Huron Signal.

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

VOL. XXX. NO. 27. GODERICH, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1877. WHOLE NO. 1587.

The Huron Signal,

(ESTABLISHED 1848,)

One of the Largest Papers published in Canada, issued and published at Goderich, Ontario, every

WEDNESDAY MORNING,

at the Office, Montreal Street, adjoining the Market Square, by

THE SIGNAL PRINTING Co.

Terms $1 00 per annum strictly in advance; $1.10 if paid within three months; $1.20 if paid within six months; $1.25 if not paid within six months. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

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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.

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Office and residence, West Street, three doors below Bank of Montreal, Goderich. 1311-1y

A. C. Shannon M.D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c., Goderich Ont., will visit patients any hour, night or day. 1246-1y

DR. McLEAN.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, CORONER &c., office and residence on Bruce Street second door west of Victoria Street. 1372-1-yr.

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

ALEX. TAYLOR, M. B.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, &c., Office and residence, two doors West of the Catholic Church.
Goderich, April 11th; 1877, 1573-1y.

Cameron, Holt & Cameron.
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, &c. Office, Market Square. Goderich.
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R. L. DOYLE,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY SOLICITOR in Chancery, &c., Goderich and Seaforth, Ont. 1357

G. ELLIOTT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR, IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Crabb's Block, Goderich. MONEY TO LEND. 1372

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

Squier & McColl
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, SOLICITORS in Chancery. Notaries Public, &c. Goderich and Brussels, Ont.

Garrow, Meyers & Radenhurst
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, &c. Offices—Square adjoining Commercial and Hamilton Street, Wingham.
J. F. GARROW. G. A. RADENHURST
H. W. C. MEYER Wingham.

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(LATE OF E. L. DOYLE'S OFFICE)
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BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. &c., Clinton, Ont. w35
MONEY TO LEND.

REV. C. FLEICHER,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Office, West side of St. Andrew's Street, Goderich 1442-1y

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

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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.
V. S.—Horses examined as to soundness. 1313

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ARCHITECTS—OFFICE 105 FULTON STREET, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn N. Y.
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Address care "The Signal" Office, Goderich. 1548-1yr.

PATENTS
For inventors expeditiously and properly secured in Canada, the United States and Europe.
A PATENT guaranteed or no charge. Send for print, with instructions. Agency in operation ten years.
HENRY GRIST,
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Mechanical Engineer, Solicitor of Patents and Draughtsman,
Feb 11th 1871. w-1

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

E. R. WATSON,
HOUSE, Sign and Ornamental Painter. Parlor Decorating made a specialty.
GRAINING GILDING
Near North Street opposite the Registry Office, Goderich. 1494-1

JAS. M. ATKIN, ROBT. BATES.
ATKIN & BATES,
GODERICH, ONT.,
Builders and Contractors.
MASON WORK AND PLASTERING MADE A specialty. Estimates furnished upon buildings, &c., on application. Apply at Union Hotel. 1572 3 mos.

Tremendous Fall in Harness,
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
NO COMBINATION PRICE.
C. F. Straubel

WOULD invite his customers and others to come and examine his stock and be convinced that all is made up by men capable of turning out work second to none in style and durability of single and double Harness.

Made to Order on Short Notice, and repairing done neatly and promptly.

Centennial Trunks Valises and Satchels always kept on hand and sold at prices to suit the times. A few children's carriages of every description at Cost Price. Parties wishing to be supplied with wood for bentwork lumber, or giving short notice, can have their orders filled.

Remember the Old Stand Ontario Street, opposite Wasson's.

C. F. STRAUBEL.

Goderich, July 12, 1876. 1534tf

NEW DOMINION BAKERY,
on the corner of
NORTH STREET,
OPPOSITE DETLOR'S STORE.
If you want to get first class
BREAD, CAKES, PIES, BISCUIT
AND CONFECTIONERY
go to the
NEW DOMINION BAKERY.
For Oranges, Lemons, and all kinds of Fruits in season. Oysters prepared in every style. Parties supplied on short notice. Wedding cakes made to order

WM. DOCHERTY.

Money to Lend.

MONEY TO LEND.

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

Money to Lend.

ON FARM property at 8 per cent. Private funds, no Loan Society's, to suit borrowers. No delay if title satisfactory.
BEAGER, WADE & MORTON,
Goderich & Wingham.
1551 1 yr.

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 expense will defy competition.

TRACE HORTON
Approaches the Canada Permanent Building & Savings Society of Toronto.

INSURANCE CARD
The Subscriber is agent for the following first-class Insurance Companies:
IMPERIAL 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. 29th 1870. 726-1y.

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,
1495 1y C. L. Agent, Goderich.

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

$20,000.

PRIVATE FUNDS to loan on Farm and Town property at lowest rates of interest. No bonus required, and no delay if title and conveyancing be unexceptionable.
N. B.—Borrowers can obtain money in one day if title satisfactory.
DAVISON & JOHNSON,
Barristers, &c
Goderich
1441-1y

Insurance.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON And Globe Insurance Company.
Available Assets, $27,000,000
Losses paid in the course of Thirty-five years exceed
FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!
Claims by CHICAGO FIRE estimated at nearly $8,000,000, are being liquidated as fast as adjusted without deterror. Prompt Payment, and Liberality in adjustment of its losses are the prominent features of this wealthy company.
FIRE and LIFE POLICIES issued with very liberal conditions.
Head Office, Canada Branch, Montreal.
G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary, MONTREAL
A. M. ROSS, Agent for Goderich

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

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

SOMETHING NEW.
ROTARY SUCTION PUMP.
A Purifier of Water,
THE BEST WATER-DRAWER EVER PUT IN A WELL OR CISTERN.
Thousands in Daily Use.

THIS INVENTION is an atmospheric or Suction Pump with three Elastic Rubber Buckets or valves working air-tight and round going to the bottom of the well to the top in a wooden tube, and so connected by a chain as to keep one always in the tube, and throwing an uninterrupted stream of water. It uses a cranked Reel for power.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS PUMP.
1st. Their ease of work.
2nd. Throws a constant stream.
3rd. Purifies the water.
4th. No expense for repairs.
5th. Warranted not to freeze.
6th. No stationary valve in the well to get out of order.
7th. A larger quantity of water drawn in proportion to the size of Cylinder than any other pump, and with less power.
WM. DICKSON, Agent
Box 47
Goderich, Ont.

The Clinton Demonstration.

(CONTINUED.)

MR. HUNTINGTON'S SPEECH.

Hon. L. S. Huntington was the next speaker. When he came to the front of the platform he was greeted with a good round of cheering. He said it gave him unqualified pleasure to address the electors of Huron assembled in a body so vast and so respectable. He was reminded of an incident which happened once before he was steaming out of Quebec on a steamer, among whose passengers were a number of army officers and a bridal party. As they passed along the shipping on the shores was all decorated with bunting and the sailors came out and gave a lusty cheer as the vessel passed. The officers thought the cheering was intended for them and expressed themselves well pleased with the loyalty of the people they were passing. But the laugh was turned against them when they found that the father of the bride was a great ship-master and the sailors were cheering his pretty daughter as she sailed down the river on her wedding tour. Except for the remembrance of this incident he might have felt disposed to appropriate to himself some of the cheering intended for the chief of the party present and the principles to which they were allied. He had heard something of a reaction against Mr. Mackenzie and his Government, and he came up to Ontario where they were making any amount of noise to see some of that reactionary movement for himself. He had been along the lines of railway from Kingston west and had seen great assemblages of people gather from the Reform counties of the Province to do honor to the leader of the Reform party and the principles he represents, and everywhere the same evidences of reaction he had met with as those he saw before him to day.—(Cheering.) He was sure Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues could desire no greater honor conferred upon them than these evidences of confidence and good-will, and they would accept it at its true value. No one could make light of the fact that the public man who is worthy of the confidence of those who support him must be sensitive to the appreciation of his friends. To serve a people who do not appreciate, must make even the honest man falter, but to see such evidences of confidence as this, must be an encouragement to the public man to go on and labor earnestly and faithfully for a continuance of that confidence and the honorable reward he saw they had in store for him. (Cheers.) He nor they were ignorant of the necessity of Reform party, nor of what had been done in days past by the Reformers of the noble old county of Huron, who fought nobly in the great constitutional battles of the last forty years. Everywhere when anything has been accomplished in the interests of the people, where effort had been made for the purpose of fairly distributing power unfairly held by a few autocratic men, that work had been done by Reformers. He would be sorry to say anything distasteful to any present who had come to listen, but he had to deal with facts, and facts were stubborn things and sometimes could not be modified. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Tupper the other day significantly designated Sir John A. Macdonald "a great and good man," and pointed with pride to the record of this great legislator as an evidence of his earnest devotion to the principles which underlay the legislation of this country. It is said he intends to run in some constituency and take the lead in the "amelioration" of the country. Dr. Tupper might have told of some of the errors of Sir John and his party in the past; that Sir John had been a violent opponent of the secularization of the clergy reserves; that for years, against the wishes of the people and their interests, he had stubbornly opposed reform in this direction, declaring that it should not be carried into effect until he found himself compelled to retire to private life from being put out of power. (Hear, hear.) In this as in several other instances he was permitted to reverse his engine, in other words to turn tail upon all his previous professions for the sake of office. (Cheers.) Representation by population was another great reform which met with the opposition of Sir John and his party until through fear of the Grits once he finally yielded. Sometimes he (Sir John) is called "the Father of Confederation." Why, Sir John was an opponent of Confederation until he saw his power slipping away. (Hear, hear.) These Conservatives have struck out in the new line lately. They take no credit for what they are going to do in the future, but looking back over the old record they speak as though they were as great Reformers as William Lyon Mackenzie and J. L. Papineau.—(Cheers.) We now hear for the first time that the matter of Sir John Macdonald must fall upon Dr. Tupper,—There is a little of "you scratch me and I'll scratch you" in this matter, but he (Huntington) didn't know but Dr. Tupper deserved the reward. (Laughter.) He called attention with some pleasure to a Conservative this prospect. When Mr. Langevin was returned to Parliament some of the members of the party were afraid to touch him for fear of having their fingers covered with pitch, but at a public dinner a little later on Sir John gave him all the excellencies that he could have bestowed upon St. Peter or Paul had they been present, and declared unmistakeably that he was to be leader for Lower Canada. Many had supposed that Sir George E. Cartier was to occupy that position, and that prospect didn't make the Reformers of Quebec feel good, but they took a crumb of comfort of this new leadership.—(Laughter.) Their feeling was very similar to that of the Frenchman who waiting for a stage at a hotel was very much disturbed at first by the snoring of others in the same room. After awhile he heard a gurgling in the throat of one of the sleepers which presently wound up with a snort, and he exclaimed, as he turned over to rest, "Tank God, one ees dead!" (Laughter.) It was with some such feeling as this Frenchman's that the party of Lower Canada first learned of the disqualification of the distinguished member for Charlevoix. He referred to the method Dr. Tupper and his party adopted in extolling the virtues of Sir John A. Macdonald, and said he had heard nothing more fulsome nor extravagant in the sense of eulogy.—They had made great speeches—there was no doubt of their greatness—(laughter)—but what were the great principles around which they asked the Conservative party to rally? They tell us there is an election coming on, and a reaction is to take place, and the Mackenzie Government is to be thrown out of power. But is there no object in this struggle but to restore Sir John A. to a position at the head of the Government—no principle to sustain, no doctrine to promulgate? He failed to see one, except it be Protection or Free Trade, on which both parties are divided. He failed to see a single plank in their platform.—(Hear, hear.) When Sir John fell from power, under circumstances it was not necessary to recite, he declared in private, and he now reiterates the same sentiment in public, that he will make the people of Canada reverse that verdict. It is to bring about this reversal that Dr. Tupper declares that the taking of Sir Hugh Allan's money by Sir John for the purpose of putting down the dangerous Grits was the performance of a patriotic duty. It was no wonder he thought under such circumstances as these that the people were departing from Sir John and flocking to do honor to the honest old chieftain (Mr. Mackenzie) by his side. (Cheers.) In reply to a query about steel rails, Mr. Huntington took occasion to refer to the multitude of slanders poured out over the country, which he said had but the one object, that of bringing about the reversion of the verdict pronounced in 1874. They had the effect of demoralizing the whole Conservative party; and though the better class regretted the events which brought their party into disgrace in '74, the constant repetition of these slanders led them to look upon Reformers as no better men than their own leaders. He alluded to the state of affairs in the country when Mr. Mackenzie came into power. The seeds of dissension and discontent had been sown in some of the Provinces, all the burning questions of the time were affected by political agitation, but with that cool generous, patriotic statesmanship which has characterized his whole political career the chief of the party had dealt with those troublesome matters. (Cheers.) The Manitoba muddle, and the British Columbia difficulty were defined and explained, and Mr. Huntington showed the narrowness of the escape the country had from falling into the control of a great commercial ring by the transaction of Sir John Macdonald with Sir Hugh Allan, who had no other interest at stake than that of his own commercial enterprises.

At this stage a voice called out "post office."

Mr. Huntington in reply, volunteered the information that "the post office was organized for the transmission of intelligence for the benefit of gentlemen who can read and write," amid roars of mirth.

Mr. Huntington continued, and referred to the Reformers of his own Province. The country was not in some respects as well favored as Ontario, but the Liberals of that Province were no less devoted to those principles which the party for than those of this Province. (Hear, hear.) They stood identified with all the great reforms of the past forty years, and there were men among them who had made as great sacrifices and run as great risks as those whose names were more familiar to Upper Canadians. (Cheers.) These men had all been maligned by their opponents, and he laid it down as an infallible rule that when the Tories began to blacken the character of anyone in the party opposed to them, that man was one they greatly feared. He referred to the selection by Mr. Mackenzie of Hon. Mr. Dorion as Chief Justice of Quebec, and said that he believed that to be a very wise choice. But Mr. Dorion had come in for a full share of abuse; it was enough for John A. to know that he was a dangerous opponent, and therefore, he must lie his character down so that they might start even when the election comes round. (Cheers and laughter.) As a further instance of this plan of moulding public opinion, he touched upon the case of Hon. Mr. Laframe, who was accused of corruption in a sale of land in connection with the Lachine Canal. He showed that this matter was brought into the Courts and the case dismissed on all the points excepting that of the legality of a "by-bidder," on which the court was not agreed. In conclusion, he said that he always had a warm spot in his heart for the Reformers of Huron, and he felt greatly encouraged by the cheering reception that had been given them to-day. Such honors he felt to be sufficient reward for all the traducing and villifying of their enemies. (Loud cheers.)

MR. MOWAT'S SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. Mowat was next introduced amid enthusiastic applause. Having expressed his great gratifications at being present at so immense a gathering of the electors, and complimenting Hon. Mr. Huntington on the brilliant oration he had delivered, and on his ability as an administrator, the speaker announced that he would confine his remarks to matters chiefly concerning affairs of the Local Government. He called the attention of the audience to the great political crime which led to the rejection of the Conservative leaders. At first there was such universal indignation at the discovery of their unworthiness, so strongly indignant were the better class of Conservatives at the disgrace of their leaders that it seemed as if they would never again place confidence in their old leaders. It became part of the policy of the party leaders then to get possession of the Local Government, as a stepping stone to the recovery of their lost power in the Dominion. They argued that as the fall of the Local Government in Ontario into the hands of the Reformers was followed by the fall of the Dominion Government into their hands, so would the possession of the Local Government by the Conservatives be followed by their return to power at Ottawa. A great effort was therefore made to win a victory at the polls, and every means, fair and foul, was used to destroy the Reform Government. That effort was a vain one. The people when appealed to at the polls at the general election showed that they had continued confidence in his administration, and the schemes of the Conservative leaders proved abortive. New tactics were necessary, and the almost hopeless task of regaining the confidence of the people and obtaining a fresh lease of power, led to the introduction of Conservative picnics. There was a great cry of "reaction," and it was the aim of the Conservatives to make out that the people of Ontario had ceased to regard the Pacific Scandal with that indignation which led to the defeat of their party in Parliament and at the polls. But the magnificent demonstrations at Kingston, at Forest, in Lambton, in the County of York, and here in the heart of the County of Huron, had given an answer to the foul slander that they could forgive the Conservative leaders after what had been proved against them and were ready to restore them to power. (Cheers.) Huron had in this demonstration outdone what any other constituency had done. (Cheers.) It is a proof that reaction has not and cannot take place. (Cheers.) He pointed out that the systems of Government under which the people were now ruled were the result of agitation on the part of the Reform party for separate control of Provincial affairs. The system had been tried under Conservative and Reform administrations and the general testimony is that Confederation is a great success. In spite of all the evils which had attended the administration of public affairs since its adoption, all would admit that we have arrived at a political condition free from the evils which attended our previous union. We have our own Local Government and our own Legislature, and it is for the people to enquire and know how the large powers conferred upon the Legislature have been executed. He was able to say that there was no part of his duty as a legislator which he had shrunk from exercising since he accepted office. He had given the public everything in the way of good laws and good government that they had demanded, everything that the judgment of himself and his colleagues and their friends could suggest or demand. And he did so with such deliberation and care, and attention to the wishes of the constituencies, as to have been able to obtain approval not only from his friends but from a large section of his opponents. (Hear, hear.)—His government had placed on the statute book laws larger in number and superior both in quantity and quality to those placed there by their predecessors; and every measure they introduced was regarded as a reform upon those that preceded it. He had looked in the speeches of the Opposition leaders to see what points were made or exceptions taken to his administration. But he could find none worth the time it would take to refute them. They were all frivolous, and aimed chiefly at matters of expenditure. His colleague, Mr. Pardee, had referred to some which he effectually disposed of, but there were one or two more that originated with Mr. Macdougall which might claim a little attention. Mr. Macdougall blamed the Reform Government for changing the law governing the issue of licenses and the authority to enforce that law. He (Macdougall) disapproved of taking the power out of the hands of the municipalities and placing it in the hands of the Government, and said it was taking the matter out of the hands of the people's representatives. But are not the members of the Government and the members of the Legislature who give them power as much the representatives of the people, and do they not derive their authority from the same source as the municipal council? (Hear, hear.)—They (the Government) took the matter of licenses into their own hands very reluctantly, and only after being urgently requested to remove it from the municipalities by the temperance men and the innkeepers. Deputations representing both classes waited upon the Government and urged the change and they yielded to their request. Both parties recognized the evils of intemperance and each expressed the greatest desire to see legislation perfected; that would have a tendency to abolish the foul evils of drunkenness and its attendant vices. When they found extremes meeting on that point that did not feel at liberty to shrink from the unpleasant task of grappling with the subject. They saw that there was danger in discharging their duty fearlessly; that it would not bring polularity to the Government, but they did not hesitate. They relied upon the good sense of the people, which in the long run would be sure to do them justice, and though they might be inclined at first to think less favorably of their acts, in the end they would be with them. (Cheers.) Relying upon that they undertook the task of dealing with the license system, and, notwithstanding all that had been said to the contrary, he was satisfied that it was now on a better footing than ever before. (Applause.) Mr. Macdougall's next complaint was that the Common Law and Chancery Courts were not united. He wanted the Chancery Court abolished and wished to introduce the English system. But the fact is that we had been enjoying the benefits of a fusion of the law and equity court here before the English system had been put in force. (Hear, hear.) And the only difference now between the two systems is that in England they call it the Chancery Division while we call it the Chancery Court. But stronger still is the fact that Mr. Macdougall is the only one of his party who favors even so slight a change as the balance the Government for not introducing. The Conservative party was in power over twenty years; they had the power during all that time, and the opportunity to deal with the subject, but they never touched it, while his administration, though only a few years in office, had anticipated the English Act. (Hear, hear.) With the exception of these trifling complaints and a plentiful supply of abuse for the Minister of Crown Lands, Mr. Pardee, Mr. Macdougall had nothing to say against the Reform Government. Latterly, however, the leader of the Opposition, Mr. M. C. Cameron, appeared at a small gathering and pointed out what he thought the Ontario Government had been doing wrong, but there was not one charge brought up by Mr. Cameron that had not been dealt with at the last general election and pronounced upon by the people at the polls, and those against whom they were individually levelled were re-elected by their constituents.—(Cheers.) They all referred to matters of money. They did not assert that we passed bad laws or neglected to introduce good ones; it was to the money question alone he gave his attention.—He charged that the Government had increased the expenditure. Well, suppose they had. They employed the public funds in a way that would be beneficial to the people and would increase the efficiency of the public service. (Hear, hear.) The people were little concerned to know how much they spent, if they had it to spend and spent it wisely. (Hear, hear.) What was the money for? Not to be hoarded, but to use for the benefit of the public.—(Cheers.) Do you consider the three millions divided among the municipalities to public improvements and in education, money improperly spent?—(Cheers.) Is it because three millions were given to encourage railroad enterprises that Mr. Cameron complained? An outlay that resulted in causing the expenditure of ten times as much of private capital, the benefit of which the country enjoyed and to which a large part of the prosperity experienced throughout the Province was due.—(Cheers.) A large portion of our present wealth is due to the expenditures for railways in our midst, to the increased value of property occasioned by their introduction and to the commercial enterprises which they encouraged.—(Cheers.) Referring to comparisons made by Mr. Cameron of the cost of civil governments, legislation and the administration of justice, under the Sandfield Macdonald administration and the present one, Mr. Mowat pointed out that the revenue of the Province, derived from all sources, amounted to $2,500,000. The cost of civil government, legislation and the administration of justice amounted only to $600,000, leaving the balance to be expended on other objects. It was for the people's representatives to consider how they should expend this sum; how best to employ this large surplus. On education they spent annually nearly $500,000; on institutions for the care of the lunatic, the idiotic, the deaf and dumb and the blind there was spent a large and annually increasing amount, reaching last year to $415,000; on agriculture they spent $75,000; hospitals and charities, $80,000; public buildings and works, including colonization roads, $140,000. All these were necessary, and if the expenditure was large enough to admit of the expenditure the money could not be applied to more useful or beneficial purposes. (Hear, hear.) There was no part of the public expenditure to which exception was taken by Mr. Cameron except that for civil government and legislation, and to make his point appear all the stronger he resorted to the unfair expedient of comparing the gross expenditure of four years under Mr. Sandfield Macdonald with five sessions under Reform auspices, and he found that there was $102,000 more spent in five sessions than there was in four. Compare four of ours with four of theirs and it reduces the excess to about $36,000, and Mr. Cameron himself was responsible for that increase. (Hear, hear and cheers.) The people were not perhaps aware that the increased cost of legislation attributed to the Reform Government arose from the act of Mr. Cameron himself. During the first session in 1873 members on both sides the House, including Mr. Cameron, combined to get the Government to consent to an increase of $150 in their sessional allowance. They gave good arguments for the increase and they prevailed upon the Government to agree to it. That additional $150 amounted to $12,300 per annum, which for the three years since it was introduced, was equal to $36,900, or a trifle more than the increase charged against the extravagance of the present Administration; so that our expenditure was somewhat less than theirs. (Cheers.) What do you think of the leader of the Opposition, who was as responsible as any other member of the House for the increase of salary, and who drew his money too, as regularly as any one, making the matter a subject of complaint against the Government? (Cheers.) He will have to find some greater grievance than that to complain of before he can get Reformers to withhold their support from the administration. A comparison of expenses of civil government during the first four years under Sandfield Macdonald and the next four years under a Reform Government showed that there was an increase during the last years four of about one-third. Mr. Mowat produced statistics showing that the increase in expenses was occasioned by increased business. If the expenses had been increased by one-third the business transacted had been increased by far more than one-third. The Treasurer had increased his expenditures in four years to nine millions. During Sandfield's time the amount was five millions. How could they expect that the expense of running a department that expended nine millions annually would be as low as when it spent but five millions? Take the Crown Lands Department. The increase there arose from the same cause. The department was managed by Mr. Pardee, a gentleman full of energy in the discharge of his duty, who gets through an enormous amount of work and with an expense in no way corresponding to the business done. He went on to show how in various ways the work of the department was increased, greater proportionally than the increased cost of management which Mr. Cameron charged the Government with. In the matter of the issue of patents alone there was a large amount of extra work done. During 1870 and 1871—the last years of the Sandfield Macdonald Government—the average issue of patents was 1,767. During the four years under Messrs. Pardee and Scott the average issue was nearly 3,000. So that it was plain to be seen that the business of the department had been managed so economically and at the same time maintained in such a high state of efficiency that the increased cost was far less, proportionably, than the increased business transactions. There were some small sums of $1,500 and $600 which Mr. Cameron also complained of, but without going into details he would assure his hearers that they could be as readily disposed of as the much larger amounts to which had just engaged their attention, and quite as satisfactorily. In conclusion Mr. Mowat again expressed the gratification he felt in addressing so vast an assemblage of the people of Huron. He did not expect to have the privilege of having ten thousand people within sound of his voice, but the fact that fully that number had gathered to hear the party leaders address them showed that the Reformers were still loyal to the good old cause. (Cheers.) He warned them not to be deluded by false cries and false statements which Conservative leaders and the Conservative press were spreading throughout the country, but to take care and satisfy themselves what the truth actually was. He urged them to find out and rouse up the different ones and strengthen the weak, and to bestow a little of their spare energies in converting their Conservative friends. (Applause.) He was sorry to see so many who believed it was a small matter for Sir John Macdonald to take Sir Hugh Allan's money, and he hoped his Reform friends would do their best to prevent them from again being in a position to repeat that great crime. They should go on strengthening the hands of those who are endeavoring to do what is best for the country. It is a grand country, with a great future. (Cheers.) It had entered into competition at Philadelphia with its powerful neighbor and with all the countries of the world and came out well. Many of its products stood first. It is a country extensive enough to equal the United States in population, and it is important to see that the Government and the people do their duty in laying broad and deep those sound principles of Government recognized and advocated by the party to which they belong, and by doing their best for the advancement of not one half, but of the whole people. (Cheers.)

EAST WAWANOSH.

FATAL ACCIDENT. — From a St. Joseph's, Mo., paper we clip the following in paragraph. The person mentioned was born in Galloway, Scotland, and settled in East Wawanosh 25 years ago. About nine years ago he removed to near St. Joseph. He was much respected in East Wawanosh and widely known: "On the morning of the 14th June, Mr. Alexander Parker left his home, near Mount Zion church in this county, coming to the city with a load of wood. On his return in the afternoon, when about two miles from the city, his wagon wheels dropped into a hole in the road, and he, losing his balance, fell from the seat forward on one of the horses, which frightened the team and they, starting to run, Mr. Parker fell off on the tongue and hanging to it he was dragged some distance, receiving injuries which eventually proved fatal. Mr. Young, one of his neighbors, took the unfortunate man in his wagon to the house of Mr. Snyder, the nearest neighbor, where he remained until Saturday morning when he died. He was entirely unconscious from the time of the accident. His devoted wife and eight children were with him until the last. His body was taken to the home of the family and was buried in King Hill Cemetery last Sunday. Mr. Parker was a highly respected and useful citizen, and his sudden and painful death is greatly regretted by his neighbors and friends. The family is left in comfortable circumstances, pecuniarily.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

ABOUT TOWN.

COAL.—Wm. Stitt last week received 60 tons blacksmith's coal by schr. Blake, from Cleveland. The entire lot was reshipped eastward

SALT NOTES.—The shipments last week were: Wm. Campbell, 50 bbls; W. Lee, 100 bbls; S. Platt, 70 bbls; International Co., 400 tons to Chicago by prop. Canada.

COUNTERFEITS.—Well executed counterfeits of the $4 bills of the Dominion Bank are in circulation here. The only way to detect them is by the fact that the signatures are lithographed instead of written.

HARBOR MILLS.—The shipments last week were: one car shorts, one car bran and 3780 bags of flour. A cargo of 17,500 bushels of grain was received on Saturday by schr. Lake Forest, from Milwaukee.

FISH.—The shipments of fresh fish for the last two weeks were: John Clark, 2025 lbs; Jas. Clark, 3900 lbs; M. McPherson, 900 lbs; small lots, 300 lbs. Mr. A. Adam shipped a quantity of smoked fish to Stratford. The catches have been very poor lately.

GENERAL FREIGHT.—Among the shipments from the station last week were: 166 lbs. wool by G. Meadel; 570 lbs. butter and a case of eggs by John Varcoe; 218 pieces artificial stone by Jas. Thomson; 25 head cattle by H. Y. Attill. The latter were milch cows, which had belonged to the now suspended Ridgewood dairy.

OFFICERS ELECTED.—At the last regular meeting of Huron Encampment No. 28, I. O. O. F., the following officers were installed by D. D. G. M., I. F. Toms, viz:

C. P., C. W. Andrews.
H. P., Jos. Beck.
S. W., Jas Robinson,
J. W., C. A. Nairn,
Scribe, I. F. Toms,
Treasurer, H. S. Holmes,
G., E. R. Watson,
1st W., N. Campbell.
2d W., W. B. Mathews.
3d W., W. Reid.
4th W., A. Kirby,
I. S., H. Bolton,
1st G. of T., D. E. Moore,
2d G. of T., W. Lasham.
Representative to Grand Encampment Neil Campbell.

INSTALLATION.—On Thursday evening last, D. D. G. M. Bro. Campbell, assisted by P. G's. Warner, Toms, N. Campbell, Beck and F. W. Johnston, installed the following officers of Huron Lodge No. 62, I. O. O. F., elected for the present term:

Bro. A. Kirkbride, N. G.
" C. B. Johnston, V. G.
" H. W. Ball, R. Secy.
" J. Nairn, P. Secy.
" R. J. Whitely, Treas.
" R. Mills, Warden.
" John Wilson, Conductor.
" Rev. J. Sieveright, Chaplain.
" N. Campbell, R. S. N. G.
" J. Roberts, L. S. N. G.
" E. E. Wade, R. S. V. G.
" E. R. Watson, L. S. V. G.
" W. Knight, R. S. S.
" P. McFarlane, L. S. S.
" R. Given, I. G.
" H. Bolton, O. G.

Representatives to Grand Lodge, Bros. W. B. Mathews and C. W. Andrews. A donation of $80 was made to the St. John sufferers.

Lumber Notes.

SHIPMENTS—Williams & Murray, 9 cars; Secord, Cozzens & Co., 27 cars.

RECEIPTS—Secord, Cozzens & Co., 240,000 lath, 100,000 shingles and 638, 900 ft lumber by schrs. Tecumseh and Sarah Jane and barge Mary Robertson.

Wm. Stitt shipped 60 cords tan bark to Detroit by Schr. Anna M. Foster.

GODERICH TOWNSHIP.

BASE BALL.—The Northern Lights and the Huron Wild Cats played against the Fireflys and the Springfields a friendly game of base ball at Holmesville, on Saturday. The Fireflys beat the Northern Lights 14 runs, and the Wild Cats beat the Springfields 3 runs, and had one innings to spare. It is only justice to say that two of the latter's best players were absent. There was a strawberry festival in connection.

LOCAL JOTTINGS.

—A young Lucknow man stole a box of cigars from the bar of Wadsworth's hotel, Zetland, on Dominion day; but it cost him $8 to settle.

—Bro. Brussels Jones has entered on his fifth year, and is thriving well. Long may it wave.

—Mary Miller and Matthew Parker were each fined $1 and costs, on the 28th ult., in Brussels, for selling liquor without license.

—A lady named Green, 82 years old weighing 195 lbs., a resident of Blyth, recently walked four and a half miles in one hour and fifteen minutes.

—On the 24 inst., Mr. David Grant of the 14th con. of Grey, picked a stalk of spring wheat which measured 4 feet 4 inches.

—At Bluevale, a few days ago, two stallions got fighting, when one of them had its thigh broken by a kick. It had to be killed.

—Mr. E. Halpenny, lot 17, con. 14, Grey, has a ten acre field of flax, which averages 3 feet 6 inches in length. A large number of stalks reach 4 feet and over.

—Hickson's jewelry store and Duncan & Duncan's dry goods store, Seaforth, were entered by burglars on Wednesday night last, and a few articles of little value carried off.

—Wilson's mill and lumber yard in Blyth, were in danger of being destroyed by fire a few days ago. The flames were extinguished, after hard work, and the danger averted.

—At the last meeting of the North Huron District Lodge U. A. T. A. the following officers were appointed:—President, F. Buchanan, Wingham; Vice-President, C. Mathews, Lucknow; Secretary, T. G. Agnew, Lucknow; Treasurer, John Ritchie, Wingham; Senior Conn., Wm. Jones, Nile; Junior, A. Jackson, Wingham; Chaplain, A. McWilliams, Lucknow; Marshall, J. Coutts, Wingham

Union Signal.

GODERICH JULY 31, 1877.

An English traveller journeying on foot through the highlands of Scotland, one fine morning, came across a shepherd tending his flock, and having often heard of the wonderful ability of these persons in predicting the weather he determined upon having the fact demonstrated in person. The day was beautiful and clear, and he was inclined to doubt the prophecy when the shepherd told him that a rain-storm would take place during the afternoon. Before the traveller got to his destination, it did rain, and heavily too. He was fully convinced of the truth of the wonderful stories which had been told him, and on returning by the same road the next day, he met the same shepherd, and asked him by what signs he had been informed of the approaching storm. "Weel," replied he, "I just looked in my almanac, an' I found that it said the weather wad be clear an' bright throughout the day, an' I kenn'd at once that there wad be a storm! They almanacs always tell the opposite o' the fact." What the shepherd said of the almanac might well be said at the present time of the majority of the Tory press. In speaking of the recent Reform demonstrations throughout Ontario many of them have made extravagant sacrifices of their reputations for veracity and good sense, in the endeavor to keep up their political courage and to misguide the public. No more foolish misrepresentation could be imagined than that which was indulged in by some of our exchanges in their allusions to the grand demonstration at Clinton. The public could not be deceived in this instance, for the evidence of success was too plain to be mistaken by the most bigoted. Instead of making party gains by this means, the independent ones whom it is their interest to gather in, as well as the public generally, ridicule them and accept their future statements with a more liberal seasoning of salt.

Mr. Mackenzie's tour has been a magnificent success, the crowning laurel of which was his reception at Clinton. The substantial and intelligent portion of the community greeted him, not as a god but as a man whose ability, energy and success made him worthy of respect. No one called him the "prince of the people," no one offered to play horse for him and hurtle his carriage through the streets—but they acted like men; and if they did not shout as loud as their Tory friends, or turn out to greet him at every step with open-mouthed crowds, it was because they were not such men-worshippers as Conservatives generally are, and only sought him when they could profit in knowledge by the meeting. Sir John at London drew well, but curiosity was the prevailing influence on the audience. His words were but indifferently listened to—and for a good reason, inasmuch as they gave no information. The same at Gorrie and elsewhere. It was not to be expected that Mr. Mackenzie could talk in the hearing of the entire number of his vast audiences, but those who could hear listened to him with pleasure and profit. His honest, expressive countenance—his plain, unassuming manner—his eloquence and occasional sarcasm—his moderate language, and his terse, convincing style of argument impressed his hearers very favourably. He was defending himself from the reckless slanders of his opponents, and the convincing character of his refutations was such that many drew the contrast between him and Sir John as between a reckless and selfish slanderer of his country's fair name and the defender of its honor. And the thoughtful would place Sir John, the so-called "prince of the people" and a Knight who has disgraced his title, far below the standard of Mr. Mackenzie, a gentleman who has refused the honor of Knighthood because, as a true Canadian, he fully appreciated the fact that

"Rank is but a guinea stamp—
A man's a man for a' that."

Mr. Mackenzie does Sir John justice by giving him credit for what he has done to benefit the country, but he has not stooped to use the same language of Billingsgate which the chieftain and his associates have directed against him. In their characters, those who saw the Premier, and also saw Sir John in his last visit to Goderich, witnessed a parallel contrast. Mr. Mackenzie is a temperate man, and his refusal to drink wine left an impression upon the people greatly in contrast to the conduct of Sir John, which caused many of his friends here to blush for him.

Their separate missions are telling upon the people. It is true Mr. Mackenzie is seeking the support of the country, but because he has done something for its benefit and is willing to do more; but his opponent, by the greatest misrepresentations and without advocating a policy strives only to return himself to power and then—"You'll see what you'll see." He (Sir John) displayed this fact very fully at Montreal—so fully in fact that, in the following utterances, some feel that he manifests the effects of sunstroke or a more serious malady:

"From east to west, wherever I have been, the country is arising. The Tocsin is sounding. The heather is on fire. You see it running from hill to hill, and when I was in the Eastern townships I heard the cry echoing from rock to rock, across the bosoms of those beautiful lakes, and over the emerald field, "Come to our rescue John A., or we are lost."

Grip touches this exclamation off very nicely in its last cartoon, by representing the chieftain listening to the cries from the "barren rocks of opposition" calling to him for help, little Sir John's being perched on each rock to utter the appeals. What could be more ridiculous than this:

"The country will bear it no more. We are law-abiding people, a law-observing people, but the country will bear it no longer. They are rising in their might. They are insisting on an appeal to them. We dare the Ministry to go to the electors of Canada. We care not for the great question of Protection to the country. But no, gentlemen, they will cling to office until Saturday, late in the afternoon, and you will be starving in the meantime. But you will bear it no longer."

Such defiance, such courage, such nobility of character! He evidently wants the Parliament dissolved at once, that he may begin his vengence. He has heard himself call to himself from the rocks, over the lakes and over the emerald field, and he is satisfied that the overthrow of the Government is demanded. It is premature for him to enthuse at this moment, however,—the contest is not far off, and he surely can afford to put off the time of his second rejection by the people to the last moment. If he doubts this latter consummation of his efforts, he will find plenty of his friends here to wager with him upon his sure defeat. Mr. Mackenzie's hopes are very bright, and he is willing to go to the country as soon as necessary.

The presence of Mr. Huntington at the gatherings in Ontario has had a good effect, and tends to establish a better feeling between this Province and Quebec. Witnessing so enthusiastic a reception of the Premier by such an influential class of people, he will carry back with him a more friendly feeling for the province and one which will further tend to cement the two divisions of the Dominion and rob their separate, relative positions of any existing jealousies. The impression he has made upon the people here is very favourable—his keen wit and eloquence winning for him a great degree of admiration. Mr. Mowat has grown in the good opinions of the people, and his reception at Clinton was warm and flattering. He has few misrepresentations to refute, for his opposition in the House is so weak and disheartened that he is really pining for a more spirited opponent.

If there is any comfort to be had from the fact, Sir John may rest satisfied that next year he will be able to fully test the degree of his popularity, but he will not be able to take comfort out of the result, except that it will give him sufficient reason for retiring altogether from public life.

Jimmy Johnston.

Mr. Jas Johnston, of West Wawanosh, has distinguished himself. In his own Township he doubtless counted himself invincible in political argument, and pined for foemen more worthy of his steel. The Premier's visit to Clinton was his opportunity—he would tackle the great statesman himself. He came, he saw, he yelled out, in the pride of his strength, "What about steel rails?" His desires were more than realized, when he was politely invited to the platform to make his statement, and his face glowed with satisfaction as he climbed forward and was finally lifted neck and crop upon the platform. Probably he was surprised when he was face to face with his calm, dignified challenger, but he was ready for any emergency when he square'd off and ejaculated "Now, what did ye say?" It also probably surprised him to find that Mr. Mackenzie wasn't a fighting man and didn't attempt to assassinate him, but politely requested him to tell the audience his opinions.

Mr. Johnston did so, and showed how profound was his knowledge of Tory perversion and untruth. When Mr. Mackenzie had in a few words showed the utter falsity of Johnston's story, the latter somewhat hurriedly "stepped down and out," where the tender mercies of his political friends were bestowed upon him in a manner to make him wish that his family had perished in his grandmother's time. To relieve his harrowed feelings he was heard to exclaim repeatedly: "All I want is an hour after he's done, and if I don't—well, it's all right." The Tories present felt humiliated at the exhibition and it had a telling affect on the audience; but Mr. Johnston is one who will, likely, rather glory than pine over his meeting with so great an individual. He has brought his name before the public and will hope to be a candidate for parliamentary honors soon. When he goes whooping through the land, announcing himself as the only Tory who had courage enough to level a lance in public at he great Mackenzie, Thos. Farrow and Patrick Kelly may feel anxious about their laurels. We commend this to the consideration of the latter, as Mr. Farrow was at Clinton to see and hear for himself.

THE "Temperance wave" is gaining strength daily, a higher public sentiment abetted by the various agitations now being promoted, giving volume to the tide. At the recent meeting of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Toronto a resolution was adopted, pledging the members to inculcate as far as possible the principles of temperance, "in order, as an educated body, and having considerable influence in the country, to make such endeavours as are likely to conduce to public health and prosperity." From a body so well calculated to speak upon this question, dealing as it does with the public health, this resolution will give a healthy impulse to public sentiment. In this connection we might mention that, at a very large temperance pic-nic at Sarnia last week the Mayor of that town said that since the inauguration of the Dunkin By-law in Prince Edward County on May the 1st there had not been one criminal arrest or prosecution.

THE Guelph *Herald* is the author of a most scandalous story, to the effect that two pictures, ridiculing Dr. Tupper and Sir John A. Macdonald, were displayed at all the recent Reform demonstrations by Mr. G. R. Patullo, who formed one of the Premier's party. Such an act would not be creditable, but when the *Herald* says that the pictures—which do not exist—were exhibited at Clinton and elsewhere it tells a shameful falsehood. Considered by the slight of Tory acts, the act would be justifiable, if it were ungentlemanly, for in Toronto, Montreal and London pictures ridiculing the Premier and his colleagues were largely displayed in processions in honor of the now called "prince of the people." What probably makes the *Herald* so indignant at this asported act, is that it would infringe uron a Tory patent.

SOME senseless beings pelted a few eggs at the Reform torchlight procession a few nights ago. After seeing the conduct of several Conservatives on that evening and knowing the record of the party which rotten-egged Lord Elgin and burned down the Parliament buildings, it is impossible to mistake the authors of the act. As an evidence of respectability, high breeding and tolerance, this act will have a telling influence upon by-standers.

War News.

MONDAY.

The preparations continue for the battle near Rustchuk, whither a portion of the garrison of Silistria have already gone. The approaches of the Russians around Rustchuk are becoming closer and closer.

It is said that the Turks have beaten the Russians and re-occupied Tirnova. Also that Ishmail Pasha has entered the Russian territory and advanced six miles on the road to Tiflis.

The Russian advance guard of Cossacks reached Jeni Sodargh, a railway station half way between Jemoli and Adrianople. The Russians are attacking the town, which is occupied by two battalions of Turks. Raouf Pasha is expected there with a large force.

Roumania has renounced all idea of military action.

The Russians have fallen back from Batoum, and it is rumored that a column will join Melikoff and again invade Armenia from Kuruk Dara. A St. Petersburg dispatch says the Russians have resumed the offensive, and inflicted a defeat on their enemy.

TUESDAY.

In Asia Minor the Russian retreat continues. The last battalions of the army before Kars have withdrawn from their entrenchments, and Mukhtar Pasha, with his main army, occupies a strong position eight miles to the south of the city. A general uprising of the Abchasian tribes, in the rear of the Russians, imperils their position.

Late news from Constantinople, admits that fifteen battalions of Russians have passed the Tivarditzka defile of the Balkans, it is supposed with the intention of withdrawing the Turks from the Shipka pass, where Raouf Pasha is stationed with a considerable force. This commander telegraphs the defeat of the Russians at the former place.

An official Constantinople despatch gives a doubtful story of the defeat by Eyoub Pasha of the forces under the Grand Duke Nicholas, a little to the north of Tirnova, and of the destruction of the Russian bridge at Sistova by monitors.

The Czar is at Tirnova, where he is to be joined by the Empress. Three distinct efforts are being made to pass the Balkan range.

The crops in the vicinity of Teeterville have been badly damaged by a thunder and rain storm on Monday. At Waterford a lady was struck by lightning and severely injured, her clothes being burned from her body. She will recover.

12th of July.

SUCCESSFUL CELEBRATIONS

RIOTING AND BLOODSHED.

CLINTON.

Thursday proved very favorable for open air demonstrations, and the gathering at Clinton was very large, twenty-five stands of colors being on the grounds. The town was gay with bunting, arches and other decorations, and during the progress of the procession, which began to move towards Murray's grove at 1 o'clock the scene was very gay. County Master Wellington Conners headed the procession, which was about two miles long, and the various lodges came in order, with 5 bands of music interspersed. Mr. Thos. Sturdy, of Goderich, acted as Director of Ceremonies and performed his onerous duties very satisfactorily.

At the grounds speeches were delivered by the County Master, Rev. Dr. Wall of Clinton, Rev. T. Watson of Bayfield, and Rev. W. Pierce of Seaforth. The addresses were listened to very attentively, and the whole proceedings passed off "decently and in order." At four o'clock the company returned to the market square, and after giving cheers for the Queen dispersed. The lodges from Goderich left by the forenoon train, forming in procession at their rooms and headed by the Silver Cornet Band and Mr. A. C. Simmons, ex-County Master, who rode on horseback, marched to the station. Celebrations took place at Lucan, Gorrie, Dungannon and Listowel, which drew away numbers of the lodges intending to be present at Clinton.

TORONTO.

The demonstration here was very successful. In the evening a number of Young Britons visited William St. and soon raised a disturbance, which resulted in all the windows in Mr. Cosgrove's house being smashed. The police interfered in time to prevent the house being sacked. Quiet was soon restored, and no further disturbance occurred.

MONTREAL.

Notwithstanding that the Orangemen refrained from parading the streets and the efforts by many Catholics throughout the country to restrain their brethren in that city, there were grave fears entertained that some disturbance would take place. Service was held in Knox Church, after which the Orangemen dispersed for their homes. Large crowds had assembled on Notre Dame, James and Craig streets. A young lady carrying a lily was assaulted, and a disturbance was created when her companion defended her. A Mr. F. C. Henshaw was badly beaten, in attempting to save a person who was being assaulted by a crowd. Thos. L. Hackett, a young Orangeman, was attacked by a mob while returning from the service, and was shot on the steps of Dunn & Co's. wholesale store. Some eighteen shots were fired at this point. Deceased was cousin of Mr. C. King, operator at the Goderich station. The police were inefficient to quell the disturbances, but the military were called out in the evening and cleared the streets restoring quiet. A young man named Boon, who was wounded during the riot, is not expected to recover. Jas. Farrel was arrested on Saturday, on suspicion of shooting poor Hackett. The latter was buried on Monday, and the Orangemen attended in full strength. The offer of the members of the Catholic Union to join the procession was not accepted, on the ground of a feeling of want of confidence after what had happened on Thursday. The leading Catholics endeavored as much as possible to prevent interference with the ceremonies.

The funeral of Hackett on Monday passed off without without any serious disturbance, notwithstanding the sensational reports to the contrary that were circulated during the afternoon. One or two panics arose during the march of the funeral cortege, but the rowdy element was kept in check by the presence of the police and the troops the former of whom accompanied the procession, which was made up of about 5,000 Orangemen, while the latter kept the line of march clear.

In the evening however as the Point St. Charles contingent of Orangemen were on the way to their homes in the western suburbs they were met at Wellington bridge by an immense crowd of the opposite party. The latter acted in a menacing manner, but did not attack. When the youths, who had lagged somewhat behind the Orangemen, came along the crowd of roughs made an onslaught on them with their revolvers. The boys ran, but one was shot down, a ball striking him in the neck and another in the back. He was taken to the hospital The dastardly ruffians had a jubilee over the affair. The police soon arrived, but made no arrests.

The name of the young man shot at Point St. Charles is William Elliott. He is from Lennoxville, Quebec, and came on Monday morning to attend the funeral. He is not expected to live till morning. He is a wealthy man's son.

Messrs. David Lemay and Duchesne were attacked in the evening coming down Bleury street by a drunken man, who presented a pistol at them. He fired three shots at Mr. Lemay and emptied the remaining chambers of his revolver at Mr. Duchesne, but missed them. He was arrested and locked up.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

A riot took place at Charlottetown, P. E. I., where a number of rowdies attacked the Orangemen with stones. The latter replied with revolvers from the windows of the lodge-room, and for a time great excitement prevailed. Three men were wounded during the affray. A hundred special constables have been sworn in and several arrests made.

Lumber Notes.

Shipment's—Secord, Cozzens & Co., 13 cars; Williams & Murray, 9 cars. Wm. Stitt shipped 2 cars tanbark to Berlin, and Wm. Log shipped 4 cars to same point.

Receipts — Secord, Cozzens & Co., 88,888 ft. lumber and 1,015,550 lath by the Mary Robertson, 2 7,761 ft. lumber and 61,400 lath by schr. Tecumseh, 95,449 ft. lumber and 26,700 lath by schr. Maple Leaf, and 150,911 ft. lumber and 48,000 lath by schr. Sarah Jane.

About $950 is paid as an annual rental by our lumber merchants for dockage on the new breakwater, and they have to pay harbor dues besides. We think they might well be excused the latter tax.

Wm. Campbell received 20,000 staves by schr. A. M. Foster.

Saline Notes

SHIPMENTS. Wm. Log, 200 bbls to Sarnia; G. H. Ord, 70 bbls; Wm. Campbell, 370 bbls; S. Stitt, 70 bbls; International Co., 400 tons salt by schr. Scott.

Some pretty large orders have been received, and the International Co. is awaiting vessels to receive cargoes.

DUNGANNON.

THE TWELFTH. Five lodges of Orangemen assembled here on the twelfth, to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne. The meeting in the afternoon, in Mr. McLatin's bush, was well attended. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Caswell and Leitch, of the place. Several gentlemen who were to be present and address the meeting did not attend.

TOWN BRIEF. Some of our citizens are stirring themselves about forming a town bell. We hope they will be successful in getting sufficient subscriptions, as it would be quite an accommodation.

The race for the Prince of Wales' Prize were shot off at Wimbledon on Saturday, when Ross, of the Canadian team, took third place. Anderson and Mitchell, of the same team, also [illegible] nively won £5 and £3 respectively. Cross competition, Canada was represented on the [illegible] which will [illegible] Trophy. A similar [illegible] have also been taken.

Confirmation and Consecration.

TWO SOLEMN CEREMONIES WITNESSED BY LARGE CONGREGATIONS.

113 YOUNG PEOPLE CONFIRMED.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW CEMETERY.

The services in the Catholic Church on Sunday before last were of a very interesting character, and drew together a large concourse of people, a great number of whom were from the country, some coming as far as from Kingsbridge and that vicinity. At the morning service, when one hundred and thirteen boys and girls whom Father O'Shea and the Sisters of St. Joseph had been instructing for some time previous were confirmed, the church was crowded to its utmost capacity. Dr. Walsh, at an earlier service celebrated mass and administered the Holy Communion to 140 children. The confirmation service began at 10.30, when the young people entered the church in procession, the boys wearing red rosettes on their breasts and the girls attired in white with veils over their heads. Rev. Dean Murphy, of Irishtown, celebrated Pontificial High Mass in presence of the Bishop, assisted by Rev. Father Leddy, of Cleveland, as deacon, and Hiter, Michael Cummings, of Wawanosh, as sub deacon. The Bishop was seated on the throne, Rev. Father O'Shea being seated at his right and Rev. Father De Cantelon, Dominican Father, of Louisville, Ky., on the left. The singing of the choir throughout this service, as well as during the day was excellent, and Miss Doyle presided at the organ skilfully and with great taste. At the conclusion of the mass, the Bishop addressed the candidates for confirmation at considerable length, impressing upon them the solemnity of the obligations they were about to undertake. Of the seven sacraments provided for by the Church this was the most important, as it was administered by none but the Bishop, whereas the others could be administered by the priests. He pointed out the temptations which beset the path of every human being, and urged them to be courageous and faithful as soldiers of the Cross, into which army they had now come forward to be enlisted.

Having concluded his remarks, the young people came forward and His Lordship anointed the forehead of each one with the consecrating oil, repeating these words: "I sign thee with the sign of the Cross and I confirm thee with the chrism of salvation in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost."

Solemn vespers and benediction and the renovation of the baptismal vows by those who had been confirmed took place at 4 o'clock, after which a procession of about 120 vehicles was formed which proceeded to the new cemetery in Colborne. Arrived at the gate the reverend gentlemen above mentioned, together with Rev. Father Reddy, Secretary to Dr. Conroy, preceded by the cross, marched to a temporary altar which had been erected on the grounds. Here the Rev. Dean Murphy performed the consecration service, after which Rev. Father Reddy addressed his hearers from the text, "Have pity on me, have pity on me, at least you my friends, for the hand of the Lord is heavy upon me"—Job xix, 5. From this appropriate text, an eloquent and interesting discourse was made. The words he said could appropriately be applied to the suffering souls in purgatory appealing to their brethren in the flesh for spiritual assistance. The church was solicitous for the souls of her children beyond the grave as well as for those on earth, and this present ceremony was a striking evidence of this fact. That doctrine of the church, respecting the existence of a place of suffering where the souls of those just ones who are not found worthy to enter Heaven at death are purged, is no new theory; it is older than the church itself, for sacred history places beyond disputation the fact that the chosen people of God underwent various penances to assist the souls of their dead friends. No evidence to contravene this principle is found either in the Scriptures or the traditional writings of the Fathers. The reverend gentleman spoke at considerable length upon this question, and concluded by exhorting his hearers to pray for the holy souls so that the same mercy would be shown them when they departed this life.

Rev. Dean Murphy then sprinkled the grounds with holy water, repeating appropriate prayers, after which the Litany of the Saints was repeated, and the cemetery declared duly consecrated.

Competitive Examinations.

TOWNSHIP OF COLBORNE.

SIXTH CLASS.

Subjects—Reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, composition, science and mathematics. Aggregate marks 579.

Post-tion	Name of Pupil.	Age.	Sex	Marks obtain'd
1	Thomas Morris	14	3	455
2	Sidney Potter	18	2	447
3	Car. J. Cunningham	15	3	385
4	Mary E. Morris	12	1	351
5	Barbara Morris	15	1	272
6	Emily Sterling	12	1	263

Honors—Sidney Potter 1 in arithmetic, geography, composition, science and mathematics, 2 in reading and grammar; Thos. Morris 2 in spelling, arith., grammar, geography, history, science and mathematics; Caroline Cunningham 1 in reading, spelling, writing and grammar, 3 in arithmetic, geography and mathematics; Mary E. Morris 1 in history, 2 in composition, 3 in reading, spelling, writing and science; Barb. Morris 2 in writing and composition and 3 in history.

FIFTH CLASS.

Subjects and marks same as in Sixth Class.

		Age.	Sec.	Marks.
1	Wm. J. Young	14	3	427
2	Eliza A. Blair	17	3	367
3	Mary C. Potter	12	2	313
4	Nettie Gledhill	12	2	270
5	Matilda Walters	11	1	250
6	Mary A. Jones	13	1	249
7	William Clutton	15	5	241
8	Catherine Young	13	3	137

Honors—Wm. J. Young, reading, spelling, grammar, history, history and mathematics 1, geography, composition and science 2, arithmetic 3; Eliza A. Blair, writing, arithmetic, geography, composition, science and history 2; Mary C. Potter, reading, arithmetic and grammar 2, history, science and mathematics 3; Mary A. Jones, spelling 2, composition 3; Matilda Walters, writing 2, grammar 3; Wm. Clutton, geography 3; Catherine Young, writing 3.

FOURTH CLASS.

Same subjects as in 5th and 6th classes with exception of mathematics. Aggregate marks 405.

		Age.	Sec.	Marks.
1	Wm. Maedel	12	2	223
2	Nicholas Morrish	—	2	216
3	Nellie Green	13	1	209
4	Martha Morrow	12	5	161
5	John Foley	15	5	158
6	Agnes McMurchie	12	7	153
7	Jane Carrol	13	1	148
8	Rebecca Young	12	3	147
9	Vancouver C. Martin	15	6	145
10	Eliza Watson	13	3	143
11	Alex. Hamilton	13	3	141
12	Lucy Durst	12	7	138
13	Jones Morris	13	6	118
14	Benj. Allen	15	6	107
15	Wm. Fisher	12	4	101
16	Mary A. McGillivray	13	1	99

Honors — N. Morrish, geography, history 1, composition 2, reading, arithmetic and science 3; W. Maedel, geography and composition 1, arithmetic and science 2; N. Green, spelling and science 1, grammar and history 2, composition 3; J. Carrol, writing 1; Eliz. Watson, reading 1, writing 3; Rebecca Young, reading and writing 2; Alex. Hamilton, grammar 1; Wm. Fisher, geography 3; M. Morrow, spelling and grammar 1; Jones Morris, arithmetic 1; Durst, spelling 1; Agnes McMurchie, history 1, geography 2.

THIRD CLASS.

Subjects—Reading spelling, writing, geography, grammar, composition and arithmetic. Aggregate marks 300.

		Age.	Sec.	Marks.
1	Janet Cowan	13	2	262
2	Alex. Watson	11	3	215
3	Ida Walters	13	2	234
4	S. J. Collinson	11	6	217
5	Mary Stevens	15	2	215
6	David Cunningham	12	3	205
7	Edwin Morris	11	6	199
8	Mary Edward	14	1	194
9	Bessie Hamilton	11	5	192
10	Effie Martin	11	6	179
11	George Reid	13	1	159
12	Roderick Young	12	3	157
"	Eliz Halliday	10	4	157
13	Norman Kernighan	8	4	155
14	Ann Young	10	1	141
15	Jno. McAllister	11	5	138
16	Lydia Habel	11	7	128
17	Margt Carter	11	5	99
18	Ann Blake	9	4	66

Honors—Mary Edward, reading and writing 1, spelling and geography 2; Ann Young, spelling 1, reading 2; J. Walters, grammar 1, spelling 2; J. Cowan, grammar and arithmetic 1, spelling 2, geography 3; Alex. Watson, geography 1, grammar 2, writing and arithmetic 3; D. Cunningham, composition 1, writing 2, grammar 3; N. Kernighan, reading 3; B. Hamilton, spelling and composition 2; E. Martin, composition 3; S. J. Collinson, spelling, composition and arithmetic 2; L. Habel, spelling 2.

SECOND CLASS.

Same subjects as above. Aggregate marks 310.

		Age.	Sec.	Marks.
1	Jessie McManus	11	5	258
2	Fred. Linfield	10	5	256
3	Sarah Heddle	8	2	235
4	Henry Mew	9	2	214
5	Sam'l Heddle	10	5	210
6	Ann Young	11	3	199
7	Hector McQuarrie	8	6	194
8	Louisa Zoellner	12	5	193
9	Gordon Young	9	3	187
10	Mary A. Flick	9	4	156
11	Mary E. Coates	12	1	155
12	Archie McQuarrie	12	6	145
13	Duncan McGillivray	10	1	139
14	Donella McDonald	14	6	136
15	Serena Fisher	8	4	132
16	Mary J. Sterling	11	1	129
17	Barb. Howitt	11	3	120
18	Alex. McMurchie	10	7	106
19	Catherine McClure	9	4	87
20	Julius Weise	9	1	85
"	Eliz Fisher	9	7	85

Honors—Mary Coates, writing 2; H. Mew, reading, spelling and composition 2, grammar 3; S. Heddle, reading and arithmetic 3; S. Heddle, reading and spelling 1, writing and composition 3; A. Young, writing 1, composition 3; L. Zoellner, geography 2; J. McManus, geography and composition 1, grammar and arithmetic 2, spelling 3; F. Linfield, grammar and arithmetic 1, spelling and geography 3.

FIRST CLASS—SECOND READER.

Subjects—Reading, spelling, writing, geography, tables and arithmetic. Aggregate marks 105.

		Age.	Sec.	Marks.
1	Isaac Jenkins	8	2	91
2	Gavin Clutton	11	5	81
3	Lavina Manning	10	2	85
4	Herbert Robertson	7	2	77
"	Caroline Habel	8	7	77
"	Hugh Thurlow	9	5	77
5	Phena Martin	9	1	76
"	Ann Young	10	6	76
"	Ann McKenzie	8	6	76
6	Mary McKinnon	9	6	74
7	Isaac Curry	9	3	70
8	Sam'l Martin	9	6	67
"	Robert Foley	11	5	67
9	Edmond Hogan	10	1	64
10	James Tewsley	11	3	62
11	Joseph Reid	10	1	56
12	Emily Mitchell	7	4	55
13	Leah Flick	8	4	46
"	Mary Fisher	8	7	46

Honors—P. Martin, writing 2, reading 3; J. Reid, writing 2; I. Jenkins, reading and writing 1, spelling and geography 2; H. Robertson, geography 2, spelling 3; A. Young, reading 2; G. Clutton, geography and arithmetic 1; Ann McKenzie, arithmetic 2

SECOND CLASS—PART II FIRST BOOK.

Same subjects as in Second Reader. Value 75.

		Age.	Sec.	Marks.
1	Mary J. Moore	9	2	69
2	A. Green	9	6	68
"	Jno. Patton	8	6	68
3	Sarah Townsend	9	2	64
"	James Scott	7	2	64
4	Matilda Stirling	7	1	59
5	Willie C. Stewart	5	6	57
6	Mary McLeod	10	5	54
7	Thomas Bogie	9	5	48
8	Wellington Martin	7	1	40
9	Mary A. Montgomery	9	3	37
10	Emma Hamilton	8	3	31
11	Wm. Edward	7	1	27
"	Lydia Flick	6	4	27
12	Ann Linklater	1	3	26

Honors—M. Sterling, geography and tables 1; S. Townsend, reading and arithmetic 1, spelling 3; James Scott, writing 2; M. J. Moore, writing and tables 1, reading 2, spelling 3; A. Green, spelling and arithmetic 1, reading 3; J. Patton, arithmetic and tables 1, spelling 2; W. C. Stewart, arithmetic 1.

Entrance Examination.

The following it the list of candidates provisionally passed by the local board of examiners, out of 47 applicants. Several who failed in the spelling test, which was unusually severe this year, have been specially recommended to the department, in consequence of excellence of work in other subjects. Minimum marks, 222

Agnes B. Dickson,	Central School,	305
Nettie Gledhill,	2 Colborne Tp,	286
Mary L. Howell,	Central School,	270
Mary. A. Jones,	1 Colborne Tp,	279
Sarah Kirkbride,	Central School,	269
Mary C. Potter,	2 Colborne Tp	299
Ellen E. Platt,	Central School,	258
Lettie J. Papst,	"	352
Mary S. Robertson,	"	309
Isabel Seiveright,	"	272
Alice E. Trainor,	"	306
Mary E. Whitely,	"	327
Matilda Walter,	1 Colborne Tp,	293
Thos. Elliott,	4 Kinloss,	419
Richard Miller,	Central School,	298
William Miller,	"	269
John J. McLaren,	"	351
Harry G. McLean,	"	292
A. L. Weatherald,	"	301

Point Farm

JUVENILE ENTERTAINMENT.

A very pleasant entertainment was given on Saturday evening last, in the drawing room of the Point Farm Hotel, by a number of the juvenile guests. Great care had been taken with the preparation for the event, and as a consequence, it passed off very successfully. The audience, which was quite large, comprised the guests and their friends, who repeatedly applauded their little entertainers. The amusing drama of "The Peddler's Diamond" was presented, in which Minnie Wright, Carrie Moss, Frank, John and Robt. Moss, Willie Peterson and Tommy Wright took part very creditably. The latter sang a number of songs in character and was enthusiastically encored. Carrie Moss acquitted herself well in her reading of "The wind on a frolic," Robt. Moss read "Lord Ullin's Daughter" with good effect, and Willie Peterson's recitation "The Cuckoo," was quite pleasing. The laughable chorus, "Hash House," was sung with great spirit by the Company and created considerable merriment. Mr. J. W. Bengough acted as manager. The proceeds were devoted to defraying the expenses of a pic nic, which was held at Port Albert on Monday. The weather was not favorable, but nevertheless a jolly time was spent by young and old.

James Steele, of Wanbashene, while taking a slab from a circular saw, was caught and dragged under and so terribly mutilated that he is not expected to recover.

The body of an unknown man was found in Nixon's woods, near London, on Saturday. The body was decomposed and a deep gash was found in the throat, evidently made by a razor which was lying near by. Deceased looked like a man of forty five years of age, was six feet in height, light hair, with heavy red moustache, and his hands looked as if he had not been used to manual labor.

Local News.

ABOUT TOWN.

LOCAL News on first page.

FOR WINNIPEG.—Capt. Thomas, Jennie Watson and Mr. Wm. F. Hardy passed up on the Ann Arbor route for Winnipeg, to give entertainments.

COUNTY COUNCIL.—The Warden has called a special meeting of the County Council for Friday next, to consider the question of granting aid to the St. John fire sufferers.

VIEW OF GODERICH.—The special artist of the Toronto *Globe* took a photograph, for publication, of the town from the roof of the High School on Saturday.

BASE BALL.—On Friday a base ball match was played in town between the Young Britons and Young Tecumsehs—both juvenile clubs—resulting in favor of the former by a score 17 to 13.

WANTED.—Some able-bodied men with clubs are hunting up Visitor, the author of the letter published on the first page of this issue. They don't object to his allusions to the beauty of Goderich or the value of the salt, but—well wait till they catch him.

RECEPTION.—On Wednesday last a number of our prominent citizens visited Point Farm, where Dr. Conroy the Papal Delegate held a reception. He was courteous, and the party enjoyed their visit highly. The distinguished gentleman took his departure on Thursday.

FIRE ALARM.—On Thursday evening the fire alarm was sounded, and the engine was run out with great celerity. It was not needed, however. The fire occurred in the roof of the back kitchen of Mr. J. B. Somerville's house, and was extinguished after a few shingles had been destroyed. Cause, a defective chimney.

SABBATH SCHOOL PICNIC.—A Union Sabbath School excursion, under the auspices of the Presbyterian and Methodist Sabbath Schools of Seaforth, will be held on Wednesday, August 8th, the civic holiday. The excursion will be from Seaforth to Goderich by train, and from thence to Kincardine by boat.

NEW SHOE SHOP.—There is great satisfaction in wearing well made and good fitting boots or shoes, and for this reason the great majority of people are willing to pay a higher figure for the hand-made article. To parties wishing such, we take pleasure in referring them to Mr. A. F. Halliday as one who is able to give them satisfaction. He has opened a neat shop on Hamilton St., opposite Bailie's hotel, and is already well supplied with orders for making and repairing boots and shoes.

MRS. KENT MASON.—This famed temperance oratress was announced to give a lecture on "The National Curse," in the North St. Methodist Church last evening. This evening she will lecture, in the same place on the subject, "Where lieth the responsibility, whence cometh the victory?" Mrs. Kent Mason is highly spoken of, and is reputed to be a fluent, eloquent and impressive speaker, judging from the testimonials, her mission has been very successful and productive of much good. Go and hear her.

MAN DROWNED.—On Saturday morning last, when the prop. Asia was nearing this port, one of the passengers fell overboard and was drowned. The boat was about four miles out, and while the men were engaged emptying out ashes at the after gangway, the deceased was walking about at the opening. The first mate, Mr. E. McGregor, noticing that deceased was partially blind, warned him of his danger and kept him back for a time, but while the others present were busy with their work deceased walked too near the edge and fell overboard. The alarm was at once given, a gangway and various other articles were thrown out and a boat lowered. The man was either too blind or too excited to see the articles thrown to him, and when the boat reached the spot, which was in a few minutes, the unfortunate fellow had disappeared. It is not known who the man was, further than that he had formerly been a watchman on the Manitoba, and was coming to Goderich to meet a physician who was to operate on his eyes. He was unable to pay his passage, and the captain taking compassion on him, carried him up free from Port Huron. He said that he had left his wife in Sarnia to await his return. Not being a paying passenger his name was not taken by the purser.

FORGERY CASE.—From the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of the 7th July we clip the following, which will interest many of our readers who know Mr. Slack: "A man who gave his name as John Bolo, hailing from the Lake Superior mining country, was arrested yesterday

SPECIAL DRIVES

THIS WEEK AT

J. C. Detlor & Co.'s,

—IN—

DRESS GOODS,

BROWN HOLLANDS,

TABLE LINENS,

—AND—

SHEETINGS.

Just opened, another job lot of Tweeds.

J. C. DETLOR & Co

SARATOGA CONGRESS WATER,

STICKING

FLY POISON,

Best Exterminator in the World.

Carriage Sponges,

CHAMOIS SKINS,

MASONIC APRONS

&c., &c.,

Thudichums improved Nasal Douche for Catarrh in the head.

JOHN BOND & SON.

GLASGOW HOUSE,

SPRING GOODS.

A complete stock of everything usually kept in a

FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS STORE,

Suitable for spring and summer trade

The largest stock of dress goods in town and all new, mantles in the latest styles in silk, matalasse and cloth, a complete stock of French, English and American prints, black lustres, black cashmeres, black merinos and black empress cloths, black, colored and fancy silk at old prices. Trimmings of all kinds suitable for the new dress goods.

THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Is now complete with a splendid assortment of everything suitable for the season and under the management of a First Class City Milliner. You will be sure to get the right thing as all the stock is new.

A large stock of Tweeds which will be sold very low. Carpets in Tapestries wools and unions—a large stock bought in the best Montreal market; also a lot of mats and rugs.

See this stock before making your spring purchases.

Est. R. B. SMITH.

J. H. COLBORNE, *Manager.*

HARVESTING TOOLS!

—SEE THEM—

FOR SEEING IS BELIEVING.

BEST QUALITY, BEST ASSORTMENT, BEST VALUE

We have ever shown in

GRASS SCYTHES, SCYTHE SNATHS, HAY FORKS, BARLEY FORKS, HAY RAKES, SOCKET HOES,

GRAIN SCYTHES, " CRADLES, STRAW FORKS, MANURE FORKS, GARDEN RAKES, FIELD HOES,

SCYTHE STONES, &c.,

ALSO

a complete assortment of

PAINTS, OILS, AND GLASS

From 9x7 to 50x30, and a full stock of

SHELF & HEAVY HARDWARE

AT

KERR & McKENZIE'S

Hardware Emporium. Jordon's Block, Market Square, Goderich June, 20th 1877. 1583

BEST BARGAINS YET!!

The Cash will Secure them.

JUST OPENED AT

MOORE & GORDON'S.

Boots & Shoes, Tweeds,

Ladies' Clouds, Yarns,

Men's Shirts & Pants, Men's Felt Hats, &c

Carpets at Cost.

ALL DEPARTMENTS WELL SUPPLIED.

ARM BROKEN.—A few days ago, Jonas Norman, second son of Mr. Joseph Morris, fell off a fence and broke his arm in two places and broke his wrist. Dr. McLean was called in, which is mending rapidly.

DESECRATION.—On a matter being called to a fact which should induce all persons having the remains of their friends buried in the new Catholic cemetery, Colborne, have been surprised by parties destroying flowers, bouquets, &c., which have been placed about the graves. One position has had ten pots of flowers destroyed in this way, and a cross and crown recently placed on a grave were pulled to pieces in a few hours after being placed. Such acts are shameful, if done wantonly, and the latter seems to be the fact, since the flowers in the pots were broken off near the roots and could have been of no subsequent use. Even a very small-souled person would respect such tributes to the dead and hold them sacred. A strict watch will be kept in future, and anyone caught in such an act of desecration will be dealt with according to law.

The United Order of Templars had a picnic at Bayfield, on the 19th inst.

Vital statistics for the week ending 30th June: Births, 42; marriages, 13; deaths, 20.

Quite a number of horses have been poisoned in this vicinity lately.

Mr. N. Robson, of this place, a few mornings ago, burst a blood-vessel, which, for a time, threatened his life. He had been suffering for some time from bronchitis, and on awakening on the morning in question, was almost suffocated by blood. He is all right again.

Clinton beat Mitchell at cricket here, on Wednesday, by 156 runs.

Base ball: Blue Stockings, of this place, 11; Athletics of Wingham, 19, at Wingham on the 9th.

On Monday of last week, the infant child of Mr. W. Cudmore, of this place, suddenly took sick, and was carried by its mother to the office of a medical gentleman, but before that person could do anything for its relief, it expired.

Something much needed here—a thorough broker and exchange office—has been started on Huron street, by Messrs. Wiseman Bros., persons well known, and standing high in the estimation of the public.—*New Era.*

(We have great pleasure in commending these gentlemen to public patronage, knowing them as we have done for years as honorable and enterprising young men. They are worthy of success, and we wish them a large portion thereof. *Ed. Signal.*)

It is reported that a band of Sioux Indians lately took a large quantity of powder and ball from traders near Souris River, Man., and left immediately for the Black Hills.

A rough named John McKoown, trying to force his way past a sentry at Quebec gate barracks, Montreal, on Wednesday, was bayonetted to the heart. The act was done in self defence by the guard Fitzpatrick.

Mr. John McIsaac, of Ottawa, was standing on a waggon on Friday afternoon at Grenville talking to some men, when the horses started suddenly and he fell backwards to the ground, striking the back of his neck on a stone, and fracturing it. Death was almost instantaneous.

MARRIAGES.

By the Rev. R. W. Leitch, on 10th July, at the residence of the bride's brother Mr. James Mitchell, Tp of Nichol, to Miss Sarah Jane Hamilton, of West Wawanosh.

On 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Leitch, Presbyterian minister, Dungannon, Mr. C. Knights, shoemaker, Nile, to Miss R. Reeve, formerly of London, England.

DEATHS.

On July 4th, at his residence in the Township of Morris, after a painful and trying illness, Mr. Benjamin Naylor, in the 61st year of his age.

In West Wawanosh, on 8th July, William R. Smyth, of inflammation, aged 2 years, 4 months and 8 days.

THE MARKETS

GODERICH, July 3, 1877.

Gold 1.05½. Salt, per bbl 90 to $1.00 retail; wholesale 65 to 75.

Wheat, (Fall) ⅌ bush (new)	$1 40	@	1 60
Wheat, (Spring) ⅌ bush	1 35	@	1 45
Flour, (per bbl)	7 50	@	8 50
Oats, ⅌ bush	0 55	@	0 60
Peas, ⅌ bush	75	@	0 80
Barley, ⅌ bush	55	@	0 60
Potatoes, ⅌ bush old	0 80	@	1 00
Hay per ton	9 00	@	10 00
Chickens	0 12½	@	0 15
Butter, ⅌ lb	0 16	@	0 18
Eggs, ⅌ doz (unpacked)	0 15	@	0 15
Hides	5 00	@	5 00
Wood	7 50	@	8 00
Beans, per bush	2 00	@	2 50
Oats, per bush	0 60	@	65
Bran, per ton	12 00	@	13 0
Middlings, per ton	16 00	@	18 00
Wool	0 25	@	0 28

CLINTON, July 17, 1877.

Wheat, (Fall) per bush	$1 40	@	1 50
Wheat, (Spring) per bush	1 35	@	1 40
Flour, (per bbl)	8 00	@	8 50
Oats per bush	55	@	61
Peas, per bush	70	@	75
Barley, per bush	0 55	@	60
Potatoes, per bush	0 75	"	0 80
Butter	0 15	"	0 16
Eggs, per doz. (unpacked)	0 10	"	0 10
Hay	10 00	"	11 00
Sheep skins	1 00	"	1 50
Hides	5 50	"	6 00

SEAFORTH, July 17, 1877

Wheat, (Fall)	$1 40	"	1 50
Wheat, (Spring) per bush	1 25		1 40
Flour, (per bbl)	5 00	"	8 50
Oats, per bush	0 50	"	0 52
Peas, per bush	0 65	"	0 70
Barley per bush	0 40	"	0 50
Potatoes per bush	0 40	"	0 50
Butter	0 11	"	0 13
Eggs per doz. (unpacked)	11	"	12

TORONTO, July 17.

Fall wheat, $1.43 to $1.65; spring wheat $1.44 to $1.61; barley, 50c to 65c; oats, 55 to 56; peas, 75 to 80; beef, hind quarters, $6.00 to $7.00; dressed hogs, $6.50 to $0 00; butter, tub dairy, 15 to 16; eggs, 11 to 13.

New Advertisements.

Malcomson & McFadden,

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

WANTED! AGENTS to Pax, Writes with cold water. No ink required, is indelible. Every body wants it. Sample 10 cents; three for 25 cents. Cata-logue for stamp. D. S. F. MONTREAL NOVELTY CO. Montreal, Que.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having goods in our Auction Mart, must pay all charges and remove the same on or before Saturday next, 21st inst., at one o'clock p. m., or they will be sold by public auction to the highest bidder and all debts due as must be paid at the same time, or cash will be required.

CURRIE & JOHNSTON, Auctioneers.

1587 a Goderich 16th July, 1877

PASTURAGE.

PARTIES wishing a pasture stock on the Maitland Flats, can do so on application to the undersigned. Terms, $2 per month, payable in advance. Any one having placed stock on these grounds without my knowledge, will please pay at once or remove the same. In default of this the animals will be placed in pound. All accidents and escapes at owners' risk.

S. TYLER, Manager Ridgewood Farm.

1587 b.

TENDERS WANTED.

THE Trustees of School Section No. 4, Stanley, are prepared to receive sealed tenders for the erection of two new Frame School Houses in said Section. Plans and specifications to be seen at the residence of William Carnie, from July 21st, 1877, tenders to be in accordance therewith. The tenders will be received up till August 10th, 1877, at noon. The lowest tender not necessarily accepted.

WILLIAM CARNIE, Blake P. O.

1587.

New Advertisements.

PHOSFOZONE

Absolute and permanent cure Hay Fever or Catarrh Cough, a Bronchial Trouble.

Hon. Mitchell & Co., Druggists, of Toronto, write as follows: We have sold more PHOSPHOZONE than we ever did of any other preparation in a given time. Where we sell a bottle it is generally repeated.

Prepared in the Laboratory of

Evans, Mercer & Co., MONTREAL

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF HURON.

Insolvent Act of 1875 And Amending Acts.

In the matter of THOMAS KING, An Insolvent.

In pursuance of an order made by the Judge of the 7th day of July A. D. 1877, I did direct a meeting of the creditors of the estate of the above named insolvent, to be held at my Chambers, in the Court House in the Town of Goderich in the County of Huron at 6 even o'clock in the forenoon on Monday the thirteenth day of July A. D. 1877, for the purpose of appointing an assignee to the said estate.

Dated this 7th day of July A. D. 1877.

ISAAC F. TOMS, J. J. C. C. Huron.

A. F. HALLIDAY,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Hamilton St., Goderich.

The subscriber begs to intimate to the public that he has opened a shop

OPPOSITE BAILIE'S HOTEL,

and is prepared to receive orders for work in the shoemaking line. First class material only used. Good fits guaranteed.

Repairing Done To Order with neatness and despatch. Give him a trial.

A. F. HALLIDAY.

THE POINT FARM, Near Goderich, Ont.

SEASON OF 1877.

This popular Summer Resort situated on the high banks overlooking Lake Huron, is now open, with ample accommodation for

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE guests. The place has been very much improved since last year, and is now an exceedingly attractive country home. Parties residing in the interior of the surrounding counties who may desire a thorough change of air with a few weeks' rest will find this establishment a most desirable retreat.

Liberal arrangements made especially for the month of June.

A well appointed Coach leaves town direct for the house morning and afternoon. An office of the Montreal Telegraph on the premises. For full particulars address

J. J. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

Jan. 6th, 1877.

FOR SAWS

SOLID AND INSERTED TOOTH SAW GUMMERS, SAW SWAGES SAW TEETH, SAW SETS ADDRESS THE Waterous Engine Works Co., BRANTFORD, ONT.

State where you saw this advertisement.

E. F. Armstrong & Bros.

Manufacturers of

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

Terms Reasonable.

1530-1yr.

ALES,

WINES and LIQUORS

of the

BEST BRANDS,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

FERGUS Ale in wood and bottles at $1.00 per dozen or 10 cents per bottle, when sold in quantities less than half dozen.

GROCERY REMOVED

from North side, to next the Liquor Store, Crabb's Block, East side Market Square.

H. COOKE.

Goderich, 2nd July, 1877. 1565-tf

POND'S EXTRACT.

POND'S EXTRACT.

The People's Remedy.

The Universal Pain Extractor.

Note: Ask for Pond's Extract. Take no other.

"Hear, for I will speak of excellent things."

POND'S EXTRACT—The great Vegetable Pain Destroyer. Has been in use over thirty years, and for cleanliness and prompt and sure relief cannot be excelled.

CHILDREN. No family can afford to be without Pond's Extract. Accidents, Bruises, Contusions, Cuts, Sprains are relieved almost instantly by a judicious application. Promptly relieves pain in Burns, Scalds, Excoriations, Chafings, Old Sores, Boils, Felons, Corns, etc. Arrests inflammation, stops all unnatural bleeding, removes pain and heals rapidly.

LADIES find it their best friend. It assuages the pains to which they are peculiarly subject—notably fullness and pressure in the head, nausea, vertigo, &c. It promptly ameliorates and permanently heals all kinds of inflammations and ulcerations.

HEMORRHOIDS or PILES find in this the only immediate relief and ultimate cure. No case however chronic or obstinate can long resist its regular use.

VARICOSE VEINS. It is the only sure cure.

KIDNEY DISEASES. It has no equal for permanent cure.

BLEEDING from any cause. For this it is a specific. It has saved hundreds of lives when all other remedies failed to arrest blood from nose, stomach, lungs, and elsewhere.

TOOTHACHE, Earache, Neuralgia, and Rheumatism are speedily relieved and often permanently cured.

PHYSICIANS of all schools who are acquainted with Pond's Extract of Witch Hazel prescribe it in their practice. We have letters of testimony from hundreds of physicians, some of whom order it for use in their own families. In addition to the foregoing it cures Piles of all kinds, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Sore Throat, Inflamed Kidneys, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Catarrh, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Chilblains, Frost-Bites, Stings of Insects, Mosquitoes, etc. Chapped Hands, Face, and Inflamed Eyes, and all kindred skin diseases.

TOILET USE. Removes Soreness, Roughness and Smartness from shaving, Eruptions, and Pimples. Renders delightful and refreshes while wearing, imparting the Complexion.

TO FARMERS—Pond's Extract. No Stock Breeder, no Livery Stable, Street Railroads and fire Engines in New York City, it has no equal for Sprains, Harness or Saddle Galls, Stiffness, Scratches, Swellings, Cuts, Lameness, Bruises, Pneumonia, Colic, Diarrhœa, Chills, Colds, Acc. Its range of action is wide, and the relief it affords is so prompt that it is invaluable in every farmyard as well as in every farmhouse. Let it be tried once and you will never be without it.

CAUTION! Pond's Extract has been imitated, and some worthless compounds put up in bottles resembling Pond's Extract are offered to the unwary. Insist on having Pond's Extract, and do not let your druggist palm off on you anything else he may say is just as good, or just like Pond's Extract, or he may be able to procure it for you. Put up only in bottles bearing our name, and never in any other form.

HISTORY and REPORT on Pond's Extract, sent on application. Address

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 14 Dey St., New York.

UNEQUALLED OFFER.

Full Nickel Silver Plated 7 Shot Revolver, on Front Page.

A MONTH'S AMMUNITION FREE

Persons Subscribing now for one year of the Courier, Signal, Times, Standard, Advance, Free Press, Huron Expositor, Huron Signal, Huron Times, Huron Tribune, Huron Reporter, Huron Observer, Huron Chronicle, Huron Independent, Huron Advertiser, Huron Sentinel

Poetry.

"Up the Stairs."

I am far from my hame, an' I'm weary
sometimes
For the kiss of my mother, the blessing
of my Father's welcome smiles;
I'll no'er be fa' mitted until my cow
do come home
The gowden gates o' Heaven, an' my
ain country!

The earth is fulsome wi' flowers, mony
tinted, fresh an' gay
But I'm thinking they'll no' be
Father made them one.
When I hear the music singing in my
ain country!

I've His word, a word of promise, that
some gleeksome day the King
To His royal palace His humblest hame
will bring;
Wi' een an' wi' hearts running over, we
shall see
"The King in His beauty," an' our ain
country!

My feet have been sore, an' my
hame weary
But soon they'll no'er mair wander
wearily
For His Spirit MUST make me white, and
He MUST make my way easy
When the angels lift the latch at last, to my
ain country!

Like a hame-bound bird in the gathering
noo birdie
I will fain be ganging noo into my
Saviour's breast;
For He gathers in His bosom wilines
lambs
An' He carries them THERE! to His
ain country!

THEOA KORASUKI

He's faithful that hath promised; He'll
surely come again;
He'll come in the twilight, or
perhaps in the morn;
But He comes! the watchers shall be
watching, and
ready are to be
To gang wi' Him the moment he
comes to my ain
country!

He's thinking, aye an' singing, o'
hame
For the Spirit's been hard
God will make the desert
He will make the
noo
They will sing gang in gladness to our
ain country!

Mayhew, the Millspinner,

THE STOLEN WILL.

Bereft of all—of home, husband, child, friends, and reputation—she went away, no one knew where or whither; and the public, who had sympathized against her husband, seemed to have nothing further to do with her, for which he had schemed. As for Rachel, she wandered away, aimless, broken-hearted, and hoping only to die. In this state she found Dudley, an stone behind which she sat down with indefinite purpose, some time after, in large town promised some employment, where she might die in peace, and hide her unknown grave in which she and her sorrow should be at rest. [illegible]

And so [illegible] passed wearily away, [illegible] forever lying on her back, [illegible] adding sadness settling on her features. [illegible] Dudley did not [illegible] that time. Could not bring about the discovery of her false [illegible], but that she must live out the rest of her days under the stigma of disgrace, and the heavy punishment which the appearance of and belief in her guilt had brought upon her. So, with a heavy sigh, [illegible] farewell to the hard fate, and with patient meek[illegible] —where all falsehood must perish and truth be manifested, and perfect innocence would be [illegible].

[illegible] and her state of earthly hopeless [illegible] when, on the cold January morning, [illegible] brought to her, and [illegible] the astonished and rapturous joy, she discovered that he was her [illegible] child of which Arnold had [illegible] her when he abanded her.

The advent of little Phil had [illegible] wonderfully [illegible] her [illegible] qualities [illegible] Willie, the tender [illegible] had [illegible] in Dudley, [illegible] further up the [illegible] and [illegible] Phil caught sight of the [illegible] and Willie passing down [illegible] out and claimed acquaintance [illegible] when of course mutual explanations had to follow; and though Marah was dreadfully alarmed at first least the whereabouts of Phil should be discovered, and Lotte Briar (she and take him away, her fears were at once allayed when she better knew Willie's character and work. The result was that Ella and Ella spent many an hour in Marah's house. The two children became inseparable, and learned their lessons together, Marah being the teacher of both.

While, on this afternoon Marah sat at the window sewing, Ella and Phil were seated at the floor (assisting their lessons from the same spelling book. Willie had been out several hours playing in the fields, but had left Phil with their mother as often did, for he knew that [illegible] safe and

Ella was clearly dressed, and beautiful as we saw her on a former occasion; [illegible] this poverty-stricken home, this clean, bright, [illegible] well-dressed boy, with glossy [illegible] hair, high, smooth brow, and [illegible] almost rosy complexion! In this [illegible] place, when last we met him, [illegible] dirt, engrained, [illegible] miserable little creature! Yes, it is the same, but changed by love and care into what we [illegible] and satisfied [illegible] place in [illegible] look [illegible] the dirt has [illegible] the rage has given place to a [illegible] smile, and [illegible] being tempted to kiss.

Thus engaged—the children reading and Marah sewing, but occasionally casting a fond glance at her recovered treasure—the door opened and Willie entered, his fiddle under his arm, encased in its green bag. With a joyous cry Ella leaped from the floor and sprang into his arms.

'My dear, darling old Willie,' she exclaimed, flinging her arms around his neck and hugging him with happy fondness.

'My wee pet, my bonnie little [illegible]' responded Willie, as he kissed her, [illegible] with his thin white hand stroked her golden curls.

'Are you tired—have you played much? You should have taken me with you,' she went on, shaking her little head gravely in his face.

'So thyne wearied wi' yer lessons, I hope,' said Willie, in answer to this little speech, uttered in a half reproachful tone.

'Oh, no, I have been very happy; am always happy with Marah and Phil; but you want me to help you, for you know you always get more done when I am with you.'

'Hey? dun, my dearie, [illegible] bonnie little face and winsome ways drove the hankeen from Willie's pockhin, when my sweetest lilts will hardly mak' them stop the blinks. But the weather is owre cauld for ye tae be out yet, my bairnie, and ye are far better bere learnin' yer lessons. The spring is comin' in wee bloo, though, and we'll soon be awa' on oor jeurne. In the country the gowans and the daisies will sune be openin' up, and I'll be strikin' up some o' thee days—

"Bonny pearls for gowns and lei us gang free.
For we canna stay longer in bonnie Dundee."

'But Dundee isn't bonnie,' said Ella. 'It is nothing like the country with its green fields and flowers.'

'Maybe no, my pet, but it aye gies us auld quarters—better than the country wi' the snow in the time o' frost and snaw. 'And see, here is something I hae brought for you, shd Phil—a braw picture-book fu' o' birds and beasts.'

'Oh, a picture-book; a picture-book!' exclaimed the two children in accents of delight, and Ella having secured it, they ran to the window, and were soon absorbed in the contemplation of its interesting contents.

Marah had stood bye a smiling witness of this pleasant scene, and not dreaming that Willie had any object in getting the children's attention fully occupied at the window. But he had an object, and she was quickly made to understand it.

'I saw Luke Briar this afternoon,' he said to her in a low voice, and the communication instantly banished the faint colour from her cheek, and brought an alarmed look into her face.

'Oh, Willie, did you!' she anxiously whispered. 'He is in Dundee, then?'

'Ay; he has never been oot o'it'

'And is he—is he seeking—for the boy?'

'Deed, then, ye may keep yer mind perfectly easy on that score. He has nae desire to seek him or tae find him either. Of coorse I, in an ourely way, asked about the laddie I had seen wi' him when we foregathered at Forgan Kirkyard, when the vagabond thought nae name tae tell me that he had strayed him. It wisna an accident, as we imagined; it was design. He had gotten tired o' keepin' the wee helpless thing, and purposely jinket him on the street that very nicht after we cam' across in the boat, carin' naething aya what micht come o' him.'

'And he knows nothing of what did befall him?' Whispered Marah with breathless eagerness.

'He naether kens nor wants tae ken.'

'Thank heaven,' ejaculated the other, in tones betokening intense relief.

'But oh, Marah, was it no cruel and heartless o' him tae dae sic a thing?' said Willie, with an expression of horror.

'Cruel and heartless o' them baith,' he went on, 'for his wife—at least the woman that travells wi' him—was as bad as himsel'. Hoo could ony o' human kind, hoover depraved, forsake a puir, helpless bairn on the streets o' a strange toon on a cauld winter's nicht, kennin' he had nae hame tae gang tae, an' nae pocer tae shift for himsel'? For a man tae dae that is dreadfu' beyond expression, but for a woman tae join him in it is mair than I could hae believed, if I didna mind that the Bible says a mother may forget even her sookin' infant. Now Becky Briar wasna just sae bad as tae that, for little Phil isna her ain bairn. Natheless, it was a cruel, cruel, hellish thing tae dae.'

'And, thank heaven it is a deed few are capable are committing,' rejoined Marah. 'But, do you know, Willie, I am glad—oh, beyond expression glad—that they did desert him, for it has the means of bringing him to me.

'And o' rescuing him fra a vagabond's life,' added Willie. 'That's true, Marah. God's heart o' love was set on the puir orphan, and He made the deed, black as it was, a channel, for the conveyance o' His ain guidness and mercy. But nae thank's tae Luke Briar for that. Sae far as he knows or cares either, little Phil may hae dee'd o' starvation, or he may be prowlin' about the street thievin' and stealing—' it' a' ane tae him.'

'I'll better so—a thousand times better so,' said Marah. 'I fervently hope that he may never see Phil again.'

'He wadna ken him if he did,' responded Willie. 'Little Phil is safe tae meet him anywhere, for Luke wad ne'er recognise him in that bonnie bloomin', well-dressed laddie the miserable little waif that he deserted at the Toon Hall.'

'Did you ask how he came to possess him?' inquired Marah, her heart palpitating as she put the question in a manner which the other little suspected.

'He wad gie me little information about that,' was the answer; 'but sae far as I cud mak' oot frae what he did say the laddie had a limmer o' a mither, wha proved untrue tae her ain guidman, and he, when he fauld it oot, left her and took the bairn wi' him. Believin' it no tae be his ain, he put it into the hands of Luke Briar, and paid him some siller for takin' it. Then he gaed awa' abroad, and has ne'er been heard o' since. Sae there's nae fear, yesee, that little Phil will be socht after by ony body. Ye'll hae him a' tae yersel', Marah, lass, but is it no wacs 'o me tae think that sic a fine wean had sic a bad mither?'

'Oh, Willie, do not say so—do not believe she was guilty. She was innocent—innocent,' burst out Marah, with a sudden vehemence which astonished the other. His amazed look instantly warned Marah of her indiscretion. 'I mean it is impossible to believe that Phil', mother could be such a base, abandoned woman. She must have been foully lied against.'

'Guid kens; ane wad thinks ae,' observed Willie. 'But her guidman believed, it wad appear, and surely he could not be deceived.'

In the dimness of the twilight, Marah gasped for breath, and pressed her hand on her bosom to keep back the rising sob, which, had it found vent, would have been the precursor of an uncontrollable burst of emotion which might have awakened suspicion in Willie's mind. The apprehension of this was sufficient to enable her to repress her emotion. As the surge receded she heaved a long sigh, and answered—

'Given he—her husband may have been deceived, and I cannot—no, Willie, I cannot—no, believe that Phil's mother was—guilty.'

'Lee us hope she waana,' responded Willie; 'and at nae rate maun Phil, when he grows aulder and oan understand things, hear sic a suspicion breathed.'

'Oh, never, never,' said Marah, with intense emphasis, 'I will keep her memory as sacred in his eyes as I would have my own. I fervently hope that he will forget all about Lake Briar, and all that preceded his coming into my care.'

'That is just my feelin' in regard to Ella,' said Willie, in a low tone. 'I want her never to ken aboot her puir mither, her sufferings and her wrongs.

'Oh, Willie,' rejoined Marah, 'I have often longed to know how you came to possess Ella.

'It's a sad story, and I never speak o't, but I'll tell it tae you some time when she's aleepin.'

'Was she, too, in the hands of a man like Luke Briar?'

'Na; thank Providence the wee thing was never in waur hands than her puir mither's and mine Speakin' o' Luke Briar he seems after some dark ploy i' the noo. He was about tae cross in the boat tae Newport 'whan I saw him, and he turned as muckle to me as tha the was followin' and watchin' a man that was there, and ane that him and me saw ken a queer thing amang the yews at Forgan.' For my part, though I did think it a queer transaction we saw him perform there, it wad ne'er hae occurred tae me tae seek tae ken onything aboot it. But Luke Briar is ane that plays a kinds o' gaines for stakes. He suspected that the man was after some secret matter, 'and has been huntin' after him ever since, and he has come tae learn what he says gies him the poor tae mak' his ain o' him—tae, pit on the screw, as he ca's it—and he was followin' him tae Newport for that purpose. I wonder wha the man is, but I'll sune learn that, when anoe I see Barney Doyle, for he cam' to the boat wi' him carryin' a big parcel.'

Scarcely had Willie pronounced Barney Doyle's nature when the door was open, and its owner made its appearance. His entrance was greeted by a shout from Phil, who sprung to him as Ella had done to Willie. The share Barney had in saving the boy had made them fast friends. and Barney was never prouder than when he had little Phil riding on his shoulder or perched on his knee.

'Och, thin, an' it's yerself, it is, that's glad to see the ould man and give him welcome!' cried Barney, as he lifted him high in the air. 'Shure yer a brave and purty little boughal intirely, and when I saw you and Ella at the window I thought as how ye were a pair o' the finest swate-hearts as ever passed the blarney atwixt each other. And, praise God, when you grow up ye may be swatchearts o' that sort, too. But was it my name I heard spoken when I opened the dure, or is it a single name ones as I have?'

'It was just your name, Barney,' cried Willie, 'and ye are just in time tae tell me something that I am a wee curious aboot. Dae ye ken the name o' you man ye was at the Newport wi' this afternoon?'

'Know him! And by the powers I should know him purty well. Man alive, yon was Misther Willox, that both of you heard me speakin' so often about!'

'Maister Willox!' echoed Willie, with a start which almost brought him from his seat. 'The new manager at Mayhew's, mill, that cam' sae mysteriously the day Maister Lawrence left!'

'Thrue for it,' assented Barney.

'My gracious me,' ejaculated Willie, starting fairly up now, and pacing the room with every appearance of consternation.

Barney regarded him with dumb astonishment, and Marah with an excited interest which had its own secret cause of production. She knew all about the rupture between her cousin and his son, and was naturally deeply concerned in all that related to Varley Mayhew.

Therefore she was too much moved by Willie's excitement, for it was evident that it meant something of great importance, and she eagerly waited to know what it was.

Oh, if she could only have divined it, the thoughts which had begun to work in Willie's mind were going in a direction of tremendous importance for him.

CHAPTER XVIII.

A DISCOVERY WHICH GIVES RISE TO FRUITLESS CONJECTURES — WILLIE TELLS THE STORY OF ELLA'S MOTHER—A SHADOW FALLS.

The unusual excitement into which Willie had been thrown is easily explained. It arose from finding that the "Mister Willox,' of wohm he had heard Barney Doyle speak so much of late in connection with Mayhew's mill, was the same man whom they had seen so mysteriously occupied in the yew tree enclosure. Willie had, along with Luke Briar, seen him digging up the parchment and carrying it off with evident triumph, and though it did strike him as a very singular proceeding, and one that had a very peculiar and perhaps nefarious meaning under it, it had not occurred to him, as it had to Luke Briar, to ferret out that meaning, even for curiosity, and still less with a view to his own personal interest. But now that he was aware that Luke was doing this, and was obviously finding it of immense importance to do so, and, further, that the mysterious stranger against whom he was playing the game was the same man who had come into Mayhew's works under circumstances so peculiar as to excite universal attention and remark, his interest in the affair grew not only strong but painful. He could not but connect his doings among the yew trees with his entrance into the mill, and that again spoke to a secret power which he had obtained over Varley Mayhew.

What would be the nature of that power? and must its source not be the document which he had been seen to secure?

To the latter conclusion Willie could not but come. He was morally certain that it must be the possession of the document which gave Willox his obvious hold on Mayhew; but this conviction did not go far to solve the mystery, for immediately along with it came the question. What kind of a document could it be which produced such an effect? and to this question came no reply. Many things might be conjectured and he and Barney Doyle occupied themselves for some time in such conjectures—the most feasible being one which the gatekeeper threw out, that it had reference to the partnership between Varley Mayhew and Stephen Berge. It was more than believed that Mayhew had done infinite injustice to Berge, and perchance this was a document which proved it. If so, it was of importance to Mayhew that it should be suppressed, hence he was paying Willox to keep it secret. At the same time, why such a document should have been hidden underground among the yews at Forgan, and found there by Sam Willox, was a thing to them altogether inscrutable; so that after all, beyond having their curiosity strangely aroused, and a suspicion of the existence of SOMETHING unfair, Willie and Barney were unable to make anything of it.

Lake Briar was the only man able to enlighten them, but it was vain to expect the slightest information from him.

Marah had mingled but little in the conversation, but her interest in the matter, though concealed, was far deeper than theirs, and silently engaged in making tea for her guests, conjectures were also passing through her mind, but equally fruitless, and like them, dismissed the subject from her thoughts, and they all sat down to the simple meal which she had prepared.

Ay, simple enough, and poor and plain, was the repast, but it was partaken of with as much true enjoyment as if costly viands had graced the board. When it was over they drew around the fire, and soon the children fell fast asleep—little Phil on a stool at Marah's feet, and Ella nestled in Willie's bosom.

Marah had resumed her sewing. She could not refrain from that even for one evening, for the work had to be done in order to procure bread for herself and Phil on the morrow. So with the candle drawn close to her, she diligently plied the needle as, at her request, Willie told the story that he had promised to relate concerning the way in which he had come to be possessed of Ella. We tell it here in his own words as nearly as we can:—

'I hae travelled the country now for money a year. The trade I was broucht up tae wisna a healthy ane—at least, I didna find it sae—and was obleeged tae gie it up. I was weak and ill, and like tae fa' into consumption, and as I had nacbody tae look tae, there was nae ither prospect but to gang intae the puir's house and die. Unweel though I was, I couldn's bear the thocht o' that; sae, as I was coontit a guid fiddler, and had a fine violin o' my ain, I ventured oot tae the streets and the villages tae see if I couldna get a bawbee or twa frae the folk by playin' them tunes. The result was better than I houped, and I sane fand that I could earn a leevin' in that way—no a great ane, but still a leevin'.

'And sune, bit by bit I went oot mair by mair and farer and farer, till I became a regular travellin' fiddler, and had my ither rounds 'through a' the country. I liked it, and my health cam' back, for the fresh air and the fresh breezes were lukesome and strengthenin; and though mony a time I wasna very weel aff, yet somehow I aye made a fend, and was happy and contentit.

'Bein' aye in the road, an sleepin' at night in the various lodgin' houses I cam' tae ken the tramps, an' struck up an acquaintance wi some o' them. Only wi' some, though, for mony o' them were neither honest nor respectable an' though it wad hae been bad policy tae quarrel wi' them or show my dislike, I never got on mair than terms o' common civility wi' them o' Luke Briar's kind. It was just 'Guid day' in passin', and that was a

'It will be gaun eicht years this summer sin' ae hot day, in June along a dusty pairt o' the country far frae this, I met a young woman carryin' a basket o' sma' wares. She was a stranger to me—I ne'er had seen her on the road afore—an' that an her appearance ither wise made me tak' notice o' her. For, oh, she was waeful' like and heartbroken. A bonnie, weel-faured lassie she I be, and yet still, wi' glossy golden hair an' a fair, sweet face, in which the deepest sadness and sorrow were stamped.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Wee News.

THURSDAY.

A St. Petersburg correspondent reports [illegible] from Turkish Armenia. Great despondency prevails among the troops in consequence. Gen. Melikoff tendered his resignation, and requested a court-martial a fortnight ago. The Turks have [illegible] completely victorious in Asia Minor.

Belgium is reported preparing to mobilize its army, and the war fever is spreading in Holland.

Prince Hohenlohe, German Ambassador in France, will be present at the meeting of Emperors of Austria, Russia and Germany, on the 8th of August.

The Turks are pushing forward a large force to Shumla, and the Russians at Sistova now being well provided cannot longer delay offensive operations.

A London dispatch says it is now known that an understanding has been arrived at between Russia, Germany and England, and each nation is to have its share of the spoils of the sick man.—France cannot join, as she fears Germany, and Austria is now crippled, so she dare not fight without Great Britain at her back. It is understood that Russia will be satisfied with Armenia and the independence of the principalities on the Danube. England is to receive Egypt and Cyprus. Crete is to be handed over to Greece. Germany's share of the spoils is supposed to be the Baltic Provinces of Russia. Others apprehend that Germany will be allowed to further dismember Austria, adding the 8,000,000 of Germans to the rule of Kaiser William. The open revolt in the streets of Constantinople is due to the knowledge on the part of the Turks that they have been betrayed. The Turks are especially angry against the English, whom they say delnded them into the war and then deserted them. The prediction is made here that it will be over before a month's time, temporarily, at least, until Germany gets ready to claim her share by an agreement between the three Powers. The above comes from a New York source, and is to be taken with a grain of salt.

Our Sphinx.

BY UNCLE ED.

Goderich, July 18, 1877.

DECAPITATION.

Behead and curtail a small person and leave something which should be avoided; substitute another head and get a river in Europe.

SOL.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

Dead, weariness, hurtful, with a crook, an abyss, something ideal, a satire, a plea of being elsewhere, part of the eye. Primals, native; finals, a thirst for alcoholic stimulants.

ST. NICK.

WORD SQUARE

A game of cards, to deserve, a hound 5-6 of riches, what fills space.

ST. NICK.

DIAMOND PUZZLE.

A consonant, to dart, a cuttle-fish, the box in which the host is kept, a consonant.

ST. NICK.

ANSWERS TO SPHINX.

JULY 4.

WORD SQUARES—

1. YAST	2. RIDE
AWAY	ITEM
SACK	DEMI
TYER	EMIR

DOUBLE ACROSTICS—1 Nourish, Nyighan, thus—Nutation, OchlocracY, UtensilL, RinG, ImpeachI, SeanaHindU. 2 Natural History then—Ncerlolf, Alkalf, TreeS, UIT., RiO JaneiRO, AsteR, LivelY.

CHARADE—Satisfaction.

ENIGMA—Strawberries.

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The success that these medicines have met with since their introduction to the public, some years ago, proves plainly to the most skeptical that they are much more than re form what they are advertised to do. The virtues of these medicines have been well tested, and have withstood their trial in a most satisfactory manner. For diseases of the Blood, Liver, Lungs, &c., they are unsurpassed. We have testimonials of miraculous cures of these diseases, and many others. If any one is afflicted, let them try a bottle of the Remedy and a box of Pills. No injurious effects will follow their use in the most delicate person, as they are purely vegetable, there being no mineral matter in them. Their cost is small, while the advantages derived from their use will doubly repay expense and trouble. The medicines are widely known throughout the Dominion, and are for sale by the principal medicine dealers. Try them, and be convinced that these medicines are no humbug. No one who has tried the Sheshoneen Pills has ever pronounced an unfavorable opinion of them, no family where they have been used will be without them. Full information may be had on all particulars touching the use, and the experiences of those who have used them, by securing the Treatise or the Circular from any Druggist in the Dominion, free. Price of the Remedy in pint bottles, $1; Pills 25 cents a box.

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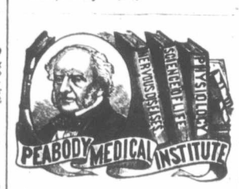
Signed,
THOMAS HOLLOWAY.

London, January 1877.



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