Huron Signal.

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

VOL. XXXII. NO. 14. GODERICH, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1879. WHOLE NO. 1678

The Huron Signal, (ESTABLISHED 1848,) One of the largest papers published in Canada, Printed and published at Goderich, Ontario, every WEDNESDAY MORNING, at the Office, Montreal Street, adjoining the Market Square, by THE SIGNAL PRINTING Co.

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JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS executed with neatness and despatch. Bills printed while you wait. Orders by mail punctually attended to.

Business Directory.

Dentist.

M. Nicholson, SURGEON DENTIST. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, West Street Three doors below Bank of Montreal Goderich. 1900

Medical.

J. C. Shannon M.D. PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c., Goderich Ont., will visit patients at any hour, night or day. 12:40-ly

DR. McLEAN. PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, CORONER &c., office and residence on Bruce Street second door west of Victoria Street. 1521-y.

Dr. Cassady, McGill College. PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., Office, and residence, corner South and Elgin Streets, Goderich, Ontario. 1530

Legal.

Cameron, Holt & Cameron. BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, &c. Office, Market Square, Goderich. M. C. CAMERON, Q.C. F. HOLT. M. G. CAMERON.

B. L. DOYLE, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR in Chancery, &c., Goderich and Seaforth, Ont. 1357

Seager, Wade & Morton. BARRISTERS, &c., &c., Goderich & Wingham. C. Seager Jr. E. E. Wade. Goderich. J. A. Morton. Wingham.

Garrow & Meyer. BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, &c. Office, corner Square and Hamilton Street, Goderich and Wingham. J. T. GARROW. H. W. C. MEYER. Wingham.

E. CAMPION, (LATE OF B. L. DOYLE'S OFFICE,) ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—Over Detlor's store, Market Square, Goderich, Ont. 1356 tf.

Malcomson & McFadden, BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS, office corner of West St. and Market Square over George Acheson's, Goderich. 1587 1 yr.

J. WOODMAN, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office, opposite Colborne Hotel, Hamilton Street, Goderich, Ont. MONEY TO LEND. 1647 1 yr.

Miscellaneous.

REV. C. FLETCHER, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES Office, West side of St. Andrew's Street, Goderich 1452-1y

Buchanan, Lawson & Robinson HAVE in hand all kinds of Sashes, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, and Dressed Lumber, at the Goderich Planing Mill. 1309.

J. T. DUNCAN, V. S. GRADUATE OF ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE. OFFICE, STABLES & RESIDENCE, St. Andrew's Street, back of D. Ferguson's Store, and directly opposite the residence of Horace Horton, Esq., M. P. N. B.—Horses examined as to soundness. 1312

E. WOODCOCK, Land Broker, CONVEYANCER AND GENERAL AGENT. MONEY TO LEND At Lowest Rates. OFFICE—Ashton's Block, West Street over the Post Office, Goderich Ont.

J. C. CURRIE, LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the County of Huron. CHARGES MODERATE. Orders left at *Signal* Office will receive prompt attention. Goderich, April 2nd 1879 16:3 1 yr

Painters.

E. R. WATSON, HOUSE, Sign and Ornamental Painter. Paper Hanging made a specialty. GILDING & GLAZING. North Street opposite the Registry Office Goderich. 1494 1y

F. R. MANN.

EAST STREET, OPPOSITE Knox Church Goderich 1517 1y

Nervous and Mental Depression.

The indefinable mental distress and alarm which so often afflict the patient in Hypponendriasis, Hysteria, Dyspepsia, and other diseases depending on nervous exhaustion, yield more surely and rapidly to PHOSFOZONE than to any other medicine; and exercising, as it does, so potent and so permanent an influence on the nutrition, molecular balance, activity and force of the brain and great nervous systems, is sufficient to entitle PHOSFOZONE to a foremost place in therapeutics, being extensively used and prescribed by physicans, and recommended by all medical journals. PHOSFOZONE is sold by all druggists, in bottles, at $1 each, or six for $5.

Financial.

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall Street Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 16621 yr. 17 Wall St., N. Y.

MONEY TO LEND. PRIVATE FUNDS ON REAL ESTATE: Moderate and reasonable charges. Interest from eight to ten per cent according to security. J. T. GARROW, Solicitor &c. January 27th, 1876, 1511-tf

$50,000. PRIVATE FUNDS to lend on good Farm or first-class Town Property at 8 per cent. Apply to 1580 R. RADCLIFFE.

$100,000 TO LEND on first class Farm and Town Property. Term reasonable, apply to J. WOODMAN. 1613 tf. Hamilton St. Goderich.

7½ Per cent. PRIVATE funds to lend at the above rate on first class security. No delay. Apply at once to, SEAGER WADE & MORTON, 1657 1yr Goderich

$20,000. PRIVATE FUNDS to lend on Farm and Town property at lowest interest, Mortgages purchased, no Commission charged, conveyancing fees a mere nominal. N. B.—Borrowers can obtain money in one day if the satisfactory. DAVISON & JOHNSON, Barristers, &c. 1441-1y Goderich

$500,000. HALF a million dollars to lend on farm or town property at Six Per Cent. Principal and interest payable in quarterly, half yearly or yearly instalments to suit borrowers. Apply to E. CAMPION. 1590 tf. Solicitor, Goderich.

MONEY TO LEND At Greatly reduced Rates of Interest. THE undersigned has any amount of money to loan from two to fifteen years, at a low rate of interest and favourable terms of repayment, payable by yearly instalments; rate of expenses will defy competition. HORACE HORTON Appraiser for The Canada Permanent Building & Savings Society, of Toronto. INSURANCE CARD. The Subscriber is agent for the following first-class Insurance Companies: PHOENIX of London, England. HARTFORD of Hartford. PROVINCIAL of Toronto. BRITISH AMERICA, of Toronto. Fire & Marine business done at the lowest possible rates. HORACE HORTON Office Market Square, Goderich. Oct. 26th 1870. 936-1y.

Money to Loan. THE CANADA LANDED CREDIT COMPANY, TORONTO. JOHN LAING BLAKIE ESQ. President. MONEY is lent by this Company to individuals upon the same system as to municipalities.—Send for Circulars. HUGH HAMILTON, 1y C. L. Agent, Goderich.

$75,000.00 TO LEND, ON REAL ESTATE Terms Favourable. APPLY TO B. L. DOYLE, GODERICH.

The Superior Savings AND LOAN SOCIETY,

DIVIDEND NO. 6. Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of four per cent has been declared for the half year ending 31st Dec. 1878 on the paid up Capital Stock and the same will be payable at the office of the Society on and after Thursday 2nd January 1879, The transfer books will be closed from the 23rd Dec. to 2nd January, both days inclusive, by order of the Board. JAS. MILNE. Manager.

ANCHOR LINE. UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, Sail from New York for GLASGOW, every SATURDAY; LONDON, every WEDNESDAY; From New York to Glasgow, Londonderry, Belfast or Liverpool. SALOON CABINS, $60 to $80, CURRENCY. SECOND CABIN, including all quisite $40. TO LONDON DIRECT. SALOON CABINS, $55 and $65. Excursion Passage at Reduced Rates. STEERAGE $28. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. All State rooms on main deck, and Saloon amidships. For Books of Information, Plans &c. Apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK. Or to MRS. E. WARNOCK, Blake's Block, Agent at Goderich.

Insurance.

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

R. RADCLIFFE, FIRE, MARINE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE AGENT. Representing first-class Companies. Also agent for the Canada Live Stock Insurance Co'y. MONEY TO LEND On mortgage either on Town or Farm Property, in any way to suit the borrower. OFFICE: (Up stairs) KAY'S BLOCK, Goderich, Ont.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA. HOME OFFICE: HAMILTON, ONT. Premiums Absolutely Non-Forfeitable After two Annual Payments, and Profits distributed equitably and entirely among the Policy-holders. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. JAMES TURNER, *President*; ALEX. HARVEY, *Vice-President*; J. M. WILLIAMS, M. P. P., DONALD MCINNES, J. M. BUCHAN, JOHN HARVEY, JOHN TURNER, H. T. RIDLEY, M. D., ANTHONY CORP, D. B. CHISHOLM, DANIEL MCKENZIE. DAVID BURKE, Manager. WM. SMITH, Secretary. RICHARD BULL, Superintendent of Agencies. JOHN RUSSELL, Agent at Goderich. 1666 1 yr

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE Company. Capital, $3,000,000. A general Fire Insurance business done at equitable rates.

FARM BUILDINGS —AND— Town Dwellings insured for THREE YEARS AT LOWEST RATES. This company has made a deposit with the Ontario Government for the protection of policy holders in this province, to the extent of that made by any other company for the protection of policy holders in the Dominion. Further particulars may be obtained from any of the agents or by applying at the head office. ALEX. MCLEAN, General Agent for Huron County. Goderich, Dec. 19th 1878. 1605

Marble Works.

Goderich & Kincardine

MARBLE WORKS. HEADSTONES, HOUSE TRIMMINGS, MONUMENTS. And work of all kinds in Marbles designed and executed in the best style and at most reasonable prices. MARBLE MANTLES KEPT IN STOCK. GRANITE MONUMENTS, AND HEADSTONES. Imported to order. ALL WORK WARRANTED. SCOTT & VANSTONE. 1527-1y.

THE PARK HOUSE, Goderich, Ontario. CAPT. E. MARLTON has now rented the premises formerly known as the Somme Hotel. Families, Commercial Travellers, and other boarders Will find this a very desirable place to stay at, and Terms extremely moderate. Travellers by the Beatty and Saginaw Steamers will find this the most convenient House in Goderich. This Hotel is delightfully situated, commanding, as it does, views of the River Maitland, the Harbour and the Lake. Good Stabling in Connection. Goderich, Feby. 15, 1872. 1570 tf.

Dry Goods

NOTICE. GIVING UP BUISNESS, SELLING OFF, Regardless of Cost! B. CROFTS & SON Have determined on closing out their business in the Town of Goderich, and in order to do so without delay, will, during the ensuing month, sell their whole WELL ASSORTED STOCK —OF— GENERAL AND FANCY DRY GOODS At Fabulously Low Prices. Now is the Time! Come One, Come All! AND SECURE THE BARGAINS.

A Quantity of Hemlock Lumber To be sold very cheap—a rare chance. All persons having unsettled accounts must settle them at once, as all those remaining unpaid by 1st of April will be put into the hands of a collector; so please call at once, and save time and expense. B. CROFTS & SON.

Furniture.

FURNITURE. D. GORDON Has now on hand one of the Largest Stocks of furniture in the County. He invites inspection. Will give a reasonable discount to cash purchasers. In the undertaking line we will be prepared to conduct funerals in first-class style, having purchased the best Hearses west of London. Charges moderate. 2 doors west of P. O.

Extensive new Premises AND Splendid New Stock. G. Barry & Bro. Cabinet Makers, Undertakers and Wood Turners. Hamilton St. Have removed across the street to the store next door to Mr. Acheson's Harness shop, where will be found A GOOD ASSORTMENT! of Kitchen, Bedroom, Diningroom, and Parlor Furniture such as TABLES, CHAIRS, (hair, cane and wood seated) CUPBOARDS, BEDSTEADS, WASH STANDS, MATTRESSES, LOUNGES, SOFAS. Wardrobes, Looking Glasses, GILT FRAMING. G. B. & Bro. are prepared to sell everything in their line Cheap for Cash. N. B.—A complete assortment of Coffins and Shrouds always on hand and a Hearse to hire; all on reasonable terms. A CALL SOLICITED. Goderich, Aug. 15, 1870

Pianos and Organs.

MUSIC. MUSIC. The time says: "In all probability we will in 10 years good times again." And as the public will again be in a position to purchase instruments, I can offer PIANOS AND ORGANS of Canadian and American Manufacture at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere, as I am under no expense in doing so, on time or will give a large discount for cash. 2 doors West of P. O. DANIEL GORDON.

Poetry.

In the Spring.

B. K. MUNKITTRICK.

In the spring the merry robin jumps
about upon the lawn;
In the spring Adolphus Riley puts his
sealskin cap in pawn.

In the spring fair Musidora wears a
rosebud in her locks;
In the spring the painter painteth "Uncle
Jones' Salve" upon the rocks.

In the spring the oxlip blossoms in the
lean and on the hills;
In the spring the blushing maiden takes
her share of bilious pills.

In the spring the weary husband beats
the carpet in the grove;
In the spring the weary husband wrestles
with the parlor stove.

In the spring unto the poet (?) saith the
editor, "Get hence!"
In the spring the circus poster decorates
the coal yard fence.

In the spring within the forest blows
the violet, the fern;
In the spring the small boy shivers as
he gazes on the churn.

In the spring the chappy poet thinks
forever he would live;
In the spring the can's connected with
the canine's narrative.

In the spring the downy cloud ship sails
serenely o'er the flats;
In the spring the maiden's fancy lightly
turns to thoughts of hats.

In the spring through rosy bowers doth
the brooklet wend its way;
In the spring—but wherefore should I
thus give "Gentle Spring" away?

THE ZULU WAR.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MASSACRE BY EYE-WITNESSES—BAD GENERALSHIP THE CAUSE.

Letters from South Africa have been published in the English papers describing the engagements with the Zulus. Mr. Curling gives the following

ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT AT ISANDLANA.

On the morning of the fight the main body left at 3.30 a. m., a little before daylight, leaving me with two guns and about seventy men. About 7.30 a. m., we were turned out, as about one thousand Zulus were seen on some hills about two miles from the camp. We did not think anything of it, and I was congratulating myself on having an independent command. I had out with my guns only twenty men; the remainder, fifty in number, stayed in the camp. We remained formed up in front of the camp until about eleven o'clock, the enemy disappearing behind some hills on our left, we returned to the camp. None of us had the least idea that the Zulus contemplated attacking the camp, and having in the last war seen equally large bodies of the enemy, never dreamt they would come on. Besides we had about six hundred troops—regulars, two guns, about 100 other white men, and at least one thousand armed natives. About twelve, as the men were getting their dinner, the alarm was again given, and we turned out at once. Major Smith came back from the General's force at this time and took command. This of course relieved me from all responsibility as to the movement of the guns. We being mounted moved off before the infantry, and took up a position to the left front of the camp, when we were able to throw shells into a large mass of the enemy that remained almost stationary. The 24th Regiment came up and formed in skirmishing order on both our flanks. The Zulus soon split up into a large mass of skirmishers that extended as far round the camp as we could see. One could form no idea of the numbers, but the hills were black with them. They advanced steadily in the face of the infantry and on our guns, and I believe the whole of the natives who defended the rear of the camp soon bolted, and left one side of the camp undefended. Very soon bullets began to whistle about our heads, and the men to fall. The Zulus still continued to advance, and we began to fire case shot, but an order was given to retire after firing a round or two. At this time, out of my small detachment one man had been killed, shot through the head, another wounded, shot through the side, and another through the wrist. Major Smith was also shot through the arm, but was able to do his duty. Of course no wounded man was attended to. There was no time or men to spare. When

WE GOT THE ORDER TO RETIRE,

we limbered up at once, but were hardly in time, as the Zulus were on us, at once, and one man was killed—stabbed as he was mounting on a seat on the gun-carriage. Most of the gunners were on foot, as there was no time to mount them on the guns. We trotted off to the camp, thinking to take up another position there, but it was in possession of the enemy, who were killing the men as they came out of their tents. We went right through them, and out the other side, losing nearly all our gunners in doing so, and one of the two sergeants. The road to Rorkes' Drift, that we hoped to retreat by was full of the enemy, so, no way being open, we followed a crowd of natives and camp followers, who were running down a ravine. The Zulus were all among them, stabbing the men as they ran.—The ravine got steeper and steeper, and finally the guns stuck and they could get no further. In a moment the Zulus closed in, and the drivers, who now alone remained, were pulled off their horses and killed. I did not see Major Smith at this moment, but was with him a minute before. The guns could not be spiked; there was no time to think of anything; and we hoped to save the guns up to the last moment. As soon as the guns were taken I galloped off and made off with the crowd. How any of us escaped I do not know. The Zulus were all among us, and I saw men falling all round. We rode for about five miles hotly pursued by the Zulus. When we came to a cliff overhanging the river we had to climb down the face of this cliff, and not more than half those who started from the top got to the bottom. Many fell right down, among others Major Smith, and the Zulus caught us up here and shot us as we climbed down. I got down safely and came to the river, which was very deep and swift. Numbers were being swept away as they tried to cross, and others were shot from above. My horse fortunately swam straight across, although I had three or four men hanging on to his tail, stirrup leathers, etc. After crossing the river we were in comparative safety, though many were killed afterwards who were on foot and unable to keep up. It seems to me like a dream. I cannot realize it at all. The whole affair did not last an hour from beginning to end. Many got away from the camp, but were killed in the retreat. No officer or men of the 24th Regiment could escape. They were all on two and on the other side of the camp. I saw two of them who were not with their men near the river, but their bodies were found afterwards on one side of the river. Of the fifty men we left in the camp eight managed to escape on spare horses we had left in the camp. One sergeant only of my detachment got away. Altogether we lost sixty-two men and twenty-four horses, just half the battery. Those who have escaped have not a rag left, as they came away in their shirt sleeves. We always sleep at night in the fort, or laager, as it is called, and in the open air. It is very unpleasant, as it rains every night and is very cold. We none of us have more than one blanket each, so you can see we are

having a rough time.

The first few days I was utterly done up, but have pulled round all right now. What is going to happen no one knows. We have made a strong entrenchment, and are pretty safe even should we be attacked. The only thing we are afraid of is sickness. There are fifty sick and wounded already, who are all jammed up at night in the fort. The smell is terrible—eight hundred men cooped up in so small a place. Food fortunately is plentiful, and we have at least three months supply. All spies who are taken are shot. We have disposed of three or four already. Formerly they were allowed anywhere, and our disaster is to a great extent due to their accurate information of the General's movements. What excitement this will cause in England, and what indignation. The troops of course were badly placed, and the arrangements for defending the camp indifferent, but there should have been enough troops, and the risk of leaving a small force to be attacked by ten or fifteen times its number should not have been allowed. As you have heard, there were no wounded. All the wounded were killed, and in a most horrible way. I saw several wounded men during the retreat, all crying out for help, as they knew the terrible fate in store for them. Smith Dorrien, a young fellow in the 90th Regiment, I saw dismount and try to help one. His horse was killed in a minute by a shot, and he escaping by a miracle. You will see all sorts of accounts in the papers, and no end of lies. Most of those who escaped were volunteers and native contingent officers, who tell any number of lies. We hear the General has telegraphed for six regiments and a cavalry brigade. Even with these troops it will take a long time to finish the war. It takes months to accustom troops to the country, and in fact they are quite unfit for fighting in the field, as they require such enormous baggage trains. The colonial troops move without anything, and always sleep in the open air. We shall

GET NO ASSISTANCE FROM THE NATIVES

now, as they do not believe in us any more. All those who escaped have sent in reports by order, which will probably be published, so you will have eventually the truth about this disaster.

MEROE: BEFFSCE OF RORKE' DRIFT

is something for the army to be proud of. Eighty or ninety men in charge of the post extemporized an entrenchment by packing up sacks of mealie and boxes of biscuits, and for twelve hours resisted the repeated attacks of a body of Zulus numbering 3,000 men. Of these they killed 351 immediately round the post, and it is estimated that over 900 were killed altogether. The Zulus came up and seized the muzzles of the men's rifles, and made the most determined attempts to master the place. Some actually got in and were killed with the bayonet. The defence of this post only shows that had the men in command at Sandhlana acted with ordinary prudence and common sense a decisive victory would have been obtained, instead of a fearful defeat, and such slaughter as has seldom occurred in the annals of warfare. We all feel very bitter, and we hope that the man or man responsible for the blunder will be brought to account. Fancy an English general being outgeneralled by a Kaffir—the largest portion of his force drawn away from his camp by a ruse, and 25,000 men poured down upon the camp; no laager or entrenchment round the camp, and the men were marched away from it to be unsupported and slaughtered! Five thousand of the Zulus are said to have fallen, but no one can tell, nor will it ever be known, as the General did not even attempt to bury the dead when he returned, nor ascertain if any yet lived. Alfred says he commenced fighting at 9.30 a. m. and only left off at 2 p. m., when the camp and guns had been taken and the soldiers all killed. The soldiers fought like very devils, and were only overpowered by numbers. The Zulus are said in some instances to have advanced upon the bayonets of our men, carrying the dead bodies of their comrades, which they bore on to the bayonets, and then rushed in with the assegai. The Zulu army advanced in the form of a horseshoe, and gradually overlapped our little force, and then rushed in—they were mowed down by our men in hundreds at each volley, but their advance was hardly checked. You will say I be your luck to have missed such an opportunity of being wiped out, but you are too old for the work, and you must content yourself with the spud, as old Beachwalk used to recommend. The

PRESENT POSITION IS CRITICAL.

Colonel Pearson's column, about 1,500 strong, is entrenched at Ekowe, 35 miles on the Zulu side of the Tugela, his communications cut off by a large force of Zulus. He has, however, provisions for two months, and his defences will resist the combined attack of the whole Zulu army. Colonel Woods' column is at Kambula, near the Transvaal border, and covering Utrecht. Col. Rowlands's column is near Luneberg, to the north of Zululand. Col. Glyn's column, or the remains of it, is at Rorke's Drift, holding our border. There are detached parties all along the border from Kraaz Kop to the drift near the mouth of the river. Our Governors appear to have lost their heads, and act in the most puerile way, instead of vigorously meeting the position by proclaiming martial law and turning out the whole fighting power of the colony. If this were done we could overwhelm the Zulus and settle the affair in a few weeks, but red tape steps in, and reinforcements are to come from England, and when the bill has to be paid we will be told it is done in defence of the colony, and the poor people of England will be taxed to pay it. If you pay income tax, and have to pay an extra threepence in the pound for the Zulu war, you are to anthematize Sir Henry Bulwer, as though his meddling and muddling this war has been brought about. Hamer T. Shepstone has been left without a command (he would have been useless if he had power broken with the Zulus). But this is interesting to you, Durrant [illegible] the slain, [illegible] Of twenty-nine [illegible] twenty-[illegible] of the six companies of the 24th, [illegible] three or eight men came out. The colours were carried off by a Lieutenant, who was drowned in crossing the river. The colours have since been recovered. One was found round his body and the other on the bank of the river. I have not seen Alfred since the fight, and what I have learned of his action came from two men who were with him throughout the fight. Alfred wrote me that his own immediate commander quite lost his head. There is

PLENTY OF FIGHTING TO BE DONE

before the Zulus can now be subdued, and many more of our young men will lose their lives. There are still three of the Shepstones in the field, and many others of the youth of the colony. In the hands of the colonists I do not think such a disaster possible, but you soldier officers are so wise and so invincible you will not listen to men of experience, who understand the cunning tactics of these savages.

WAWANOSH.

FORDYCE.—The following is the result of the quarterly written examination held in Union S. No. 7, Wawanosh: V. Class—marks possible 835—Jacob Brooks 714. IV. Class—marks possible 670—Richard Chauncey 515; Agnes Robinson 501; Euphemia Chauncey 489. III. Class—marks possible 520—Mary White 467; Matilda Alexander 451; Jos. Tiedale 418. II. Class—marks possible 210—Sarah Armstrong 203; George Tiedale 199; Sarah Chauncey 194; Mary Koe 193. I. Class—marks possible 200—Mary Rintoul 191; John Beecroft 190; Wm. White 179.

CLINTON.

Mr. John Ransford, who lately went on a trip to the old country, is on his way back again.

SEIZED.—The stock of Mr. F. C. Wilson, who lately opened out a drug business here, was seized by the Sheriff lately.

Mr. Cardno intends removing the clock in his tower, at Seaforth, and returning it to the maker, as he cannot afford to keep it, and the town authorities give no assistance.

Mr. Joseph Cowan, of the Village of Fordwich, has been appointed by His Hon. Judge Squier, Bailiff of the 9th Division Court, vice Mr. S. Playford resigned.

PRESENTATION.—Mrs. Carmichael, wife of the Rev. James Carmichael, Rector of the Church of Ascension, Hamilton, formerly of Clinton, was, on Friday evening, presented with a splendid oil portrait of her husband by the members of his bible class.

COLBORNE.

EDUCATIONAL.—The first semi annual examination held by the Inspector, J. R. Miller, Esq., for this year took place at S. S. No. 2, on 3rd inst. There were 66 pupils and a large number of visitors in attendance although the inclemency of the weather and the bad state of the road made the day unfavorable.—A thorough inspection of the different classes took place, the examination continuing from morning till evening. The answers written and oral received were of such a nature as to show that the school was making very satisfactory progress under the tuition of the present teachers. Addresses highly complimentary to the efficiency of the school were made by Messrs. Nicholas Morrish and John Sayder, trustees, and by Messrs. Thos. Gitedhill, (Deputy Reeve), Wm. Moore, John Stewart and Wm. Robertson. Mr. Miller in his closing remarks was unanimously applauded by the pupils who thus showed how highly they estimated his services as Inspector.—COM.

SCHOOL.—The following is the standing of the pupils of School Section No. 3, Golborne, for the month of March: Fifth class—1st Alex. Watson. Fourth class—1st David Cunningham, 2nd Rodgerick Young, 3rd Gordon Young, 4th George Hamilton, 5th Annie Young, 6th Cyrenna Morris. Sr. Third class—1st Barbara Young, 2nd Wm. Watson, 3rd Colin Young, 4th Jas. W. Tewsley, 5th Joanna Straughan, 6th James Tewsley. Jr. third class—1st Charles Montgomery, 2nd James Howatt, 3rd Bertha Cunningham, 4th Thomas Winmill, 5th Minnie Vanstone, 6th Wm. Ivey. Sr. second class—1st Margaret Straughan, 2nd Mary Vanstone, 3rd Annie Linklater, Emma Hamilton, Mary Montgomery, equal; 4th Mary Kirkpatrick, George Montgomery, equal; 5th Martha Tewsley, Maggie Tewsley, equal; 6th Robert Rutledge. Jr. second class—1st Emily Currie, 2nd John Mutch, 3rd Sarah Howatt, Lucy Vanstone, equal; 4th Jane Fowler, 5th John Vanstone, 6th Henry Tewsley. Sr. first class—1st Wm. Hamilton, 2nd Isaac Jones, 3rd Henry Jones, 4th Fletcher Ivey, 5th Mary Tewsley, 6th Benson Hamilton. Jr. first class—1st Mary Rutledge, 2nd Emma Brock, 3rd John Young, 4th Maggie Cousins, 5th Marion Watson, 6th Andrew Wilson, Frances Willard, equal.

NILE.

FOR THE WEST.—On Tuesday, April 1st, Messrs. John Sheppard and Samuel McIlwain left for Manitoba. They were highly respected by their friends and neighbors, as was shown by the number who assembled at Mr. Robert McIlwain's store to see them before they left. They carry with them the best respects and well wishes of the people who live around the Nile and vicinity. Mr. Tweedie also left the Nile for Dakota, with quite a number of horses, &c., on the same day.—COM.

SCHOOL.—The usual monthly written examination of School Section No. 1, West Wawanosh, began on Monday, the 24th of March, and continued until Thursday, 27th. The Public Examination was held on Friday, 28th of March, there being present Mr. Miller, Inspector, also two teachers. Mr. R. E. Brown, of Dungannon, and Mr. Ward, accompanied by quite a number of visitors, including the Trustees, who expressed themselves satisfied with the work of the school. The following are the names of those who obtained the highest number of marks, in their respective classes, at the written examination:—Fifth form—1st Willie Pentland, 2nd Jacob Shepperd, 3rd John Pentland. Fourth form—1st Elizabeth Glenn, 2nd George Pentland, 3rd Rachel Bailie, 4th Elizabeth Shepperd. Third form—1st Jas Elliott, 2nd David McIlwain, 3rd Ellen Kerr, 4th Charles Nivins, 5th Maud Shepperd. The following are the names of those who were recommended to be promoted from fourth to fifth:—George Pentland, Elizabeth Glenn, Rachel Bailie, Elizabeth Shepperd, Minnie Smylie, William McIlwain. Third form to fourth form—James Elliott, David McIlwain, Ellen Kerr, Charles Nevins, Maud Sheppard, William May, Walter Knight, Hattie Dodd, Robert Jones, Sessie Ryan, Charles Jones, Susan Jackman. Second to third—Frederick Hutchins, Thomas G. Shepperd, Winfield Echlin, David McIlwain, Alonzo Echlin.

Why is a pretty girl like a hinge? Will your breath. Because she is something to adore.—*New York Star.* Why is she unlike a hinge? Because you must never have two to adore.

ASHFIELD.

COUNCIL MEETING.—March 24th, the Council met pursuant to adjournment—all the members present. The minutes of last meeting were read and signed. Petition of Donald Murchison and others requesting the Council to annex lots 6 con. 12 and 13 E. D., to School Section No. 7. Petition from Wm. Finlay and others requesting the Council to form new School Section. Letter from Jas. Harlow, Secretary Trustees of School Section No. 6, in reference to the use of the School house for election purposes. Letter of J. R. Miller, I. P. S., advising the removal of lot 4, con. 5, W. D., from S. S. 1 to 2, and formation of a new S. S. between S. S. 10 and 13. Account of R. Mullin for carrying letter from the Clerk at the time of the Municipal elections, to W. H. Gardner, Deputy Returning officer. Moved by A. Dreany, seconded by Jas. Grant, that the auditors' report be adopted—Carried. Moved by A. Dreany, seconded by Jas. Grant, that Wm. Mallough and Wm. Kilpatrick be paid eight dollars each as auditors—carried. On motion of Mr. Clare, seconded by Mr. Griffin, the Pathmasters, Fence-viewers and Poundkeepers were appointed. Moved by J. Grant, seconded by P. Clare, that the Trustees of S. S. Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10 be notified that there are changes to be made in regard to the lots in their respective sections, and that this Council will meet again upon the 21st of April, and hear their grievances—Carried. The Council adjourned to meet again on the third Monday in April.—JOHN COOKE, T'p Clerk.

EXETER.

Mr. R. J. Ross and family left here for Manitoba on Tuesday last. Mr. Ross has leased his farm in Usborne and intends locating in Manitoba.

The sidewalks in many places are like some business firms—rather shaky.

Two fine steers were weighed in town this week one on Tuesday and one on Wednesday. The first weighed 20 cwt, the other 25 cwt.

DUCK SHOOTING.—On Monday morning a number of sportsmen amused themselves by shooting at some wild ducks, which were ill-starred enough to settle on the river.

PARTING REGRETS—"Friend after friend departs," warbled the poet; but some of our villagers would fain adopt the bard's lines without the "friend," as they reviewed sundry unpaid accounts left them as souvenirs by some of the late emigrants to Manitoba.

PRACTICAL JOKE.—On Tuesday week several young people in town received written invitations to spend the evening at different houses. The majority of the invited discovered that it was the first of April and consequently did not accept the invitation. Those who complied with the request found that they were unexpected guests.

A GOOD ANIMAL.—On Thursday, Mr. John Glen, of Usborne, received at the station, here, a "short horn" bull, which he had purchased from Mr. R. Gibson, of London township. He is really a fine animal, he weighs 800 pounds, is eight months old, and rejoices in the euphonious name "Chevelier." His grand-sire was the celebrated 22nd Duke of Airlie, for whom the sum of $3,900 was paid; his dam was an excellent animal, and was sold for $1,950.

Extensive Robbery in Guelph Township

(From the Guelph Mercury.)

On Sunday morning three burglars entered the house of Mr. Wm. Hood, about six miles from Guelph, and robbed him of a wallet containing $1,200.

Until a few weeks ago Mr. Hood occupied a farm belonging to Mr. G. W. Sandilands, near Guelph. He removed to a farm in Guelph Township, with his wife and two children. It appears that he has been straightening up his affairs, and had been receiving payments on several notes he held. It almost looks as though the scoundrels who robbed him had been aware of this fact. On Sunday morning about one o'clock he was awakened by some person grasping him roughly. On awakening he discovered that two big burly men were holding him fast, and that a third was instituting a search in drawers and trunks. Mr. Hood's wife awakened about the same time and at once commenced screaming. She was warned to desist, but this she did only in a measure and the men did not pay any further attention so her. Mr. Hood was informed that if he resisted it would be at his own peril. The burglar that was searching the house had been busy all this time in other rooms of the house. He was unsuccessful in his search for money. Returning to the bed room he threw the light from a bull's-eye lantern on the bed and at once saw a wallet, which had worked out from under the pillow when Mr. Hood had endeavored to throw of his assailants. This was picked up and the gang immediately made off. Mr. Hood did not pursue them, thinking that he was unable for the three, and that if he attempted to detain them it might cost him his life.

There were $1,200 in the pocket book. The burglars will not be so pleased with their night's work when they learn that in the pocket of a pair of pants in the bed room there were $1,000. Mr. Hood did not see sufficient of the faces of the party to enable him to identify them.

On Thursday last Mrs. Hood was considerably surprised when a big rough looking fellow walked into the house without knocking. On being asked what he wanted he replied in some foreign language and after warning himself walked out. On Friday another man did exactly the same thing. After leaving the house each walked towards Guelph. On Saturday a man knocked at the door and when admitted asked for something to eat. This was given him. On leaving the house he saw Mr. Hood coming down the lane with a load of wood. Evidently for the purpose of not meeting him the tramp jumped a fence and made towards the swamp. These occurrences seemed very strange, but still it was not thought that the men who had called were anything more than ordinary tramps.

Mr. Hood had intended to come to Guelph on Saturday to bank his money, but as the weather was somewhat stormy he neglected to do so.

The County authorities have the matter in hand. It is hoped they will succeed in tracing the thieves.

CROUP.—This disease is caused by the formation of a false membrane lining the windpipe, and obstructing the passage of the air, and is known by the shrill, croup-sounding cough and rattling in the throat. This membrane must be removed by expectoration. Take a doubled teaspoonful of Allen's LUNG BALSAM every half or three quarters of an hour, which will loosen it, after taking a few doses. The BALSAM WILL AND HAS SAVED THE LIVES OF THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN ATTACKED WITH CROUP, where it has been taken in season.

VEGETINE AND Vegetine. DISEASES CURED. H. R. STEVENS,—Dear Sir,—I wish to give you this my testimony, that I may benefit others. Your Vegetine has done for me. About 18 months ago a small sore came on my leg; it soon became large. Use a poultice as long as I could, but it did no good. I was troubled so that I could not do for myself. I was in bed a great part of the day to day. I suffered terribly; I could not rest day or night. I was so reduced my friends thought I would never recover. I consulted a doctor, he did me no good. I followed his advice, it did me no good. I am truly say I was discouraged. At this time I was looking over my newspaper, I saw your advertisement of Vegetine, the "Great Blood Purifier" for cleansing the blood from all impurities, curing Humors, Ulcers, &c. I sent to my family, I will try some of the Vegetine. Before I had used the first bottle I began to feel better. I made up my mind I had got the right medicine at last. I could not sleep well nights, I continued taking the Vegetine. I took thirteen bottles. My health is good. The Ulcers gone, and I am able to attend to business. I paid about four hundred dollars for medicine and doctors before I bought the Vegetine. I have recommended Vegetine to others with good success. I always keep a bottle of it in the house now. It is a most excellent medicine. Very respectfully yours, F. ANTHONY.

Mr. Anthony is one of the pioneers of Delaware, O. He settled here in 1854. He is a wealthy gentleman, of the firm of Anthony & Sons. Mr. Anthony is extensively known, especially among the Germans. He is well known in Cincinnati. He is respected by all.

IMPURE BLOOD

WALL PAPERS

—AT THE—

MOOCHOUSE

Invite an inspection of a large and varied assortment of every description of Paper-hangings, comprising

DOOR PAPERS,
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Decorations and Borders,

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PLAIN AND FANCY

Window Shades.

☞ Moochouse challenges the County for Variety, Elegance and Cheapness.

As this large stock was laid in prior to the advance in the duty, he is enabled to offer it at the old prices.

Goderich, March 25th 1879.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, APRIL 16, 1879

SOLD MANUFACTURERS.

PREVIOUS to the 17th of September last SIR JOHN was rich in promises. Everything the people wished they were to have. His magical N. P. was to rejuvenate and revivify the entire Dominion. Electors were warned that a continuation of the McKENZIE regime could result in nothing but complete ruin to the country. Insolvencies would increase, manufactories would close right and left, gloom would overspread the land and things would go to perdition generally. Only place him at the helm of the ship of State once again and all would be well. Bank stocks would go up with a bound, and ere he would be able to become comfortably seated in the position from which he had been excluded five years before, the country would again be on the high road to prosperity. The depression would vanish even before Parliament could be called, if only the people would return a majority of his candidates. Everybody was to be made happy, but the manufacturers especially so. They were to be his special care. His soul went out in Sympathy to them in their great distress and whatever they asked, that they were to have. It cut him to the quick to witness the poverty and the suffering of the RIDPATHS, the GURNEYS, the HAYS and the GREENS. Generous, sympathetic, kind hearted SIR JOHN! How it grieved his heart to think of poor poverty-stricken individuals such as these. What though they were worth a round million each and resided in mansions a King might envy? To be sure that might be, yet their profits were not sufficiently large. They may have made their hundreds of thousands at the expense of poor consumers, but what of that? What were hundreds of thousands to them? Small potatoes indeed! They must have more, and SIR JOHN in the kindness of his heart wept over their wrongs and declared by everything most sacred they should be set right. And not only were these paupers of a million apiece taken under his benign care. All other manufacturers were to be satisfied. This whole Dominion should become one busy hive of manufacturing industry. In his own words, uttered at Hamilton: "When we are returned to power again, at the very first meeting of Parliament a committee will be struck, evidence will be taken and every person will have just what he wants to protect his industry, no matter what it is." Could anything be plainer than this? Every manufacturer was to have just what he required to insure security and profit. Relying on such promises as these manufacturers were almost a unit in favor of the "Chieftain," and his policy. And how have these promises been kept? True the RIDPATHS, the HAYS and such like millionaires have got all they demanded and we presume are commensurately happy. At all events they ought to be whether they are or not, for they have been placed in position to wring other millions from poor consumers to add to those they already possess. But what of the two great industries of Goderich—the Milling and Salt interests? What of these? Have our manufacturers got "just what they want to protect their industries?" Let the friends of the Chieftain who are engaged in manufacturing here answer. There is no need to go to Liberals to have this precious N. P., characterized as it deserves. SIR JOHN'S own friends among the Salt manufacturers and the proprietors of our great mill can do that, for they have now a better idea of the duplicity of the Knight at the head of the Government that ever they had before. The fact is some manufacturers have been protected enormously—out of all reason—whilst others have had their business well nigh ruined. The more reasonable of the salt manufacturers, those who don't allow partizan feeling to warp their utterances, admit the gravity of the situation. The industry was in a bad enough condition before the introduction of the N. P. It is in a worse condition now. So far as Salt is concerned the protection afforded under the new order of things is a farce—nay worse than a farce. It not only does not place the manufacturers in a better position than that previously held, but it so handicaps them by the heavy duties on iron, coal, etc, that they are left practically paralyzed.

These are some of the benefits accruing to Goderich and to Huron from this wonderful N. P., for which our conservative friends fought so strenuously! Are they satisfied with their work, and would they repeat their efforts of last September were the elections to be held over again? Probably there are some who would do so. Spaniel like some men are prepared to lick the hand that smites them. But there are others whose self respect will not permit them to play so contemptible a part, and these have had quite enough both of the N. P. and its originators. Instead of receiving "just what protection they wanted" too many of our industries have had taken from them, practically, what they possessed before, by the greatly increased cost of the various materials they are compelled to use.

The cry of the auctioneer is heard in the land as he standeth on an old box in the barn-yard, and extoles the virtues of the old family horse or dwells on the merits of the Short-horn bovine and the festive swine, and the sturdy farmer saileth out the sunny places, and listens and occasionally winks at the aforesaid holder of the hammer, who is actually "giving away the goods" he is crying.

Our conservative friends were very willing when Senator McPherson issued his pamphlets to take advantage of them in order to injure the Liberal party. But they don't wish to be held responsible for the "Great Panjandrums" figures, however they may have used them to their own advantage. Several times during the late session at Toronto Mr. MEREDITH, the leader of the Opposition in the Local House, was forced to disclaim all responsibility for the figures in the mired and muddled pamphlets. And now even Tory Senators at Ottawa, with the honorable pamphleteer in his place right before their eyes, have seen fit to enter a protest in regard to the captiousness and death-finding of the man of "predatory instincts." It is not a little surprising that they should be seeking to set the great man aside so soon as this. To be sure we expected they would "sit on" him after a time, but really such a thing was scarcely to be looked for before the Local elections. It is quite possible however, that they found it out of the question longer to put up with his overbearing manner and cool assumption of the position of mentor to the whole party. When blue blooded members of the upper House talk about the "peculiar views," "arbitrary" assumptions and "contracted ideas" of the Laird of Chestnut Park, there is evidently something wrong in the camp. Perhaps the imperious gentleman who delights to be known as the Senator from Saugeen will take kindly to the unpleasant things said of and to him—and perhaps not. If not—and he is not the most patient individual in the world—there may be some strong language used, in private if not in public. Possibly the "talking to" he received may have been given under instructions from the head centre, in order that the officious Senator might understand that his nonsense could be no longer endured, now that the chieftain has "come to his own again."

THE sub-Committee on the Insolvency Bill have decided on a report which will radically change the present law. Indeed, the changes are so thorough that the proposed Bill cannot be properly called a Bill amending the Insolvency Law. It is proposed that a discharge shall only be granted on the vote of a given number of creditors and a given proportion of the value. No discharge can be obtained from the Courts.—Official assignees will be practically discontinued. There will be no compositions on sales *en bloc*.—It is also to be provided that no person shall be allowed to go into insolvency on debts to non traders. Notwithstanding a discharge from bankruptcy, all debts on account of the purchase of farm produce, sailors' or mechanics', laborers' or domestic servants' wages, not exceeding six months' pay, shall be continued as liabilities. Judges in insolvency will be appointed in leading cities, such as Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Quebec, St. John and Halifax.

THE Montreal *Post*, an independent Roman Catholic journal, says:—"SIR JOHN MACDONALD in a few days landed the country on the verge of revolution, and all in order to shift a responsibility that he had not the manhood to encounter. The Pacific Scandal was never worse than this; and the man who expresses confidence in Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD in future must be a time server or a serf. The Conservative party wants a new leader, and if Sir JOHN is wise he will fold the toga of Parliamentary office around his lean and lanky form and retire from office before he commits some other act that might be serious enough to stain his name forever.

THE Montreal *Star* is an independent journal with Conservative leanings. At the late general election it allied itself with the Tory party and fought for the return of Sir JOHN's candidates. Notwithstanding its Conservative proclivities however it lately concluded an article on our Local Government after this wise:—"Judging the Mowat Administration by their record, there seems to be little need that they should have any fear about meeting the constituencies."

CHANCERY COURT.

The Chancery Sittings were brought to a close about the middle of last week. Vice-Chancellor Blake presided. Below we give the proceedings:—

Willet *vs.* Willet. Decree for Plaintiff with costs in lower scale. Mr. Doyle for Plaintiff; Mr. Davidson for Defendant.

Hays *vs.* Henry. Plaintiffs bill dismissed without costs. Mr. Garrow for Plaintiff; Messrs. Kerr, Boyd & Cassels for Defendant.

Thompson *vs.* Murray. Consent decree. Mr. Garrow for Plaintiff, Mr. Cameron for Defendant.

Murray *vs.* Yule. Order, allowing Plaintiff to prove in former suit of Sinclair *vs.* Yule; if former decree is upheld, costs of this suit to be paid by Plaintiff; otherwise if that decree set aside. Seager, Wade & Morton for Plaintiff; Mr. Cameron for Defendant.

Smith *vs.* Blyth. Reference to Master to take account. Mr. Seager for Plaintiff; Mr. Garrow for Defendant.

Edwards *vs.* Wilson. Offer of Porter to be accepted, costs fixed at $100, to be paid by Trustees. Mr. Garrow for Plaintiff; Mr Seager for Defendant.

Reid *vs.* Worts. Decree for Plaintiff with costs. Mr. Cameron for Plaintiff; Messrs. Beatty, Chadwick & Biggar for Defendants.

SPRING SHOW.

The West Riding Agricultural Society's Spring Show was held Thursday last at Smith's Hill, under most unfavorable circumstances so far as bad roads and wet weather are concerned. The attendance was necessarily small and the entries not up to average number, being 27 in all. The judges had a light and easy task and their awards were properly made in every case. In horses, Mr. J. J. Fisher's "Simon Pure," as might have been expected under any circumstances, took first honors in the heavy draught class, and the sweepstakes over all. Simon was in fine form and trim; though not over fleshy. As a stock-getter he has few equals in the Province. Mr. W. L. Ferguson's agricultural horse "Coachman" is a new aspirant for honors among Huron horses. He is a fine, clean limbed, compactly built horse, and should meet with a large share of patronage from farmers who want general purpose stock. Mr. John Glen's "Young John Bull" is possessed of extraordinary bone, compact in build and almost faultless in form. This horse is well bred, his dam being a first prize taker at the Centennial, and his sire left some of the best agricultural horses in Huron. In the three year old general purpose class the judges did not consider either of the horses worthy of a first prize, and therefore they awarded second and third prizes only. Mr. John Durnin's "Young Comet" gives promise of excellence, being well developed and balanced in points. But the road and carriage stallions attracted more attention than any of the others. "Young Peacock" looked grand; he knows how to carry himself to attract the eye of the horse fancier; his education is complete, every motion is graceful and action perfect; he has been in the prize ring often and always scorned to carry off anything short of the red ticket. Peacock is our ideal of the noble war horse, "Clifton Gold Dust," owned by Mr. Thomas Connell, is one of the best of that fine stock that has been brought to Canada. His present owner purchased him at the stock sale in Clinton over a year ago. Clifton was considered the pick of the stables by his importer, being of heavier bone than the others, and at the same time showing an excellent trotting record and as perfect action and gait as it is possible to find in any horse. He is purely bred, and will be a great acquisition to breeders of fine stock in Huron.

We cannot congratulate farmers in this section of the county on rapid improvement among cattle, indeed we rather feel inclined to speak very plain truth and read them a lecture for neglecting this very important department of the farm. We do not mean to say that grade cows should be banished entirely and none but thorough breds raised, but we do say that a better class of grades might be profitably raised by always crossing with thoroughbred bulls. A breeder who imports a really first class animal at a high price is not encouraged by the farmers in his vicinity, who generally patronize some common grade scrub of a bull, merely because the fee is less, instead of the noble short horn, that would give ten times the value in stock, either for market or dairy purposes. We hope this state of things will not last longer in this section. We had the pleasure of examining on Thursday the short horn bull "Beaconsfield," owned by R. Hawley, Esq., of Goderich; he will be two years old on the 17th inst., weighs 1710 lbs., although only in medium flesh; he is pronounced by some of the best judges as an unusually fine animal, and we believe we state a fact when we say that he is the finest short horn that has ever been seen in this section; in points he is above the average short horn, entitling him to be classed extra. We venture to say in two years more "Beaconsfield" will astonish our extensive short horn importers, for he is capable of further development. When asked if they could discover a fault in the animal the judges acknowledged they could not, and they backed up their high estimate by recommending the Society to grant a special diploma over and above the first prize. Mr. R. Mutch and Mr. Chas. Girvin had young, well bred animals of the Durham breed, and Mr. Gordon Young exhibited a very good specimen of the Ayrshire, which he purchased specially to improve the milking qualities of his stock.

The following comprises the prize list, which speaks for itself:—

HORSES.

Heavy draught stallion, aged class, 1st "Simon Pure," owned by J. J. Fisher, Colborne. General purpose, aged class, 1st "Coachman," owned by W. L. Ferguson, Colborne; 2nd "Young John Bull," owned by John Glen, Colborne. General purpose three year olds, 2nd "Young Perfection," owned by D. McMurchie, Colborne; 3rd "Brown Prince," owned by Wm Morrow, Goderich Township. General purpose two year olds, 1st "Young Comet," owned by John Durnin, West Wawanosh. Road or Carriage, aged class, 1st "Young Peacock," owned by J. J. Fisher, Colborne; 2nd "Clifton Gold Dust," owned by Thos. Connell, Goderich Township; 3rd "Ringwood," owned by W. Stotts, Goderich. Sweepstakes, open to all horses, awarded to "Simon Pure," owned by J. J. Fisher.

BULLS.

Durham bulls, aged class, 1st prize and diploma, "Beaconsfield," owned by R. Hawley, Goderich. Durham bulls under one year old, 1st "Prince Charlie," owned by R. Mutch, East Wawanosh; 2nd "Marquis of Lorne," owned by C. Girvin, West Wawanosh. Bull of any other breed, 1st Gordon Young's "Ayrshire."

AFFAIRS AT OTTAWA.

SESSIONAL CLERKS.

A return brought down shows that at the present time there are under the control of the Clerk of the House forty permanent clerks and five permanent sessional clerks, 58 sessional clerks, besides seventeen who were discharged on March 20th, the day after Mr. Charlton's motion calling for this return was placed on the notice paper. At that time there were actually 75 sessional clerks employed, instead of the dozen requested by the Clerk of the House. There are also thirteen permanent messengers and 47 sessional messengers, besides four who were discharged on March 20th. There are 23 sessional pages also employed, making a total of 145 sessional employees. The following is a comparative statement for the past three years:—

	1877.	1878.	1879.
Permanent staff of clerk's department	41	40	40
Permanent sessional clerks	5	5	5
Extra clerks, 17 discharged March 20	76	47	75
Permanent messengers	13	15	15
Sessional messengers 4 discharged March 20	32	35	51
Pages	9	10	12
Pages in wash, bath, and paste rooms	3	2	4
Total	133	140	207

PACIFIC RAILWAY POLICY.

The Government has decided that the Bill for the construction of a colonization railroad in Manitoba cannot be permitted to pass, as the Canada Pacific Railroad is to be extended westward south of Lake Manitoba, instead of northward through the Narrows. This change of policy on the part of the Government is a serious matter. Mr. Fleming has reported against the route south of Lake Manitoba, because of engineering difficulties, an increase in cost of $1,000,000, and that the length of the road will be increased thirty miles. Independent of this, there has been considerable outlay on the northern route. The wood on the latter has been already cleared and the telegraph line constructed. All the engineers have reported strongly against the southern route. Should the Government's announced policy be persisted in, all the freight and passengers transported over the road will for all time have to pay the additional rates for the thirty miles.

SENATOR MACPHERSON'S COMMITTEE.

Senator Macpherson's Fishing Committee has poor luck. Mr. Sanford Fleming was under examination for two hours relative to the Thunder Bay branch. He proved beyond dispute that the increased expenditure over the estimated cost was not a loss to the public, as the work had to be done. The original estimates were only approximated and not definite. The object of their being prepared was to form the basis for that it is and a comparison of tenders. Senator Macpherson sought to make Mr Fleming testify that the late Government did wrong in letting tenders under these circumstances, but he testified that the public interest demanded that such a course be adopted. The crossing of the Red River at Selkirk was in his opinion the best both on engineering and general grounds. To cross at Stone Fort, besides entailing an enormously increased expenditure, would tend to enhance the value of the Hudson Bay Company's property at the public expense.

MISCELLANEOUS

Eleven years ago the 7th of April, D'Arcy McGee was stricken down by the hand of an assassin.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie's Tariff speech was calculated to impress the country favorably with the Opposition. It was entirely free from abusive declamation. The arguments of the protectionists were carefully analysed and weighed, and their fallacies exposed or plausibility admitted as the case might be. The speech was undoubtedly one of the best the leader of the Opposition has ever delivered, and it was listened to attentively by both sides of the House.

CRUELTY TO ASSIGNEES.

If the proposed new Insolvent Bill is carried it will strike a cruel blow at the official assignees. It will not kick them out of office exactly, but will provide that an interim assignee can only hold an estate until the creditors meet, and is not eligible to be placed in charge. For this they will not get mere than bailiffs fees, and although not discharged, employment will be taken away from them.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

A deputation of the City Council has been appointed to wait upon the Government with reference to giving the next Provincial Exhibition a Dominion character.

CABINET CHANGES.

It is understood that Senator Campbell is to succeed Mr. Langevin as Postmaster-General. The latter gentleman, on his return from England, becomes jointly with Dr. Tupper Minister of Public Works.

CONFIRMING THE N.P.

Considerable surprise has been created by a telegram from Picton, N.S., stating that the Board of Trade of that place had unanimously condemned the tariff. This constituency, it will be remembered, is represented by the Minister of Justice who, no doubt, will feel greatly flattered at this expression of confidence on the part of his constituents.

UNHAPPY PLUMB.

The member for Niagara is decidedly unhappy, and refuses to be comforted. As there was a slight uncertainty about the representation of his constituency after the elections, a seat, such as his genius and services to the party demanded, was not reserved for him. He was very much disgusted on arriving here to find that a seat on the back row had been set apart for his accommodation. None of the common Tories would make way for him, and he has since been flitting about the Ministerial benches taking any seat that chanced to be vacated. The absence of Mr Dalton McCarthy gave him a seat on the front row for several weeks, but this comfort was taken away from him. Mr. Kirkpatrick's was next occupied. Being again removed, he has now found a resting place in consequence of the absence of Hon. Mr. Langevin, where he will be able to give his leader that distinguished advice for which he has become so celebrated.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND KICKING.

Letters from Prince Edward Island are constantly being received complaining of injustice of the present tariff. A letter received from there lately gives a new version. As there is no communication between the mainland and the island during the winter months, the merchants there were unable to do as merchant in other places, and make large importations before the tariff came into operation.

NO APPEARANCE OF PROROGATION.

The Government having consented to a long Easter adjournment appears to show that there is little prospect, if any, of the near approach of prorogation day. Only one Government Bill has been passed. Not one item in Supply has gone through and the Government Bills have still to be discussed, and there are other important matters still to be dealt with which would appear to show that prorogation will scarcely be reached before the latter part of May.

PARSE LIGHT.

Debate has brought out several interesting points; the statement that was made by Sir Albert Smith that he was strongly importuned in October, 1873, to enter the Macdonald Cabinet, shows what strenuous efforts Sir John put forth at that time to retain possession of the Treasury Benches long after he had lost the confidence of the country. The Premier's conduct in exercising his influence to prevent Sir Albert Smith from securing a hearing was of the most discreditable character, and such as was never witnessed before in the House of Commons. He expected to be able to carry the adjournment so as to prevent Sir Albert from setting himself right before the House and country, while the whole circumstances of the debate would be fresh in the minds of the people. But fortunately parliamentary rules supported by an opposition that was bound to have fair play, spoiled his little game. During recess the Tories were jubilant. They flattered themselves that Sir Albert had been shut off and silenced; that Sir John's cleverness had prevented the truth from being made public, and on the whole that Sir Albert came off the worst. But when Sir Albert had got through his remarks after recess the Tory phalanx felt that it would have been better for them had they allowed Sir Albert to speak before, and their utter discomfiture might not have been so complete.

FOR ENGLAND.

The Wimbledon team for this year will sail from Quebec on the 21st of June. The Wimbledon meeting is arranged to commence on the 14th July next. The Canadian team will be commanded this year by Lieut.-Col. Hon. Jas. Blanchet, Speaker of the House of Commons, with Capt. Boyd, 54th Battalion, as second officer. Martini rifles are now on the way out from England for distribution to the members of the Wimbledon team for practice.

SOFT SITUATIONS.

A number of the extra clerks recently discharged created such a row that they have been taken back again, and will continue to draw their $4 per diem for doing nothing.

LARGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.

There are over 200 employers in the House—one for each member.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

SEEDS that can be relied on are for sale at J. Wilson's drug store, Market Square. See adv.

BARGAINS to suit every one can be had on Saturday next at Mr. Currie's sale in the Market House.

COUNCIL.—The election in St. David's Ward on Saturday resulted in the return of Mr. L. Elliott. He secured a majority of five over Mr. H. Clucas.

DENTISTRY. — Another Dentist has located amongst us, viz: Mr. A. S. Vogler. We trust he will meet with every success in the practice of his profession.

THE GRATINGS on South and Cameron streets, of the cross drain, require to be lowered about a foot in order to carry off surface water properly.

It is not simply for the filthy lucre that photos are taken at R. R. Thompson's Studio, the finest establishment in the county. Try a sample dozen and be happy.

THE clearing sale at Crofts & Son's will be continued a few days longer.—The goods must be sold. Great bargains will be given. All accounts must be settled at once.—B. CROFTS & SON.

NOTICE.—The bob-sleigh loaded with lumber left on East street by some party unknown, has been removed by the Street Inspector. The owner can learn particulars regarding the same by applying to the official named.

J. W. Weatherald has a good BUGGY and a three SPRING WAGGON that he will sell CHEAP; also, a good stock of SEWING MACHINES, &c. Office and show room in Sheppard's Book Store, North street. 1675b

LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered by D. N. McDonald in St. Andrew's church, on Friday evening the 18th inst. Subject—"Ignatious Loyola;" to commence at 8 p. m. A collection will be taken up in aid of the church fund.

THE FIRST.—On Saturday night at 12 o'clock the Tug "Despatch" left Goderich for Cockburn Island. She was loaded with supplies for the fishing stations. This is the first movement among the shipping for the season at this harbor.

FOR THE NORMAL.—Mr. John Conally, teacher of Goderich township, left a few days ago for the Normal School, Toronto. He will be in attendance at the institution for a period of three month. Of course he ordered the SIGNAL to be sent to his new place of residence before leaving.

A PEEL REFORMER.—J. M. Douglas, Esq., of Brampton, is in town stopping at the Albion. Mr. Douglas visited the Reform meeting at the Association's Rooms on Friday evening, and urged on all Reformers the necessity of being up and doing. He said times had changed since the Dominion election; instead of prosperity and good times we now have adversity and hard times; the working man's wages are twenty five cents per day less under Protection than under a Revenue tariff, and it costs him twenty-five cents per day more to live now, which is equivalent to fifty cents per day less wages than he received under the Mackenzie administration. He said in Peel they elected a protectionist at the last election; but the people had changed their minds and intended to re-elect Mr. K. Chisholm, the Reform candidate, by a large majority and show that they had confidence in the Mowat Government. He hoped Huron would do its duty and return Mr. Ross as its representative by a splendid majority, and thus evince their confidence in the best, most honest and economical Government the Province of Ontario ever had.—COM.

STREETS.—Gangs of men are at work clearing the streets, an operation much needed. The accumulation of mud and dirt is very great.

SPRING SICKNESS—There is a good deal of sickness just now in the country generally, the spring winds finding out all the weak spots in the human constitution.

ADVICE— Now clean up the rubbish about your premises, and dispose of it by tossing it over into your neighbor's yard. He may not ask you to do this, but don't let his modesty stand in the way of a manifest favor.

LICENSE COMMISSIONER.—Mr. B. L. Doyle having sent in his resignation as License Commissioner, Mr. W. M. Hilliard has been appointed in his stead. Mr. Doyle we believe sent in his resignation last autumn, not caring to be troubled with the duties of the office, but was then induced to retain the position. However he has now forwarded his resignation a second time with the result stated. At the late session of the Local House at Toronto Mr. Meredith introduced and carried through with the consent of the Government, a measure disqualifying municipal officers from holding any position at the License Board. It will therefore be impossible to appoint Mr. Doyle again even should he wish it, so long as he retains his present position of Mayor.

For the Signal.

DEAR SIGNAL,—I had a letter yesterday from my brilliant friend, O. P. Q., in which he thanks me most cordially for my solution of the Metonic cycle, but bitterly regrets, that by asking me the question, he has been the cause of drawing down on my devoted head such a torrent of abuse from an illiterate, Zetetic noodle. He further states, that if I dread the censure and virtuperation of such blind bantlings, he will reluctantly cease from troubling me in future, and, by so doing, will shield me from the malicious vituperation of these new fledged, unscholastic sophisticators.

As I know my valued friend is a constant reader of the SIGNAL, I beg leave to inform him that I am not so vulnerable as to be dejected, smitten, or *dumfoundered* by the *clishmaclavers* and *envious whigmaleeries* of these would be destructionists of a sublime science, which has been established for centuries, and confirmed by the learned, wise and christian astronomers of all civilized nations on earth. No, no! let them (the pseudo-astronomers) bully, babble, bay and bawl; yea, yearn, yell and yelp, in attempting to bamboozle such bedlamites in science and learning as themselves, but none of these frantic tricks, shall deter me from holding the mirror up to nature, and exposing their fallacious blantant howling. It is true, that your pseudo-astronomer, in your late issue, very justly corrected my pseudology, in saying that the Metonic cycle was the discovery or invention of any one. The word discovery was sufficient, and I am ashamed that the other unmeaning word found a place, in my hurry to answer my valued from, O. P. Q.

Before entering into a complete refutation of the astronomical system which these Zetetics advocate, and putting such questions as I will defy them to answer, I shall give a short history, showing how, and what manner this Zetetic innovation came into existence.

Mercator, the great mathematician and geographer, born in Flanders in 1512, distinguished himself by laying down charts and maps, which still go by his name. This plan, useful for ignorant seamen, presents the surface of the earth as projected on a plane, so that all meridians of longitude and parallels of latitude are straight lines. In publishing his charts and maps, Mercator explains clearly the rotundity and figure of the earth—says we must imagine these maps as if drawn on a cylinder or roller, narrowing to a point at the poles, and then extended into a flat surface, as all the seas on which we sail appear to be a dead level. A few ignorant, atheistic innovators in England got hold of these charts, and hoping to destroy at one blow the philosophical cosmography of Newton, Gallileo and Corpernicus, yes, christianity itself, published his nonsensical system, which set a few shallow heads agog, but only such as were panting for something new. Flushed with their new discovery (invention would suit better here!) they tried to introduce their new scheme of creation to the scientific academies of France, England and Germany, at all which they met with a disdainful repulse. They even had the impudence to try it in Scotland, where its miserable propagators hardly escaped with a sound hide; and if our handy, Yankee Judge Lynch had been present, they would have danced the slack rope. Indeed it was not to be expected, that this trashy system could meet with any other fate than to be disdainfully rejected in a scientific and christian land like Scotland. "A country (not our great Irish orator Curren declares) winging her eagle flight against the blaze of every science, with an eye that never winks, and a wing that never tires, crowned as she is with the wreaths of every art, and decked with laurels of every muse, from the deep and scrutinizing researches of her Humes to the sweet and simple, but not less sublime and pathetic morality of her Burns." No, no! it could not be expected, that a country so well deserving this high eulogy, pronounced by Ireland's most brilliant orator, should accept this heterogeneous and incredible jumble, which is not believed by ten sensible men in all England. The few stultified creatures who adhere to this system are forced to deny all the wonderful phases and phenomena of nature, such as magnetic and capillary attraction, affinity, the force of gravity, cohesion, and many other phenomena of the universe, with which a great part of the world is both mightily and innocent.—The advocates of this new theory are forced to deny and attempt the annihilation of these sublime and God like operations, which all the learned and pious of Europe, yes, throughout the world, have adopted, propagated and cherished. An eternal drawing of one body to another is the source of all the principal motions of the universe. The sun draws the earth as a boy does the stone in his sling, causing its orbital and diurnal revolutions. The moon draws the sea as it is turned towards here, into flowing tides. She also draws the atmosphere and multiplies its currents. One body of matter pays its respects to another whenever it is free, as there is in every thing an affectionate tendency to run together, with tastes that seem almost fastidious in sensitive beings, and the liberated particles of various substances single out their mates, and unite in exact proportions.

Now, let us try our logic with the Zetetic cosmography, that the earth is an extended plane—flat as a Scotch griddle! It is well known to all scientific persons, that one degree of the earth's surface rises in the West and one sinks below the Eastern horizon every four minutes, or fifteen degrees in an hour; and when his centre is 18 degrees below the horizon the rays of light from his upper rim strike the atmosphere 46 degree above our position on the earth, and reflect a dim light, which we call break of day. This light grows stronger till at length we perceive his full surface. Those, however who lived 15 degrees East of us sees him rise one hour earlier than we. Now, if earth were an extended plane, his rays would enlighten its entire surface from East to West, the very instant he appears in the East. The most skilful observers of nature's works have ascertained the rapidity of light, which darts 195,000 miles in one second of time, and the surface of this Zetetic griddle is not quite 8,000 miles, the whole circumference of the globe being little less than 25,000 miles. Must it not then be the same hour of the day over all its surface? Instead of this, look to the great island of Heanan, belonging to China, whose eastern coast is in longitude 124 east of Greenwich, reckoning longitude E and W. The sun rises there 8 h and 16 m. before he does at Greenwich. Then to extend the longitude of this place to 180° as far as L is reckoned E and W. requires 56 degrees W. of Greenwich. Well New-foundland, a British island, in the Atlantic, at the mouth of the gulf of St. Lawrence, has this meridian of longitude running through its centre, consequently its inhabitants and those of Heanan are the antipodes of each other, and when it is midnight at the former place, it is noon at the latter, and *vice versa*. But let us come nearer home. As John Bull enjoys the light of the sun five hours earlier than Brother Jonathan, let us see how the hour of the day is reckoned in a few places, supposing it to be noon at Washington: A. M. for forenoon and P. M. afternoon.—Then at Moscow, Russia, it is 7.38 p. m., Constantinople 6.3 p. m. Berlin 5.58 p. m., London 5.2 p. m., Halifax 12.54 p. m. Then west of Washington, Memphis 11.8 a. m., St. Paul 10.36 a. m., Deadwood 10.12 a. m., Salt Lake City 9.41 a. m., San Francisco 8.59 a. m., Honolulu Islands 6.37 a. m. Now, let any traveller passing to or from Washington between any of those places, mark the time, on the best chronometer ever made in England, he'll find these few emulations correct to a minute. Then let him believe in a flat earth and Zetetic balderdash!

HIBERNICUS.

Chicago, April, 1879.

Letter from Port Huron.

WHAT A FORMER RESIDENT OF GODERICH HAS TO SAY.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

DEAR SIR—To my thousand enemies and few friends this letter is most respectfully dedicated.

Ten years have nearly rolled away since my departure from the town of Goderich; and many changes have taken place during that time, and quite a number of your citizens have passed over the "bridge of sighs" and "tears" (as the late Thomas McQueen termed them) of the Maitland Cemetery. I obtained some notoriety while living in your town, and if you will look over the files of your paper; and also of the Tory organ of October 10th 1871, you will see the articles published for my benefit.

The Tory organ to say the least was very vindictive; and the editor of that sheet shortly afterwards paid a penalty for that article, as his office went up in smoke. The writer of it is now vigorously pulling a Government teat for his living, and there is no animosity on my part for his extended notice of my mistakes and unfortunate business transactions, as his punishment is all he can stand without my adding one straw to its weight. While living in your town I learned many things, regarding the eccentricities of the human race when unfortunate speculations over took them in the great struggle for "golden dirt." Some left with the snap of an old musket, others left by poison (which in plain English means whiskey straight) and had a fashionable funeral, according to the customs of the day, and because my views were different I bid you a long farewell with good wishes to all, ill feeling to none, determined to fight on the great battle of life (as none but cowards give up.) My course was severely commented upon! I made mistakes, who has not? England the best and freest nation on the face of the globe has made mistakes, and how could an ignorant man like your unworthy correspondent be perfect? When Napoleon surrendered to Her Majesty's frigate "Bellorophon" Captain Maitland, he only asked the boon, to live in the interior of the greatest nation the world has ever seen. That simple request was denied him, and the great minds of that nation admit to-day, that it was a mistake, by giving Napoleon III a home under the flag that has braved the battle and the storm for one thousand years! The Statesmen of the Dominion have made a fearful mistake by inflicting a *villainous* tariff on the people of Canada, and the rolling years will show them their folly. You may say that our Government deals unfairly with you, does two wrongs make one right, I think all who read this will admit it does not. I well know that our rulers have treated your people unfairly, and have violated the solemn treaty of 1815 in spirit (if not in letter) but does that justify your rulers to chastise your people! By the treaty of 1815 this Government agreed not to impose any tax on your vessels, that was not imposed on American vessels, and when the schooner "M. C. Cameron" loaded wheat in Chicago along side of the schooner St. Andrew for Goderich, the Cameron was forced to pay $93 tax and the St. Andrew was allowed to go free, because she cleared for Bay City. This was a disgraceful act on the part of our Government Officials. It is not to be wondered at when such a state of things exist that your people should want something done, and the question of the hour is Will the protective tariff remedy the evil? To my mind it can only have one effect (i. e.) to build up monopolies and depopulate your country, unless you pass laws like Bismarck, preventing emigration. Last year our statistics showed that 30,000 of your people came to the United States. Now there is no effect without a cause. What was the cause? You and many others may differ with me as to this cause but my firm opinion is, that this immigration to our side, is caused by your unwise legislation, in favor of the wealthy classes, and against the business and laboring men. If a poor man owes twenty dollars in the town of Goderich his creditors can harrass him till he gets his victim into the "Queen's Boarding House" kept by Mr. Dixon, and the man that owes $400 escapes all such annoyances. Should any doubt this statement, just call on Mr. Dixon and examine his register, and see how many victims have been in the debtors room for the last twelve months. The world moves and your people must move with it, whether you like it or no'. In 1869 I told the electors of the town of Goderich, that they would have to adopt the secret ballet system for elections, and some of your respected citizens hooted at the idea, and said; "Leonard we want none of your yankee ideas," but now you have a secret ballot system which is superior to ours, which proves that you must advance, although it is much against your will. What is most needed in your country at the present time is the repeal of the tariff, and an exemption law, giving every man that can acquire it $2000 worth of property exempt from all executions, except taxes, and when this takes place you will not see 30,000 emigrants from the Dominion to this country in one year. Many of you who reads this will think this exemption law an extravagant idea, but let me say to all such; that the man who gives credit, commits the first fraud, and the man who does not pay commits the second wrong. Merchants keep clerks with their tongues hung in the middle, to make you to farmers and others, who purchase goods they do not need, and they become slaves to the persons who trusted them; and to gain their freedom, two ways are open: the States or the "summer land," and all this is caused by your unwise legislation of imprisonment for debt. Do not think that it is only the *rough* classes that are coming to this County, for such is not the fact. On the 1st day of January, 1879, ten Canadian farmers, with their families and teams, numbering forty persons, crossed the river and took up their homes under the Stars and Stripes; and they landed on this side only thirty yards from my office window. And with all these things against you, a cast iron tariff is to add more to your already heavy load. If protection is such a fine thing, why not have a tariff on all articles of commerce that come from Stratford to Goderich; it would make the rich richer, and the laboring man poor, and sooner or later it must end in ruin. And this will be the result of your protective tariff, that was born in Ottawa a few days ago, if persisted in for a few years. This class legislation is the curse of our country to day, and when the present party goes out of power it will be abolished, and I trust and hope never to rise again. This kind of legislation gives an excuse for 75,000 office holders in this country, and your people will find in a very short time a larger increase of officials, and too much government is almost as bad as none at all. Our Consul at your town, Hon. John Hibbard, is a genial, warm hearted gentleman, and will command the respect and esteem of the people of Goderich, but if we had no protective duty his services would not be needed, and reciprocity would be the order of the day, and all unselfish men of the two countries would hail such a state of things with joy. Your people seem to follow our footsteps in all matters, whether they be for the greater good or the lesser good. We had our credit mobilier swindle—you followed suit with the Pacific R. R. scandal—then our gov't officials in the whiskey ring stole two millions of dollars from the peops—and one of your officials then stole $100,000 and you sent the thief to penitentiary for ten years, while our thieves got off with six months. We have had protection and class legislation going on until we are nearly ruined financially, and in the face of all these facts your rulers adopt the very measure that has brought misery and woe to the laboring classes of the United States. It is like the story of the three men out in an open boat in a storm. There was a great danger of all being lost, when one of the men suggested that they offer up a prayer for their safety. The second man said it could not be done. "Well," said the third, "we will do something religious; we'll take up a collection." So with your rulers, they are going to take up a collection from the laboring classes, which *must* bring ruin to the country, and bankruptcy will stare you in the face—and as you are too many to go out with the snap of an old musket, you will become one of the States of this nation, and the general government will pay your debts and your nationality will be one of the things of the past.

I have written this letter to the SIGNAL, as I am not able to write to all my *enemies and friends*, and hope, Mr. Editor, you will publish it.

Wishing health and prosperity to all in the town of Goderich, I will subscribe myself,

Yours in charity,
W. E. LEONARD.

Port Huron, April 11, 1879.

BIRTHS.

In Colborne, on 11th April, the wife of Mr. David Healey, of a daughter.

In Goderich on Wednesday, 9th April, the wife of Mr. F. J. Gissing, of a son.

In Goderich Township, on March 24th, the wife of Mr. John Cox, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

On the 10th April, by Rev. J. Sieveright, Jerome B. Moore, School Teacher, Maitlandville, to Mrs. Charlotte Story, Goderich.

In Goderich, on April 10th, by Rev. Jas. Preston, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Wm

P. R. THOMPSON'S PHOTO. STUDIO.

BLAKE'S BLOCK, GODERICH.

Enlarged premises, New Accessories, Revised Price List. Terms altered so as to insure satisfaction. We think we can suit you, call and see us at our Studio. The finest Photographic establishment in the country.

1676 R. R. THOMPSON, Photographist.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

A well selected stock of FRESH

FLOWER, FIELD

and Garden Seeds.

AT J. WILSON'S

Drug Store, North side Market Square.

Goderich, April 9, 1879. 1677 3m

Dry Goods.

THE

Great Bankrupt Sale

GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

MONEY SAVED

BY BUYING HERE.

JOHN A. ROSE, Manager.

Late W. R. ROBERTSON'S, corner Market Square & Hamilton St

National Policy.

—:o:—

J. C. DETLOR & Co.,

are still selling at

OLD PRICES

Notwithstanding the great advance in duties.

They bought very largely in anticipation of an increase in the tariff, and are now giving their customers the benefit.

Those who buy now

WILL SAVE FROM

10 to 30 per cent.

Special value in the Ordered Tailoring Department.

J. C. DETLOR & Co.

1879. SPRING. 1879.

—o—

JUST ARRIVED

A large and well assorted stock of

Spring Goods,

CONSISTING OF

HATS, FEATHERS, SUMMER HOSIERY, BONNETS, MANTLES, LADIES UNDERSKIRTS, FLOWERS, WOOLS, LACE TIES,

PARASOLS for 25 cts., and upwards,

KID GLOVES, APRONS, RUCHING, common and fancy, LACES in endless variety, FRINGES, of every description, CORSETS, RIBBONS to suit young and old,

SILK TIES, CANVASS, &c., &c., &c., and in fact everything that is kept in a first class Millinery Store will be found at

MISS J. STEWART'S,

Ready made Crape always on hand. Special attention given to Stamping.

Apprentices Wanted for Dressmaking and Millinery.

No trouble to show goods. A call respectfully solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

MISS J. STEWART'S.

Nearly opposite the Market

BOOTS AND SHOES.

In order to make room for

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

J. SILVER

is offering his stock of Winter Boots and Shoes at a slight advance on cost.

Call and get Genuine Bargains.

Childrens Shoes from	25
Misses Balmorals "	75
Womans " "	90
" Prunella Gaiters from	50
" Bebb. Button Boots from	$1 35
Misses " " " "	1 00
Boys Stogy Boots from	1 50
Mens' " " "	1 85
" Calf " "	3 00
" Button Overshoes	1 00

And other goods in Proportion.

These goods are new and of superior make, and will be offered at these prices for a short time only.

J. SILVER.

Savage's Block

VARIETIES.

Children, if they get a good hat, will furnish the hale.

Can a square man get round? Yes, if he's always (s)willing.

Does a colored cook belong to the order of black friers?

A round hat agrees with the hat mosphere.

Influenza and diptheria are the prevailing maladies.

It's awful, but they do say that "Pull down your pinafore" is the latest.

There is an over-production of polar wave this spring.

Water fowl proceeding— shooting ducks is to be sure.

Idealists never count the cost, for visionaries pay no bills.

The Meaford *Chronicle* recently died at the age of 14 months.

This is the walking year; the next will be leap year.

Muley cows are generally reliable; we never knew one given to hooking.

You can never judge a female beauty until you see her face at the breakfast table.

Spring, gentle spring, appears to have been postponed on account of the weather.

The journey from the cradle to the grave is a short one; but it takes one's whole lifetime to make.

The days are getting so long that a fellow can't slip in unobserved to have a drink much before eight o'clock.

A talking match between women would be more natural than a walking match.

Walking against time—colliding with a hall clock when getting upstairs in the smallthours.

Why seek knowledge? It is the man who can't even write his own name that makes his mark in this life.

Texas is a fine grazing state. Hardly a day passes but we hear of a bullet grazing somebody's head down there.

It is a queer note to say, "the dew falls —*Exchange*. It would be a queer note that didn't fall due, wouldn't it.

England expects Canada to do her duty. The present Government seems to have exceeded her *duty*.

Boys we like to see you have your fun, but don't be so careless with your marbles; perhaps you never saw a marble bust.

The most foolish of all spendthrifts is he who wastes the vital forces of his constitution in dissipation or excesses of whatever nature.

Can dancing be immoral—even the saints indulge in St Vitus, for instance, who originated the dance that bears his name.

The youth who leaves off his overcoat to enjoy a balmy spring is helping to pay off the mortgage on his doctor's house.

"Give us a rest!" said a lusty fellow to a policeman. "All right, I'll give you arrest," and he marched him to the cells.

"Housewife" wants to know how to make her bread rise. We hesitate about answering, for we have not had much experience in that line, but has she ever put it in a balloon.

Tramps are excellent pedestrians, but they cannot be persuaded to walk on a track, for the reason that there are no farm houses along the course where they can stop and beg mince pie.

They've raised our fuel food and clothes,
Though poverty still rages;
They've raised false hopes, they've raised old Cain,
But not the poor man's wages.

Meaford complains of its dullness. Not even a perambulating theatrical party has visited it this winter.

Put away the little ulster
All the winter that you wore,
For you will no longer need it
Now that Spring's here. But
Before you do so it will be well, as a matter of precaution, to inspect the pockets thereof, and remove and destroy any letters your wife gave you last November to mail to your mother-in-law.

This is the season for extraordinary performances by that intelligent bird the hen. A gentleman tells us that he set a two year-old hen on an old tomato can recently, and she has already hatched five bottles of catsup, with lithographed lables, and a dozen fine tomato plants He expects before Easter she will lay a score or more double-yolked eggs. The gentleman cannot tell a lie, and would not if he could.

COLBORNE.

SWEET DISCOVERY.—Mr. Wm. Treble found a large swarm of bees with a fine store of honey in a hollow tree in his farm last week.

HEAVY LOSS.—Mr. J. J. Fisher's heavy draught England's Glory mare died a few days ago when foaling. Three years ago he was offered $600 for her at Hamilton where she took first prize at the Provincial Exhibition. She was rising eight years old.

SOMETHING WRONG.—There is a general complaint by farmers of the loss of young pigs this spring, and no cause has yet been assigned. In most instances, sows have lost their entire litter. Some say it may be that the pigs getting chilled before taking suck has caused the trouble. This may be so; litters coming in warmer weather will settle this point satisfactorily.

SMITH'S HILL has improved, notwithstanding the N. P., thanks to the exertions of Mr. R. B. Scott who has as fine a store as many a large town, and probably there are few town merchants who do a larger business than Mr. Scott. But he deserves his good fortune and well do the farmers of Colborne know this, for they have constituted him the "lord o the hill" whose advice is sought in every time of need, and whose goods are sought after to such an extent that this spring he will build a large addition to the store, as well as a handsome stable. City merchants find it to their advantage to purchase butter and eggs from Mr. Scott in large quantities, for they can depend on getting the very best.

NEW BEE HIVE.—Mr. Peter Fisher has taken out a patent for a new and very ingeniously contrived bee hive of his own invention. Mr. R. B. Scott is a joint owner in the patent with Mr. Fisher and doubtless they will make money out of it. The hive is constructed with a double frame so that if need be saw dust can be packed between the frames so as to keep out the intense cold in winter. The inside is made up of comb frames and moveable glass partitions so that the hive can be enlarged at any time room is required by the bees, by merely moving the partition so as to take in a couple or three more frames as may be needed. A filled frame can be taken out at any time without disturbing the bees, the honey extracted from the comb and the frame with empty comb returned to be refilled. There is also an under slide, which can be removed easily at any time, and dead bees removed from the hive. The entrance is so constructed that the bees cannot possibly go astray, being guided to it by two slanting wings running out to the edge of the bottom board of the hive. Mr. Fisher uses artificial comb which he says is very valuable in starting a new swarm out in life. Last year Mr. Fisher took four swarms and 132 lbs of honey within one month from one of these hives. This hive took first prize last year at the Provincial Exhibition as the best and most complete yet invented.

President Lincoln once listened patiently while a friend read a long manuscript to him, and then asked: "What do you think of it? How will it take?" The President reflected a little while, and then said: "Well, for people who like that kind of thing, I think that is just about the kind of thing they'd liek.

FORTER'S HILL.

DIED.—Mr. James Cox had a valuable young horse die last week with water on the lungs.

WITNESSES.—Mr. Thos. M. Elliott and James Elliott, who assisted in the capture of the man who last fall threw Mr. Elliott out of his buggy and was making off with the horse, have to appear as witnesses against him at Goderich.—COM.

VILLAINOUS.—Last Thursday some scoundrels went to Mr. George Pratt's bush on the cut line, and after making some trifling thing put on a lot of wood and put the empty kettle on the fire, destroying it. They then signed the names of some other parties on a paper and left. They had better come and settle, as their names are known.

SERMON.—Last Sabbath being wet and sloppy there were not many out to Bethesby Church. The Rev. Mr. Paterson took for his text:—"The wind bloweth where it listeth and thou canst hear the sound but canst not tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth. so is every one that is born of the Spirit." Mr. Paterson said he did not call in question the reason why Nicodemus went at night to Christ or that it would have been more manly to have gone in the day time, but man is weak. Anyhow, it was better to go even at night than not to go at all; and notwithstanding that Christ himself said ye must be born again or ye cannot enter into the Kingdom of Heaven, much less, see it, there was Prof. Tindal and a great many others saying there was no such thing. This was a fearful delusion. Although we could not see the wind we could its effect, and although we could not see the Spirit we could see its effect in the man who once was a drunkard, a swearer or a Sabbath breaker. Those who were without the Spirit were those whose proud, stubborn hearts would not yield.

GODERICH TOWNSHIP.

SHEEP KILLED.—One night last week Mrs. Dunlop, residing on the Bayfield Road, had eight or ten sheep killed by dogs.

QUARTERLY MEETING.—The quarterly services of the C. M. Church, Holmesville circuit, will be held in the Methodist church, Holmesville, on Sunday, April 27th.

DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT.—This township lost one of its old residents on the 31st ult., in the person of Mr. Robert Cluff, of lot 18, Bayfield con., who died suddenly from heart disease, after being a resident for 37 years, 32 of which were spent on the place where he died.

COUNCIL MEETING.—The Council met at Holmesville on 7th April, 1879, pursuant to adjournment. Members all present. Minutes of last meeting read and passed. The petition of Christopher Tebbutt and others, asking a grant of money as an equivalent to work offered for side line was not granted. By law No. 4, confirming the remuneration to Council and appointing members of Council Road Commissioners was read three times and passed. Treasurers' Bond was examined with letters from his sureties, stating their willingness to remain as such, was considered sufficient. The Clerk was ordered to place the statute labor on each lot or part of lot in the road division in which the property is situated. $250 for each sub division was set apart to be expended on road improvements. No. 4 and No. 6 sub-division, being the old No. 4 division *only*, they receive $250, same as the others expended under supervision of the several councillors. Fred. Seegmiller was paid for gravel for 1878, $18; Robert Bray, indigent, was granted $10; Jacob Miller, indigent, was granted $5 in payment of firewood. The Council adjourned to meet as Court of Revision on the 26th day of May, present year.

JAMES PATTON, T'p Clerk.

THE MARKETS

GODERICH, April 15, 1879.

Salt, per bbl 90 to 95 retail; wholesale 55 to 60.

Wheat, (Fall) ⅌ bush. (new)	$0 95	@	0 96
Wheat, (Spring) ⅌ bush	0 85	@	0 86
Flour, (per bbl.)	4 50	@	5 00
Oats ⅌ bush	0 43	@	0 45
Peas, ⅌ bush	55	@	0 65
Barley, ⅌ bush	48	@	0 55
Potatoes, ⅌ bush	0 50	@	0 65
Pork	5 00	@	5 50
Hay per ton	9 00	@	10 00
Chickens	10	@	0 12
Butter, ⅌ lb	11	@	0 14
Eggs, ⅌ doz (unpacked)	10	@	12
Hides	5 00	@	5 50
Wood	2 10	@	2 50
Corn, per bush	0 55	@	60
Bran, per ton	13 00	@	13 00
Middlings, per ton	14 00	@	15 00

PLANTS FOR SALE.

NEW GERANIUMS for 1879

NEW VERBENAS for 1879.

NEW FUCHSIAS for 1879.

Plants sent by mail post paid, at catalogue price. Send for our list of new and beautiful plants. Wholesale list for dealers.

BEADLE & DUNLOP,

St. Catharines, Ont.

1678 f

Notice to Creditors.

THE Creditors of William Crawforth late of the Township of West Wawanosh in the County of Huron and Province of Ontario—Yeoman who died on the four h day of March 1879, are required on or before the second day of June 1879 to send by post prepaid to Richard Adams and Thomas Bell, the executors of the said William Crawforth their christian and surnames addresses and description with full particulars of their respective claims a statement of their accounts and the nature of their securities (if any) held by them as immediately after the said second day of June the assets of the said estate will be distributed among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been furnished as above required and the said executors shall not be liable for the assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim notice shall not have been received at the said time of distribution.

Dated at Lindesboro this 9th day of April, 1879.

RICHARD ADAMS,
THOMAS BELL,
Executors of the late William Crawforth, deceased. 1678 d

CHANCERY SALE

of valuable

Farm in the Township of Colborne.

PURSUANT to an order of sale made by the Court of Chancery dated the 22nd day of February A. D., 1879 in the matter of the COATS there will be sold by tender with the approbation of Henry MacDermott, Esquire, Master of the said Court at Goderich, the following valuable farm property namely: being composed of Lot number six in the eighth concession Western division of the Township of Colborne in the County of Huron save and except the portion thereof being a strip of land at the south west corner of said Lot, thirty two rods in length from north to south and ten rods in width the land to be conveyed containing eighty eight acres more or less

The said land is a part of the Gavin Hamilton farm on the northern Gravel Road about five miles from the Town of Goderich.

The soil is excellent and in good condition about 40 acres are cleared of which about fifty-five acres are free from stumps. The wood land is chiefly beech and hemlock and not much culled. There are upon the property a good frame house with stone foundation and good cellar and large kitchen attached, and two sided stables &c., all in good repair and nearly new.

The property is half a mile from a school and ½ miles from a church and Post Office at Carlow (Smith-Hill) and is altogether a very desirable farm.

The said excellent farm and the buildings thereon have cost the plaintiff more than the sum at which the property is now being sold. In other respects the title is perfect.

Tenders will be received until the 20th of April A. D. 1879 and should be addressed to Henry MacDermott, Esquire, Master in Chancery Goderich and endorsed "TENDER re COATS."

No tender will be necessarily accepted.

Terms of sale: Ten per cent. Cash to the Vendors Solicitors on acceptance of the tender and the balance into Court without interest within thirty days thereafter.

Upon notice of the acceptance of the tender the purchaser will be required to execute the usual contract for purchase, and he expects he can to no case will be taken during continuance of sale of the court of Chancery so far as applicable to sales by tender.

For further particulars apply to the Vendors Solicitors, Goderich.

Dated the 5th April A. D. 1879.

H. MACDERMOTT,
Master at Goderich.

GARROW & MEYER,
Vendors Solicitors, 1678 b

New Advertisements.

DRESS & MANTLE MAKING.

STRAW AND FELT HATS DONE OVER.

Rooms over Mrs. John McKenzie's Furniture Rooms.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

MRS. JOHN McKENZIE.

1678 1 yr.

MORTGAGE SALE

—OF—

Valuable Freehold Property.

To be sold by Public Auction.

IN pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage from Robert Sparks to the Vendors, which will be produced at the time of sale, in one parcel on

Friday the 9th day of May, A. D. 1879.

at twelve o'clock, noon, by G. Moss Tuckman Auctioneer, at the Court House in the Town of Goderich, the following valuable real estate, being composed of the east half of lot number Two in the sixth concession Huron Division of the Township of Ashfield, in the County of Huron and Province of Ontario, containing one hundred acres of land more or less.

Subject to a Lease to Andrew and John Scott for the Term of Five years to be computed from the First day of October, A. D., 1877.

About seventy acres are cleared and under cultivation and well fenced and the remainder is well timbered with Hardwood principally. The soil is a fertility clay loam the land is well watered by a good creek running through the same. There is also a well near the house. The Buildings upon said property consist of a Log House and a large frame Barn. There is a good orchard on the said property of Fruit Trees bearing Apples Pears, Plums, &c.

The above premises are situate within seventeen miles of the Town of Goderich and within a short distance of the Kincardine Gravel Road leading directly to the sole Town of Goderich which Town affords a good market for the sale of produce.

The Vendors reserve to themselves the right of withdrawing a reserve bid if they consider it expedient.

Terms of payment very liberal. A deposit of ten per cent of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale, when every terms for the balance will be arranged.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to

G. MOSS TUCKMAN,
Auctioneer, Goderich.

Or to

MACDONALD, MACDONALD & MASSON,
Toronto, Vendor's Solicitors.

Dated 10th April 1879 1678 d

TAKE NOTICE.

TO all whom it may concern. All goods left with the undersigned if not called for on or before the first of May will be sold to pay for the repairs.

JOHN C. McINTOSH. 1677 b

TO THE LADIES

MRS. WARNOCK

invites the attention of the Ladies of Goderich and vicinity to the fact that she has again opened out her stock of

Millinery & Ladies Furnishings

and is prepared to do as well for her Patrons as any other house in Town.

She has procured the services of

A First Class Milliner

and can finish orders in the latest styles

A number of Job Lines at Cost.

Be sure and call before going elsewhere.

Blake's Block, Market Square. 1677.

MORTGAGE SALE

OF

Valuable Real Estate

IN THE TOWNSHIP of COLBORNE.

UNDER a power of sale contained in a Mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale made by one Benjamin F. Fisher dated the twenty fourth day of December A. D. 1877, there will be sold by public auction by John C. Currie, Auctioneer, at the Colborne Hotel in the Town of Goderich on

Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of April 1879.

at twelve o'clock noon the following property viz:

Lot number fourteen (14) in the Lake Road East concession western division of the Township of Colborne in the County of Huron containing one hundred acres more or less, about 10 acres cleared and fit for cultivation on which there is erected a frame house nearly new, the remainder is wooded with hardwood, chiefly maple, beech and a quantity of black and white ash and is one of the best wooded farms in the Township situate about six miles from the Town of Goderich close to the village of Shepparddon on the Goderich and Kincardine gravel road.

TITLE PERFECT.

Terms and conditions will be made known at the time of sale or on application to the auctioneer or the undersigned.

GARROW & MEYER,
1677 c Vendors Solicitors.

CLEARED FARMS

—AT—

LOW PRICES.

5,000 ACRES

of the very best farming lands in the State, well watered, of great fertility, and in a section that is rapidly opening up, are now offered to settlers at low prices and on

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT

The Lands are situated in the Upper Peninsula Chippewa County, between the Menominee and Pine Rivers, one of the most beautiful locations in Michigan. They are known as the "Burnt Lands," having been burned over and cleared in the most thorough manner. They are easy of access by railroad boat, and have one of the best markets in the world for their surplus products—the Lake Superior mining regions. These lands are all cleared and can be put under cultivation at once, so that the settler can have a crop the first year, and the prices at which they will be sold at less than they could be cleared for.

Actual Settlers only are Wanted,

and to such only will they be sold. Pamphlet giving full description to be had on application.

A party will leave Detroit about May 1st to visit the lands. Parefor the round trip $15, which includes meals. All lines all the routes.

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS,
Publishers Michigan Farmer,
1677 Detroit, Mich

AGENTS READ THIS.

We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large cash commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address,

SHERMAN & Co. Marshall, Mich.

1674 3 mos

SELLING OF.

20 PER CENT OFF FOR CASH.

20 per cent off for Cash

JOHN A. BALL

will sell his large stock of

FURNITURE

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

Lumber and Cordwood taken in exchange.

NEXT DOOR TO SIGNAL OFFICE.

A call solicited. Those indebted must PAY UP at once.

20 Per Cent off for Cash.

20 PER CENT OFF FOR CASH.

JUST RECEIVED.

WHEAT FLOUR of all kinds,
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
OATMEAL,
CORNMEAL.

ALL FRESH.

ALSO

THORLEY'S HORSE AND CATTLE FOOD.

W. M. HILLIARD,
East St, Masonic Hall.
Goderich, Nov. 20th, 1878.

Question, "WHO'S

GORDON SHERIFF"

Answer, "Oh he's the cheapest A. 1. Clothing Man in Goderich.

FACTS.

"Facts are chiels that wauna ding"
So sang the poet—so I sing
Of facts. Plain facts to you I bring
Both short and tall;
I'll make nice suits for gentle spring
For one and all.

It is a fact—my word I'll keep,
It is a fact—I'll make clothes cheap,
It is a fact—I'll not charge steep,
For aught I do.
It is a fact—I have a heap
Of goods quite new.

It is a fact—the N. P's. come,
It is a fact—we hear the hum
Of distant murmurings from some,
Who cannot see;
How they will spend their little sum,
With Johns N. P.

It is a fact—I'll sell no trash;
It is a fact—I'll sell for cash;
It is a fact—you'll not act rash
By trying me.
I'll deck you out like a Beau—Nash—
Call and you'll see.

The last fact—I'd like to impress—
A fact—on which I would lay stress—
A fact—in four words I'll compress
Like lightnings flash.
A fact I'm willing to confess,
I sell for Cash.

HATS, CAPS, SHIRTS, BRACES, HANDKERCHIEFS, NECK-TIES, SOCKS, DRAWERS, GLOVES, &c.

ALL CHEAP at

CORDON SHERIFF'S,

West St. near the Post Office,

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

—o—

E. & J. DOWNING

HAVE RECEIVED

75 CASES 75

—OF—

NEW SPRING GOODS,

which are now open for inspection.

These Goods have been selected with great care from the best and most reliable Manufacturers in the Dominion, and we are confident we can suit our Customers in

Style, Quality and Price,

We have one of the LARGEST Stocks of Boots & Shoes to be found West of Toronto.

which will give the purchaser a decided advantage as regards choice. As to Price we are as usual,

Lower than the Lowest,

and we intend to keep the lead in that direction.

IN ORDERED WORK

we are still prepared to manufacture anything to suit the tastes and requirement of the public. A good fit, first-class workmanship and material warranted.

E. & J. DOWNING.

Market Square, Goderich.

March 3rd, 1879.

N. B.—To the trade, leather and findings in any quantity at lowest prices.

DOMINION CARRIAGE WORKS,

GODERICH.

MORTON & CRESSMAN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES.

☞ A good stock of BUGGIES on hand of different styles. Call and see

Opposite Colborne Hotel.

Druggists.

DRUGS

—AND—

Family Medicines

PATENT MEDICINES

Oils kinds on hand,

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

Wholesale and Retail.

Prescriptions carefully and promptly dispensed

GEORGE CATTLE,

MARKET SQUARE.

Machinery.

GODERICH FOUNDRY

—o—

FOUNDERS ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF;

Engines and Boilers

FLOURING, GRIST AND SAW MIL,

Stave and Heading Machinery.

MIDDLINGS PURIFIERS

OF IMPROVED KINDS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cooking, Parlor and Box Stoves

Potash Kettles, School Seats, &c.

Iron and Brass Castings to Order.

For sale cheap—Second hand Boilers and Engines, Stave and Shingle and Heading Machinery.

Repairs on Boilers, Engines, Mills, &c., promptly attended to

Goderich Foundry and Manufacturing Co.

GODERICH POINT.

JOHN CHRISTIAN, Secretary. R. RUNCIMAN, Manager.

USE

Strong's Lung Syrup,

FOR

COUGHS, COLDS, CROUPS, ASTHMA, AND THROAT & LUNG DISEASES.

Price 50 cts.

Warranted to break up the most distressing Cough in a few hours.

Try it, and you will not be Deceived

SOLD BY

GEORGE CATTLE,

Druggist, Goderich.

1676 3 mos.

HOUSES TO RENT.

TWO nice, well located houses, one having seven rooms and the other eight rooms. Hard and soft water, good cellars and all necessary conveniences. Victoria St

apply to, J. PASSMORE.

Goderich, April 2nd, 1879. 1676 d

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE house situated on South Street, containing eight rooms, kitchen and pantry, with cellar. Good hard and soft water on the premises. For particulars apply to

1675 GEO. McMAHON.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Vital weakness or depression, a weak exhausted feeling, no energy or courage, the result of mental over-work, indiscretions or excesses, or some drain upon the system, is always cured by HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. It tones up and invigorates the system, dispels the gloom and despondency, imparts strength and energy,—stops the drain and rejuvenates the entire man. Been used twenty years with perfect success by thousands. Sold by dealers. Price, $1.00 per single vial, or $5.00 per package of five vials and $2.00 vial of powder. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY 109 FULTON STREET, N. Y.

CASH WANTED.

—o—

ABRAHAM SMITH

Is the man who wants Money from those who owe him, and he is about making arrangements to have accounts owing him collected in order to fill this want. A word to the wise should be sufficient All those, therefore, indebted to Abraham Smith will exhibit their superior sagacity by cashing up at once. He is determined to collect,

Sheriff's Notices.

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

County of Huron, } By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out
To Wit: } of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of George N. Brown and Maria Susan Brown, Defendants, at the suit of Edwin Kent, Plaintiff I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest and equity of redemption of George N. Brown and Maria Susan Brown, in and to those certain parcels or tracts of lands situate, lying and being in the village of Wingham, in the County of Huron, being composed of Lot number Sixteen and the Northerly twenty-five feet, fronting on Mianie Street, of Lot number Nineteen Lake Connell Sub-division of Lot number Four Hundred and Seventy-two Government Survey, of the village of Wingham. Which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for Sale, at my office in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Saturday the Twelfth day of April next, at the hour of 12:30 of the clock P. M.

ROBERT GIBBONS,
Sheriff of Huron

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } 1676 b
March 25th, 1879.

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

County of Huron, } By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni
To Wit: } Exponas issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the County of Huron and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Alexander Walker Defendant, at the suit of Mary Walker, Plaintiff, I have seized and taken in Execution all the estate, right, title and interest and equity of redemption of the above named defendant of, in, to, and out of Lot number two hundred and forty-five Turnberry street, in the village of Brussels in the County of Huron. Which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for sale, at my office in the Court House in the Town of Goderich on Saturday the twelfth day of April next at the hour of 12 of the o'clock noon

ROBERT GIBBONS,
Sheriff of Huron

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } 1676 b
March 25th 1879.

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

County of Huron, } By virtue of a Writ of Fieri
To Wit: } Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the County of Huron and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William A. H. Fishleigh defendant, at the suit of John William Shiel plaintiff, I have seized and taken in execution all the right Title and Interest and Equity of redemption of the above named Defendant in and to those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate lying and being in the village of Brussels, in the County of Huron, being composed of Lot number nineteen on Turnberry Street containing one fourth of an acre of land more or less. The north half of Lot number one hundred and three on Turnberry Street containing one eighth of an acre of land more or less, Park Lot G, on Flora Street containing three and one half acres of land more or less. Lot number three hundred and ninety-three on Alexander Street containing one-fourth of an acre of land more or less and the west half of Lot number Thirty-six on Elizabeth Street containing one-eighth of an acre of land more or less. Which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for Sale, at my office in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Saturday the fifth day of July next at the hour of 12 of the clock noon.

ROBERT GIBBONS,
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } Sheriff of Huron.
March 25th 1879. } 1677.

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

County of Huron, } By virtue of a Writ of Fieri
To Wit: } Facias issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the County of Huron and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Johnston Henry and John Autterson at the suit of Richard Jenkins I have seized and taken in Execution all the right title and Interest and Equity of redemption of the above named defendant John Autterson in and to the west half of Lot number seven in the Third Concession of the Township of Hullett in the County of Huron, containing fifty acres more or less, except one acre off the south west corner of said parcel. Which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the Town of Goderich, on Saturday the Seventh day of June next at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon.

ROBERT GIBBONS,
Sheriff's Office, Goderich, } Sheriff of Huron.
Feb., 25th 1879. } 1673

Stationery.

OPENING

OF

HOLIDAY GOODS.

CALL, SHE,

and be delighted with the

VARIETY AND QUANTITY

OF

GIFTS,
BOOKS,
DESKS,
WORK BOXES,
ALBUMS,
POCKET BOOKS,
PURSES,
CUPS and CHINA GOODS,
VASES,
TOILET SETS,
STATUETTES,
TOY BOOKS,
TOYS NOTION and NICK NACK'S,
DIARIES,

and a large assortment of

Stationary & Christmas Cards

on hand and cheap at

BUTLER'S

LOOK HERE.

The following articles will be sold cheap to make room for other goods, and to enable us to keep our men and machinery at work, until the change in the tariff makes business brisk.

20 Hills Tilsitle Cutter Plows with steel mould boards.
20 No. 13 Massey do do do
12 other kinds of Iron and Wood Plows of good make.
6 Land Rollers, improved kind.
A lot of Cultivators and Gang Plows.
7 improved Straw Cutters.
29 Cooking Stoves, assorted, heavy castings.
Sundry Sugar Kettles.
32 Grants Patent Hay Forks.
55 sett of improved School Seats.
4 of Charlesworth's none such Purifiers.
2 5 horse Steam Engines, and 7 horse Tubular Boilers.
1 20 horse Steam Engine and 25 horse Tubular Boiler.
1 35 horse Steam Engine and Tubular Boiler.
1 10 horse Steam Engine and Portable Boiler, second-hand.
3 10 horse Portable Boilers, second-hand.
1 12 horse Steam Engine, do
1 15 do do do
1 Rotary Hoisting Engine do
1 second-hand Stave Cutter complete.
1 do Engine and Saw Rig complete.
1 second-hand Shingle Machine and Jointer.

A second-hand Flouring Mill with two run of Stones, all shafting, gears, Elevators and bolts, with Steam Engine and Boiler complete, will be sold very cheap.

Any person in want of any of the above articles will find it to their advantage to call on us, as we are bound to clear them all out.

Goderich Foundry & Manufacturing Company, (Limited.)

Goderich, March 10th 1879. 1674 tf.

SEED WHEAT,

PEAS, BARLEY, OATS,

and all kinds of

Field, Garden & Flower Seeds.

In returning thanks to my patrons for the liberal support accorded me the past year, I take pleasure in informing the public that I have, at considerable expense, carefully selected my present stock of seed grains from the most reliable growers, I can confidently recommend the

Lost Nation

AND WHITE RUSSIAN

As the best spring varieties grown both for quantity, quality and milling purposes. My PEAS are second to none in the Province for purity and quality, BARLEY and OATS of the very best varieties, CLOVER and TIMOTHY seed, TURNIP, MANGOLDS and all other field and garden seeds fresh and pure. I always take special care to select seeds clean and free from all noxious weed seed.

Always glad to show my seeds, and give any information desired by farmers and others,

Remember my stand on Hamilton St. above the Colborne Hotel.

JAMES McNAIR.

Goderich, March, 1879.

FLOUR, FEED.

GROCERIE.

AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

to suit the times.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED

at the most

Liberal Rates

and all goods delivered.

Call and inspect my goods before giving an order elsewhere.

T. H. SHARPE,

Hamilton St.,

Opposite Acheson's harness shop

Goderich, Feb. 12th 1879. 1669 6mos.

NEW MILLS

on the old PIPER MILL property

The subscriber would respectfully inform the farmers in the surrounding country and the people of the town of Goderich, that the above Mills are now completed and in good working order for Gristing and Flouring, also for Chopping. And as the subscriber himself is a practical miller he hopes to be able to give general satisfaction here as he has given where he has milled hitherto. He asks a fair trial.

☞ Flour delivered in any part of the Town without extra charge.

GEORGE MUNROE.

Goderich, Feb. 25 1879.

LARGE PROFITS

The Directors of the Canada Silver Mining Company owning two square miles of territory in the same section as the famous Silver Islet mine, which has already yielded $4,000,000, are prepared to receive applications for shares belonging to an issue of 4,000 $25 shares, each share being entitled without any additional charge, to a $40 coupon, redeemable in cash by an annual payment of $4,000 from the Company. Attention is directed to the fact that, after receiving $10 for every $25 invested, subscribers will still retain their shares, thus not only participating in the profits of the Company free of cost, but actually securing a direct profit besides. Terms: $1 on Subscription, and the balance in monthly instalments of $2 per share. For further particulars address immediately HENRY IMLACH, Secretary, London, Ont. 1679 3m.

NAME THIS PAPER.

JOHN BOND & SON,
Agents,
Goderich Ont.

CARTER'S SARSAPARILLA

The Great Blood Purifier.

A genuine fluid extract of Red or Jamaica Sarsaparilla, combined with Iodide of Potassium, for the cure of all diseases arising from impurity of the blood.

Nearly all the diseases that trouble the human race are influenced by the state of the blood. It is indispensable that this fountain of life be in a pure and healthy condition.

As a Purifier of the blood, a Renovator of the system, and Preserver of the powers of life, Carter's Sarsaparilla has no equal.

For sale at the drug stores.

KERRY, WATSON, & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Montreal.

TARIFF NOTES.

The notorious "white elephant" has a tusk that from all appearance will soon gorge every cent of the laborers' hard earned money.

The farmer produces wool for sale, but it is adulterated free. He must buy his woolen cloth, and this is subject to almost prohibitory duties.

The duty on woolens is so arranged as to tax the quality bought by the poor man 50 per cent., and the rich man's article about 5 per cent.

The farmer sells butter, cheese and eggs. The duty on these remain the same. His tea, sugar, &c., which he must buy, are subject to increased duties.

The Berlin Telegraph says: The fact is that the new tariff will close up all the factories in Berlin except the furniture factory of Mr. Merner, M. P., and his partners.

But rejoice ye workingmen! diamonds are free! Yet black diamonds that cook your meals and warm your homes cost 50 cents a ton more than they did four weeks ago.

And whatever will our Scotchman do when they find that oatmeal has gone up? This is a subject for the grave consideration of all Caledonians and others Scottish Societies.

Two dollars a ton on pig iron, and does any one suppose that the foundryman will not increase the price of his manufactures in consequence? Then won't the consumer pay the duty?

A large number of horses have changed hands in this section since the 17th Sept. Who among the sellers has got $100 for the $90 nag? Echo answers, who?

Pleasant to learn just now when mud is the prevailing feature of the land, that wholesale shoe dealers have greatly advanced the price of rubbers, and no doubt the retail man will quickly follow their example.

What do the deluded workmen who voted for the N.P. on 17th of September think of themselves now when they have to pay 12½ per cent. more for their tools and all the necessaries of life cost more? They're protection enough and to spare.

Mr. Tilley evidently thought the people of Canada needed physicing very badly, for he took good care to make drugs free. Most Canadians are sick enough after studying over the tariff to need some powerful remedy. They want to be protected from protection.

The New York *Herald* remarks editorially that the English press so seldom agrees upon any political movement that its unanimity against Canada's extreme protection measures is, to say the least, uncomplimentary to Premier Macdonald.

We are protected before and behind, and on either side. But not many people seem pleased with what they have got. It must be confessed that the first effect of the N. P. will be to increase the cost of living, and many people are dismayed at the prospect.—*Canadian Spectator.*

The Dominion Stove Association met at Toronto, and decided to advance the price of stove and stove ware 20 per cent. in Ontario, and 25 per cent in Quebec. Where prices have been lower than in Ontario. Every member at the meeting, except three, was Conservative, but a vote of censure was passed on the Government for its "meddling and muddling" tariff.

The Barrie *Gazette* asks:—The principle of protection once admitted, where is it going to end? On the basis of encouragement to all our industries there is as great demand for tariff readjustment as there was before. The Government has just as much right to protect one man as another, and if it refuses, then it is repudiating the principle, admitting it to be a fallacy or a fraud, and convicting all protectionist politicians of deceit, and the protection 1st Ministry itself of partiality, and the heaping of benefits on the favoured few for some party or worse purpose.

According to the new National Policy additional duties are imposed on all necessaries of life. All articles that the Canadian eats or wears, or uses for fuel, or in building or for ornament, are subject to new duties which cannot fail greatly to increase the cost of living, and to add greatly to the burthens of persons of limited means. Under the National Policy Canada will no longer be a cheap country to live in, and Mr. Tilley has nothing to offer in exchange which will counteract the evil effects of it being made a dear country for the poor man.—[St. John Telegraph.]

A Halifax firm has just imported two bales of blankets which cost in England £53 2s. 8d. sterling, say $254. Under the old tariff the duty would have been at 17½ per cent., $44.45. Under the new tariff these blankets had to pay a duty of 20 per cent., *ad valorem*, amounting to $65.80, and another duty of 7½ per pound, amounting to $50.55; total duty $116.35, two and a half times as much as before. The old duty was 17½ per cent, The new duty is 45½ per cent. Some of these blankets cost 9s. 4d. per pair and some only 4s. 4d. The bulk of the duty being specific the tax is but little higher on the expensive blankets than on one of the poor ones.

The Canadian Tariff.

(*From London (Eng.) Economist.*)

The retrograde fiscal policy to which the present Canadian Ministry were pledged has been carried out with a thoroughness which must satisfy the most fervent protectionist. By the new tariff nearly every article of foreign production which the Canadians consume has been weighted with heavy import duties. The interests of the consumers have been recklessly sacrificed in favor of a few producers, and by means of differential duties aimed at certain imports from the United States a tariff war has been begun with that country which, we may be sure, will be waged as vigorously on the other side. It is stated to be the belief of the Finance Minister that the greatest portion of the £460,000 which he expects to derive from the new tariff will be received from foreign nations, and only a small portion from the Mother Country. But in that opinion, unless it means that British goods will be shut out altogether, our manufacturers do not concur. At a meeting held the other day, in Manchester, it was stated that the duties now imposed upon low grades of cotton goods would be equal to about 100 per cent. on their value, and such a rate was regarded as absolutely prohibitive. A similar view was taken by woollen manufacturers, and several cargoes, it is said, intended for Canada were ordered to be stopped. That this fresh blow to our industries should have come from one of our colonies makes it all the more painful. But in this matter Canada must have her own way. Except as regards differential duties, we accord to all our colonies perfect freedom of action in fiscal affairs, and we can only hope that self-interest will soon induce the Canadians to retrace the evil steps they are now taking. It should not be long before they discover that by this development of a protectionist policy, they themselves will be by far the heaviest losers.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S WEDDING.—A regimental order has been issued to the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, stating that Her Majesty the Queen was greatly pleased with the smart and soldierlike appearance of the guard of honor furnished by the regiment at Windsor Castle on the occasion of the Duke of Connaught's marriage, and expressed herself to that effect to the officer in command. The order also states that His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Prussia, while inspecting the guard of honor in the Long Walk, said that in the whole of his experience he had never seen a better class of riflemen.

The man who declaims against the railroads and says they have ruined the country and ought to be wiped out, makes the biggest kind of a fuss when the train is ten minutes late.

How Old is the World?

London Academy.

Geologists, astronomers, and physicists alike, have hitherto been baffled in their attempts to set up any satisfactory kind of chronometer which will approximately measure geological time, and thus give us some clue to the antiquity of our globe. It is therefore worth noting that Mr. Mellard Reade, of Liverpool, has lately contributed to the Royal Society a very suggestive paper, in which he endeavors to grapple with the question by employing the lime-stone rocks of the earth's crust as an index of geological time. Limestones have been in course of formation from the earliest known geological periods, but it would appear that the latter formed strata are more calcareous than the earlier, and that there has, in fact, been a gradually progressive increase of calcareous matter. The very extensive deposition of carbonate of lime over wide areas of the ocean bottom at the present day is sufficiently attested by the recent soundings of this Challenger. According to the author's estimate, the sedimentary crust of the earth is at least one mile in average actual thickness, of which probably one-tenth consists of calcareous matter. In seeking the origin of this calcareous matter, it is assumed that the primitive rocks of the original crust were of the nature of granite or basaltic rocks. By the disintegration of such rocks, calcareous and other sedimentary deposits have been formed. The amount of lime-salts in waters which drain districts made up of granite and basalts is found, by a comparison of analysis, to be, on average, about 3.73 parts in 100,000 parts of water. It is further assumed that the exposed areas of igneous rocks, taking an average throughout all geological time, will bear to the exposures of sedimentary rocks a ratio of about one to nine. From these and other data Mr. Reade concludes that the elimination of the calcareous matter now found in all the sedimentary strata must have occupied 600,000,000 of years. This therefore represents the minimum age of the world. The author infers that the formation of the Laurentian, Cambrian, and Silurian strata must have occupied about 200,000,000 of years; the old red sandstone, the carboniferous, and the peltilitic systems, another 200,000,000; and all the other strata remaining 200,000,000. Mr. Reade is therefore led to believe that geological time has enormously in excess of the limits urged by certain physicists, and that it has been ample to allow for all the changes which, on the hypothesis of evolution, have occurred in the organic world.

Singular Imposition.

A singular case of imposition was brought before the Magistrates at Devizes, in England, the other day. The landlady of a public house, who had died, was about to be buried, when a well-dressed man entered the house and was at once recognized by some persons present as the son of the deceased, Charles, a carpenter, who had left home and had not been heard of for eight years. The man, on being told that his mother was dead, was overcome with grief, and insisted upon seeing her body. The coffin was accordingly opened, when he flung himself across the body and wept bitterly, and had to be forcibly dragged away. He spoke to persons present, and gave satisfactory answers about things which happened ten years ago,—such as working in an adjoining carpenter shop,—and conversed with a cousin of the missing man about a visit which he had paid him in Bermondsey. Black clothes were borrowed for him and he attended the funeral as chief mourner, and wept piteously over the grave. On returning to the inn, however he borrowed some money and got drunk, and, being no longer able to act his part, it became known that he was a perfect stranger. He was then given into custody. When charged before the Magistrate with obtaining money by false pretences, he said that he was a vocalist and low comedian, accustomed to "little performances" in public houses, and, finding the Wiltshire people very gullible, he could not resist "coming Lord Audley" over them. The Magistrate dismissed him with a warning.

Want of Courage.

A great deal of talent is lost to the world for the want of a little courage.—Every day sends to the grave a number of obscure men, who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them making the first effort, and who, if they could have been induced to begin, would, in all probability, have gone great lengths in the career of fame. The fact is, in order to do anything in this world that is worth doing we must not stand shivering on the brink, and think of the cold and danger, but jump in and scramble as we can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating risks and adjusting nice chances. It did very well before the flood, when a man could consult his friends upon a publication for a 150 years, and then live to see its success for six or seven centuries afterwards; but, at present, a man waits and doubts, and hesitates, and consults his brother, and his uncle, and his particular friends, till one day he finds that he is sixty years of age; that he has lost so much time in consulting first cousins and particular friends that he has no time left to follow their advice. There is such little time for over-squeamishness at present, the opportunity so easily slips away, the very period of his life at which man chooses to venture, if ever, is so confined, that it is no bad rule to preach up the necessity, in such instances, of little violence done to feelings, and of efforts made in defiance of strict and sober calculation.—*Sidney Smith.*

Faces.

The human face is not only "the index of the soul." Every bodily sensation leaves its indelible trace upon the features. Every human face, if studied attentively, reveals the physical and mental history of its possessor. On the crowded street of the city what volumes of these histories are open to all who would search them. The miser with his features drawn as the openings of his money bags; the debauchee with his sensual semi-animal face; the young man with the future fair and broad before him, every line of his countenance revealing energy and ambition; the maiden's face bright with innocent love and hope,—each of these face-histories is as legible as the printed page before you. But there are other faces in which we may read sad histories—faces of work-weary women, to whom living has become an irksome task. The fatal alphabet of disease is written in every line of their countenances. Why will these women suffer from debility and those painful diseases and weaknesses peculiar to their sex, losing beside the charm and beauty of a bright, healthful face, when Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a sure and effectual remedy? Ladies who have used it pronounce it to be *woman's elixir of health.* Sold by druggists.

The Earth.

The hollow ball on which we live contains within itself the elements of its own destruction. Within the outer crust—the cool temperature of which supports animal and vegetable life, and solidifies the stone, coal, and metallic ores so important to our well-being—there exists a mass of fluid igneous matter. Some of this matter occasionally escapes through the mouth of a volcano, or makes its presence felt by an earthquake; but neither the earthquake nor the volcano are necessary to prove that fire exists in the centre of the earth. As we descend beneath the surface the heat gradually and steadily increases. At the depth of 2,480 yards water will boil; lead melts at the depth of 8,400 yards. There is a red heat at the depth of seven miles, and if we adopt the temperatures as calculated from Morveau's corrected scale of Wedgeworth's pyrometer, we find that the earth is fluid at the depth of one hundred miles.

Chips.

Why is a man who habitually tells falsehoods necessarily full of truth? Because he was made upright and no truth ever came out of him.

YOUNG SWELL—"I should like to have my moustache dyed." POLITE BARBER—"Certainly; did you bring it with you?"

A boy, being asked the meaning of "invitation," found it too much for him, and on being interrogated as to why he had not prepared his lesson, replied that "it's (eyes) were torn out of his dictionary."

Ask an honest Conservative now "what he thinks of the *National Policy?*" and he invariably replies that "after all we were pretty badly fooled."—COM.

Life's Masquerade.

In this masquerade of life who is there that appears undisguised? Not one! Go where we will, we find tragedy weeping behind the grinning face of comedy, and comedy smiling behind that of tragedy. We all wear our masks from the cradle to the grave. The doctor beside the sick bed, the lawyer at the bar, the minister in the pulpit, are all masqueraders, and nearly every one chooses a mask the very opposite of his condition. The merchant, whose embarrassments are staring him in the face, must put on his most cheerful guise as he closes his bankrupt ledger and goes home, for the wife must not suspect the ruin that is so imminent. It is time enough when it comes, he thinks, and one is enough to suffer, so the mask of gaiety must hide the crowsfeet of anxiety and despair. And she, as the sound of well known footsteps reaches her ear, quickly wipes away the lingering tear, the annoyance of household duties, and wreathes herself with smiles to meet her lord, for he must never know her little troubles. Mayhap, when too late, she finds she has made an ill-assorted match. It cannot be remedied now, and so she greets him happily, and determines not to ruin his peace by the knowledge of what is inevitable. The mother, as she leans over the crib of her dying infant, wears the mask of hope until death rudely snatches it from her features; the father wears the mask of deceit as he tearfully tries to defend his erring child. So it goes on through every grade, until we reach the tomb, that marble mask which shall cling to us until the last trump rends it asunder.—*Balt. Every Saturday.*

Proverbs for Subscribers.

"A wise son maketh a glad father," and a prompt paying subscriber causeth an editor to laugh.

"Folly is joy that is destitute of wisdom," but a delinquent subscriber causeth suffering in the house of a newspaper maker.

"All the ways of man are clear in his own eyes," except the way the delinquent subscriber hath in not paying for his newspaper.

"Better is a little with righteousness," than a thousand subscribers who fail to pay what they owe.

"A just weight and balance are the Lord's," but that which is due upon your newspapers belongs to the publishers thereof.

"Better is a dry morsel and quietness therewith," than a long list of subscribers who cheat the printer.

"Better is the poor man that walketh in integrity," and payeth his subscription, than the rich man who continually telleth your devil to call again.

"Judgments are prepared for scoffers, stripes for the back of fools," and everlasting punishment for him who payeth not for his newspaper.

"Hope deferred maketh the heart sick," is a proverb sadly realized by the publisher who sendeth out bills.

"A righteous man hateth lying," hence an editor waxeth wroth against the subscriber who promises to call and settle on the morrow, yet calleth not to settle.

"It biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder," when the adder gets through adding up the amounts due from his subs.

We never thought of it before, but you never hear of a boy being in favor of macadamizing the streets. As we write, a very small specimen of a boy, encased in boots is wading through the sea of mud on White street. He isn't going straight through it, but from side to side, as if to get all the benefit possible from it. He throws it up with his feet, and ploughs his boots through it. Twenty years from now he will be black-guarding the authorities for not paving the streets, and threaten, with an oath, to leave "such a dead and alive hole." It is merely a matter of time.—*Danbury News.*

"A man named Durking married the widow of Gunzer, who was murdered at Williamsburg, N.Y., a few months ago, and after living with her three weeks has sued for a divorce, on the ground that the ghost of the murdered Gunzer every night stalks up and down the chamber with one-half of his head chopped off." Now why don't you take your Gunzer and shoot off the rest of that head, and then give the spook a Durking, that would settle him?"

THE HORSE LED TO WATER.—The clergyman who thus degraded an every day horse transaction was on his high horse of rhetorical sublimity: "You may kindly guide the prancing steed to the crystal brook which babbles down the hill side in the summer sun, but you cannot coerce him to stoop and slake his thirst in the silvery stream if he be not willing to accept your proffered kindness."

A fair one wrote to her lover, begging him to send her some money. She added by way of postscrip: "I am so ashamed of the request I made in this letter that I sent after the postman to get it back, but the servant could not overtake him."

The extreme rapidity with which a boy can do an errand when your eye is on him is only equalled by the tremendous snail-like pace he takes when he is about a mile away.

An exchange mentions five things which "every man can do better than any one else:" Poke a fire; put on his own hat; edit a newspaper; tell a story after another man has begun it; examine a railway time table.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—At this season when coughs are so prevalent, an effectual remedy, and one easily obtained, is *Perry Davis' Vegetable "Pain Killer."* it is no new nostrum, vended by unknown agents, but has stood the test of over twenty years; and those who use the article, internally or externally, will connect with it grateful recollections of its worthy inventer.

Gray's Syrup cures the worst forms of Coughs and Colds,

Gray's Syrup cures Sore Throat and Hoarseness,

Gray's Syrup gives immediate relief in Bronchitis,

Gray's Syrup is the medicine for Asthma,

Gray's Syrup relieves Croup & Whooping-Cough,

Gray's Syrup is invaluable in last stages of Consumption.

Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents. 1676

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP can now be purchased right at home, it is the most successful preparation ever introduced to our people. It works like a charm in all cases of Consumption, Pneumonia, Hemorrhages, Asthma, severe Coughs, Croup and all other Throat and Lung Diseases. No person has ever used this medicine without getting immediate relief, yet there are a great many poor, suffering, skeptical persons going about our streets with a suspicious cough, and the voice of consumption coming from their lungs, that will not try it. If you die, it is your own fault, as you can go to your Druggist and get a Sample bottle for 10 cents and try it; three doses will relieve any case. Regular size only 75 cts. 1669

A Gentle Hint.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day,—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your house for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing Consumption, Hemorrhages, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup, or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial 10c. regular size 75c. 1668

A Really Good Article.

We would call the attention of an interested to an article of undoubted merit, and which we would advise all in want of to give a trial. We refer to "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" now being extensively used by many of the largest horse dealers in the country; these men have discovered that it improves the condition of the horse by purifying the blood, and removes from the lungs and liver all that prevents their healthy action; its effect is soon apparent in the improved appearance of the animal, which is one great reason why horse dealers use it, as they are thus enabled to get better prices and at the same time give their customers sound and healthy horses. Remember the name and see that the signature of Hurd & Co. is on each package. Northop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers.

A Curious Fact.

That in severe chronic cases which have proved the most obstinate to other medicines, Wilsons Compound Syrup Wild Cherry gives immediate relief and effects a speedy cure. It has no equal for Coughs, Colds, Coryza, Bronchitis, Loss of Voice, Catarrh, WhoopingCough or Croup.

Mr. B. A. Webber, of the firm of Winslow and Webber, Hamilton, gives us particulars of the following remarkable case: His wife, having caught a very severe cold, lost her voice so completely that the family could not understand a word she said. In this distressing emergency he was advised to try Wilson's Wild Cherry and was astonished to find it effect a cure in four days. Try it Sold by all Druggists. 1676

☞ 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 mucous, 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.

Were man to conform more to the laws of health and of nature, and be less addicted to the gratification of his passions, it would not be necessary to advertise Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites as a restorative for the powers of the brain and nervous system while the world's progress in enlightenment would indeed be marvellous.

Is composed of Ingredients identical with those which constitute Health, Blood, Muscle and Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.

By a union with the blood and its effect upon the muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other it is capable of effecting the following results:

It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter and thus cure Consumption.

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, worry, overtax or irregular habits, Bronchitis, Acute or Chronic Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping cough, Nervous ness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of Diphteria.

An endless chain of good effects is formed by

Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

and we are safe in saying, from a long experience in medicine, its virtues *are not possessed by any other combination,* as the following will demonstrate.

IT IS ACCEPTABLE to palate and stomach.

IT SUFFICIENTLY NOURISHES to insure decided benefit, yet harmless, however long its use may be continued. This characteristic is possessed by no other remedy.

IT ASSISTS DIGESTION and assimilation.

IT VITALIZES THE BLOOD, supplying such ingredients as may be required.

IT RESTORES TONE to the nerves.

IT GIVES POWER of endurance and of concentration to the mind.

IT PROMOTES VIGOR in the organs which depend for health on the involuntary muscular action, viz, the Liver, Lungs, Heart, Stomach and Genitals.

And unless afflicted with some disease involving absolute organic loss, it will sustain the system until it reaches the age allotted to man by a beneficent Creator.

No PERSON will be disappointed in the effect of FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES, who rigidly follows the directions.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES

INCEPTION.

The experiments which perfected this preparation occupied many months, and were instituted with a view to curing that insidious disease,

TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION,

and in order to supply the deficiencies in Hypophosphites already in use; for, although their nature was correct as a theory, their preparations were, owing to their imperfect organization, found wanting in practice.

While they caused the formation of fat and generated heat, they did not improve the blood, the tonic effect upon the nerves and muscles was circumscribed, and, owing to their diluted state, in too large doses, they were also too expensive.

The desiderate sought by Mr. Fellows were:

A convenient, palatable remedy;

Unalterable by time;

Harmless, though used continually, yet might be discontinued at any time without any ill effect;

Which would induce an appetite;

Strengthen digestion;

Promote assimilation;

Create healthy blood;

Strengthen the nerves and muscles;

Enable the subject to successfully combat disease.

And sufficiently economical for all.

All this has been indisputably attained. The success of the work is complete; and Fellows' Hypophosphites stand foremost amongst the remedies or chronic organic diseases, possessing properties to which no other medicine has ever aspired.

ABSTRACT EFFECTS.

Fellows' Hypophosphites, on being introduced into the stomach unites with the food, and immediately enters the circulation; and, being perfectly miscible with the blood, speedily pervades every part of the system. Its effects are first declared by a pulse slightly increased in fullness and strength, a general exultation of the organic functions, and exhilaration of the intellectual powers. Its specific influences on the brain and nervous substance, increasing the activity of the absorbent and renovating the blood, thus cause by the healthy muscular formation so necessary in restoring the functions of the previously weakened organs.

Being then, a tonic of the nervous and circulatory system, it follows that, when there is a demand for extra nervous exertion, its use is invaluable, since it supplies the waste through the circulation, and sustains the general system.

At no period of life is watchful care over the functions of the brain more explicable than during the acquisition of knowledge by the youth; plodding, persevering study requires a store of vigorous, nervous force, or the child may risk under the mental toil.

Stern necessity may compel the student to strain his powers beyond the dictates of prudence, and he early premise of excellence may be blighted thereby

To such we recommend Fellows' Hypophosphites It will not only restore the sinking patient, but it will enable the toiling student to preserve his mental and nervous standard without detriment.

NOTE.—Be suspicious of persons who recommend any other article as "just as good" though bearing a similar name, and of those who offer the cheaper priced article.

NOTE.—It is only the *independent, well-posted* and *wealthy* physicians who can afford to prescribe this remedy. Experience has proved this. The highest class medical men in every large city, where it is known, recommend it.

Price $1.50 per Bottle.

$7.50 *for six bottles.*

Orders addressed to,

Perry Davis & Son & Lawrence,

377 St. Paul Street, Montreal, P.Q.

Will have immediate attention. 1671 1yr.

Special Notices.

SIMON'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Simon has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our frames well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists London, Eng."

A Card.

TO all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

FOUR lots in the town of Goderich in the McDougall survey, fronting on Huron Road apply to

MRS. H. SINCLAIR,

1656 .f. Godeich.

50 ACRES OF LAND

50 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE being W ½ of W ½ of Lot 4, Con 2, B. D. Ashfield, 20 acres cleared, good fences, small frame house &c., on the Lot. $200 cash, balance on time to suit. A quantity of cedar posts for sale. Apply to

R. T. HAYNES,

1647 tf Shepardtos P O

FOR SALE.

WEST half of Thomas Weatherald, P. L. Survey's garden (one acre more or less to suit purchaser), well stocked with choice grape vines and fruit trees in full bearing.

Also a seven acre Park Lot and thirty acre Lots in different parts of the Town of Goderich. Terms 10 per cent down at time of sale and balance to extend over ten years (if required) with interest at seven per cent per annum. Apply to

THOMAS WEATHERALD,

Engineer and Surveyor,

Goderich.

Harness.

NEW Harness Shop!

THE subscriber having opened out in the above line, next door to S. Sloan's Warehouse, and directly opposite Bailey's Hotel, Hamilton St. Goderich, is now prepared to furnish Town and County with all kinds of work in his line as such,

Heavy Team Harness

CARRIAGES AND BUGGY HARNESS, WHIPS, BRUSHES, SURCINGLES, CURRY COMBS, HORSE BLANKETS, BUFFALO ROBES, BELLS, &c.,

And everything that is to be found in a first class shop. The best of material is used, and the best of workmen employed, and let it be distinctly understood that he can not and will not be undersold.

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All Work Warranted.

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I. HALLIDAY.

Nov. 14, 1878. 1657

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The Great English TRADE MARK Remedy. An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a sequence of Self Abuse; as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

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GENTLEMEN.

Now is your time for Lumber,
While protection is at Slumber;
Now is the time to build your Barn and shed,
While the National Policy is quite dead

Now is the time your money to spend,
While the times are so hard you can get cheap men;
Now is the time when little money will do something big,
While every thing is cheap why even the pig.

Now sometime ago when Protection was cried out,
Why everybody thought that the times were going to be stout;
Now big fool was Morrish, he has bought thousands of logs,
Why do come and buy Lumber or he will go to the dogs.

Now J. Morrish has got land, lumber and horses too,
Why just try his prices come buy come do, do, do;
Now such bargains you never heard tell of that's so,
Why when men get such a bite out of Morrish they go way and crow.

Now Morrishs' advice is to buy land, horses, and plenty lumber too,
Why Conservatives are getting strong and they will shove things th ough;
Now I am shure you all heard and thats not long ago
When Conservatives co'in power that they would have things just so.

Now when Diamonds get in Reeve Conservatives in power,
Why Protection must be put on and that will make you sour
Now when that is put on and then you will want Lumber for B rn,
Why then you will come with your low prices we will say go and be darn.

Now if you want Lumber and come right away,
Why John Morrish will give it you and without delay.
Now of course roads are bad and holes not a few,
Why its better come while its cheap and thats all true.

Now I think thats enough to convince any man,
Why come get your Lumber cheap while you can;
Now this is enough of this long dis-course,
Why its better to stop or when reading you will get hoarse,

So good bye yes one and all
I not hope for a long time again to call,
Hoping times will get good for one and all,
And then make us all stop our Ball.

JOHN MORRISH,

(Shepardton P. O.,

Mennial Mills Jan. 24th, 1879.

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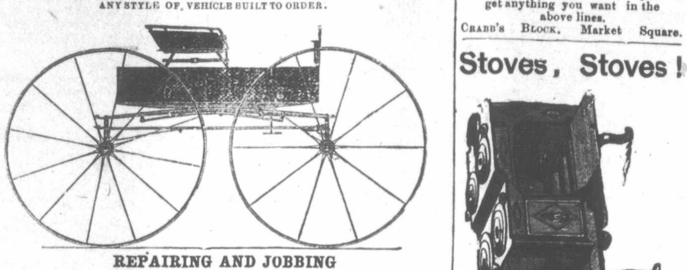

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Pt Dover & Lake Huron & Stratford & Huron Railways Time Table.

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Dep. Listowel	1 10	6 00
" Milverton	2 02	6 58
" G. T. Junction	2 45	7 20
Arr Stratford	3 20	7 55
Dep " G. T. Junction	3 40	
Arr " Woodstock	4 40	8 25
Dep Woodstock	5 08	8 30
" Norwich	5 56	9 06
" B. N. & Pt. B. Junction	5 59	9 09
Arr " C. S. Junction	6 30	
Dep " "	6 39	9 32
Arr Simcoe		10 06
Dep "	7 05	10 15
Arr. Port Dover	7 40	10 45

GOING NORTH. STATIONS.	No. 2 Express. A. M.	No. 4 Mail. P. M.
Lis'owel Arr	11 10	5 20
" Milverton "	10 21	8 14
" G. T. Junction		7 46
Stratford Dep	9 50	7 20
Stratford Arr	9 40	6 45
" G. T. Junction	9 20	6 43
Woodstock Dep	8 35	5 40
Woodstock Arr	8 30	5 08
" Norwich	7 54	25
" B., N. & Pt. B. Junction	7 51	4 02
" C. S. Junction Dep	7 19	3 40
" C. S. Junction Arr		3 30
Simcoe Dep	7 00	2 00
Simcoe Arr		2 45
Port Dover, Dep	6 20	2 15

Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 run by Hamilton time daily, (Sundays excepted.)

No. 5 runs only on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

No. 6 runs only on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

*Trains do not stop.

†Flag Stations—stop on signals.

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A. D. WRIGHT, General Manager.

General Office, Woodstock Jan. 1 1879.

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