodicals of the day. The contents of the present number are: "Congressionalism," "Up to Date," "The Lord's Supper Historically Considered," "The Constitutional Monarchy in Belgium," "The Christian Church and War," "Materialism, Pessimism and Pantheism, final causes," "Dr. Julius Muller," "Some National aspects of Established Churches," and "Contemporary Literature."

GAGE'S SCHOOL EXAMINER and MONTHLY REVISION, published by G. Gage & Co., Toronto, at \$1.25 per annum.

This is a new claimant for patronage. We have received the first number. It aims at giving at a cheap rate, a criticism of current literature and art. It will contain a series of popular articles on the history of Philosophy, which will endeavor to give in a clear manner, a survey of the history of thought. It contains, besides, examination papers on subjects taught in High Schools, and in the higher classes of Public Schools, it should prove a valuable aid to teachers and High School pupils. Published by W. J. Gage & Co., Toronto, at \$1.25 per year.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for March, 1881. Harper & Bros., New York, publishers.

The number for March is a delightful one. There is not a dull article in it; and the illustrations are not only beautiful as works of art, but full of meaning. A striking feature of the number is its variety. The contents are as follows: Bedford Park, illustrated; The University of Leiden, illustrated; The Aran Islands, illustrated; Possibilities of Fortitude, illustrated; A Glimpse of an old Dutch Town, illustrated; Richard Henry Stoddard; a poem; The Grave-digger; A Nation in a Nutshell, illustrated; Anne - a novel; The French Republic; Hands off - a story; A Talk on Dress; A Help-meet for Him - a story; The family life of the Turke; A Laidie - a novel; The Easy Chair; Literary and Historical Record, and Editor's Drawer.

McCormack, the thief who was charged with stealing a cow from Col. Skinner, M. P., and caps from Hon. Gen. Geo. From and Hope, in the House of Commons, was found guilty, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

About 25 years ago the British Government sent a circular to the different boroughs in England, asking for information upon a number of statistical questions. Among them was the following: "If there any unusual custom prevalent in your borough?" To this a borough in the south-eastern part of England replied: "Yes; the authorities set together twice a year and pay for it themselves."

Death of Thomas Carlyle.

The death of Thomas Carlyle, which has been for some time expected, is just announced by cable. He was born in 1795, at Ecclefechan, a small village in Dumfriesshire, where his father, a man of intellect and earnest religious feeling, had a small farm. He received the rudiments of his education at Annan. At the age of fourteen he entered the University of Edinburgh, passing through a regular curriculum, and studying mathematics under Professor Leslie. He was originally intended by his parents for the ministry, and remained at the University upwards of seven years, spending his vacations among the hills and in the rivers of Dumfriesshire. At college his habits were lonely and contemplative. After teaching mathematics in a school in Fifeshire for about two years, he determined to devote himself to literature, as the most powerful profession of the age, and, in 1823, commenced his career by contributing some able articles to Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopaedia, on "Montesquieu," "Moutaigne," "Nelson," and the "Two Pitts." He also furnished literary notices to the New Edinburgh Review. In the same year he completed a translation of Legendre's "Geometry," to which he prefixed an "Essay on Proportion."

He published his translation of Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister," a work which betrayed a direction of reading destined to influence materially his future career. On the completion of this translation he commenced his "Life of Schiller," which was published by instalments in the London Magazine, then sustained by the talents of Lamb, Hazlitt, De Quincey, Hood, John Scott, and A. Cunningham. For Goethe and Schiller, two of the "true sovereign souls of German literature," his admiration has ever been unbounded, and his letters to Goethe have appeared in the poet's published correspondence. Having married in 1827, he took up his residence alternately at Comely Bank and Craigenputtock, a little estate, fifteen miles to the north-west of Dumfries. In this secluded spot he occasionally contributed to the foreign and other reviews of the day. Between 1830 and 1833 he was engaged in writing his famous "Sartor Resartus," which first appeared in the latter year in Fraser's Magazine. During the negotiations for the publication of this work he was induced to remove to London, where he has continued to reside we believe, since 1834. In 1837 he published "The French Revolution," a history abounding in vivid and graphic descriptions. Two years afterwards appeared his "Chartism," and about the same time five volumes of his "Essays," collected for the most part from periodical publications. In 1840 he delivered a series of lectures on Hero-worship, which were afterwards published in a collected form. His "Past and Present" was published in 1843. In 1850 appeared his "Latter-day Pamphlets," essays suggested by the convulsions of 1848 - an era which he describes as "one of most singular, disastrous, amazing, and, on the whole, humbling years the European world ever saw." His "Life of John Sterling" has been described as "one of the finest biographies ever written." In 1845 Mr. Carlyle produced his great work, entitled "Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, with Elucidations," which immediately gave him distinguished place among the historians of the age. On the death of the Earl of Ellesmere, in 1857, Mr. Carlyle was appointed trustee of the National Portrait Gallery. In 1860-4 he published his "Life of Frederick the Great," in four volumes, 8vo. "Mr. Carlyle's characteristic," says one of his admirers, "is a rugged earnestness of expression, and a range of thought widened and deepened by his acquaintance with the writings of the great German thinkers."

Fashionable Polity at Ottawa.

Balls, dinners, routs of all kinds, extravagant dressings and fashionable follies, in which half a dozen Ministers are the moving figures, and foolish Civil Service clerks the puppets, are the order of the night at Ottawa. The social world is full of unhealthy excitement. In the meantime the public debt of the Dominion increases, extravagant burthens are imposed upon the people, and excessive taxation grinds the poor and drives the workingman out of the country. Hordes of unnecessary officials eat up men's substance; and the public domain is alienated by millions of acres, to run railroads through profound solitudes and across vast mountain ranges which are uninhabited and unminable. - [St. John Globe.

The revival services now being conducted at Peterboro' by Rev. E. P. Hammond, have produced confessions of change of heart from six hundred persons.

SMOTHERED TO DEATH. - A lad named Jos. Martin, about 15 years old, while visiting at his brother's farm, near St. Marys, was smothered to death by straw stack falling on him last Monday. There was no person at home but the boy when the sad accident occurred.

MR. MOODY was followed to his lodgings a fortnight ago by a convert who wished to ask him whether it would be right, now that he had become a Christian, to pay his whiskey bills. The evangelist told him to pay all his debts, no matter how bad they might be, and then to make a new start.

PROMOTED. - The many friends of Mr. Arch. McDonald, son of Mr. John McDonald, Leter, will be glad to learn that he has been promoted to the formanship of Bennett Bros. Cabinet Factory, London, where he has been working for some time. There will be over 100 men under his control.

Goderich Markets.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Wheat, Flour, Oats, Beans, Pork, Butter, Eggs, etc.

Goderich, Feb. 10, 1881.

Wheat (Fall) @ bush, \$1.00 @ \$1.05; Flour (Spring) @ bush, \$1.10 @ \$1.15; Oats @ bush, \$0.30 @ \$0.35; Beans @ bush, \$0.40 @ \$0.45; Pork @ bush, \$0.60 @ \$0.65; Butter @ lb, \$0.15 @ \$0.20; Eggs @ doz, \$0.20 @ \$0.25; Wood @ cord, \$3.00 @ \$3.50; Salt per barrel, \$0.80 @ \$0.90.

Banking.

BANK OF MONTREAL. CAPITAL, \$10,000,000. SUPERPLUS, \$5,000,000. Goderich Branch. C. R. DUNSFORD, Manager.

Allows interest on deposits. Drafts, letters of credit and circular notes issued, payable in all parts of the world.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

Paid up Capital, \$6,000,000. Rest, \$1,400,000. President, HON. W.M. McMASTER. General Manager, W. N. ANDERSON.

Goderich Branch.

A. M. ROSS, MANAGER. Interest allowed on deposits. Drafts on all the principal Towns and Cities in Canada, Great Britain and the United States, bought and sold. Advances on Notes, with one or more endorsers, without mortgage. 1753.

ANCHOR LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. NEW YORK TO GLASGOW. NEW YORK TO LONDON DIRECT. CABINS \$50 to \$200. STEERAGE \$20. These Steamers do not carry cattle, sheep or pigs. Passenger accommodations are unsurpassed. All Steamers on Main Deck. Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from any Port Station in Europe or America. (Draught at lowest rates, payable free of charge.) throughout England, Scotland and Ireland. For books of information, plans, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 BOWLING GREEN, N. Y. Or to MRS. E. WARNOCK, Albion Block, 1751.

W. S. Hart & Co.

PROPRIETORS. GODERICH MILLS, (Late Piper's.) A LARGE QUANTITY OF Buckwheat Flour ON HAND.

New Tweeds.

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

OVERCOATS.

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

Hugh Dunlop.

FASHIONABLE TAILOR. Next Door to Bank of Montreal.

Carpet Weaving.

In new Patterns and new Warp. DINING-ROOM CARPETS! all work in the weaving line carefully made and promptly delivered.

Kingston street, Goderich.

SAW LOGS WANTED.

at the STAR SALT WORKS. The undersigned is now prepared to pay the highest cash price for the following saw-logs: Soft Elm, and Rock Elm, 11ft. 14ft. and 16 feet long; also Hardwood, Oak, Black Ash, Maple, Cherry, and Hemlock, any length.

Farmers.

now is the time to produce your salt for agricultural purposes. It pays 100 per cent to use it. Logs of wood taken in exchange for salt.

J. SCOBIE.

"Star" Salt Works, Goderich. SEEDS! RELIABLE SEEDS! BRUCE'S Farm, Vegetable and Flower Seeds have been before the Canadian public for THIRTY years, and we claim that they are unsurpassed in quality.

Our DESCRIPTIVE PRICED CATALOGUE, beautifully illustrated, containing all necessary information for the successful cultivation of Vegetables, Fruits, Field Beans, Potatoes, &c., is now published, and will be mailed FREE to all applicants.

JOHN A. BRUCE & Co., Seed Growers, HAMILTON, CANADA.

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THE WEEK.

Mr. Robt. J. Moore's part propriet has severed journal.

The death of Louis, Indian prominent brotherhood, a that equipped some years ago tude, in Austr brotherhood, I army, and we He was part of

Mrs. Francis 2nd concession frid, committee by jumping in the the had been time past, and alone, her husband watching her.

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THE WORLD OVER.

The Week's News in a Nutshell.

Interesting Communications by Wire and Mail.

Mr. Robt. Laidlaw, formerly proprietor of the Woodstock Review, and lately part proprietor of the Sentinel-Review, has severed his connection with that journal.

The death is announced of Mr. W. A. Loucks, Indian Farm Inspector of Prince Albert, N. W. T., on Thursday morning, at the Grand Union Hotel, Ottawa, from apoplexy. The death was very sudden.

Geo. Ferren, while driving across the Grand Trunk track at Colling Bay, on Friday, was struck by a passing train, the horse killed and himself seriously injured.

Three men at Mt. Vernon, O., recently attempted to rob a grave, and in opening it struck a torpedo placed on the coffin for protection. The torpedo exploded, killing one of the desperadoes and breaking the leg of another. The third man was on watch and escaped injury.

What is supposed to have been a diabolical plot to blow up the steamer with dynamite has been discovered in New York. A carter endeavored to smuggle on board a vessel two barrels, which were subsequently found to contain dynamite cartridges. On the discovery being made the carter took to his heels, leaving his horse and cart to take care of themselves.

Patrick Mahon, who died recently at Rochester, N. Y., on Tuesday night, was a prominent member of the Fenian Brotherhood, and Treasurer of the fund that equipped the ship Catalpa, which some years ago rescued from penal servitude, in Australia, six members of the brotherhood, who had been in the British army, and were convicted of treason. He was part owner of the Catalpa.

Mr. Francis Hardy, of lot 1, on the 2nd concession of the township of Elfrida, committed suicide on Saturday last by jumping into a well on the premises. She had been unsound in mind for some time past, and was seldom allowed to be alone, her husband and son taking turns watching her.

E. S. Weir, school master, Montreal, sues David Currie, a writer of the Witness staff, for libel. The damages are laid at the sum of \$2,000, and Mr. Currie's alleged damaging conduct consisted in asserting that the master had "boyotted" a colored pupil in the school because he was a coloured pupil.

Gen. Skobeloff's detailed account of the storming of Geok-Tekke shows that the Russian assault was made simultaneously by distinct columns, and the breaches were made by the explosion of mines. Several hundred Turcomans have been buried in one explosion. Hand-to-hand fighting with the Turkish on walls lasted over an hour, after which there was desperate fighting inside the fortress.

Telegrams passed on Saturday between the author of the Passion Play and Frank Gardner, theatrical manager, in reference to another attempt to produce Morse's work in New York. Gardner says he has been guaranteed \$20,000 by Chicago parties to pay the expenses of the production in New York. He starts at once for New York to make arrangements.

Mr. Sullivan, who was temporarily suspended from his position as Postmaster at Sarnia, a few days ago, for an alleged irregularity in his office, has returned from Ottawa. He had an interview with the Postmaster-General, and explained matters to his satisfaction. The most rigid investigation failed to develop the slightest discrepancy in his accounts, and it is understood he will be reinstated immediately.

At a meeting of the 5th ward branch Land League of New York on Saturday night, a resolution that the military drilling of volunteers for Ireland should begin, was discussed and referred to the central body. It is reported that a prominent military officer in New York city, engaged in the grocery business, has sold out and taken the steamer for Ireland to be ready for military service.

At Campbellford, Ont., Monday afternoon, a boy named Loven Eley, about six years of age, met with an accident, which caused almost instant death. He and some others were amusing themselves by jumping on sleighs, and got on one loaded with saw-logs. In a pitch-hole the load upset, and fell on the boy, striking him on the head and fracturing the skull. Dr. Byman was called but found life extinct.

OBITUARY.—Another of Hullett's pioneers has been borne to the tomb. Mr. Wm. Broadbent, after a protracted illness was relieved from his sufferings on Saturday last. He was 65 years of age. He has been a resident of Hullett for over 20 years, and was one of the first if not the first settler on 14th Concession. He was an Englishman by birth, and loved his native country and his Queen very dearly. Although a quiet, unobtrusive man, he was a most kind and obliging neighbor, and few leave this world more highly esteemed or more sincerely regretted than the late William Broadbent.

In a speech at Montreal on the extent to which intemperance has spread there, the Recorder of the city said at a public meeting that during the four years, from 1875, there were 26,067 arrests made, and during the same period 34,402 had obtained protection in the cells. At least three-quarters of the total number were brought there by intemperance, so there at once was the astounding statement that in four years in that city alone there were 42,350 victims brought publicly into disgrace, not to speak of women's tears unseen, and sorrows unknown except by those who bore them.

Some years ago, while a party of Toronto people were out rowing at Oaklands, the boat was upset and three ladies and a gentleman were thrown into the water. One of the ladies, named Maude Spence, succeeded, after a hard struggle, in getting the others into the boat again, behind which she swam and pushed the boat to shore. She was presented with a gold medal for her bravery, but the man whom she had saved betrayed her, and a few days ago she was fined \$100 or six months for being an inmate of a respectable house in Ottawa. On account of extenuating circumstances she was pardoned by the Executive.

A six year old girl at Port Jarvis, N. Y., died after thirty-nine days' illness, from blood poisoning, brought on by wearing brown and gold colored stockings.

Table with columns: Station, Time, and other details for Grand Trunk and Great Western routes.

NOTICE Giving up Photographing in Goderich.

Life Size Photos, \$4.00; 8x10 Photos, 1.50; 5x7 Photos, 1.00; Card Photo, per doz., 1.50.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY in the Townships of Ashfield and Wawanosh in the County of Huron.

TUESDAY, 15th FEB'y. A. D. 1881, at 12 o'clock noon the following parcels of land viz:—The South half of lot number 12, in the eleventh concession, Eastern Division of the Township of Ashfield, containing 100 acres more or less, save and except 1 of an acre heretofore sold to Daniel Ferguson, of which about 90 acres are cleared and about 70 free from stumps.

Province of Ontario Directory FOR 1881-1882. TO BE PUBLISHED IN NOVEMBER 1881. Price \$5.00.

Alphabetical Directory AND A THOROUGH Classified Business Directory of the Business and Professional men in the Cities, Towns, and Villages of Ontario, with a Classified Business Directory OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

Stoves! Stoves!

EAVE TROUGHS and CONDUCTING PIPES, CISTERN PUMPS, LEAD PIPES, & 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.

SALE OF BOOK DEBTS &c. BY O'Fender. In the matter of the Estate of the late John Messer.

Purport to the Decree of the Court of Chancery made in the above matter dated the 9th day of October A. D. 1880. Tenders for the purchase of all the book debts, promissory notes, judgments, and other choses in action, belonging to the estate of the late John Messer of Riverside, will be received until the 14th day of March, A. D. 1881.

HARNESS SHOP REMOVED. C. F. STRAUDEL, In thanking the inhabitants of Goderich and surrounding country for the very liberal patronage which has been shown him for the past year, wishes to inform them that he has REMOVED to his new premises.

Where he is showing a very fine assortment of light and heavy Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Valises, Whips, Horse Clothing, Combs, Brushes, Bells and every other article usually found in a first-class Harness Shop. All work warranted, as I use only the very best material and employ some of the best workmen. Repairing done on short notice and at moderate rates.

SAUNDERS' VARIETY STORE. REMOVING. Having purchased the building formerly occupied by McKay Brothers, next door to the Post office, I will remove to it before the 1st of March, and until that time offer all goods at a Slight Advance on Cost.

STOVES and TINWARE. "THE CHEAPEST HOUSE UNDER THE SUN." 1773-34. BIG PURCHASE. J. C. DETLOR & Co., have purchased at A GREAT BARGAIN. 500 PIECES PRINTS, 10 EALES COTTONS, 1 CASE BROWN HOLLANDS.

THEIR GREAT SALE will continue THIS MONTH. J. C. Detlor & Co.

FARMERS LOOK HERE! I WONT BE UNDERSOLD by any other man in the furniture business, as I buy close and buy for cash, and CASH customers will do well to give me a call.

T. & J. STOREY, (SUCCESSORS TO JOHN KNOX), MANUFACTURERS OF Buggies and Carriages.

ANY STYLE OF VEHICLE BUILT TO ORDER. REPAIRING and JOBBING done with Neatness and Despatch, and at Reasonable Rates. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

"Dominion Carriage Works," Goderich. MORTON AND CRESSMAN manufacturers of FIRST CLASS CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, etc.

SEEGMILLER Chilled Plow -AND- AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

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

APPLES 2,000 Barrels OF CHOICE APPLES Wanted at Once! Private Families supplied with choice hand-picked apples for winter at LOW RATES. James McNair, Hamilton Street, Goderich, Oct. 25, 1880.

DRESS MAKING & MILLINERY.

SELLING OFF AT COST -FOR- ONE MONTH, Previous to taking Stock and making room for SPRING GOODS. CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES. MISS STEWART.

Ladies' Jackets and Mantle Cloths CHEAP AT Colborne Bros. THEY KEEP THE CROMPTON CORSET! THE BEST IN THE MARKET. COLBORNE BROS.

I HAVE BOUGHT THE HARDWARE STOCK. -OF- MR. D. FERGUSON -AT A- VERY GREAT DISCOUNT! Nearly all of said Stock, as well as my own original Stock, was bought before the Advance of Hardware. I am therefore in a position to sell cheaper than any other House in the County.

MY STOCK OF Farmers', Builders' & General Hardware is Complete, which I want to run off quickly. COME AND BUY AT SUCH PRICES AS WILL PLEASE YOU.

Fresh Ground Water Lime in Stock. AGENT FOR BEST STEEL BARB FENCE WIRE. R. W. MCKENZIE 1781-4th.

Holiday Presents! At BUTLER'S. Photo and Autograph Albums in great variety, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, very suitable for Teachers and Scholars.

PRESENTS FOR EVERYBODY. ALL CAN BE SUITED. Stock in New, very complete, and consists of Ladies' and Gents' Purses, China Goods of all kinds, Ruby Goods, Vases in many patterns, Flower Pots, Cups and Flowers, China and Wax Dolls!

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

Christmas and New Year's Cards! THE BEST EVER SHOWN AND CHEAPER THAN EVER, At BUTLER'S Dominion Telegraph and Postage Stamp Office.

GRAND CLEARING SALE -OF- Boots and Shoes, -AT- CAMPBELL'S BOOT and SHOE EMPORIUM, -FOR-

ONE MONTH. Previous to Stock taking. My Stock is Large and well-assorted, and GREAT BARGAINS will be given. TERMS - CASH. WM. CAMPBELL. Goderich, Jan. 13, 1881. 1769

Vertical text on the far left edge of the page, including names like 'Manager', 'NE. EAMERS', 'Flour', 'eds', 'WOODS', 'Woollens', 'Parishings', 'ITS', 'ORDER', 'NTED', 'lop', 'LOR', 'Montreal', 'ving', 'RPETS!', 'ine carefully', 'oderich', 'ATED', 'ORKS.', 'red to pay the', '16 feet', 'Maple', 'salt for ag', 'per cent to', 'ange for salt', 'ke, Goderich', 'BEEDS!', 'table and', 'the Co-', 'years, and', 'placed in', 'CED CAT-', 'ration for', 'of Vegeta-', 'Professors', 'd will be', 'seants', 'Co.', 'roverers', 'CANADA'.

**The Poet's Corner.**

For the Signal.

"They will be done"

The following lines were suggested on witnessing the Christian fortitude displayed by a fond mother last week when her eldest son, a youth of barely eighteen summers, was about to be taken to the tomb:

A mother weeping stands,  
O'er the coffin of her son;  
Meekly with folded hands  
She whispers, "They will be done."

She kissed the marble brow,  
And smoothed the soft fair hair;  
"Thy hand to lose these things?"  
"They will be done" her prayer.

What words from human tongue  
In this the hour of weeping;  
And her fond heart so wringing:  
Its pulses wildly leaping.

O God, our Sovereign Lord,  
Comfort her who trusts in thee;  
Strengthen her with Thy Word,  
"Ye that are laden, come to me."

And may she ever know,  
That peace to mortals given;  
"They will be done" below  
As it is done in Heaven."

Goderich 14th Feb. 1881

"If the Coat fits, Put it On."

If you're hit by a sermon con-  
vincing,  
Don't look over your shoulder to see  
If your neighbor behind you is wincing.  
At the honest truth, bold and free,  
'Twas a coat cut for you, so receive it,  
Put it gracefully on, and repeat;  
You may fancy you do not believe it,  
But for yourself the garment was meant.

Purchase it may be the green gossip coat  
That is woven by Envy's own mind,  
The coarse wool of which is anger and sloth  
With thoughtlessness nearly combined,  
And the warp is ever a tinge of greed,  
For Suspicion creates the color,  
While Jealousy dyes the threads therein,  
Dipping them over and over.

Put it on, though it costs you a struggle;  
I know it is an welcome advice,  
If you seek on your neighbor to smudge,  
Your own coat, he will see in a trice.  
That it fitted you snugly and neatly,  
That its tints were not pleasing to view;  
That you passed it to him, rather weakly—  
Hoping 'twould fit him better than you.

**COWS' TEEPI.**

**Ignorance Stalking Through the Land.**

A couple of Third Ward citizens met each other on the sidewalk last Monday morning as they were starting for their places of business, and one of them, a man who resides on Van Buren street, asked the other, a Jackson-street man, if cows had any front teeth on their upper jaw. The Jackson-street man was a little astonished at the question, as there had been nothing said about cows, but replied promptly.

"Why, of course they have front teeth on their upper jaw; how could they bite off grass if they hadn't?"

The Van Buren-street man said it was not a question of logic, but a question of fact; and if the Jackson-street man did not know whether cows had front teeth on the upper jaw or not he ought to say so. "I did not ask you for your opinion," he said, "I asked if you knew."

The Jackson-street man was a little nettled at this, and replied with some warmth. He said if he had a child three years old who would ask such a question as that, he should be afraid the child was an idiot.

"You would?"

"I certainly should."

"Then," said the Van Buren-street man, "as it is such a simple question, of course you can tell me whether cows have got front teeth on their upper jaws or whether they have not."

"Why, of course they have."

"Yes, of course they have."

"I'll bet you \$10 they haven't," said the Van Buren-street citizen, pulling out a roll of bills, and peeling off a couple of fives and slaking them at his neighbor. "Put up or shut up."

"There is some infernal catch about this thing," said the other suspiciously; "I might have known if, too, the minute you asked me such an infernal question."

"No catch at all about it," replied the other, "if cows have got front teeth on their upper jaws the \$10 is yours. If they haven't the money is mine. Nothing could be fairer than that, could it?"

But still the Jackson-street man hesitated. It was a rare possibility that cows did not have front teeth on their upper jaws. He remembered, then, that cows in biting of grass always threw their noses outward, while a horse nipped it off by jerking his nose inward. He was astonished at how near he had been victimized, but he did not like to come down. The two were then near the meat market at the corner of the Jackson and Michigan streets, and the Jackson-street man was sure that a butcher would know for certain whether or not cows had front teeth on their upper jaws; so he pushed open the door and said to the proprietor.

"Lincen, have cows got front teeth on their upper jaws?"

Lincen was running a skewer through a roast of beef, but he stopped, looking up in astonishment, and said, "What?"

"Have cows got teeth on their upper jaws?"

"Cows?"

"Yes?"

"Got front teeth on their upper jaws?"

"Yes."

"Upon my word I don't know."

"You don't know?"

"No. You see I buy my beef by the quarter at the slaughter house, and don't have anything to do with the heads. But I can find out for you when I go over."

"I wish you would."

So the Jackson-street man closed the door, and rejoined his neighbor, and the two walked along without saying a word. A milk wagon was seen coming up the street, and it was resolved to hail the driver and ask him the question, as it is popularly supposed that milkmen are more or less familiar with cows. The Van Buren-street citizen cleared his throat and yelled, "Hello!" The milk man reined up, and said

"Go ahead with your test. If you find any water or chalk in that milk I'll give you the whole of it."

The citizens told him to be calm, as they had no intention of testing his milk, but only wanted to know if cows had front teeth on their upper jaws.

The milkman looked at them about a minute, and then whipped up his horse, and drove off, mentioning some kind of a fool that they were. Up on Wisconsin street they saw another milkman, delivering milk, and overtaking him they explained the dispute. He smiled pityingly upon their ignorance, and said:

"Of course cows have front teeth on their upper jaws, driving an idiot ought to know that much. A cow would be a handsome looking object without any front teeth in her upper jaw, wouldn't she?"

"I've concluded to take that bet of yours," said the Jackson-street man to the other. "Come now, down with your dust. Put up or shut up."

"Why didn't you do it, then, when you had a chance? I never claimed to know whether a cow had front teeth on her upper jaw or not; I only thought I had read so somewhere, and asked to see if you knew about it for certain. But now that the thing is settled, there is nothing to bet on as I can see."

"O, of course not," said the Jackson street man, sarcastically, "of course not." Just then Mr. Clark, of the Newhall House happened along, and as the milkman picked up his lines and drove off, the Van Buren-street man asked Mr. Clark if he knew anything about cows. Mr. Clark said he did, having formerly been a farmer and a cattle buyer.

"Well," said the Van Buren street, "do you know I got the queerest idea in my head this morning about cows that a man ever had. Somehow or other I got an idea that cows had no front teeth on their upper jaw; and I actually offered to bet ten dollars with this man that such was the case. I don't see what possessed me."

"Well, if you had bet you would have won the money," said Mr. Clark.

"What?" exclaimed both the citizens together.

"I say if you had bet you would have won the money, for cows have no front teeth on their upper jaws."

"Sweet spirit hear my prayer," said the Van Buren-street citizen, as he brought out his roll, and peeled off the two fives again, and a hum at the Jackson-street man, who turned away with a sickly smile and said he could not be always pulling out his money!

Ignorance seems to be stalking through the land like a Kansas grasshopper on stilts.—Peck's Sun.

**Something about Soldering.**

Milk pans, pails, and many other tin household utensils, will get leaky and need repairing. Bits of rag and splinters of wood, etc., give temporary amendment in certain cases, but the only permanent method is to use solder. A soldering "kit" consists of a soldering iron of copper, weighing about 12 ounces; a flat 10-inch file, rather coarse; a scraper, and a 3-square file, ground to three scrapping edges for an inch from the point. A bottle of soldering fluid will also be required, and a little tin and some sal-ammoniac. Last, and not least, a few sticks of solder. Directions for soldering: The "iron" must first be tinned, that is, covered with a thin coat of solder. To do this, heat the iron somewhat above the melting point of solder. File one side of the bevelled portion smooth, and touch it immediately with rosin and soldering fluid, and then with solder, and wipe smooth with a rag. File and "tin" the remaining portion. When done, the surface should be completely covered with solder. Another way is to heat the iron nearly to redness, and rub it upon the sal-ammoniac with solder in contact, when no filing will be necessary. This tinning must be repeated whenever the thin coating of solder is removed by over-heating of the iron, which is quite likely to occur. Now to the work. Wherever it is desired to attach solder, the parts must be clean. If the surface is not already bright and clean, it must be made so by appropriate means. Here the scraper will generally be of use. Having scraped the surface, apply with a stick some of the soldering fluid, or, instead of soldering fluid, Lemco rosin, to the parts to be soldered. Meanwhile the iron has been heating in the cook stove; not too hot, for then the solder is too fluid and you cannot pick up a portion with the point of the iron. Take the iron from the fire, wipe with a rag, or dip momentarily into a weak solution of sal-ammoniac. Touch the iron to the solder; if the heat is right, a small portion adheres, and is placed upon the spot where it will do the most good. (The tendency to use too much solder should be guarded against.) If the iron is not hot enough, warm it some more. The iron must remain in contact with the place where the solder is to stick until the surrounding parts are at the temperature of melted solder. With the above utensils and direction almost any person can mend a milk pan or ordinary utensil though there would be much of soldering still to learn. Old tomato cans would be good to practice on until the art is acquired.

**MODEL SCHOOLS.** The York County Council on Wednesday attacked the system of Model Schools, and adopted a report setting forth that they were inducing too many young people to enter training for teaching; that they were intended to remain teachers to obtain a good education at a slight expense, and that the method pursued in them of training pupils, by giving them charge of junior classes, was injurious to the schools. A committee of the Council interviewed the Minister of Education on the subject. Mr. Crooks said the Government concurred, to a certain extent in the views of the Council, and would probably take action in the matter during the present session, with a view to restricting the number of pupils allowed to enter the schools, and limiting the aid afforded them. The Government also intended to cancel the power of granting special permits to teach at the present period by the County Board.

In this newspaper-reading country, it has long been remarked that those journals succeed best, popularly, which condense their news and editorials most effectually. Condensation is much more difficult than expansion, hence brevity, the "soul of wit," is a rare quality in journalism.—[Ex.]

**WOLF If You Want Good**

GROCERIES,  
PROVISIONS,  
CROCKERY, or  
GLASSWARE,

—GO TO—

**D. FERGUSON'S**

Hamilton Street, Opposite Bailey's Hotel.

In addition to the ordinary lines of the Grocery and Crockery Trade, I carry a full stock of

**Flour, Meals, Pork and General Provisions**

MY MOTTO IS

**"Fair Dealing and Moderate Prices."**

Coal Oil also sold. See my Stock and get my prices.  
Goods delivered to any part of the Town.

**D. Ferguson.**

**FOR**

ORNAMENTAL WEDDING CAKES,  
CHRISTMAS CAKES,  
CONFECTIONERY OF ALL KINDS

CHRISTMAS TOYS and THE BEST BREAD IN TOWN,  
GO TO

**D. CANTELON'S**

WEST STREET, GODERICH.

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

**BIG CLEARING SALE**

AT

**J. C. DETTOR & CO'S.**

BARGAINS IN Dress Goods. BARGAINS IN Blankets.  
BARGAINS IN Furs. BARGAINS IN Ordered Clothing.  
BARGAINS IN Cottons. BARGAINS IN Table Linnen.

BARGAINS IN ALL LINES.

**J. C. Dettor & Co.**

**1881 JANUARY 1881**

**E. & J. DOWNING**

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

**Happy New Year**

We would also call your attention to the fact that we have a very large stock of

**Seasonable Goods**

on hand including

**LADIES, GENTS & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES**

of every conceivable style and price, many lines of which will be sold at a great reduction previous to stock taking. Don't fail to call on us when requiring any thing in our line as we have the

**Largest Stock of Shoes**

West of Toronto and we can and will sell at prices that will suit you.

**ORDERED WORK**

of every description promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. We keep a large staff of competent workmen, and being ourselves practical men of large experience, can turn out work

**UNSURPASSED IN THE DOMINION.**

**E. & J. DOWNING.**  
THE SQUARE, GODERICH. 1763.

**Daniel Gordon,**  
Cabinet-Maker and Undertaker.

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

PARLOR SUITES, BED-ROOM SUITES, SIDEBOARDS, EASY CHAIRS, LOUNGES, ETC., ETC.

Cash Buyers will find it to their advantage to see my stock if they need a good article at close price.

**D. GORDON, West Street, near Post Office, Goderich.**

**Dungannon Carriage Works!**

**B. POINTER,**  
MANUFACTURER OF BUGGIES, CUTTERS, SLEIGHS, &c., &c.

I have on hand a few Buggies which I will sell cheap, to make room for winter work. As it is coming off winter season, I intend making Cutters and Sleighs a specialty. Give me a call and I will give you prices that cannot be beaten in the County. Repairing and Jobbing done.

**GET YOUR AUCTION SALE BILLS**

PRINTED at the office of THE HURON SIGNAL,  
North Street, Goderich.



**HOME EVIDENCE IN FAVOR OF PAIN-KILLER.**

**Hint No. 1.**

If you wish to save yourself, your family, and your friends a world of suffering and pain, which at present they endure needlessly, and also save many dollars in doctor's bills, go at once to the nearest store, and buy a few bottles of PAIN-KILLER.

**WHY experiment with unknown mixtures without character of reputation, when this world-renowned PAIN-KILLER which has stood the test of over 40 years, can be had for the same price as any Drug Store in the Dominion?**

READ THE FOLLOWING.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 3, 1880.

The writer has been selling Perry Davis' Pain-Killer now for the last 30 years, and can confidently recommend to the public as a sure remedy for Chorea, Diarrhoea, Sore Throat, Chronic Coughs, Bronchitis, Burns, Scalds, &c. Have known it to cure a case of Syphilitic Sore Throat of two years' standing, when all the usual remedies failed. The patient took half a teaspoonful in water three times a day, and gargled the throat three times a day as follows: one teaspoonful in a wine glass of water, and used as a gargle.

Yours,  
H. F. MACCARTHY.

MONTREAL, Ont., February 26, 1880.

I have much pleasure in adding to the number of the numerous testimonials you have already received, as to the value of your renowned Pain-Killer. I have used it and used it in my family for twenty years or more, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the best patent medicine I have ever used for the purposes for which it is recommended; and, moreover, every person to whom I have ever sold it, has been cured. I know many persons who will not go to bed at night unless they are sure there is a bottle of "Perry Davis' Pain-Killer" in the house. All who have used it once, will use it again. It makes friends and retains them.

Yours truly,  
JOHN DUMBRILLE, Druggist.

SPENCERVILLE, Ont., February 26, 1880.

We have much pleasure in certifying that we have kept Perry Davis' Pain-Killer constantly in stock for upwards of twenty years, during which time it has taken the lead in sales over all other patent preparations, and has become an old, reliable family medicine. No effort is required now on our part to sell it, as it is as staple an article as flour in our trade.

W. P. IRIE & CO.

MADOC, Ont., February 15, 1880.

It gives me much pleasure to state that during a drug career of more than a quarter of a century, I can testify that your celebrated Pain-Killer has not only held its own as a family medicine, but still occupies the front rank wherever duty calls it. My customers speak very highly of it, and I could send no end of testimonials showing up its merits and intrinsic value over and over again, which it is not. It should, however, be called "Excelsior Pain-Killer." I pride myself in never being out of it.

Yours very respectfully,  
JOHN G. DEANS.

STOON, Ont., February 17, 1880.

We have great pleasure in stating that the Pain-Killer holds its position in this place as the best family medicine. Although there are a great many other remedies in the market, none have nearly the same name as Pain-Killer, Pain Remover, Pain Destroyer, and such like names, we find the people know the difference, and are sure to ask for Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. We have been selling Pain-Killer for the last fourteen years.

Yours truly,  
P. & P. MURPHY.

PORTLAND, Ont., March 4, 1880.

I have been using your Pain-Killer for many years with results that justify me in recommending it to all. As a family medicine, it cannot be overpraised. I have used it in almost every case of pain, and it has never failed me. I have used it myself, and I can testify to its value for rheumatism and neuralgia, and for all the other ailments for which it is so famous. The Pain-Killer is a most valuable and reliable family medicine, and I can testify to its value for all the ailments for which it is so famous.

Yours truly,  
JOHN GRAHAM.

ESCOTT, Ont., March 4, 1880.

We hereby certify that we have used your Pain-Killer in our families for several years. We can attest a very useful and sure article to be kept in all the households, and in case of accidents and exposure to attacks of rheumatism.

JEREMIAH CURTIN,  
J. J. DOWSEY,  
JOSEPH P. REDMOND,  
ARCH. GREER.

MATLAND, Ont., February 25, 1880.

I have used your Pain-Killer for the last twenty years. I can testify to its value for all the ailments for which it is so famous. The Pain-Killer is a most valuable and reliable family medicine, and I can testify to its value for all the ailments for which it is so famous.

Yours very truly,  
N. W. LAFONTAINE.

PORTLAND, Ont., February 26, 1880.

I have used your Pain-Killer for over thirty years, and I can testify to its value for all the ailments for which it is so famous. The Pain-Killer is a most valuable and reliable family medicine, and I can testify to its value for all the ailments for which it is so famous.

Yours truly,  
S. S. SCOVILL.

PRES-OTT, Ont., February 27, 1880.

I have sold your Pain-Killer for the last fifteen years in this place, and feel safe in recommending it to the public for the ailments for which it is so famous. I can assure you my customers speak well of it as a general family medicine. It takes the lead of all other similar preparations.

Yours,  
GEO. BIRKS.

CONROCK, Ont., March 3, 1880.

I have been selling Perry Davis' Pain-Killer for the past six years, and have much pleasure in stating that its sale in that time has been larger than any other patent medicine that I have on my shelves, and in those years I have never heard a customer say aught but words of the highest praise in its favor. It is an article that seems to have combined in it all that good to make a Pain-Killer family medicine, and so long as I have "Good and Store," Perry Davis' Pain-Killer will be found in both.

Yours, &c.,  
J. E. KENNEDY.

MADOC, Ont., February 15, 1880.

Your Pain-Killer as a family medicine has been in constant use in my household for a long time, and I would never desire a better one. It never fails me. I call it the "Old Reliable."

Yours very truly,  
HORACE SEYMOUR.

TARWORTH, Ont., March 4, 1880.

For twenty-three years last past I have sold Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, and have always found it to give good satisfaction. I have frequently used it in my family, and received great benefit from the use of it in that way. Although many imitations of it have been put on the market, and are pushed hard, yet the old, reliable Perry Davis' Pain-Killer holds its own, and is a very popular domestic medicine.

Yours respectfully,  
JAS. AYLSWORTH.

**The PAIN-KILLER**

Is recommended by Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work-shops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals,—in short, by everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

TAKEN INTERNALLY, it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painter's Colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, Coughs, &c.

USED EXTERNALLY, it cures Blisters, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, Chapped Hands, Frost-bitten Feet, &c.

The PAIN-KILLER is put up in 2 oz. and 5 oz. bottles, retailing at 25 and 50 cents respectively,—large bottles are therefore cheapest.

**PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE,**  
PROPRIETORS,  
TREAT AND PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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MR. BLAKE'S SPEECH

Notes of the Two Leaders Contrasted.

Conservatives are worshipping a setting sun, while Liberals are hailing a rising sun. This truth in contemporary Canadian politics, was never better exemplified than when those who had listened to the leader of the Opposition yesterday, came to strike a mental balance, as it were, between the two men. Yesterday entering into a discussion of causes, with which all are perfectly familiar, the broad fact which impressed everybody with equal force was absolute mastery of his subject, from the most minute details to the broadest generalizations, possessed by Mr. Blake.

As much as was expected from the leader of the Government in justification of his conduct in making a contract of the kind now before Parliament, so also was it expected that the leader of the Opposition would show his ability to grasp an occasion, the like of which seldom comes to the head of a party in opposition. And now that both have spoken, the failure of the one is as complete as the success of the other is absolute. We rejoice at being able to exult in this masterful fact, because it shows that the days of glittering clap-trap, hifalutin rhetoric, and the government by imagination are passing away, and we write the earnest attention of our Canadians to the incontrovertible array of facts, the unassailable logic, the historical accuracy, the convincing reasoning, the far reaching precision, and above all, the sterling patriotism of Mr. Blake's speech.

It is no exaggeration to say that at no time has such a splendid effort been witnessed in the halls of our Legislature. By this speech Mr. Blake has established his title to the leadership of the Liberal party and to the position of the first orator and statesman in British America. We are glad to know that this speech and resolution, in amendment to that of the Minister of Railways, with which it concludes, are to be published in such form as to reach the hands of every elector in the Dominion. It is eminently proper that the whole merits of the railway question should be brought to the knowledge of the people, along with a complete analysis of the bargain now being forced through parliament, which analysis is admirably contained in the amendment proposed by Mr. Blake. In this latter document we have the various points laid bare with the most searching accuracy and simplicity. The English language has seldom been used with more exactness and power. The least instructed man among the masses whose interests are affected by the atrocity against which it is directed, can understand its meaning at a glance. It is the text of an appeal to the people, and it is what the men who have determined to sustain Sir John Macdonald in the crowning folly of his life will have to face when called to account by the outraged constituencies. No man is so weak as to be being convinced of the goodness of the cause it advocates, and we are content to let it have its effect on the country, feeling perfectly satisfied that the result will be the destruction of Macdonaldism and the triumph of patriotic Liberalism under the leadership of Edward Blake. [Ottawa Free Press.

Never Too Late to Learn. Sociators at an extreme old age learned to play on musical instruments. Cato at eighty years of age began to study the Greek language. Plutarch when between 70 and 80 commenced the study of Latin. Boccaccio was 30 years of age when he commenced his studies in light literature; yet he became one of the greatest masters of the Tuscan dialect, Dante and Plutarch being the other two. Sir Henry Spelman neglected the sciences in his youth, but commended the study of them when he was between fifty and sixty years of age. After this time he became a most learned antiquarian and lawyer. Doctor Johnson applied himself to the Dutch language but a few years before his death. Ludovico Mondaldeo, at the age of 115 years, wrote the memoirs of his own times. Ogilby, the translator of Homer and Virgil, was unacquainted with Latin and Greek till he was past fifty. Franklin did not commence his philosophical results till he had reached his fiftieth year. Dryden, in his sixty-eighth year, commenced the translation of the Aeneid, his most pleasing production. Thousands of examples of men who commenced a new study either for a livelihood or amusement, at an advanced age, could be cited. But every one familiar with the biography of distinguished men will recollect individual cases enough to convince him that none but the sick and indolent will ever say, "I am too old to learn."

PARIS, Jan. 29. The proprietors of the *Mercure* have been fined 1,000 francs in connection with defaming the army and enjoining regicide. The manager of the same paper has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and fined 2,000 francs. Gen. Cluseret has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fined 3,000 francs.

Its Just a Booming. Such is the expression from all Druggists and dealers everywhere who are selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. No like preparation can begin to have such an extensive and rapid sale. And why? Simply because of its truly wonderful merits. No Cough or Cold, no matter how long standing or how stubborn, can resist its healing qualities. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Hay Fever, Pain in the Side or chest and difficulty of breathing or any lingering disease of the Throat and Lungs rapidly yield to its marvelous powers. It will positively cure and that where everything else has failed. Satisfy yourself as thousands have already done by getting your druggist, F. Jordan a trial bottle for ten cents, or a regular size bottle for \$1. For sale by F. Jordan

What is more handsome than a nice bright, clear complexion, showing the beauties of perfect health? All can enjoy these advantages by using Electric Bitters. Impure blood, and all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs are speedily cured. For nervousness and all attendant ailments, they are a never failing remedy, and positively cure when all others fail. Try the Electric Bitters and be convinced of their wonderful merits. For sale by F. Jordan at 50 cents a bottle.

The great secret of obtaining riches, is first to practice economy, and as good old Deacon Snyder says, "It used to worry the life out of me to pay enormous doctor's bills, but now I have 'struck it rich.' Health and happiness reign supreme in our little household, and all simply because we use no other medicine but Electric Bitters, and only cost fifty cents a bottle." Sold by F. Jordan.

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

THE DAYS OF MISERY AND NIGHTS OF UNREST endured by the sufferer from a persistent cough soon sap the vitality of the system and wreck the constitution. Such a catastrophe can only be avoided by precautionary measures. Prevent the climax of a cough with Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda—approved in professional quarters, and which is a combination of the purest and most salutary ingredients in perfect chemical harmony. Coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, and other ailments of the respiratory organs, are speedily relieved by it, and it has likewise proved to be a useful specific in scrofulous maladies. The loss of strength consequent upon being diseased is checked, and the flagging physical energies restored by its invigorating action. Phosphorus, the active principle of the hypophosphites, not only supplies the system with an important element of strength, but gives a healthful impetus to the circulation. The lime and soda also add to vigor of the frame. In wasting diseases of all kinds this preparation can be depended upon to produce a beneficial effect. A fair, persistent trial, is all that is necessary to prove its potency, either as a pulmonary or general invigorant. For poverty of the blood, with which so many invalids are troubled, it is a sovereign remedy, promoting the acquisition of both strength and flesh. Prepared by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, and sold by all druggists.

As SURELY AS EFFECT FOLLOWS CAUSE, so surely will disease eventually fasten itself upon a system deficient in vitality, if tonic medication is not resorted to in time. The necessary tendency of a weak discharge of the functions of the body is to disorder its organs, and to impair, prompt and thorough, is the only safeguard. Norenavant of depleted physical energy, no restorative of lost flesh, nerve power and cheerfulness, has more clearly demonstrated its efficacy than Northrop & Lyman's Quinine Wine. In this preparation, associated with the salutary medicines which form its basis, is pure sherry wine and certain aromatic constituents which impart an agreeable taste to the article, and gives additional emphasis to its effects. In cases of general debility and dyspepsia it is invaluable and the desired effect is, in the vast majority of cases, remarkably prompt, as well as decisive. That good natural appetite which gives a relish for the coarsest fare, is insured by the use of the Quinine Wine, which also confers brain support and body refreshing sleep. Fever and ague and bilious remittent fever, are diseases of the radiation of which it is specially adapted, but it should be used only in the intervals between the seizures. The far-reaching effects of a good tonic, in all complaints involving loss of physical energy, are well understood by physicians, and the comprehensive influence for good of this preparation upon the system goes far to bear out the professional belief in the value of invigorants as opponents of disease. Be sure to ask for the "Quinine Wine" prepared by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto. Sold by all druggists.

WHAT THEY SAY OF IT. — A FEW FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE. — There are but few preparations of medicine which have withstood the impartial judgment of the people for any great length of time. One of these is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Read the following and be convinced: — Thomas Robinson, Farnham Centre P. O., writes, "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil and since then have had no attack of it. I would recommend it to all." J. H. Earl, Hotel Keeper, West Shefford, P. Q., writes, "I have been troubled with liver complaint for several years, and have tried different medicines with little or no benefit, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, which gave me immediate relief, and I would say that I have used it since with the best effect. No one should be without it. I have tried it on my horses in case of cuts, wounds, etc., and think it is equally as good for horse as man." A. Mayhew, Merchant, Warkworth, writes, "I have sold some hundreds of bottles of Electric Oil, and it is pronounced by the public, one of the best medicines they have ever used; it has done wonders in healing and relieving pain, sore throats, etc., and is worthy of the greatest confidence." Joseph Rusan, Township of Percy, writes, "I was persuaded to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for a lame knee which troubled me for three or four years, and I never found anything like it for curing lameness. It is a great public benefit."

Beware of Imitations. — Ask for Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. See that the signature of S. N. Thomas is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottles, and take no other. Sold by all medicine Dealers. Price 25 cents. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion.

NOTE. — Electric-Selected and Electrized

Snuff or dust of any kind, and strong, caustic or poisonous solutions aggravate catarrh and drive it to the lungs. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures catarrh by its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties. Each package prepares one pint of the Remedy ready for use, and costs only fifty cents. Sold by druggists. So positively certain in its results that its former proprietor used to offer a standing reward of \$500 for a case it would not cure.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chills, Corns, and all kinds of Skin eruptions. This Salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. Jordan, Goderich.

A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for liquor, that had so prostrated his system that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups, and I know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it." — From a leading R. R. Official, Chicago, Illinois.

In reporting the market prices for butter, the New York Tribune, of May 20th, said, "Choice packages to the retail trade reach 19 to 20 cents, but light colored goods are hard to dispose of, and several lots were thought well sold at 8 to 10 cents. This stern logic of dollars and cents is rapidly convincing dairymen that they should use the Perfected Butter Color made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. It gives the perfect June color the year round and dairymen that use it never send light colored odds to market."

THOS. JAMES, Darlington, England, says: "The 'Only Lung Pad' is being thoroughly tried here. One lady has already received great benefit, who has suffered for years from Bronchitis and Asthma, and congestion of right lung."

H. E. HONOR, Cambridge, Mich., says: "I have been afflicted with Asthma for years. An 'Only Lung Pad' gave me immediate relief. I can recommend it as the greatest remedy ever produced."

HENRY VAN NORTWICK, of Toledo, Ohio, says: "A friend prevailed upon me to try an 'Only Lung Pad,' and I obtained immediate relief from a hacking cough. I know the Pad helped me. At retail by all druggists. Wholesale by H. HASWELL & CO., Montreal, P. Q."

LIBERAL OFFERS FOR 1881. Two Years for the Price of One!

THE REPRINTS OF THE BRITISH QUARTERLY (Evangelical), GOSBORN QUARTERLY (Conservative), and QUARTERLY (Whig), AND WESTMINSTER (Liberal) REVIEWS, AND Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, Present the best foreign periodicals in a convenient form and without abridgment or alteration.

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

JOHN RALPH HAMILTON STREET, GODERICH, STOVES, TINWARE.

The subscriber has a complete assortment of STOVES, TINWARE and STOVE PIPES, at Prices as Cheap as the Cheapest. Examine the stock and you will be sure to be suited. Sheopkins, Wool Pickings, Cotton Rags, Copper, Brass and old Metal taken in exchange for Goods. 700-3m. JOHN RALPH.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED FLORAL GUIDE. For 1881 is an elegant book of 120 pages, One Colored Flower Plate, and 600 Illustrations, with Descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, and Directions for growing. Only 10 cents. In English or German. If you afterwards order seeds deduct the 10 cents. Vick's seeds are the best in the world. The Floral Guide will tell how to get and grow them.

Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden, 175 Pages, 6 Colored Plates, 500 Engravings, for 50 cents in paper cover; \$1.00 in elegant cloth. In German or English. Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 32 Pages, a colored Plate in every number and many fine Engravings. Price \$1.25 a year; Five Copies for \$5.00. Specimen Numbers sent for 10 cents; 3 trial copies for 25 cents. Address: JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

CHRYSAL & BLACK, PRACTICAL BOILER-MAKERS. The Subscribers have bought the Tools and Boiler Business of D. RUNDMAN & Co., lately carried on by the Goderich Foundry and Manufacturing Company, and having had an experience of over eight years in that shop, are now prepared to carry on the trade in all its branches.

CHRYSAL & BLACK, 103, GODERICH. The crowning glory of men or women is a beautiful head of hair. This can only be obtained by using CINGALESE, which has proved itself to be the BEST HAIR RESTORATIVE in the market. It promotes a healthy growth of the hair, renders it soft and silky, strengthens its roots, and prevents its falling out, and acts with rapidity in RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR.

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

TAILORING DEPARTMENT. — A splendid selection of Tweeds and Coatings. Call and leave your measure for a suit or overcoat — stylish made, well trimmed, and guaranteed. Cloth brought cut free of charge. Hats, Caps and Drawers at close prices. The highest price paid for Butter and Eggs. JAMES A. REID, Jordan's Block, Goderich.

DR. WILSON'S WILD CHERRY BALSAM. ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR THE CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest, including CONSUMPTION. A WELL-KNOWN PHYSICIAN WRITES: "It does not dry up a cough, and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most preparations, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of complaint."

PERUVIAN SYRUP. A Protected Solution of the Proteids of Iron, Is as easily digested and assimilated with the blood as the simplest food. When the blood does not contain the usual quantity of Iron, the deficiency can be supplied by the use of the PERUVIAN SYRUP. It cures a "thousand ills" simply by TONING UP, INVIGORATING, and VITALIZING the system. The enriched and vitalized blood permeates every part of the body, repairing damages and waste, searching out morbid secretions, and leaving nothing for disease to feed upon. This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bells, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhoea, Nervous Affections, Female Complaints, and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or accompanied by debility, or a low state of the system. CAUTION. — Be sure you get the "PERUVIAN SYRUP." Sold by druggists generally. Pamphlets sent free to any address, to SERRA W. FOWLER & SONS, Proprietors, 80 Market Avenue, Boston, Mass.

The Superior Savings and Loan Society. CAPITAL, \$355,000. MONEY LOANED on Real Estate by the Superior Savings and Loan Society. Terms favorable to borrowers. OFFICE—86 Dundas Street, LONDON, Ont. Interest paid to Savings Bank Depositors. H. E. NELLEES.

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

SCOTT & BOWNE, GENTLEMEN. I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, etc., in my practice and used it in my family. I am greatly pleased because of its palatableness and the good results that follow its use. I have found it very serviceable in scrofulous pulmonary affection. Respectfully yours, IRA M. LANG, M.D., 27 East Broadway, N.Y.

SCOTT & BOWNE. I felt it my duty to let you know the benefit I have derived from the use of your Emulsion. I had a very bad cough for years, and on consulting Dr. J. G. Gorham of this city, he informed me that my lung was diseased, and prescribed Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. After taking two bottles, I began to improve very rapidly, and continued using it until I had taken ten bottles, and now am as healthy a man as there is in the city of Hamilton. When I began using it I weighed 145 pounds. I now weigh 185 pounds. Yours, D. P. FARQUHAR, Hamilton, Md.

SCOTT & BOWNE. GENTS. I thought I would write to you, as I saw a notice upon your bottles of late upon its long continued use. This has proved true in my case. I was given up to die last March with consumption, the best medical aid I could use of any treatment. My husband applied for your Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil; he has used twenty-five bottles, and it is restoring me to health beyond the expectations of his friends, expecting to die every day. I should like to take it for a year, when I think I will be perfectly cured. Yours with respect, MRS. ELDRIDGE. For sale by druggists at \$1 per bottle. 1751

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM. The Great American Remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, LOSS OF VOICE, HOARSENESS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS. Prepared from the finest Red Spruce Gum (Delicious Flavor), Balsamic, Soothing, Expectorant and Tonic. Superior to any other remedy for all the above complaints. A scientific combination of the Gum, Sugar, and other ingredients, without doubt the most valuable native Gum for medicinal purposes.

Every one has heard of the wonderful effects of the Spruce Gum, and all its medicinal properties are well known. This Spruce Gum is a truly powerful remedy, and is sold in all the principal cities of the United States. It is a truly powerful remedy, and is sold in all the principal cities of the United States. It is a truly powerful remedy, and is sold in all the principal cities of the United States.

