

The Architecture of Law.

"George," said his father, with a countenance more in sorrow than in anger, "George, some one has cut down my apple cherry tree. Do you know anything about it?"

"Young Washington did not quarrel with his father's accusing glance. He looked him straight in the eye, and an expression of honest resolution gleamed in the clear eyes and frank countenance."

"My father," he said, "I will not deceive you. I do know something about it, but that is not the issue at all. You have, in effect, charged me with being the destroyer of your favorite tree. Now the question is, since you have filed information and laid this charge against me, what do you know about it?"

"I know that you have a hatchet," replied his father sternly. "I know that a boy with a hatchet is liable to do. I know that some one has cut down my favorite cherry tree—"

"Stop right there," interrupted the future father of his country. "You say this was your tree?"

"I do." "How came it yours?" "I planted it."

"Now, sir, are you certain it was not on the farm before you came here?" "No, sir, it was not."

"Then why did you say so?" "Why did I say that?"

"That's right; evade, quibble, crawl out of it, somehow. All right. If you don't want to answer a fair, plain, simple question, you don't have to."

"But I didn't say it was on the farm when I came here."

"Oh, very well deny it. Is there any other retraction you would like to make?"

"I don't retract anything. I merely declare that I never said that tree was on the farm when I came here."

"Oh, well father, don't get excited and talk loud. You may go back on your entire statement if you wish. Perhaps you will next try to make us believe that this farm wasn't here either when you came?"

"Why, of course it was here. I don't."

"Didn't you say a moment ago that it wasn't?"

"That was the tree."

"Ah, yes; you turn it off on the tree now. You've been talking about the tree all this time, then?"

"Why, certainly I have."

"Then you just admitted that it was here when you came here?"

"No, my son; that was the farm."

"But not half a dozen questions ago you admitted that. You said in these very words, 'Why, of course it was here, did you not?'"

"I said those words, but I was speaking of the farm."

"And yet you said but this very moment that all this time you had been talking about the tree. It is useless to continue this examination. My father, of all human sices, lying is the commonest, and I doubt not it is the worst. It blunts our moral sensibilities; it leads us to distort and exaggerate simple statements of fact; it blurs our powers of intelligent observation, until even a man of ordinary scholarship and intellectual development is unable to tell whether he is talking about a farm or a cherry tree. The complaint is dismissed. I doubt very much if you can even establish the fact that you ever owned the tree. Go to the nursery, and if you intend planting a tree in the place of the one you imagine you have lost, you had better take a man with you to show you the ground that you might plant the tree in your hat. You may go."

Sadly the old man turned away, but he told the man who helped him plant the new tree that if he had a hundred boys he wouldn't let another one of them study law.—Robert J. Barrette.

Stay on the Farm.

The disposition of so many young men to leave the farm and come to the city is not creditable to their intelligence, every city in the country is overcrowded with this class of helpless young men. They grow up on the farms with no idea of the trials and temptations that beset their class in the large cities. They think they can live in the cities without the toil and drudgery they say is a part of farm life. There are many ways of living in a city, but there is but one honorable way, and that is surrounded with as many trials and hardships as earning one's living on the farm, and that is to earn it honestly. A young man without a trade will find he has to work harder to make both ends meet in the city than on a farm.

The young man who thinks the world owes him a living and that the obligation will be canceled in the cities, makes a mistake, that is often taught too late. There is no more room for idlers in the city than on the farm. The criminal class receives some of its most vicious recruits from young men who thought they were too smart to be farmers, come to the city, found they had made a mistake, dropped into bad company, and fill end their lives on the scaffold or in the penitentiary.

No, young man, you are not too smart or the farm. The smartest man that ever lived hadn't sense enough to reach perfection in farming. Be independent. While there is always something to do in a well-regulated farm, if you have a spare moment, use it in study or selling the many kinds of goods you will find that are especially made for your benefit. You can always find something to do if you want to work. If you don't, we have no time to reason with you.

Malarial poise can be entirely removed from the system by the use of Ayer's Cure, which contains a sure specific in the form of a vegetable product, used in no other remedy. Warranted.

A Life Saving Present.

Household Hints.

Bananas may be stewed and canned. They make in this form an excellent flavoring for apple pies.

Mustard as a relish is rendered still more piquant if mixed with horseradish vinegar, with a pinch of cayenne pepper.

The operation of stoning raisins may be hastened greatly if a glass of water stands conveniently near, so that you can dip your fingers into it at intervals.

A sauce that is good for almost all kinds of puddings is made by beating one quarter of a pound of butter and the same quantity of sugar together till they are like cream. Then mix a wine-glass of brandy, rum, or wine with them.

Brass crescents that have been used for decorative purposes and have become tarnished may be made to do farther service by covering them with embroidery silk. It is a trifling matter to do this with the help of a crochet needle.

The prettiest way to arrange curtains in a doorway is to have two instead of one, and to tie these back with ribbons or with handsome bands which are manufactured expressly for the purpose. The curtains should be tied back quite high, and not in the old style.

A pretty tidy is made of blue all-wood Java canvas; fringe the edge all around; then arrange as gracefully as possible the daisies, which you can buy all ready for applying. The stems and little bits of vines for filling are worked in Kensington stitch; yellow and white daisies may both be used.

Green ginger may be made into delicate preserves by removing the skin with a sharp knife. Then boil the ginger in water until it is quite soft, slice it very thin and boil it in a syrup made of one pound of sugar and half a pint of water. When the ginger looks clear it is boiled long enough.

Tomato chow-chow is made of six large tomatoes, one large onion, one green pepper, one tablespoonful salt, two of brown sugar, and two small tea-cups of vinegar. Peel the tomatoes, cut them into small pieces, and chop the onion and pepper very fine; stew gently with the vinegar, etc., for an hour.

An entree of merit is made of cabbage and tomatoes. Chop the cabbage very fine, add a very little water to it, put into a kettle, and let it boil gently. When the cabbage is about done, and the water nearly evaporated, add stewed tomatoes. Have twice as much cabbage as tomatoes. Stir this carefully, and send the table hot. This is particularly suitable to serve with corned beef and bacon.

A delicious way to serve salmon is to cut it in slices two or three inches thick. Put these into a baking dish with little lumps of butter put on each slice, some chopped parsley, a small onion minced very fine; plenty of pepper and salt are also to be scattered over the fish. Bake until the fish is flaky. It is an improvement if it is baked often. Drain the fish before putting it upon the platter. Tomato sauce may be served with it if you choose.

Stinner for Eight.

CREAM TOMATO SOUP.—Use knuckle of veal and beef bone for soup. Boil slowly with celery, strain, and add part of can of tomatoes. Cook half an hour. Strain again. Mix one tablespoonful of cracker powder with a cup of cream in a bowl. Add it to some of the soup; put thoroughly, and pour all back into the pot. Boil a few minutes gently, and serve.

MUTTON CUTLETS WITH FRENCH BEANS.—Cut the cutlets out of a piece of the best end of a neck of mutton. They should be less than half an inch thick, and neatly trimmed, with not too much fat left on them. Give them a few blows with the bat, and grill them on or near the front of the fire, which should be clear and fierce, so that each cutlet be full of juice when cut. Sprinkle with salt, and arrange them in a circle on the dish, overlapping each of them, round a heap of French beans prepared as follows: Boil them in plenty of salted water. When done drain them thoroughly, and toss them in a saucepan for a few minutes with a large piece of butter, add parsley finely minced, a sprinkling of pepper, and the juice of a lemon. Serve with currant jelly.

SNOW PUDDING.—Soak half box of Cooper's relative in a pint of cold water in a deep pan, then let it stand fifteen minutes, then set on the range till it is hot without boiling, then take it off, let it cool a little and beat to stiff froth, with two and a half of pulverized sugar and the juice of four lemons. The whites of the eggs are to be mixed with the beaten gelatine, then all beaten together for half an hour and put in moulds to harden. Take the three yolks of the eggs, and a quart of milk, to be made in a thin custard, and flavor with the grated peel of one lemon, to be used as a sauce for the pudding, or rich cream may be poured over instead.

CORN STARCH CREAM PUDDING.—Three pints of milk, two large tablespoonful of corn starch, the yolks of three eggs, nearly a tea-cup of fine white sugar, a tea-spoonful of vanilla, large pinch of salt. Separate the whites from the yolks, and keep in a cool place till the pudding is done. Beat the eggs and milk together, but don't let it boil until the corn starch and sugar have been put in and be sure and let it be cooked enough, then make a stiff meringue add put over the pudding, and set it in a warm hot oven, and let it slightly brown. To be eaten cold.

PLUM PUDDING.—One and a half pounds of suet, same quantity of raisins, same quantity of currants, all chopped very fine; two pounds of stale bread crumbs, half pound of flour, half pound of sugar, a little finely chopped citron and some pounded cloves and ginger; mix them well together, and beat five eggs, add to them a pint of sweet cider boiled down with a pint of the suet or rather more than half a pint, which pour in and well mix. Do not put more liquid, though it may seem dry; press it firmly into the moulds, tie over and put into boiling water; keep them boiling five hours; but should be boiled another two hours the day they are served.

FRENCH RICE PUDDING.—Pick and wash in two or three waters a couple of

handful of rice, and put it to cook in rather less than a quart of milk, sweetened to taste, and with the addition of thin rind of one lemon, cut in one piece, and a small stick of cinnamon. Let the rice simmer gently until it has absorbed all the milk. Turn it out into a bowl, and when quite cool, remove the lemon rind and cinnamon. Then stir in the yolks of four eggs and one whole egg beaten up, add a small quantity of candied citron cut into small pieces, and mix it well in. Butter and brown sugar a plain tin mold, put the pudding in it, and bake in a quick oven for about half an hour. To ascertain when the pudding is done, insert a bright teasing needle into it; it will come out clean when the pudding is done.

MINCE PIE WITHOUT MEAT.—Three pounds of apples, three pounds of raisins, three pounds of currants, one and a half pound of suet, one and half pound of sugar, and a little mixed spice, each to be well chopped, and then mixed together with a little chopped candied peel, a few pounded almonds, and half a pint of cider boiled with sugar, or liquid currant jelly.

PUMPKIN PIE.—Cut the pumpkin in half, put it in a dripping-pan, skin side up (after seeds are removed), in a slow fire; bake until all the seed can be easily scraped from the rind with a spoon; if it is as brown as nicely baked bread, all the better, mash finely, and to one quart add one quarter pound of butter while hot; when cool sweeten to taste; one pint of milk, one cream (if cream be used three eggs are sufficient; if milk, four eggs will be better), beat them separately, stir in yolks, two tea-spoonful of ginger, one of nutmeg, add the whites of the eggs, stirring but little after they are added to the mixture; bake in a quick oven.

EGG PUDDING.—Take half a pound of the best figs, wash them and chop them fine, two teaspoonful of grated bread (crusts for one may be used), half a cup of sweet cream, one cup of sweet milk, half a cup of sugar; mix the bread crumbs with the cream, then stir in the figs, then the sugar, and the last thing set in the milk; pour into a mold or pudding dish, and steam for three hours.

Loss and Gain.

CHAPTER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago with bilious fever."

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I could not move!"

I shrunk! From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life." R. FITZPATRICK.

Dublin, June 6, 1881.

How to GET SICK.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know how to get well, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters.

Salt Rheum Cured.

Are you troubled with Salt Rheum, Rough Skin, Pimples or Canker Sores; if so, go at once to Geo. Rhynd's Drug Store and get a package of McGregor & Parker's Carbolic Cerate. Price 25 cents. It was never known to fail.

National Pills is the favorite purgative and anti-bilious medicine, they are mild and thorough.

To the Ladies.

McGregor & Parker's Carbolic Cerate will cure any case of Pimples on the Face or Rough Skin on either hands or face and leave them soft as silk. It will also heal any sore when all other preparations fail. Thousands have tested it. Ask your druggist for McGregor & Parker's Carbolic Cerate, and do not be dissatisfied to take anything else claimed to be as good. It is but 25 cents per box at G. Rhynd's Drug Store.

New Life for Functions Weakened by Disease, Debility and Dissipation.

The Great German Invigorator is the only specific for impotency, nervous debility, universal lassitude, forgetfulness, pain in the back or sides, no matter how shattered the system may be from excesses of any kind, the Great German Remedy will restore the lost functions and secure health and happiness. \$1.00 per box, six boxes for \$5.00. Sold by all druggists. Sent on receipt of price, postage paid, by F. J. Cheney, Toledo, Ohio, sole agent for United States. Circulars and testimonials sent free. Sold by Geo. Rhynd, sole agent for Goderich.

In the history of medicines no preparation has received such universal commendation for the alleviation it affords, and the permanent cure it effects in kidney diseases, as Dr. Van Buren's Kidney Cure. Its action in these distressing complaints is simply wonderful. Sold by J. Wilson.

A CHRYING EVIL.—Children are often fretful and ill when Worms is the cause. Dr. Low's Worm Syrup safely expels all Worms.

Wanted to be Known!

THAT YOU CAN GET CHOICE CONFECTIONERY, CANNED FRUITS AND FISH, TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c

Domestic and Foreign Fruits, the Best Brands Fresh and Smoked Salt Water Fish in season. A full assortment of all kinds of Nuts. Oysters served in Every Style Required. ICE CREAMS IN SEASONS. Floral Designs, Wreaths, Corsages, Bouquets, etc., made to order.

Flowering Plants & Vegetables in Season.

E. BINGHAM'S RESTAURANT

Count House Square, Goderich, Ont. Dec. 29, 1883. 1822-23m.

Respect Old Age.

An old favorite is the remedy known as Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Thirty years reliable for cholera morbus, diarrhoea and summer complaints.

A Great Discovery.

This is daily bringing joy to the homes of thousands by saving many of their dear ones from an early grave. Truly it is Dr. King's new Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Loss of Voice, Tickling in the Throat, Pain in Side and Chest, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs, a positive cure. Guaranteed. Trial Bot-tles free at J. Wilson's Drug Store. Large size \$1.00.

WASHINGTON, D.C. May 15th, 1886.

GENTLEMEN—Having been a sufferer for a long time from nervous prostration and general debility, I was advised to try Hop Bitters. I have taken one bottle, and I have been rapidly getting better ever since, and I think it the best medicine I ever used. I am now gaining strength and appetite, which was all gone, and I was in despair until I tried your Bitters. I am now well, able to go about and do my own work. Before taking it I was completely prostrated. Mrs. MARY STUART.

Thousands Say So.

T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kan., writes: "I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction. Was a rapid seller. Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure Kidney and Liver complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year. Sold at 50 cts. a bottle by J. Wilson.

Well Rewarded.

A liberal reward will be paid to any party who will produce a case of Liver, Kidney or Stomach complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure. Bring them along, it will cost you nothing for the medicine if it fails to cure, and you will be well rewarded for your trouble besides. All Blood diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, and general debility are quickly cured. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price only fifty cents per bottle. For sale by J. Wilson.

CINGALESE.—A name well known in connection with the Hair Restorer which restores grey hair to its natural color by a few weeks use. Sold at 50 cents per bottle by James Wilson.

These are Solid Facts.

The best blood purifier and system regulator ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity, truly is Electric Bitters. Inactivity of the Liver, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Weak Kidneys, or any disease of the urinary organs, whoever requires an appetizer, tonic or mild stimulant, will always find Electric Bitters the best and only certain cure known. They act surely and quickly, every bottle guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by J. Wilson.

Fonthill Nurseries.

325 ACRES. THE LARGEST IN THE DOMINION.

SALESMEN WANTED.

To begin work at once on Fall Sales. Steady employment at fixed salaries to all willing to work. MEN AND WOMEN CAN HAVE.

Pleasant Work the Year Round.

Good agents are earning from \$40 to \$75 per month and expenses.

STONE & WELLINGTON, 1238-2m. Toronto, Ont.

DANIEL GORDON, CABINETMAKER AND Leading Undertaker.

Has on hand now the LARGEST STOCK of First-Class Furniture in the County, and as now purchase for cash, will not be underbid by any one.

I offer Tapestry Carpet Lounges, from \$5.00 to \$12.00. Water proofed, from \$2.50 to \$5.00. Bow Back Chairs, from \$7.00, and everything else in the same proportion.

AT THE OLD STAND Between the Post Office & Bank of Montreal. GODERICH. 1913.

D. K. STRACHAN, PRACTICAL MACHINIST.

Keeps on hand a supply of material for the repairing of Mowers and Reapers.

Sulky Hay Rakes, Plows and Agricultural Implements and Machinery Generally.

ALL WORK THOROUGHLY DONE.

D. K. STRACHAN, GODERICH MACHINE SHP Goderich, March 27th, 1884. 1836-2m.

FARMERS!

Why use poor OIL on your Reapers and Mowers, when you can get McCOLL'S LARDINE OIL.

So Cheap—It has no equal. Try it and you will use no other.

McCOLL BROS. & Co., TORONTO. For sale by R. W. MCKENZIE, GODERICH.

HUGH DUNLOP Fashionable Tailor,

WEST STREET, Has the Finest Assortment of Summer Goods to Choose From.

A Nobby Suit at a Reasonable Price, HUGH DUNLOP.

CIGARS. CIGARS.

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN TOWN

Full line of all the Leading Patent Medicines always kept on hand (Physicians Prescriptions a Specialty.)

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The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. LAND REGULATIONS.

The Company offer lands within the Railway Belt along the main line, and in Southern Manitoba, at prices ranging from \$2.50 PER ACRE upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation.

A rebate for cultivation of from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per acre, according to price paid for the land, allowed on certain conditions. The Company also offer Lands without conditions settlement or cultivation.

THE RESERVED SECTIONS TERMS OF PAYMENT:--

Purchasers may pay one-sixth in cash, and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at SIX PER CENT, per annum, payable in advance.

Parties purchasing without conditions of cultivation, will receive a Deed of Conveyance time of purchase, if payment is made in full.

Payments may be made in LAND GRANT BONDS, which will be accepted at ten per cent. premium on their par value and accrue interest. These bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, or at any of its agencies.

FOR PRICES AND CONDITIONS OF SALE and all information with respect to the purchase of Lands, apply to JOHN H. McAVISH, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg. By order of the Board. CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary. 1927-2m.

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Repairing in All Its Branches. FACTORY—OPPOSITE COLBORNE HOTEL. 1935.

Art Designs in Wall Paper.

Now is the time, if you wish one or two nice rooms at home, to see Futler's recent paper.

20,000 Rolls of the Latest Designs Beautiful colors, and at prices less than very much inferior goods. Call and see them.

The Latest Spring Bazaar Patterns and Fashions, AT BUTLER'S

Eustace

We return ages of our the neighbour Several days expected day and no tide either; but were transpired to lead of these being Dunbar to l this letter th that Dickson, stidental age secret informu garding his u tion—had be Jessop, and hiding places, seize the st cealed.

The immedi on Dickson's i suit with rega and the evide Willy Sommeo ret that he hearts, and th al of the friend son was enrage his anger we earned. Jesso fore the appe scene, had refu with Marion in openly express coming Willy's

They had th ruin them and doing of it—By Exeise he would share of the pri avange the sligh him, while he fi wished for gold.

This resoluti effect without t he knew well i step he contemp ran. It would i the district, v them he knew, v him with terrib made up his r and carry himl reach. So havin tion by fears, h his purpose—till which ripened it.

Jessop's loca upon the coast, at Eyemouth, brought intelligen night from the t Delight might co od. A better oc fore, arise for car meditated, for would be full, a that there should stock in Adamo these being seized or captured, the Adamson would prize-money realis

It was on the arrival of Jessop' Lowden with the formation to the men conscious of a guilty action, he read or make as if direction he mea struck across the and then turned heights. He was his destination; b dark ere he ca the supervisor's h his way till the s of the horizon, and the diff which ov Bay, just as he we He saw two hum ly arm in arm water's edge. The Willy Sommerville son, and they were enjoyment of their ship to notice the them from the heig it Dickson had b purpose, this sight happiness would ha in it.

After walking a directly south he c stage standing by i his pace he drew tious and stealthy twice he paused at till, hearing nothing yards further and d It was opened girl.

"Can I see Mr. D. tremouly asked i The girl answere and at once ushered where sat the indivi

"Here's a brow r as he stood twirling 'A fine night,' ret ing him keenly, for recognize him.

'Ye'll maybe no k 'Eh—no, I reall, yes. I do kno

Enstace, the Outcast.

CHAPTER XXIV. TRACHERY.

We return to Lowden—to the persons of our story resident there, and in the neighborhood of St. Abbe's.

Several days had passed since the unexpected departure of Jessie and Ralph, and no tidings had been received of either; but meanwhile circumstances were transpiring among themselves destined to lead to important results.

The immediate cause of this treachery on Dickson's part was the failure of his suit with regard to Marion Gilbertson, and the evident success attending that of Willy Sommerville.

They had thwarted him, but he could ruin them and enrich himself in the doing of it—By betraying them to the Excise he would receive the informant's share of the prize that was made, and so avenge the slight that they had put upon him, while he filled his pockets with the wished for gold at the same time.

This resolution he did not carry into effect without deliberate consideration. He knew well the terrible nature of the step he contemplated and the danger he ran. It would make every smuggler in the district his enemy, and many of them he knew, would not scruple to visit him with terrible retribution, but he made up his mind to quit the district and carry himself and his gains out of reach.

So having got rid of the objection by fears, he continued to brood over his purpose—till circumstances arose which ripened it.

Jessop's lugger, the Venture, came upon the coast, and safely ran her cargo at Eyemouth. Her captain likewise brought intelligence that on the fourth night from the time of his arrival the Delight might confidently be anticipated. A better occasion could not, therefore, arise for carrying out the design he meditated, for Jessop's concealment would be full, and he had taken care that there should be an accumulation of stock in Adamson's hiding place. All these being seized, and Donaldson's lugger captured, the ruin of Jessop and Adamson would be complete, and the prize-money realized enormous.

It was on the afternoon following the arrival of Jessop's lugger that he left Lowden with the intention of giving information to the supervisor. Like all men conscious of being about to commit a guilty action, he did not take the high road or make as if he were going in the direction he meant to take it all, but struck across the fields towards the sea, and then turned eastwards along the heights. He was in no hurry to reach his destination; in fact he wanted to be dark ere he came near the vicinity of the supervisor's house, so he lingered on his way till the sun came near the verge of the horizon, and reached the crest of the cliff which overlooked Coldingham Bay, just as he went out of sight.

He saw two human forms pacing slowly in arm close by the distant water's edge. The forms were those of Willy Sommerville and Marion Gilbertson, and they were too absorbed in the enjoyment of their delightful companionship to notice the figure which watched them from the heights.

If Dickson had begun to waver in his purpose, this sight of the lovers in their happiness would have settled him firmly in it.

After walking a considerable distance directly south he came in sight of a cottage standing by itself, and slackening his pace he drew near it at a very cautious and stealthy progress. Once or twice he paused and listened intently, till, hearing nothing, he advanced a few yards further and did the same thing. It was opened to him by a servant girl.

seeing you at Adamson's when we paid an official visit to Lowden.' 'Ay, I mind well o' that,' returned Dickson, with a sly smile. 'Ye didna make muckle oot by your vessel yesterday.'

'Nothing at all. The information we received had been false.' Dickson replied by a peculiarly meaningful smile, which the sharp official did not fail to notice.

'Aha!' he said, 'we were on the right scent after all, and lost it, eh?' 'I hanna said that,' responded Dickson.

'Hoots man, don't be afraid. Come and sit down here, and let us have a confidential confab.'

'Bide a wee, sir,' said Dickson pointing to the window. 'There's a sma' crack there that wad need to be kivered, for anybody can see it.'

'Say you so,' said the supervisor, answering with alacrity. 'Oh, we'll soon put that right.'

And, whipping the cloth from the table he fastened it over the inside of the window, in such a way as effectually to shut up the chink.

'Now we are as private as if we were alone on the tow of Hurker. Sit ye down, my good fellow, and open your business.'

'Ahem,' coughed Dickson, cautiously. 'First and foremost, wad need to have a bargain o' some kind made.'

'Do not fear my good fellow,' said the supervisor. 'I will reward you well for any important intelligence.'

'I have heard,' he went on 'that when stuff is seized, the informant gets a fixed share o' what it brings.'

'That is true. The informant gets one-fourth, the officers one-fourth, and the rest goes to the government.'

'Then if I enable ye to seize a lot o' stuff, the share wad be to me?' 'Undoubtedly.'

'Ye'll no object to gie me your hand o' writ on that?' 'No at all.'

And as writing material stood upon the table, Dunbar drew them towards him, and gave a written promise to the effect indicated. This Dickson stowed carefully away in his pocket.

'Now, then,' said the supervisor, with an air of expectation.

'Weel, sir, I can reveal tae ye the stores and concealments o' the two greatest smugglers hereabouts.'

'Ah, your master Adamson is of course one o' them?' Dickson nodded.

'Villain—I always thought he dipped into the rascally business, though we could make out nothing by our visit. Tae information we got on that occasion was of course erroneous.'

'Na, it wassn,' replied Dickson, 'but Maister Adamson is an cunning' as the deil himself.' He got word that ye were comin', and maybe ye may mind that ye were cam' in at the gate ye passed a row o' dung carts comin' out?'

'I do remember that,' said the supervisor, stroking his chin.

'Weel, the last o' the stuff was in the bottom o' these carts, and if ye had gang wi' them tae the field, where the little dung heaps lay on ilka rig, ye wad have gotten a keg aneach every one.'

'Curse his ingenuity!' cried Dunbar, waxing wroth as he saw how he had been done. 'But never mind, if ye help us to smeech the old fox now. I suppose ye mean to point out to us his concealments?'

'Oh, there's nae need for me to gang wi' ye. I'll gie ye directions for finding them out yerself.'

'First and foremost,' resumed Dickson, 'there's two concealments in the barnyard. The third and sixth stacks in the second row frae the outside are hollow in the middle, and if ye pull away the bottom sheafs on the west side, that will let ye in tae the kegs.'

'Good—good! I'll note that. The third and sixth stacks in the second row. Now!'

'Next, gang down the Lowden Shore, an' nearly opposite the landin' place ye'll see a high rock that doesna look different frae any ither rock, but it is different for a'that. If ye climb up tae the top o' it ye'll find a hole that gangs doon into it, and gets wider as it gangs doon till it's as big as the hold o' a lugger. There's the best end o' the cargo in it.' While Dickson was speaking, Dunbar was writing as fast as his fingers could fly over the paper.

'Now,' he added looking up.

'That's na' the places whaur ye'll find anything,' responded Dickson. 'There's a cave under the 'headland that ye' can get intae wi' a boat, but there's naething in it, just now, unless ye like to wait till the lugger comes in again on Wednesday night.'

'What lugger?' demanded Dunbar, hastily. 'Not Donaldson's?' 'Ah, juist Donaldson's.'

'By Jove, that's work for Graham. Ye are certain she will land on Wednesday night?' 'I'm cock sure.'

'Then I must write off to Graham at once, and will make Wednesday night the grand night of seizure. If we do it sooner they'll find means to warn Donaldson off, but if they don't suspect anything he'll come into the net. By Jove, Dickson, your information is valuable.'

'If we seize all ye speak of your fortune is made.' 'I hope ye'll veid a haantle mair than that,' said Dickson.

'More—where?' 'At Eyemouth.'

'Ah, do you know the 'secret places there? I'd give almost anything to fish them out, I have been so often baffled in that quarter.'

'See ye hae. Jessop has dodged ye in fine style.'

'Jessop? I eehood Dunbar in astonishment. 'You don't mean to say that he smuggles?'

'Dis he no? Bless ye, Maister Dunbar, he's the greatest smuggler in Eyemouth.'

'And where are his concealments?' asked the Supervisor, turning again to his notebook.

'In secret dungeons under the house,' answered Dickson.

'No.'

'It's a fact as death. There's a secret passage up through the arch at the harbor. That's where Donaldson's last cargo goed.'

Dunbar brought his hand down upon the table with a force that made the candlestick jump. This was a revelation utterly unexpected by him. He and Jessop were on friendly—even intimate terms, and he never once suspected him of being engaged in such practice.

'A secret passage, ye say,' he excitedly exclaimed. 'How shall we find it out?'

'Dianna try to find it out at a,' counselled Dickson. 'Was ye ever in his big dinin'-room?'

'Scores of times.'

'Weel, close by the side o' the fireplace, at the left hand corner, there is a round brass knob. Press that, and the muckle gear will swing out, when ye'll see a square opening that gangs doon tae the dungeons. In that square opening there's an iron frame big enough tae hand four or five folk; get intae it, and let the handle, and it will convey ye doon among the kegs. The dungeons are maist fu', for he got in a cargo the ither night.'

The supervisor's hand actually shook with excitement as he noted down Dickson's last directions. Such a prospect of seizure was beyond his most sanguine dreams, and the vision of fame and substantial reward which it would bring him was more than he could contemplate with equanimity. Dickson having now delivered himself of his budget of information, and stipulated that his share in the business should be kept secret, took his leave, and Dunbar at once sat down to concoct measures for procedure on the forthcoming Wednesday night. His first care was to write a letter to Randolph Graham—the letter which we already know Randolph received, and which eventually fell into the hands of Ralph, the gamekeeper.

CHAPTER XXV. RALPH'S RETURN—CONVERSATION AT LOWDEN.

'Ralph at last!' exclaimed Enstace, as they sat at dinner in the large under room of the farm house.

They all looked through the window to which Enstace had started forward, and beheld Ralph coming down the steep road which fronted the dwelling.

Enstace rushed into the passage, the others following, and there they met Ralph, for he made straight for the front door.

'Your news, Ralph, your news,' cried Enstace, with eager excitement. 'What of Jessie. Where is she? Nothing I hope, has happened to her or the child.'

'Jessie is all right,' answered Ralph, but I have important news of another sort. I wish I may be able to bring out in shippage fashion as the sailors say. First of all, I have to tell you that I have just come from Bengarry.'

'Bengarry?' exclaimed Enstace, in alarm. 'Have you been there? How imprudent!'

'Will tell you hear, and you won't say so. Jessie and I went direct there from here.'

'Jessie too?' they could not help exclaiming.

'Yes, and the most natural thing for her to do. She is Randolph's wife.'

These last words went like an electric shock through the group of listeners, producing a surprise so great as to keep them silent, and to enable Ralph to give his information without interruption. He told therefore, in as brief a manner as he could find words to express it, the circumstances attending the arrival of himself and Jessie at Bengarry—the terror and consternation of Randolph, culminated by the sudden appearance of Jessie behind the screen—the terrible rage of Mr. Graham—the shock of apology with which he had been seized—the hopelessness of his condition—and the desire he had indicated for the presence of Enstace—finishing his story by presenting the letter from Captain Dunsmore.

Great was the excitement which burst forth among the listeners after the silence produced by their intense surprise had been over, and Ralph allowed them to give vent to their several feelings and ideas for about a minute, when he broke

in upon them and interrupted their exclamations.

'But I have something more to tell you than that,' he cried, 'and something that wants to be looked after first. And there ain't a minute to lose about it either.'

'What is it?' asked Enstace and Willy in a breath.

'Something that concerns you, sir,' added Ralph, turning to Mr. Adamson, who had hitherto sat in his chair an interested listener and spectator to the scene.

'Me?' he exclaimed.

'You particularly. Where is Dickson? I did not see him in the field with the men.'

'No,' said the farmer. 'He went away yesterday to visit his relations, but will be back this afternoon, for we expect to have business on hand tonight.'

'I know,' said Ralph, the lugger will be here.'

'You know that,' exclaimed Adamson with surprise.

'Dickson has gone to see his relations, has he?' added Ralph, with a significant smile. Then he added, with an emphatic burst of anger, which again roused them. 'The deceitful scoundrel!'

'Eh? What mean you?' cried the farmer, rising involuntarily from his chair.

'He has betrayed you, sir,' responded Ralph—'sold you to the excise officers, and Dunbar is coming tonight to seize all you have in your hiding places, while Randolph is to be down with his cutter to capture the lugger.'

Adamson was paralyzed, and could only stand in dumb consternation, staring at the speaker.

'Gracious heaven, Ralph, how have you learned that?' asked Enstace. 'It is too horrible to be true. Are you certain of what you say? Have you obtained sufficient proof of it?'

'Proof enough!' shouted Ralph, as he threw on the table a letter he had found in the park. 'There it is; read it. I picked it up after Randolph unintentionally dropped it.'

Enstace opened the letter, and hardly knowing what he did, read it aloud. The revelation it made was only too complete, and convinced every one, as it had convinced Ralph, of Dickson's perfidy.

'The villain, the double-dyed villain,' roared Adamson. 'Oh, the perjured traitor! I know what it is for. It is diabolical revenge for being thwarted in his designs on Marion Gilbertson.'

'But can nothing be done?' cried Enstace. 'It will be some hours ere Dunbar and his men come. Can no steps be taken to save you?'

'Never mind me,' exclaimed Adamson, with generous self-devotion. 'Secure your own safety. I will meet the blow with more firmness if I know that it falls on me alone.'

'Leave you!' cried Enstace. 'Leave you in an emergency like this. Never! I for one will remain and do my utmost to foil those whose intentions we have thus so strangely learned.'

'And so will I,' said Willy, with strong determination.

'And of course that's the very reason why I travelled in such a hurry,' added Ralph with his usual bluntness. 'The first thing that struck me was that the finding of the letter was a kindness of Providence meant to enable us to foil their plans.'

'And we would be both fools and cowards if we make nothing of our advantage,' said Enstace warmly. 'Come, Mr. Adamson, every moment is precious. Is nothing possible? Surely some measures may be taken.'

'Brave, noble, generous boy!' cried Adamson, with deep emotion. 'We can't save all—that is impossible, but we can perhaps remove what stuff there is on my own premises, and if that is done I shall escape both fine and imprisonment, for they cannot prove what they seize at Hollow Craig belongs to me. Ah! let me think a few moments, let me think. We'll save the stuff in the stacks by taking it in carts across the loch, and sinking it there. The kegs in Hollow Craig must be sacrificed, but we'll make something of them, too, by a plan which will also baffle Dunbar's greedy hope, and Dickson, too, for by doing what I have thought of not a farthing of prize money will be realized by either of them. The gauger at Cockburnspath is a very decent fellow. I'll send for him and give him information of the stuff being concealed in the rock, and by this means I obtain the informer's share of it. What a sell it would be on the Supervisor when he comes and finds the stacks empty and the kegs in Hollow Craig already seized. By Jove, Enstace, it's a splendid idea.'

'A very master stroke,' returned the youth. 'Only hope it will be triumphantly accomplished.'

'Poor Jessop,' sighed the farmer, 'must be left to his fate. I fear it is too late to give him warning.'

'If you can spare me for two hours, I'll rin doon tae Eyemouth,' exclaimed Willy.

'Do so, my boy,' said his uncle. 'It's worth trying for.' Willy said not another word, but made instantly for the door, when Adamson cried after him—

'Don't go in by Coldingham, but if you can see anyone you can trust on the heights tell him what is up, and get them

to carry the news to their friends in the village.' Willy nodded back his appreciation of this direction, and seizing his cap from the peg in the lobby, he darted from the house and took the most direct route over the heights towards Eyemouth.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

For the prompt and certain cure of erysipelas, use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which is the specific endorsed by the most eminent medical authorities.

Train the Boys to Business. There is one element in the home instruction of boys to which too little attention has been given, and that is the cultivation of punctuality, system, order, and responsibility.

In many households, boys lives between twelve and seventeen years are generally the calmest of their existence. Up in the morning just in time for breakfast; nothing to do but to start off early enough not to be too late; looking upon an errand as taking as much time and memory away from enjoyment, little thought of personal appearance except when reminded by mother to "spruce up" a little; finding his wardrobe always "there" mother causes him to have nothing to do but enjoy himself. Thus his life goes on until school ends. Then he is ready for business. Vain thought! At this point he perhaps meets with his first great struggle. Many times during our business experience we have witnessed a mother crying in the absence of her thorough home discipline. How the boy without this great advantage fails in thus described by the Scientific American:

He goes into an office where everything is system, order and precision. He is expected to keep things neat and orderly—sometimes kindle fires, or do errands;—it is short to become a part of a nicely regulated machine, where everything moves in systematic grooves, and each one is responsible for correctness in his department, and where in place of masters to his comfort, he finds task-masters, more or less lenient to be sure, and everything in marked contrast to his previous life. In many instances the change is too great. Errors become very numerous; blunders overlooked at first get to be a matter of serious moment; then patience is overtaxed, and the boy is told his services are no longer needed. This is the first blow, and sometimes he never rallies from it. Then comes the surprise of the parents, who too often never know the real cause, nor where they failed in the training of their children.

What is wanted, is for every boy to have something special to do; to have some duty at a definite hour, and to learn to watch for that time to come; to be answerable for a certain portion of the routine of the household; to be trained to anticipate the time when he may enter the ranks of business, and be fitted with habits of energy, accuracy, and application, often of more importance than superficial book learning.

The Fruits of Folly. Eating green apples, cucumbers and unripe fruits generally may be so termed. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures all Summer Complaints.

Don't You Do It. Don't wait an hour before buying a bottle of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It is safe, painless, prompt in action, never leaves sore spots behind, and therefore perfect itself. Substitutes are being offered for the genuine Putnam's Extractor. See that the name of Putnam & Co. is on each wrapper. Sold by druggists and country dealers, only 25 cents.

Kram's Fluid Lightning. Is the only instantaneous relief for Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, etc. Rubbing a few drops briskly is all that is needed. No taking nauseous medicines for weeks, but one minute's application removes all pain and will prove the great value of Kram's Fluid Lightning. 25 cents per bottle at George Rhyms' drug store.

Wheeler's Tissue Phosphates. Ed. IN DYSPEPSIA WE HAVE IN Wheeler's Phosphates and Callaya a remedy of the attention of sufferers from this prostrating disease. Cases occur which resist ordinary treatment. Headaches and drowsiness after eating. Cases occur which resist ordinary treatment. Headaches and drowsiness after eating. Cases occur which resist ordinary treatment. Headaches and drowsiness after eating.

THE TORONTO WEEKLY NEWS is an Illustrated Paper, unsurpassed in all the features of enterprising journalism. It stands conspicuous among the best journals of Canada as a complete re-organizer, which will be interesting to every member of the family. The children will like the pictures, the young folks the stories and the funny sketches, the more mature will be delighted with the editorials and news matter, which in every issue will be found apt, timely, and entertaining. In the matter of telegraphic service, being the only paper of connection with THE TORONTO DAILY NEWS, it has a full command all the dispatches of the Associated Press, besides special from NEWS correspondents in every corner of Ontario, for which the daily paper is so famous. As a newspaper it has no superior. It is independent in politics, presenting all points of view from party bias or coloring, and is absolutely without fear or favor as to parties. The parliamentary reports are written in a humorous vein, and deal with men and measures without gloves, and having regard only to brevity, justice, and truth. It is in the fullest sense a family newspaper. Each issue contains a verbatim report of Rev. Dr. Taylor's latest sermon in Brooklyn Tabernacle, Clara Belle's New York fashion letter, "The Man-About-Town," sketches of people and places, a serial story of absorbing interest, a political cartoon, and a rich variety of condensed notes on Fashions, Art, Industries, Literature, etc., etc., etc. Its market quotations are complete and to be relied upon. It is just the paper for the young folks, and the old folks will like it just as well. Our special clubbing terms bring it within reach of all. Specimen copies may be had at this office. Send your subscription to this office.

A Valuable Find. Isaac Brown, of Bothwell, declares that he found one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters worth \$500 to him. It cured him of Salt Rheum from which he had suffered years after other treatment had failed to relieve.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

AYER'S PILLS. For Constipation, or Costiveness, no remedy is so effective as AYER'S PILLS. They insure regular daily action, and restore the bowels to a healthy condition. For Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, AYER'S PILLS are invaluable, and a sure cure. Heart-burn, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Stomach, Flatulency, Distress, Nausea, Numbness, Rheumatism, are all relieved and cured by AYER'S PILLS. In Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, and Jaundice, AYER'S PILLS should be given in doses large enough to excite the liver and bowels, and remove constipation. As a cleansing medicine in the Spring, these PILLS are unequalled. Worms, caused by a morbid condition of the bowels, are expelled by these PILLS. Eruptions, Skin Diseases, and Piles, the result of Indigestion or Constipation, are cured by the use of AYER'S PILLS. For Colds, take AYER'S PILLS to open the pores, remove inflammatory action, and allay the fever. For Diarrhoea and Dysentery, caused by sudden colds, indigestible food, etc., AYER'S PILLS are the true remedy. Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and Sciatica, often result from digestive derangement, or colds, and disappear on removing the cause by the use of AYER'S PILLS. Tumors, Dropsy, Kidney Complaints, and other disorders caused by debility or obstruction, are cured by AYER'S PILLS. Suppression, and Painful Menstruation, have a safe and ready remedy in AYER'S PILLS. Full directions, in various languages, accompany each package.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

GODERICH PLANING MILL. ESTABLISHED 1855. Buchanan, Lawson & Robinson. MANUFACTURERS OF Sash, Doors & Blinds. DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF Lumber, Lath, Shingles and builder's material of every description. SCHOOL FURNITURE A SPECIALTY. All Orders promptly attended to. Goderich, Aug. 2, 1883. 1892-4y

GODERICH BOILER WORKS. Have just received a large stock of BRASS & IRON STEAM FITTINGS FOR BOILERS & ENGINES. New Salt Pans and Boilers. Built on Shortest Notice. Mail orders for new work and repairs will receive prompt attention. CHRYSTAL & BLACK, Works near G. T. R. Station, Goderich, Feb. 28, 1884. 1875

NOTICE. Toronto Weekly News AND THE HURON SIGNAL FOR 2.00 A YEAR.

THE TORONTO WEEKLY NEWS is an Illustrated Paper, unsurpassed in all the features of enterprising journalism. It stands conspicuous among the best journals of Canada as a complete re-organizer, which will be interesting to every member of the family. The children will like the pictures, the young folks the stories and the funny sketches, the more mature will be delighted with the editorials and news matter, which in every issue will be found apt, timely, and entertaining. In the matter of telegraphic service, being the only paper of connection with THE TORONTO DAILY NEWS, it has a full command all the dispatches of the Associated Press, besides special from NEWS correspondents in every corner of Ontario, for which the daily paper is so famous. As a newspaper it has no superior. It is independent in politics, presenting all points of view from party bias or coloring, and is absolutely without fear or favor as to parties. The parliamentary reports are written in a humorous vein, and deal with men and measures without gloves, and having regard only to brevity, justice, and truth. It is in the fullest sense a family newspaper. Each issue contains a verbatim report of Rev. Dr. Taylor's latest sermon in Brooklyn Tabernacle, Clara Belle's New York fashion letter, "The Man-About-Town," sketches of people and places, a serial story of absorbing interest, a political cartoon, and a rich variety of condensed notes on Fashions, Art, Industries, Literature, etc., etc., etc. Its market quotations are complete and to be relied upon. It is just the paper for the young folks, and the old folks will like it just as well. Our special clubbing terms bring it within reach of all. Specimen copies may be had at this office. Send your subscription to this office.

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THE HURON SIGNAL

Published every Friday Morning, by M.C. GODEFRICH, Editor, at their Office, North 5th Street, opposite the Court House.

FRIDAY, AUG. 29, 1884.

THE RAILWAY BOOM.

The Goderich railway agitation keeps booming, and the labors of the committee are assuming tangible form.

Thirty miles only stand between the T. G. & B. R. branch of the C. P. R. and Goderich, the safest and best port on this side of the lake, and it does not seem reasonable to suppose that the directors will refuse to have a harbor for an objective point, if necessary aid be given them by the people of Goderich and the district through which the proposed line should run.

Our people are eager for a railway campaign, and should the directors of the C. P. R. signify their approval of the scheme now in process, everything that can be done will be done by the rate-payers of this section.

What we want to know from the C. P. R. is: Upon what terms will Goderich be made the terminus of the T. G. & B. branch? Then, if the terms are at all reasonable, the hands of the company will be strengthened by willing work on the part of our prominent men, and by liberal bonds from our municipalities.

The C. P. R. company requires a lake terminus; Goderich needs a railway; and the continuation of the T. G. & B. would be mutually advantageous to both town and company.

Let us strike hands on a bargain. "Now's the time, and now's the hour."

DANGEROUS CHARACTERS.

This firebug is evidently at work, and our authorities should see to it that watchfulness is observed so that the person or persons implicated may be detected and brought to justice.

In Halifax city the recent election was made a test of the popularity of the N. P. by the Chronicle, the Reform journal. The successful return of Hon. Mr. Fielding by a large majority proved that the Chronicle was right in its contention that the N. P. was a fraud, a delusion and a snare in the estimation of the dwellers by the sea.

THE MOWAT DEMONSTRATION.

The preliminary arrangements for the demonstration to Hon. Oliver Mowat have been completed, and circulars have been issued to the officers of the several Riding Reform Associations. It is intended that the demonstration shall be thoroughly provincial, and all the Riding and township associations are expected to send delegates.

The officers of the Reform Association in this Riding are taking steps to appoint delegates and make other necessary arrangements, and a meeting of the Executive Committee will be held here next week. Other particulars will be announced in due time.

Hon. W. E. Gladstone left for Edinburgh on Wednesday to inaugurate his campaign in Midlothian.

THE FINAL TOUCH.

The Imperial authorities have settled the Boundary Question, and Ontario is now in undisputed possession of the long contested territory. The report of the Privy Council committee, given below, shows more plainly than ever the soundness of Ontario's contention that the acquiescence of Macdonald's servile majority alone was needed to render the award binding.

The Lords of the Committee, in obedience to Your Majesty's said Order of Reference, having taken the said humble Petition and Special Case into consideration, and have heard Counsel for the Province of Ontario, and also for the Province of Manitoba, their Lordships do this day agree humbly to report to Your Majesty as their opinion:—

1. That legislation by the Dominion of Canada as well as by the Province of Ontario was necessary to give binding effect as against the Dominion and the Province to the award of the 3rd of August, 1878, and that as no such legislation has taken place, the award is not binding.

2. That nevertheless, their Lordships find so much of the boundary lines laid down by that award as relate to the territory now in dispute between the Province of Ontario and the Province of Manitoba to be substantially correct and in accordance with the conclusions which their Lordships have drawn from the evidence laid before them.

3. That upon the evidence their Lordships find the true boundary between the western part of the Province of Manitoba to be so much of a line drawn to the Lake of the Woods, through the waters eastward of that and west of Long Lake which divide British North America from the territory of the United States, and thence through the Lake-of-the-Woods to the most northwestern point of that lake as runs northward from the United States boundary and from the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods to the middle line of the river discharging the waters of the lake called Lake Seul or the Lonely Lake, whether above or below its confluence with the stream flowing from the Lake of the Woods towards Lake Winnipeg.

4. That the line of the boundary between the same two Provinces to the north of Ontario and to the south of Manitoba, proceeding eastward from the point at which the before-mentioned line strikes the middle of the course of the river last aforesaid along the middle line of the course of the same river (whether called by the name of the English River or as to the part below the confluence by the name of the River Winnipeg) up to Lake Seul or the Lonely Lake, and thence along the middle line of Lake Seul or the Lonely Lake to the head of that lake, and thence by a straight line to the nearest point of the middle line of the waters of Lake St. Joseph, and thence along that middle line until it reaches the foot or outlet of that lake, and thence along the middle line of the river by which the waters of Lake St. Joseph discharge themselves into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

5. That the line of the boundary between the Dominion of Ontario and the Dominion of Canada (if such legislation should take place), their Lordships think it desirable and most expedient that the Imperial Act of Parliament should be passed to make this decision binding and effectual.

Her Majesty having taken the said report into consideration was pleased by and with her Privy Council to approve thereof, and to order as it is hereby ordered, that the same be punctually observed, obeyed, and carried into execution. Whereof the Governor-General of the Dominion of Ontario, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

In Halifax city the recent election was made a test of the popularity of the N. P. by the Chronicle, the Reform journal. The successful return of Hon. Mr. Fielding by a large majority proved that the Chronicle was right in its contention that the N. P. was a fraud, a delusion and a snare in the estimation of the dwellers by the sea.

The Mail finds fault with Hon. G. W. Ross for taking the stump in Lennox, but when Sir Leonard Tilley, a New Brunswicker, took the stump against Ross in West Middlesex last December, that journal didn't vouchsafe a word of remonstrance. Fortunately the Minister of Education's actions are not governed by the editor of the Mail, and the hon. gentleman will not cease his work in the good cause merely because the terrier barks at his heels.

There is great talk of Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Leonard Tilley, Hon. Mr. Carson and Hon. John Carling getting themselves shelled in Lieut. Governorships. In fact, the crop of candidates from the cabinet is larger than the number of billets, and it will be as difficult to satisfy them all as it was in the boarding house where six had to sit down to victuals which had been prepared for only four. By-the-way, wouldn't this be a good time for the old chaps to start an agitation in favor of having a Canadian appointed Governor-General. It's quite true that some of the aspirants have seen their best days, and are now not fit for harness; but if they are to be sent to the stable, why not send them to a good stable, where they would have plenty of soft fodder? Echo answers, "Why?"

OVER THE LAKE

A Pleasant Trip on the Steamer Oconto.

Delightful Passengers—A Little Excursion—A Glance at Michigan—A Well Merited Rest.

It was with pleasure that we packed our grip on Thursday, and boarded the propeller Oconto for a run across the lake and back. The day had been warm and the waters of Huron still, but before the vessel was an hour out a stiff breeze arose, and the white caps came to the surface of the rolling waves. For four days an almost absolute calm had prevailed on the waters, and many of the passengers,

THE MORE ROMANTIC LADIES particularly, had sighed for "some nice big waves and those delightful white caps." They got them. Only those who had sighed most loudly for "a sea-sickness and a stormy sea," and who had followed the "safety" were the first to "seek the seclusion of the cabin grates," and there, in the privacy which their state-rooms afforded, "cast up" their reckonings with the vast deep. Those who stood out in the windward of the vessel, and watched

THE BIG WAVES ROLLING toward them, had a grand sight. The Oconto was well handled, and no danger was anticipated by the officers or crew, but many of the passengers were badly frightened. Nor were all the scared ones ladies. Two men, a Canadian and a Michigander, were having a select game of euchre in the cabin when a monster wave struck the steamer, and, upsetting the table and cards, sent the players to the floor. The Michigander gathered himself up, and made for his room, where he

PUT ON A LIFE PRESERVER, and remained in life-saving uniform until the vessel reached port. Another man, a stout fellow touched with rheumatism, at the height of the storm exclaimed, "I'd give \$100 if we were in port in two minutes." When we got into harbor, however, the fat fellow didn't fling a V to the wheelman.

We made Sand Beach at 10 p.m., and at the request of the large number of ladies on board, the captain stayed in port until early morn. Sand Beach is a commodious

HARBOR OF REFUGE, kept up by the U. S. Government. It has two entrances, and can float a big fleet. The six hours rest in port gave ample time to the greater part of the sick to get their sea-legs, and at 4 a.m. on Friday the steamer got out of the harbor, and faced the opposite side of Saginaw Bay. As we neared the shore, we were struck with the vast traffic in lumber done on the Michigan side. Osceola or Au Sable was the next point touched at. Here

MR. GEORGE L. COLWELL, owner of the Oconto, his wife, and his son, L. Colwell, wife and two children, who had been passengers on the boat, got off, amid the regrets of those who had the pleasure of their acquaintance. They were excellent company, and made many warm friends by their affability and kindness. The run along the shore to East Tawas was pleasant. The quantity of pine still standing is considerable, and if the mills do not continue to close, will last for many a long day yet. The dealers complain of lumber being a drug. One Au Sable miller has 30,000,000 feet ready for shipment, but cannot find a market for it. And so say they all of them. We reached East Tawas in the afternoon, and as we had waited a long time to unload a cargo of coal, we took in the water that

LITTLE WOODEN CITY. We did not notice a brick or stone house there. The place is a pile of boards. Even the streets are built of sawdust. No fire protection exists, and some day East Tawas will ride out of existence in a chariot of fire. There are no saloons or bar-rooms in the place. A few years ago it had 22 to 25,000 inhabitants, but the town has been reduced to a few shacks, and shut down on the sale of whisky. There is little drunkenness indulged in by the inhabitants of the town. Some of the sailors occasionally bring liquor ashore and go on a "howl" with the boys, but

THE TRAITING CUSTOM has been abolished, and the majority of citizens seem well satisfied to have no saloons. We also saw a very interestingly received by C. B. Jackson in the Gazette, a neat little local paper, in most comfortable quarters. Old Tawas, a mile down the shore, was next touched at, and then we put across the bay for Saginaw River. The boat rode the water smoothly, the dancers and musicians to trip the light fantastic toe to, and the wait, the quadrille and the galop were indulged in by those who could do them. Among those on board were a party from Saginaw who had made the round trip. They were a merry party, and popular with their fellow passengers. As the Oconto neared Bay City, an address, written by the ladies of the party, was read to the captain and officers, and to that address the Goderich contingent tacitly, yet openly, gave its approval. The following card was also inserted in the Saginaw Courier on their arrival home:—

THE UNDERSIGNED subscribers were among the passengers on the steamer "Oconto" on her last round trip to Cleveland from Saginaw; and as they were so courteously treated by the officers of the boat, and enjoyed such a delightful trip generally, they are inclined to feel that it would be a gratifying act to their sentiments. They deem this an act of justice; and they also hope that it may persuade others to take the same trip, and enjoy a similarly happy time themselves.

It is probably unnecessary for us to praise G. W. McGregor for a Saginaw public; but we want to add the weight of our opinion to that of many friends, in favor of his gentlemanly kindness and courtesy; and we wish further to testify to the pains and zeal of the steward and the clerk of the Oconto in attending every effort of the captain to make their passengers and guests happy, comfortable and contented.

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THE SHORE IS LINED WITH MILLS, whose chimneys belch smoke and sparks, while

throw their glare around the yards, and even across the running river. The long stretch of bluish-white lights, reminding one more of an eastern dream than of a western reality. The lumber business done on the river is something enormous.

We got off at Bay City, and spent the night at the hospitable residence of E. J. Hargrave. This city is a stirring place, well built, and is up to all the improvements in the way of block pavements and electric lights. Barnum's circus was in town on Saturday, and we took in the procession—a very good one, by the way. The

LAGER BEER AND BOLOGNA sausage dealers did a big trade all day, from which we infer that the German population of Bay City is not a small fraction. Bay City has several newspapers, the best of which appear to be the Morning Tribune and Evening Press. Notwithstanding the depression in lumber, the city is booming.

The bulk of the business men in Michigan appear to be Republicans, yet fears are entertained by them that that party may not carry the state. The fusion ticket of Democrats and Greenbackers is a strong one, and the Cleveland men are full of hope of getting half of the electors from Michigan.

THE RETURN very rough water was experienced, and all on board felt at home. As I had not a cigar, I called upon Mrs. George L. Colwell, and were forced to partake of a cup of delicious coffee and eclairs, including some Jersey butter made by the family. Mrs. Llewellyn Colwell also entertained us, but nature could stand no more rest, and we were admitted to the nuisance without a more pronounced objection to it had not the smoke greatly increased during the past few weeks, which I am informed is caused by the mill burning a very poor class of coal, known as slack or refuse coal. There are numbers of cases in this country where the nuisance has been abated without apparent loss to the manufacturers. In Seaford a sensible course was pursued, and the nuisance was stopped on a petition. In Toronto a similar case came up lately and an injunction had to be obtained from the Court of Chancery. "It is a plain common law right to have the free use of the air in its natural, unpolluted state, and everyone has a right to the air on his premises uncontaminated by the occupants of other property." I am credibly informed that the use of refuse coal will entirely do away with the difficulty, and also lessen the cost of fuel. I am sorry you have seen fit to mention the stopping of the mill as a probable end of the trouble—a stoppage which no one desires, and in fact is absurd to talk of. Indeed, I am as zealous of the mill's welfare as anybody in town. Mr. Hutchison has always been a good neighbor, and I don't think he or anyone else can say that the spirit of the petition is anything but fair and amicable. In short, I have no doubts that Messrs. Ogilvie & Hutchison, perceiving the reasonableness of our cause, will do what is just and right. This is my last communication on the subject, as I do not consider the public press the proper medium to discuss or argue the point in question. Yours, etc., IRA LEWIS.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents. Contributors to this department must confine themselves to public questions, and be brief. Improve the sidewalks.

To the Editor of The Huron Signal. Would it not be well to draw the attention of the chairman of the street committee to the state of our gravel sidewalks, and ask them as formerly to spread a little of that sand and clay that improves them so much. The expense would be very little, but the comfort would be very great, to say nothing of the great saving in boots and shoes. That, itself, is a small matter to persons having a large family. By calling attention to this you will oblige, yours, CITIZEN.

The Smoke Nuisance. To the Editor of The Huron Signal. SIRS.—Your article of last week having presented only one side of the smoke nuisance question, and that a rather absurd one, I have no doubt you will be willing to allow me to present the other side of the subject. The smoke from the Big Mill has always troubled us ever since my removal to my present residence, and shortly after arriving there we spoke to Mr. Hutchison about preventing or alleviating the nuisance. He concurred with us as to the smoke being an annoyance, and said he was endeavoring to get an efficient smoke-burner, and he also stated that the trouble would be greatly abated if the fires were properly made. We were under the impression that he must have instructed the men how to make the fires, as for some weeks after the above conversation the smoke was much less troublesome. We have spoken to Mr. Hutchison several times on the present subject since our residing here, but he has not as yet been able to doubt have submitted to the nuisance without a more pronounced objection to it had not the smoke greatly increased during the past few weeks, which I am informed is caused by the mill burning a very poor class of coal, known as slack or refuse coal. There are numbers of cases in this country where the nuisance has been abated without apparent loss to the manufacturers. In Seaford a sensible course was pursued, and the nuisance was stopped on a petition. In Toronto a similar case came up lately and an injunction had to be obtained from the Court of Chancery. "It is a plain common law right to have the free use of the air in its natural, unpolluted state, and everyone has a right to the air on his premises uncontaminated by the occupants of other property." I am credibly informed that the use of refuse coal will entirely do away with the difficulty, and also lessen the cost of fuel. I am sorry you have seen fit to mention the stopping of the mill as a probable end of the trouble—a stoppage which no one desires, and in fact is absurd to talk of. Indeed, I am as zealous of the mill's welfare as anybody in town. Mr. Hutchison has always been a good neighbor, and I don't think he or anyone else can say that the spirit of the petition is anything but fair and amicable. In short, I have no doubts that Messrs. Ogilvie & Hutchison, perceiving the reasonableness of our cause, will do what is just and right. This is my last communication on the subject, as I do not consider the public press the proper medium to discuss or argue the point in question. Yours, etc., IRA LEWIS.

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being accepted by our boys, they were waiting the arrival of the Leafs, when a telegram was received, at the time the Leafs should have begun, stating they could not come. The Leafs' loss was to be afraid to play the Union Jacks, since the drubbing they got on the 24th of May.

Goderich Township. Zion Church Concert.—A very interesting entertainment, consisting of music, recitations, readings, &c., was held in Zion church, Taylor's corner, on Tuesday evening last. Their choir was occupied by Rev. Mr. Birks, of Holmesville. The choir of North St. Methodist church, Goderich, rendered some of their best pieces, and solos were given by Miss Thornton, of Des Moines, and Miss Berry and A. E. Henderson, of Goderich, which were highly appreciated. Prof. Birks, of London, gave a number of choice instrumental pieces, and Mr. Carson, of Goderich, played an inimitable duet on the mouth organ and cabinet organ, which brought down the house. Rev. Mr. Lecier, Mr. Birks, and Miss Taylor also gave capital recitations and recitations. The entertainment at throughout was highly successful.

WHAT THEY WERE SAYING. Aint we the wonderful choir? Why did they smile every time he said "bride"? Why didn't the "sister" sing that night? What an appropriate mouth the "Bry" has, and how he looks!—by!—

Some of the girls seem to Lag—hara. What was the color of the little charcoal? How convenient those steps were, to ascend the golden chariot.—[Everybody. What bad hours those young people kept.—[The citizens.

Holmesville, Aug. 11th, 1884. Council met to-day pursuant to adjournment. Members all present except J. H. Elliott, who was unavoidably absent. Minutes of last meeting read and passed. County clerk's letter read, stating amount required for Co. purposes. Moved by Jas. Leithwait, seconded by John Bescom. That a rate of 2 1/2 mills on the \$, be levied on all the real estate and personal property in the township for county purposes, that a further rate of 2 mills on the \$, be levied on same property for township purposes, and that the clerk levy the different sums required by the several school trustees for the current year.

Carried. A by-law confirming the above was read three times and passed. The following accounts were paid, Lawrence Manning, gravel, paid for from B. L. M. \$16; Star office for printing, \$15.24. Complaint being made that private individuals took gravel from road allowance and left the place in an unsafe state, it was moved by John Bescom, seconded by Jas. Leithwait, that the clerk notify Wm. Ford, P. M., to have Thomas Pickard fill up at once where he took the gravel from opposite John Calbeck's farm. Mr. Pickard will be held responsible for any or all accidents that may occur through his neglect. Carried. The council adjourned to meet again on the last Monday in September. JAMES PATTON, Clerk.

LOCKNOW. SPLENDID PRICE.—W. McDonald, of the saw mill in this village, on Monday last disposed of his splendid team of heavy draught horses to John Gentles, of Kin cardine, for \$375.

FARM SOLD.—W. Anderson last week disposed of his splendid farm of 100 acres in the 13th con. of West Wawanosh, to James McDonald, of the same township, for \$6,000.

THUMB TAKEN OFF.—W. Turley, while working with the edging machine in W. Geddes' cooper shop on Thursday, by some means got his thumb under the knife, completely amputating it.

DONATIONS.—The following gentlemen have contributed special prizes to the Caledonian games of this year:—M. C. Cameron, M.P., and Hon. A. M. Ross, of Goderich; H. P. O'Connor, M.P.P., Walkerton; the Meridian Silver Plate Co., P. W. Ellis & Co., Toronto; Goinlock & Co., London; and Messrs. Thos. Lawrence, O.G. Martin, R. T. Copeland, and Robert Hamilton, of Locknow.

HOW TO APPEAR IN SOCIETY.—A youth, not many miles from Locknow, in response to an advertisement, invested \$1.50 in a book which explained "How to appear in Society." The volume he received by mail was not large, but short, fifty, and to the point. It contained the following advice:—"Always keep your nose clean, and don't suck more than one finger at a time."

DRY SPRING.—The constant dry weather of the past couple of weeks has caused considerable alarm in the country around here from bush fires. In Ashfield the fires are raging, and at one time it looked as though W. Harris' mills and the whole village of Cranford would be totally destroyed. A barn belonging to Thos. Harris, in the same locality, was totally destroyed.

"WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK."—The tug of war has been the crowning event and probably the most interesting feature on the programme of the Caledonian games here since its introduction. A spirit of good-natured rivalry has existed between the counties of Huron, and Bruce as to which could produce the strongest team, and "nose contests" have varied success have been the result. This year the contest will excite more than ordinary interest as it will be thoroughly representative in every respect. Hon. A. M. Ross has undertaken to champion the Huron boys to victory, while H. P. O'Connor, M.P.P., has accepted the like duty with a similar object for Bruce. The captain of the winning team holds as a trophy for one year, a handsome challenge cup presented by Hon. R. M. Wells, Toronto.—[Sentinel.

The business men of Guelph are evidently of opinion that it is "now or never," and are putting forth every effort to secure connection with the C. P. R. system. The council has been asked to submit a by-law granting a bond of \$40,000 to the proposed Guelph Junction Railway, and from the manner in which the enterprise is being gone about we have little doubt that the desired connection will be effected.

Markdale. A young man of a young lad teacher in the school. Not long ago, at the end of January, began teaching the present school to a young lad some weeks previous to his being here. This morning duty as usual mission Norri the room of 3 engaged in 1 hour, when a school here he showed her show on face, Norris a the desk. E him, and she drew a revolt at her, the ban and into his dodged down then caught hand and dra more shots, w! She then ran ed the first c distant.

Dr. Spruce hart, of Owas young lady, a have not extr ed her face. condition. Morris, bel when he sho at himself, temple. He sible, never a hour after.

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"PETER'S" PIGNON.

Now a Big Bear Knocked at William Thompson's Arm.

TOMORROW, Aug. 25.—A terrible accident occurred at the Zoo Saturday afternoon, in which a well-known man about town had his arm literally eaten off by the huge Russian bear, Peter the Great.

This bear has always been looked upon as dangerous, and for the safety of the public a stout railing was erected in front of the cage to keep people at a respectful distance. On Saturday afternoon William Thompson, an engineer, who resides with his family at the Bay-side boarding-house on the corner of Duke and George streets, called at the Zoo and asked to be admitted. He was slightly under the influence of liquor, and was at first refused, but he finally managed to effect an entrance, and after strolling into the cage's quarters, from which he was ejected, approached the cage of Peter the Great. Instead of keeping away from the railing, Thompson crawled under, and commenced to scratch Peter's shaggy back. From the keeper, spoke to Thompson, calling his attention to the legend on the board close by, "this bear is dangerous," and once they put him away by force, but the foolish man recommenced his tactics as soon as the keeper was out of sight. Tired of having his back scratched, Peter slowly turned, and then Thompson acted in a manner that no man in his senses would have imitated. He coolly inserted his hand between the bars for the purpose of giving the animal a biscuit, the while keeping a watch on Bruin. Peter's greedy little eyes sparkled ominously, and the nervous movements of his ears should have warned the rash man. Suddenly, and with a tremendous roar, Peter raised one of his paws upward, and quick as a flash pinned Thompson's hand to the bar, holding it so firmly that he was rendered utterly helpless. Peter remained motionless for a moment, and then raising himself on his hind legs, caught the hand in his mouth and savagely commenced his meal of human flesh. Thompson, who was crazed with pain, screamed out for assistance, and two keepers rushed to his assistance with heavy iron bars, with which they belabored Peter over the head. Unmindful of the blows, the bear continued to gnaw the flesh and bones between his jaws, spitting out the better as he cleaned off the flesh, and drawing in the arm as the stump grew shorter. It was a terrible spectacle, and those who witnessed it grew sick and were obliged to turn away. The arm had been eaten off nearly to the elbow, and Thompson was still unconscious, when one of the keepers managed to drive his bar into Peter's eye, and this had the effect of making the bear let go the stump. Thompson was first taken home, and was afterwards removed to the hospital in the ambulance, where it was found necessary to amputate the member between the elbow and shoulder. Thompson is alone to blame for the loss of his arm, as had he minded the keepers, who are always close to this cage, or had he kept outside the railing, he would have been quite safe.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A School Teacher Kills his Assistant for Love.

Markdale Aug. 25.—Mr. Norris, a young man of 28, after attempting to kill a young lady named Ford, a school teacher in this place, shot and killed himself. Norris came to this place from Lyons Head, county of Bruce, on the 1st of January of the present year, and began teaching, giving satisfaction as head teacher. During the early part of the present summer he paid attentions to a young lady named Miss Ford. For some weeks past he had been paying attention to her because she discouraged him.

This morning the teachers were all on duty as usual. At the afternoon intermission Norris went from his room into the room of Miss Ford, and they were engaged in conversation over half an hour, when Miss Ford gradually approached her desk, and while leaning with her elbow on the desk and hand on her face, Norris approached the other side of the desk. He then asked her to marry him, and she replied "No." He then drew a revolver from his pocket and fired at her, the ball passing between her fingers and into her face. She immediately dodged down and under the desk. He then caught her by the arm with his left hand and dragged her out and fired two more shots, which struck her in the head. She then ran out, screaming, and entered the first dwelling, about 100 yards distant.

Drs. Sproute, of Markdale, and Barnhart, of Owen Sound, are attending the young lady, and up to the present time have not extracted the ball which entered her face. She lies in a very weak condition.

Norris, before moving from the place where he shot Miss Ford, fired one shot at himself, the ball entering his right temple. He dropped to the floor insensible, never spoke, and died in about an hour afterwards.

Miss Ford is an exemplary and highly moral young lady, under 20 years of age. Her people live about a mile out of the village, her father having a large grist mill. Mr. Ford and family are very highly esteemed, and they have the deepest sympathy of the community. The greatest excitement prevails.

Hiram Barber and his two sons, of Waterloo, Mich., who were bitten a few days since by a mad dog, have all become raving mad with hydrophobia. The sons are expected to die momentarily. They are all chained to their beds.

Goderich Markets.

Goderich, Aug. 28, 1884.

Wheat, (Fall) @ bush, \$0.80 @ \$0.90
Wheat, (Spring) @ bush, 1.00 @ 1.05
Flour, @ barrel, 4.75 @ 5.00
Oats, @ bush, 0.35 @ 0.40
Peas, @ bush, 0.65 @ 0.72
Barley, @ bush, 0.45 @ 0.50
Potatoes, @ bush, 0.40 @ 0.50
Hay, @ ton, 7.50 @ 9.00
Butter, @ lb., 0.14 @ 0.15
Eggs, @ doz. (unpacked), 0.15 @ 0.16
Cheese, @ lb., 0.11 @ 0.10
Shorts, @ cwt., 0.90 @ 1.00
Bran, @ cwt., 0.70 @ 0.80
Chop, @ cwt., 0.60 @ 0.70
Wood, @ cord, 3.00 @ 3.25
Hides, @ lb., 5.50 @ 5.95
Succapain, @ 0.40 @ 0.50

FACTS!!

FACTS!!

FACTS!!

AND DON'T FORGET IT

That we have never been, and never intend to be undersold by any legitimate house in the Trade, either in

Sugars, Teas, Coffees

General Groceries, Crockery & Glassware at Rock Bottom Prices.

150 Doz. FRUIT JARS

JUST ARRIVED.

Come and See Us

C. A. NAIRN,

Court House Square, Goderich, June 16th, 1884.

Jas. Saunders & Son

GODERICH.

WALL PAPER.

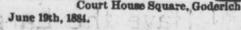
CARPET FELT.

BABY CARRIAGES.

CHEAP, CHEAP.

20,000 ROLLS

West Street, next door to the Post Office. "The Cheapest House Under the Sun." April 16, 1884. 1883.



REDUCED RATES.

Storage, \$21.40.

GODERICH

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

LIVERPOOL-LONDON-DERRY-GLASGOW

THE SHORTEST SEA ROUTE TO AND FROM ENGLAND.

SPEED, COMFORT AND SAFETY UNSURPASSED.

EVERY SATURDAY FROM QUEBEC.

Cabin Rate from Quebec to Liverpool, \$60.

From Quebec to Liverpool and Return, \$110.

Sailings from Quebec.

PARISIAN 2nd Sept.
POLYNESIAN 5th
PERUVIAN 12th
SARMIATIAN 20th
SARDINIAN 27th
PARISIAN 4th Oct.
CIRCASSIAN 11th
POLYNESIAN 18th
PERUVIAN 25th
SARMIATIAN 1st Nov.
SARDINIAN 8th
CIRCASSIAN 15th
PARISIAN 22nd

Passengers require to leave Goderich on Thursdays, at 12 o'clock, making direct connection with steamers at Quebec.

If you are sending for your friends, you can obtain Prepaid Passage Tickets at lowest rates at this Office, available from England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Sweden and Norway.

For tickets and all other information, apply to H. ARMBTORG, Ticket Agent, Goderich.

Goderich, May 15th, 1884.

JAMES SMALL, ARCHITECT, & Co.

Office, Crabb's Block, Kingston st., Goderich. Plans and specifications drawn correct, measured and va

Get your Printing at this Office.

GREAT REDUCTION IN COFFEES.

Having purchased the latest improved Coffee Roaster, I am enabled to offer Fresh, Pure Ground Coffee at the following prices:

Java, 30c. per lb.

Rio, 18c. per lb.

Mixed, 25c. per lb.

SUGAR QUOTATIONS.

STANDARD GRANULATED SUGAR, 12 lbs for \$1.00.

COFFEE SUGAR, 14 lbs for 1.00.

BRIGHT YELLOW, 15 lbs for 1.00.

Also a large stock of Bacon and Lard, and every other commodity to be found in a first-class grocery store.

West Side Court House Square, Goderich.

GEO. GRANT.

COLBORNE BROS.

are going to have the largest and most varied stock of General Dry Goods for the coming fall that they have ever shown. They have secured some bargains in

DRESS GOODS, TWEEDS AND SHIRTINGS.

that are worth enquiring for.

Black and Colored VELVETTES are to be largely worn this fall, and they have spared no pains to make their stock complete in these lines, and at prices that cannot be beaten.

If you want the best value the market affords, terms cash, and no second price, go to

COLBORNE BROTHERS, Goderich, Aug. 14, 1884.

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS

A LARGE ASSORTMENT. AT

J. C. DETLOR & CO'S.

NEW MEDALION DRESS TRIMMINGS,

NEW CORSETS,

NEW EVENING WOOL SHAWLS,

(Assorted Colors)

4-BUTTON KID GLOVES, AT \$1.00.

New Fall Tweeds and Coatings

J. C. DETLOR & CO.

Wilson's Prescription Drug Store.

Fountain of Health. Sulphur & Iron Bitters. Fluid Lightning. Electric Bitters. Burdock Bitters. London Purple!

—PURE—

PARIS GREEN

—AND—

HELEBORE.

JAS. WILSON.

EYE, EAR AND THROAT.

DR. RYERSON, L.R.C.P., L.C.P.S.E., Lecturer on the Eye, Ear and Throat, Trinity Medical College, Toronto, and Surgeon to the Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary, Oculist and Aurist to the Hospital for Sick Children, late Clinical Assistant Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, and Central London Hospital and Ear Hospital, 381 CAVENDISH STREET, LONDON, W.

March 27th, 1884. 1883.

C. CRABB

The Oldest Established and Cheapest Store in the County of Huron.

PRESENT PRICES: GROCERIES.

Granulated Sugar, 18 lbs. for \$1.00; by the lb. 5c. Other sugars in proportion. Sugars cash on delivery.

TEAS AS CHEAP AS SUGARS.

Black Tea at 25c., equal to any 50c. Tea in Ontario; Finer Blacks at 50c. and 75c. Green Tea—Young Hyson from 25c. to 50c. Gunpowder Tea, 35c.; the finest imported, 75c. lb. A very fine Japan Sifting at 25c. lb.

DRY GOODS.

Prints to close at prices to astonish. Factory Cotton, yard wide, by piece at 6c.; narrower at 5c. A fine lot of Gros Grain Dress Silks at 75c., worth \$1.25.

HARDWARE.

A well-selected stock of Scythes, Snaths, Hay Forks, Spades and Shovels, all from the best makers.

PAINTS AND OILS.

We keep none but the best, and sell them at same price as elsewhere.

Vinegar a specialty, and warranted free from mineral acids.

A good supply of Glass and Builders' Hardware on hand.

C. CRABB

Goderich, June 26th, 1884. 1883-8m

THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE.

GEORGE ACHESON,

The Premier Dry Goods Merchant of Goderich, is now

SLAUGHTERING GOODS.

Come at Once and Share the Bargains.

5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT

Allowed for Cash on all purchases over \$1.00.

Goderich, July 2nd, 1884. 1883.

R. W. MCKENZIE

IS NOT GOING OUT OF BUSINESS

but has been so long in it and formed such good trade connections that he will be able and will

GIVE BETTER BARGAINS

GENERAL HARDWARE!

Than others professing to sell at cost. He is bound that his house in the future, as in the past, shall be noted as the

CHEAP HARDWARE EMPORIUM.

Five (5) Per Cent. Off Cash Sales!

R. W. MCKENZIE'S

Goderich Foundry.

The undersigned, having purchased the Goderich Foundry and Machine Shops, and having put the same in good repair, will take contracts for

Flouring Mills, Steam Engines, Boilers, and other Machinery wanted.

All Kinds of Castings Made to Order.

Flouring Mills changed to the Gradual Reduction or Roller System. Will keep Agricultural Implements on hand, and do all REPAIRS on short notice.

J. B. RUNCMAN, R. W. RUNCMAN.

Goderich, April 24, 1884. 1883-1y

The Chicago House

Spring Millinery.

Summer Millinery

One of the Most Complete Stocks in Goderich

LATEST STYLES AND LOWEST PRICES.

Miss Wilkinson's, - Chicago House

Goderich, April 16, 1884. 1883

AT THE MEDICAL HALL.

BEST VARIETIES OF

SWEEDISH TURNIP SEEDS

Pure Paris Green and London Purple for Potato Bug

Pure Hellebore for Insects on Currant, Gooseberry and Rose Bushes.

BEST INSECT POWDERS FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF ALL KINDS OF VERMIN.

INSECT POWDER GUNS, FLY-PAPER, ETC., ETC.

F. JORDAN, Chemist and Druggist

222-Court House Square, Goderich. 1847.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

For Cash I will sell all kinds of Goods at Lowest Prices

See Those 10, 12½, 17, & 20c. Dress Goods

NOTICE THOSE GINGHAMS—11, 12½ and 15c.

EXAMINE THOSE PRINTS:

5c., 8c., 9c., 10c., 12½

No trouble to show Goods. Don't purchase if above are not facts.

W. H. RIDLEY,

The People's Store, Goderich.

THE RAILWAY BOOM.

"We'll Roll the Old Chariot Along"

Meeting of the Committee on Monday—Full Text of the Report of Special Committee—The Reasons Why the Road Should Come to Goderich.

Goderich, Aug. 25th, 1884.

The adjourned meeting of railway committee was held this evening, Saml. Platt, Esq., in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Report of the special committee appointed to draft a circular containing statistical and other information, was read, and fully discussed.

A few amendments and corrections having been made. It was moved by Mr. Kyle, and seconded by Mr. Smith, that the report be received and adopted, and that one thousand copies be printed for circulation. Carried.

Moved by Mr. D. McGillicuddy, and seconded by Mr. Jas. Saunders, that the secretary be requested to correspond with the Canada Pacific management, on the question of the extension of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce branch westward to Goderich, and that he forward copies of the minutes of committee meetings, together with the statistical report of the special committee. Also that he be requested to ask the directors to send an agent to make full investigation into the feasibility of the proposed route, or, failing that, that they nominate a time during the next two weeks, when they would be prepared to receive a deputation from the Citizens Committee of Goderich. Carried.

The meeting adjourned, to meet again at the call of the chairman.

The following is

THE REPORT:

To the inhabitants of the towns of Goderich and Wingham on an interesting topic.

There is a great factor in Ontario's immediate future, which must not be lost sight of by the people of Goderich. For some years past, immigrants have been pouring into Manitoba and the Northwest, during the summer season, at the rate of a thousand a week. This, doubtless, is but the advance guard of the hordes which will follow from England, Ireland, Scotland and other European countries. It is now certain that the rapid settlement of Illinois and Iowa is about to be paralleled in our own Northwest within the next few years. The immediate effect of this will be the creation of a new and great through trade from those provinces to the Atlantic seaboard, as well as a new and great home market for our merchants and manufacturers. The building up of the Northwest is going to do for Ontario what the Western States did for the seaboard States of the Union. This fact is now established beyond doubt.

CANADA'S BACKBONE

at present, is the produce of the farm, the forest, the sea, and the mine, together with the industries more or less immediately connected with them. The increase of the former of these (the farm) during the last few years, especially in the N. W. is almost marvellous, the great bulk of which has to be carried to the Atlantic seaboard.

THE SHARE THAT GODERICH RECEIVED

of this through trade to the east in 1862 and 1863, the first years after the completion of the Buffalo and Lake Huron railroad to Goderich was as follows:

During the years 1862 and 1863, there were for Ontario who the various classes employed in carrying goods in transit to Goderich, of which nine were propellers, and thirty-two sailing vessels. By which vessels 107 cargoes were brought into Goderich in 1862, and 146 cargoes in 1863. This is exclusive of those employed in the lake trade and also exclusive of the coast trade.

Although the number of seamen employed in this trade, now lost to the town, cannot be ascertained accurately, yet a fair estimate would be about eight men to the vessel, or in the whole 328 seamen. Add to this the number of dock hands, say 100 men, in all 428.

List of vessels also referred to—

Prop.—Hunter, Kenosha, Ontonagon, Detroit, Persia, Edith, Scotia, Sun, Canadian.

Schrs.—Morrison, Pilot, Mailand, Tecumseh, Geneva, Hamlet, Powhattan, Great West, Florence, W. Thorpe, Erling, Niagara, J. P. Ward, Jenny Rumball, Florence, Gen. Taylor, Nebraska, Piland, Clipper City, Forfar, L. Danoy, R. Campbell, H. Hagar, E. G. Grey, R. Lennins, Republic, Rice Anderson, T. F. Tracy, Advance, Mt. Vernon, W. Merritt, Victoria.

The following statistics are condensed from the manifests of the above named vessels and give a list of the goods entering the port of Goderich for the year 1862 and 1863 in transit exclusive of goods for home consumption, and also exclusive of lumber:

Table with columns for Year, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Barley, Oats, Beef and Pork, Butter & Lard, Tallow, Hides, Spirits & Wine, Fish, Wool, Sundries, Total number of cars for 1862, First load of wheat unloaded at elevator, 30th Sept. 1862, From Lake Michigan Ports, 1863, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Beef & Pork, Meal, Hides, Tallow, High Wine, Lager, Alcohol, Meat.

Oil Cakes, Berley, Lard, Butter, Grease, Glue, Sizing, Hams, Oils, Tobacco & Seeds, Ashes, Wool, Sheepskins and B. C. 30 bunches, Cotton, Beans, Peas, Sundry Goods, Hides, Rags, Pigskins, Dressed Hams, Copper, From Saginaw: Ashes, hides, hoops, staves, rags, leather, and other goods, equal to Total No. of cars required for goods in transit to East for 1863 exclusive of lumber, Making 293 full trains of 15 cars each.

From the above statistics it will be seen that the through trade at Goderich in 1863 was very great, and which might have been almost quadrupled since that date. And if it can be shown that this immense trade naturally belongs to Goderich, which we think can be proven, then the question arises, "Why has this trade been diverted to other ports?"

By a glance at the map of Ontario it will be seen that Goderich occupies a position as near as may be on a direct line between the Northwest and Toronto. All vessels from Duluth and Port Arthur pass the Southwest point of Cockburn Island. From thence to Toronto via Goderich, will be found to be the most direct course, being nearly 100 miles shorter than by way of Sarnia and some twenty miles shorter than by Warton or Owen Sound. Therefore we claim that a large share of the Northwest trade naturally belongs to Goderich. Then why, it will be asked, has this trade been diverted from its natural course, Goderich, to Sarnia and Warton.

BEST HARBOR.

It has not been carried away from Goderich through want of harbor accommodation—it being admitted on all hands that the Goderich harbor is good and commodious. Even the G. T. R. company admit this when it suits their purpose—and not only so, but set forth some of our other advantages and attractions as will be seen by the following quotation from their advertisement for an excursion from London to Goderich, signed by J. Hickson, general manager, and W. Edgar, general Pass. agent.—

"Passing through the fertile plains of the county of Huron, which has been famous for having the garden of Canada, nine hours will be allowed tourists for visiting that classic town and taking in the magnificent Lake scenery so much talked of, and which can only be seen to advantage from the Goderich Heights. Besides other numerous attractions, Goderich is famed for having the garden of Canada, nine LARGEST ROCKING CHAIRS and the most EXTENSIVE SALT WORKS in the West. Delightful parks crown the heights overlooking the lake, and the town itself is celebrated for its fine hotels, public buildings, &c."

The Goderich harbor, justly admitted to be the best on the lake, is free from ice earlier in the spring than at Warton or Owen Sound.—It is also open much later in the Fall than at other ports.

This trade cannot have been taken from Goderich on account of any dangers or intricacies in navigation at or about Goderich as we have a deep open sea without any obstruction between the Goderich piers and Cockburn Island at the head of Lake Huron—while at Sarnia in the extreme, and frequently attended by loss to life and property.

The trade has not been taken away because Time was against Goderich—the reverse being the case—we having the advantage of seven hours over Sarnia—and as to the Georgian Bay ports, where ships are so frequently delayed in the midst of rocks and reefs by fogs, the advantage we have is still greater.

Then why has the trade been diverted from Goderich to Sarnia and Warton? The reason must be apparent to every one.—The Grand Trunk Company being the owners of the lines to the North and South of us, while they merely hold a lease of the Buffalo & Lake Huron line, it pays them better to divert the trade from Goderich to Sarnia and Warton than to carry it over their leased line, where, if it were properly worked, their earnings would be so increased that they would have to pay a larger share of the profits to the proprietors, reducing the profits of the Grand Trunk proper by the same amount.

AMALGAMATION WITH OTHER LINES.

It must not be forgotten that connection with any of the branches of the C. P. R. line means permanent competitive rates, as by the provisions of the Act 47 Victoria, chap 1, assented 25th March, 1884, no amalgamation or pooling with the Grand Trunk Railway in any of its branches is possible. The following is the section of the act relating thereto:—"The Canadian Pacific Railway shall not, nor shall any of its branch lines, nor any line of railway leased by the Company or under their control, be at any time amalgamated with the Grand Trunk Railway or any of its branch lines, or with any branch lines leased by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, or under their control; and such amalgamation, and any arrangement for making a common fund or pooling the earnings or receipts of the said two railways or their or any of their branch lines, or of any railway lines or parts thereof leased by the said companies or either of them, shall be absolutely void: this provision, however, shall not extend to traffic or running arrangements made with the consent of the Governor in Council, nor to hinder the acquisition by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of the railway between Quebec and Montreal, known as the North Shore Railway."

TRADE.

The following figures regarding the amount of trade possible at this point, with proper railway facilities, are worthy of consideration

Mills have a capacity of 800 barrels per day—8 carloads—and since the introduction of the roller process of grinding, the mill is run day and night, Sundays only excepted.

LUMBER.—In the lumber trade as high as 17 million feet per annum, have been handled, and were proper shipping facilities to be had the average trade could be increased to 50 million feet yearly.

SALT.—Goderich is the centre of the salt producing territory of Canada. We have 12 wells here, which are capable of manufacturing from 4500 to 5000 barrels per day. The present output is only a small proportion of this, largely on account of the lack of extended railway connection.

Another very important industry must not be left out of, and that is the fishing interest. The Goderich contingent of 15 or 16 smacks being an important part of the lake fleet.

Above we have shown, be believe, good and sufficient reasons why the people of Goderich and of the section of country through which the contemplated line would pass should see it in their interest to work night and main to further the scheme. Other benefits there are which can be fully dwelt upon when the time comes for "stamping" the district, but the foregoing will suffice to show that everything is to be gained and nothing can be lost by thorough, earnest and concerted action on the part of all who would see the section proper, and Goderich attain the proud position commandingly which she formerly enjoyed.

The directors of the C. P. R. upon examining the report of the trade done by Goderich in the olden time, before the grasp of the G. T. R. was on its throat—cannot but feel convinced that an extension of this harbor would make it an important feeder to their trunk line. At Wingham the proposed line would cut the trade of the southern extension of the W. G. & B. R.; then it would travel almost parallel with the L. E. & B. R. through a magnificent agricultural and stock raising district, and at Goderich it would tap the trade from the American cities, and the great northwest, which the G. T. R. has attempted to divert to Sarnia, for purposes of increased millage returns to the company, and to the extent to which the surplus earnings will not be made to the original shareholders of the B. and L. H. R. Only some thirty miles are required to be constructed to give the T. G. & B. branch one of the best ports on the lakes and the management of the C. P. R. road can depend upon having their hands strengthened by earnest work on the part of the prominent men of the section, and by substantial bonuses from the various municipalities, should they indicate a desire to secure a lake port at Goderich.

In conclusion, your committee beg to submit that the C. P. R. road can depend on the consideration, conscious of the fact that, owing to the limited time at our disposal, there may be many important omissions which it would be in the interest of the ultimate success of the scheme to have brought forward. But whatever aims or divisions may be said to exist, we firmly believe that no sin of "ommission" can be attributed to us. The facts stated are correct according to our knowledge and belief, and in no instance has a misstatement been made, or a discrepancy passed over. The report is intended to be a fair and honest one, and we immediately steps taken regarding it, that, with united action on the part of the people of the section, and the co-operation of the directors of the C. P. R., the western branch of the T. G. & B. R., will at no distant day be turned toward Goderich as its objective point.

We have the honor to be, gentlemen, Yours very truly,

D. MCGILICUDDY, JAS. MITCHELL, E. WOODCOCK, W. E. GRACE.

Colborne.

The municipal council of Colborne met in the Township hall, on Friday, 15th August, 1884. Members all present, reeve in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted. Jas. Jones was present and explained to the council that his pigs had broken out of his yard by accident, had been impounded and a fine of \$5.00 imposed, he therefore, would thank the council to remit him the amount. The matter was left in the hands of Mr. Beck and Mr. Allen to settle. Application of the trustees of Union School Section No. 11, Ashfield, have lot No. 16 west of lake road, added to said section.—Filed. A by-law was passed placing lot No. 1, on the 4th con., W.D., in S. S. No. 1, instead of No. 6, as formerly. A by-law was passed authorizing the reeve and treasurer to borrow the sum of \$1,000 to defray the expenses of the township. Communication from the county clerk requiring the sum of \$2,767.67 for county purposes. Communication from the trustees of the different school sections requiring the following sums for school purposes, viz.—No. 1, \$660; No. 2, \$500; No. 3, \$500; No. 4, \$—; No. 5, \$415; No. 6, \$400; No. 7, \$185; W. U., \$71.06; A. U., \$78.56. Moved and seconded, that a by-law be passed levying 2 1/2 mills on the \$ for county purposes, and 2 1/2 mills on the \$ for local purposes.—Carried. Moved and seconded, that a local board of health be appointed for this township to consist of the following gentlemen, viz.—The reeve, clerk, Joseph Heathington, Thos. Gledhill and John Ker-nighan.—Carried. The clerk was instructed to notify Wm. Clark to remove the second board of his fence, as it obstructed the snow. The council then adjourned.

Several moonlighters have been released from prison in Dublin. Among them was the informer Heffernan, who was sentenced to five years for attacking landlords.

On July 12 the Germans took possession of Cameron's River, Upper Guinea, and the adjoining country. This roused great dissatisfaction among the English traders, who think England should have taken the river years ago. July 25 the British Consul held a meeting of the merchants and local kings and chiefs, who signed a treaty placing themselves and their dominions under British protection.

THE HURON SIGNAL FRIDAY, AUG. 29, 1884.

Do not be above your business. He who turns up his nose at work quarrels with bread and butter. He is a poor smith who is afraid of his own sparks; there's some discomfort in all trades except chimney sweeping. If sailors gave up going to sea because of the wet; if bakers left of baking bread because it is hard work; if ploughmen would not plough because of cold, and tailors would not make our clothes for fear of pricking their fingers, what a pest we would come to. Nonsense, my fine fellow, there's no shame about any honest calling; there's no fear of soiling your hands; there's plenty of soap to be had.

All trades are good to good traders. Lumber matches pay well if you sell enough of them. You cannot get honey if you are frightened at bees, nor plant corn if you are afraid of getting mud on your boots. When bars of iron melt under the south wind; when you can dig the fields with toothpicks; blow ships along with fans; mature the crops with the prevailing wind; and then be careless in flower pots; there will be fine time for dandies; but until the millennium comes we shall all have a deal to put up with.

Women in Sleeping Cars.

A man can get into a berth and shuck himself very comfortably. He can stand on his knees and duck his head and take off some of his clothes, and then he can lay down on his shoulders or the back of his neck and kick off other articles of wearing apparel, because when the buttons are unbuttoned his clothes are as liable to come off in the dark as in the light. But it is different with a woman. If she is alone in a berth, she can take off some of her pins, from the safety pin to the darned needle, tied on with strings, hooked on with hooks and eyes, buckled on with buckles, and put on in many ways only known to the fair sex. Give her a large enough room, three or four gas lamps, a large mirror, a comb, a brush, a comb, and she can find nearly all the pins, strings, hooks and eyes, buckles, &c., and what she can't find she can break at night and tie up in the morning; but place her in a small berth in the dark, with only one or two eyes to watch all the holes in the curtain, so if anybody is looking, and only two small hands to find things to unfasten, and she is in a bad box.—[Peck's Sun.]

Sensible Talk About Bangs.

By-the-by, it is rumored that bangs are surely going out of fashion this spring, and that the hair will be worn brushed plainly back from the forehead.

White bangs are not necessary for women who possess hair, pretty forehead, and dress their hair plainly. The Grecian knot has gone entirely out of fashion except the street wear. It is almost impossible to wear the hair on the top of one's head with the fashionable hat of the period.

Very few ornaments are worn in the hair. Those that are worn are mostly silver or amber hairpins.—[American Queen.]

Love of Home.

The most appreciable quality of the British people is their love for home. I place the love of home as the very base of national life. Surely there is no bond more constant with the affection than that which binds together the members of a family. There is nothing so congenial, so pleasing and satisfying as home, for it is the abode of love, free and unconstrained; it clusters around itself sweet association with loving and loved faces bearing long series of years of breakfast tables with a delicious and perfect excellence where a thousand things, each with a history and pedigree of its own, are arranged with exquisite taste by loving hands—altogether a perpetual source of heart and mind. And it is at home, in the midst of peace and quietness, that the best work is conceived and executed. Let no sentimental hobby or crude political theories destroy the united action of every member of the household. Married women may now exercise as-right over their separate property. They will wield the right at a great cost if the best work is conceived and executed in a lessened co-operation between husband and wife.

The Chinese loss at Foo Chow is variously placed from 1,000 to 3,000.

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VOTERS LIST—1884.

MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWN OF GODERICH.

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WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Municipal Clerk, 1884-1885.

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