Temperance.

It is one of the plausible arguments of the intemperate that beer makes a man fat, but the fact that many a steady drinker has been known to lean against a lamp post, ought to be carefully considered.

A sad sight was witnessed at Kincardine lately. A poor man, laboring under an attack of delirium tremens, was digging into a snow drift with his bare hands, evidently with the impression that he was rescuing some relative, as he kept saying, "Come out Mary. They won't touch you now. Come, come, Mary." And upon an attempt being made to lead him away he refused, saying, "Do you think I would leave her there to die?" Such is the result of drink. Young people, shun it.

The miserable practice of "treating" is productive of more drunkenness than all others put together. How many of the men whom we see habitually drunk would ever get in that condition by going into a tavern and buying for himself a glass of whiskey at five cents every ten or fifteen minutes? Not one in a hundred. But Tom buys a drink for Dick and takes one himself. Then Dick returns the compliment. After a little Tom thinks it is his turn again; and Dick soon follows suit. Then to keep things moving, the landlord brings both up, and so on till one rolls off the bench and the other heels up in a snow bank. And, then, nobody but the landlord makes anything by the practice. A man gives you a glass; he expects to get another from you. If you don't do it you're a mean fellow; if you do, you both get drunk.

A Novel Temperance Society.

An association has been incorporated in New York, to be known as "The Business Men's Society for the Encouragement of Moderation." The purposes avowed by the society are to encourage moderation in the use of alcoholic beverage, to promote a knowledge of science and statistics relative to the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor to disseminate among the people useful information regarding the principles of moderation and the means of carrying such principle into practical effect.

The society is also to exert its influence to induce retail liquor dealers to provide for teetotalers stimulating and nourishing beverages which contain no alcohol, and to encourage the establishment of places of cheap recreation and amusement where no intoxicating liquors shall be sold.

The pledges to be provided by this Society are of three sorts: A total abstinence pledge, operative for one year, and renewable thereafter at the will of the pledger; a moderation pledge, binding the person who takes it not to drink during business hours; and finally, a unique engagement meant to prevent the person taking the pledge from partaking of intoxicating liquors at the expense of another person, and from extending an invitation to any other person to drink at his expense.—*Scientific American.*

Working for the Master.

The *Mail* continues to pour out column after column of editorial criticism on the Scott Act and the temperance question, and we see that the London *Free Press* has taken up the same theme and zealously belabors that section of the community which favor restrictive legislation with regard to the liquor traffic—all of which seems to indicate that the "powers that be" are contemplating a movement which the Licensed Victualers' Association will be most likely to appreciate. It is evidently the intention of the leading organs of the Ottawa Government to prepare the minds of the public for some contemplated change, and the friends of temperance may just as well prepare themselves for what is likely to follow the agitation which has been commenced so vigorously. The liquor traffic is an enormous one both in this and every other civilized country. In Great Britain during the past year the people drank no less than 953,429,747 gallons of beer, 40,867,740 gallons of spirits, and nearly 20,000,000 gallons of foreign and domestic wines. In other words the inhabitants, including women and children, each drank about 27 gallons of beer or 1 gallon of spirits and one-half gallon of wine. The consumption in the United States does not seem to have been so great in proportion to the inhabitants, but if Father Stafford is to be credited (and who will doubt his statement?) Canada's liquor bill in one year foots up to no less a sum than 20 million dollars, while the money expended in education amounts to only three millions. These are facts which indicate that the advocates of temperance have as yet only commenced the crusade against this great body-and-soul-destroying curse, and even if the Government and its organs are inclined to encourage the evil, that is no reason why the temperance people should cease their efforts to promote a better state of affairs. It is only by persistent, active work that any great good can be achieved.—*Dundas Banner.*

Another Scene at Hatcham.

An English paper of Jan. 28, says:—On Sunday, the Rev. H. A. Walker, the new vicar of St. James, Hatcham, intended to hold a morning service at 11 o'clock. He and the churchwardens were present in the building about half-past 10 o'clock. On seeing a gilt cross and two candlesticks with candles on the communion table, Mr. Saunders, the parishioners' churchwarden, removed them and placed them in the vestry. He said he did this because the ornaments were illegal, and he was anxious that there should not be any cause for the continuance of disturbances among the congregation. Upon this the vicar declared that there would not be any service; and all parties left the church. A crowd had collected at the west door, and on coming out of church the vicar informed Mr. Saunders that he should attend in the afternoon, but if the articles were not restored there would again be no service. A lady in the crowd cried out "Better have no service if there cannot be one without candlesticks." The clergyman with his bag walked away. In about half an hour the following notice was posted on the west door:—"There will be no service this morning in consequence of the interference of Mr. Churchwarden Saunders. Evening service at 3 P. M., if it can be held without molestation.—Henry Aston Walker, vicar, Jan. 26, 1879." By this time the crowd had considerably increased. It was a respectable assemblage, and included a number of ladies. The notice had scarcely been up a minute or two when it was torn down. Mr. Saunders, addressing the people, informed them of what he had done, and of the determination to hold no service. The crowd expressed its approval of the action of the churchwarden by loud cheers, and then dispersed. There was a still larger number of persons present at 3 o'clock, but Mr. Saunders informed them that the cross and candlesticks had not been replaced, and that the vicar had declined to hold a service.

A Gentle Hint.

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

Ontario Legislature.

TORONTO, Feb. 24.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Ross—To amend the Municipal Act.

SECOND READINGS.

Mr. Sexton's bill to amend the Municipal Act, annulling a clause requiring County Councils to provide accommodation for official assignees, was read a second time.

To amend cap. 84 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, respecting the fees of counsel in the Administration of Justice.—Mr. Sexton.

Mr. Sexton moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Municipal Act—its object being to reduce the number of town councillors.

Mr. Scott contended that this was a measure which should originate with the Government.

Mr. Mowat said there were some important matters in the bill which could be fully considered in committee.

The bill was read a third time.

LIMITATIONS OF ACTIONS.

Mr. Mowat moved the second reading of the bill to amend the law as to the Limitation of Actions. He said the bill was founded on some omissions made by the Commissioners appointed to revise the statutes.

Mr Scott drew the attention of the Attorney General to the necessity of taking care that infants should not be debarred from the right of action before they became of age.

Mr. Mowat promised to fully consider the bill before it became law.

The bill was read a second time.

Mr. Mowat moved to amend the Municipal Act. He proposed to establish a board for hearing appeals in respect to the equalization of assessments, to be composed of the County Court Judge, the sheriff and the warden. Another clause provided for giving the court power to offer rewards for the arrest of criminals. There were some other sections of the bill which he briefly explained.

Mr. Meredith drew attention to the danger of allowing wardens to become members of such boards, as they might be interested in cases that would come before the board.

Mr. Richardson coincided with the suggestion of the hon. member for London, and intimated that in his opinion the registrar of the county should take the place of the warden.

Mr. Broder also took the same view of the case.

Mr. Ross fully agreed with the hon. member for London that danger might arise from placing the warden on the board which it was intended to establish.

Mr. Bethune also held the opinion that the registrar, instead of the warden, should be a member of the board. He also suggested an improvement in the bill as to the system of taking evidence by such boards.

Mr. Mowat promised to take the suggestions into consideration.

The bill was read a second time and referred to committee.

PRACTICE OF THE COURTS.

Mr. Mowat moved the second reading of the bill to make certain provisions respecting the practice of the courts. The object of the bill was to provide for managing moneys of suitors passing through the Court of Chancery. He thought the fund ought to bear the expenses of management; but the amount would be trifling that no suitor would feel it, and nobody would object to it. Of course the charge of such management would be paid out of the surplus interest fund.

The bill was read a second time.

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

Mr. Mowat moved the second reading of the bill to establish an Industrial Refuge for Girls in connection with the Andrew Mercer Refuge for Females. He explained that the girl thus committed to the institution would be apart from the other criminals. He pointed out the danger of allowing girls of tender age who had drunken parents, or whose parents neglected them to run at large, and the object of the Government was to save them from utter destruction.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Gibson—On Wednesday next—Order of the House for a return of all correspondence between the Government of Ontario and that of the Dominion on the Land Improvement Fund, more particularly as to what portion has accrued between the 6th March, 1861, and the 30th of June, 1867.

Mr. Creighton—On Wednesday next—Bill to amend the Voters' Lists Act.

Mr. Bishop—On Wednesday next—Order of the House for a return of the decisions of the Court of Appeal upon the cases submitted to them under the Act of last session to give finality to voters' lists.

Mr. Miller—On Wednesday next—Act to amend the Free Grants and Homesteads Act.

Feb. 25th.

THE SCHOOL ACT.

Mr. Crooks [said] paragraph 25 of the Bill gave Municipal Councils power by a two-thirds vote to refuse the sum asked by the School Board for the purpose of erecting a Model School. The Bill did not propose that city School Boards should erect new buildings for Model School purposes, but merely to enable them to utilize one of the existing Public Schools, as was the case in counties. He was prepared to receive any suggestions which might be offered. The Bill aimed at enabling one of the existing Public Schools to be used as a Model School, and to protect the ratepayers from being burdened with unnecessary expenditure for that purpose. Referring to the second section of the Bill, said that it had been intended to alter the franchise upon elections so as to give the right to vote to those who were entitled to vote at municipal elections, as well as to all those who paid school rates, whether so entitled or not; but on further consideration an exception was made with regard to rural school sections, where the franchise would remain unchanged. This exception was made on account of the great inconvenience which the change would cause in the sections in question. He said his desire was not in any way to interfere with those who had the right to vote. If the lists were made the same the effect would be to disfranchise the women who now had a vote in school elections. Women were perhaps more interested in the educational affairs of the country than men, and the women teachers the most useful class of the schoolteaching community. He was not prepared to take the responsibility of excluding from voting a class who had held the right for some time, and who were so deeply interested in matters affected by those votes. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Ross said the different voters' lists were a great difficulty, and a great source of expense to the country. The taking away the vote of the women would affect only four or five votes in each section. The school question was largely one of taxes, and complaints were being made of the heavy expense of our system. He was not in favour of the extension of the franchise. Those assessed for small amounts would get the full value of their taxes in the education of their children, without having a vote at school elections. He was to a certain extent a supporter of women's rights, but these rights when given were seldom exercised. He did not particularly oppose the extension to them of the right to vote upon municipal elections, but this should be taken up as a separate question. He favored the exception of rural municipalities as indicated by the Minister of Education.

THE JURORS' ACT.

The Bill to amend the Jurors' Act then came up for a second reading.

Mr. Hardy in moving the second reading stated that no radical changes were intended to be made in this Act, which had been on the statute books since 1858, or in the working of the jury system in trials. He reviewed the history of the Jury Act in Canada, showing that the first important amendments had been made in 1850, and that it was consolidated in 1858, since which time it had retained in the main its original provisions. He acknowledged in fitting terms the efforts that had been made by the hon. member for West Huron to point out the difficulties and anomalies of the Act, and the large and unnecessary expense which it caused. The jury system was an involved one, and it would be impossible to make it absolutely simple. The machinery was of necessity elaborate, and every part had to be very carefully adjusted, or it would spoil the working of the whole. It might fairly be claimed that the jury law had worked with reasonable satisfaction, but the increasing demands of the country had made it seem somewhat unwieldy and expensive. The selection of jurors was first made in the townships or towns by a Board composed of the Mayor or Reeve, the assessor, and the township or town clerk, who met to select the whole body of jurors to be returned. The qualifications of jurors were different in different places, and there seemed to be no regular method of arriving at it. He had received returns from various counties of these qualifications, and they varied from $203 in the county of Frontenac, which had 12 townships, to $1,244 in the county of York, which had nine townships—the average of 11 counties being $665.71 in each township. In the cities the variation was from $400 in London to $984 in Toronto, or an average of $685.46. The average in towns was $435, and in villages $451.60. In making a fixed qualification, therefore, he had been guided largely by these facts, and had placed the amount somewhat lower than the average given. The townships, and villages it had been deemed well to class together, and to make the qualification $400, and for the cities the amount had been fixed at $600. This widened the basis of eligibility somewhat, and made the exercise of discretion more necessary. The total yearly saving that would be effected if the Bill were carried out as proposed would be to the counties $1,220, and to the Province $45,000, (Cheers.) There should, however, be deducted from this amount the cost of a full panel of forty-eight jurors, which it would be necessary to provide in seventeen counties.—That cost would be per county $194.56, or to the Province $4,076. Deducting these amounts, the net average saving that would be effected to the counties per annum would be $1,086, and to the Province $40,000, or one-third of the entire amount now paid in connection with the jury system. He did not consider his Bill by any means a perfect one, but he thought that no political considerations should be allowed to enter into the discussion upon it, and asked for a fair and temperate deliberation of the Bill upon its merits.—(Cheers.)

Mr. Ross said that his attention having been directed to the question for some years, he had come to the conclusion that no part of the administration of justice required reform more than the jury system. There were several clauses in the Bill of which he did not approve. It would be recollected that he had introduced a Bill dealing with the subject last session, wherein he had proposed that the power of selecting jurors should be exercised principally by the township Boards. He had conceived that the township Boards were better qualified to select jurors than county Boards, and considered that the selection of jurors by township Boards would be a much greater check upon the packing of juries than the choosing of jurors by county selections. They were possessed of so much greater local knowledge, and were consequently better able to make an intelligent selection.—In his own county there were no less than twenty-five municipalities, and the the fact of there being such a number of local Boards almost entirely did away with the danger of their collusion to pack a jury panel. He saw no objection to leaving the selection entirely in the hands of the local Boards, and their work would be at any rate subject to revision by the county Boards. He described the mode laid down in the statutes for the selection of jurors by County Boards, and contended that if that Boards were to be retained some radical change would have to be made in that procedure. But he held that the County Board should be done away with altogether, and that the township Boards ought to make their lists and return them to the Clerk, and that the jury panel should be made directly from that list. He saw no necessity for having four jury lists—two for grand and two for the petit juries—and considered that two would be quite sufficient, one for the Grand, and one for the Petit Jury. Besides the greater directness of such a plan, it possessed the recommendation that it would very materially lessen the expense. He also held that the increase that was proposed in jury fees was less than it should be in jury cases. He had made the calculation that every jury case tried in 1876 had cost the country $98 for the jury alone, including criminal cases. He thought it not unreasonable that suitors who asked for a jury to try their cases should pay a larger proportion of the expense attending the jury than at present.—Objection was made to this on the ground that it would increase the cost to litigation, but such an objection would apply with much greater force to the practice in the Mother Country. There the parties to the cause had to pay the whole cost of the jury attending the trial, and the statutes in this country also recognized that principle. It was said, too, that an increase in the jury fees would prevent the poor man from having his case tried by a jury, but if gentlemen of the long robe would turn their attention to the reduction of their own fees, he thought the poor man might be recouped for this increased cost. He had found unanimity among legal men in preferring a trial by a judge if they were confident of having a clear and just case, but when they had one of questionable merits they would resort to a jury, upon whose feelings and prejudices they felt able to work much more effectually than upon the mind of the Judge, who was accustomed to the sifting of the evidence, and the decision of matters solely upon facts. He was not favorable to the abolition of the Grand Jury, but considered that a large reduction might be made in the number of jurors, and saw nothing to hinder the effectual working of the jury with a much smaller number than at present. He concurred in the Bill, though it did not go as far in the matter as he could wish.

Odds and Ends.

Quite common in court; the wait of evidence.

The fellow who rang the bell for a false alarm of fire, tolled a lie.

The man who said he was "out on a lark," was really out on a swallow.

"I walked the floor all night with the toothache," said he. To which his unfeeling listener replied, "You didn't expect to walk the ceiling with it, did you?"

"Who brayed there?" asked a member of the Canadian House of Commons of the persons who were trying by interruption to silence him. "It was an echo," retorted a voice.

Two friends were passing a church one evening when a strong smell of burning leather pervaded the air. "I wonder if that is the odor of sanctity?" said one. "I think it must be," was the quick reply, "for it smells of soles."

A young lady, hesitating for a word in describing the character of a rejected suitor, said:—"He is not a tyrant, not exactly domineering, but—" "Dogmatic," suggested her friend. "No, he has not dignity enough for that; I think Pupmatic will convey my meaning admirably."

"Don't be after tryin' to make me believe that a sinkin' fund is a good thing for any city to have. That's all blarney, an' no sinse in it a t'all a t'all. Let's have a fund that will float an' not sink!" is a part of the maiden speech of a common councilman in a certain city of Massachusetts.

Country parson (who is taking the views of his congregation regarding the introduction of an organ) to elderly parishioner: "Well Donald, are you in favor of an organ?" Donald, (tartly)—'No!' Country parson—'Then you don't admire instrumental music?' Donald, (severely) 'If ye wull haef music in ta kirk, let it pe ta pagpipes.'

VICTORIA HYPOPHOSPHITES extends its influence into every part of the human organism, commencing from the foundation, correcting diseased action, and restoring vital powers, creating a healthy formation and purification of the blood, driving out disease, and leaving nature to perform its allotted part. It is the finest nervine remedy known, and the greatest brain and blood food in the world. For sale by Mr. James Wilson, Goderich.

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

Time never sets so heavily on the aged as when they are ill and depressed. A heavy percentage of old people suffer from kidney complaints, etc., brought on by derangements of the secretory organs, who will hail with joy the great remedy prepared expressly to meet their cases—VICTORIA BUCHU and UVA URSI. It can be recommended with confidence. For sale by Mr. F. Jordan, Goderich.

A Really Good Article.

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

YELLOW OIL.—This name is familiar throughout the entire Dominion, and there are few families who have not found it at one time or another an angel of mercy in the household. It is the most popular and best liniment of this country, and no one who has once used it will be without it. Mr. Fred. Hills, of Toronto, the genial civil engineer, gives, unsolicited, the annexed certificate:—

TORONTO, Ontario, July 19, 1879.
Messrs. Milburn, Bentley & Pearson,

GENTLEMEN,—Some twelve years ago I knocked off the cap of my knee, and since that time have often suffered with a swelling in the knee joint, caused from twisting the leg. I have used all kinds of liniments, as well as medical attendance; but on the last two occasions have used Haygard's Yellow Oil. The result of this has been marvellous: instead of laying up for a week or ten days, as usual, all the swelling has disappeared in three days. I can most heartily recommend the Yellow Oil.—Make what use you like of this, and state it comes unasked fro.

Yours truly, FRED. HILLS.

For sale by Messrs. J. R. Bond & Son, Goderich.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOS-PHITES

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

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

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

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

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

An endless chain of good effects is formed by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

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

IT IS ACCEPTABLE to palate and stomach.
SUFFICIENTLY POTENT to insure decided benefit, yet harmless, howsoever long its use may be continued. This characteristic is possessed by no other remedy.
IT ASSISTS DIGESTION and assimilation.
IT VITALIZES THE BLOOD, supplying such ingredients as may be required.
IT RESTORES TONE to the nerves.
IT GIVES POWER of endurance and of concentration to the mind.
IT PROMOTES VIGOR in the organs which depend for health on the involuntary muscular action, viz., the Liver, Lungs, Heart, Stomach and Genitals.

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

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

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES INCEPTION.

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

TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION,

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

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

The desiderate sought by Mr Fellows were:
A convenient, palatable remedy;
Unalterable by time;
Harmless though used continually yet might be discontinued at any time without any ill effect;
Which would induce an appetite;
Strengthen digestion;
Promote assimilation;
Create healthy blood;
Strengthen the nerves and muscles;
Enable the subject to successfully combat disease
And sufficiently economical for all.

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

ABSTRACT EFFECTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Price $1.50 per Bottle.
$7.50 for six bottles.

Orders addressed to,
Perry Davis & Son & Lawrence,
377 St. Paul Street, Montreal, P.Q.
Will have immediate attention. 1671 1yr.

Special Notices.

[illegible]

A Card.

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

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

FOUR lots in the town of Goderich [illegible] Dougall survey, fronton the Huron [illegible] apply to
MRS. H. [illegible]

1656 [illegible]

LAND TO BE LEASED.

TOWN LOTS, number from One to Seventeen, inclusive Rich's survey, lately occupied by W. Somers, Thos. Johnston and others. Excellent. In a good state of cultivation. Apply to
MORPHY & WINCHESTER, Solicitors, Toronto.

1586 [illegible]

50 ACRES OF LAND

50 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE, being W ½ of W ½ of Lot 6, Con. 8, E. Ashfield, 30 acres cleared, good frame house, &c. on the Lot. $900 cash, balance on time to suit. A quantity of cedar posts for sale. Apply to
R. T. HAYNES, Sheppardton P.O.

1667 tf

FOR SALE.

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

Also a seven acre Park Lot and thirty ¼ acre Lots in different parts of the Town of Goderich. Terms 10 per cent down at time of sale and balance to extend over ten years (if required) with interest at seven per cent per annum. Apply to
THOMAS WEATHERALD, Engineer and Surveyor, Goderich.

GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber will dispose of his property consisting of a house and outbuildings and two lots of land, at a sacrifice, and on easy terms. The house is 1½ story high and well finished in every way. The lot is well cultivated and there is a first class assortment of fruit trees and small fruit and good water on the premises. Further particulars can be had by applying to the undersigned on the premises on Hincks St., in rear of Capt. Gibson's residence, or at the SIGNAL OFFICE.
ISAAC CASSIDY, Proprietor.

To Let.

TO LET.

THAT Superior Store with large dwelling house above, situate on Kingston street, Goderich lately in the occupation of Thomas Johnston as a Grocery and Provision store. Apply to
G.M. TRUEMAN, Auctioneer.

528

SEED WHEAT.

McNair Has it.
THE SILVER CHAFF,
VICTOR
AND THE CLAWSON.
—ALSO—
Timothy Seed and Rye
At his store Hamilton Street, Goderich.
Goderich Au . 19, 1878. 1664tf.

Harness.

NEW Harness Shop!

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

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

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

REPAIRING done with neatness and dispatch.

All Work Warranted.

Please call and inspect before purchasing elsewhere, as you will save from 10 to 15 per cent by so doing.

I. HALLIDAY.
Nov. 14, 1878. 1657

To Farmers!

FOR SALE at the Market House
WHITE LAND PLASTER,
in Barrels or Bags,
ALSO
Calcined Plaster
CHEAP.
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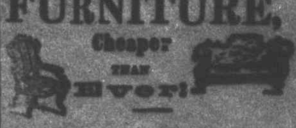

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All will be made up in most Fashionable Style.
READY MADE CLOTHING,
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Variety Store.

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WORK BOXES
JEWEL CASES,
TOILET SETS,
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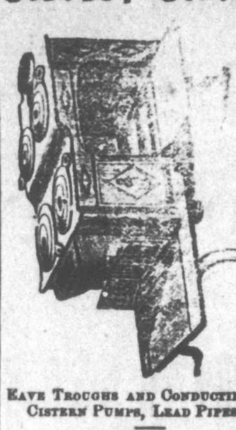
Crabb's Block, Market Square.

Stoves, Stoves!



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I most respectfully take leave to call the attention of the Public generally to the fact, that certain Houses in New York are sending to many parts of the globe SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of my Pills and Ointment. These frauds bear on their labels some address in New York.

I do not allow my Medicines to be sold in any part of the United States. I have no Agents there. My Medicines are only made by me, at 533, Oxford Street, London.

In the Books of directions affixed to the spurious make is a caution warning the Public against being deceived by counterfeits. Do not be misled by this audacious trick, *as they are the counterfeits they pretend to denounce.*

These counterfeits are purchased by unprincipled Vendors at one half the price of my Pills and Ointment and are sold to the [illegible] of genuine Medicines. [illegible]

I most earnestly appeal to [illegible] me, and the Public which I feel sure I may [illegible] power, in denouncing all honorable persons, to [illegible] as far as may lie in [illegible] Genuine Medicine [illegible] this shameful Fraud [illegible]

Each Pot and Box of the Genuine Ointment and Pills bears the British Government Stamp [illegible] Holloway's Pills and Ointment [illegible] engraved thereon. On the label [illegible] Oxford Street London [illegible]

The Trade Marks of these Medicines [illegible] in Ottawa. [illegible] any one [illegible] British Possessions who may keep [illegible] Counterfeits for sale, will be prosecuted.

Signed THOMAS HOLLOWAY.
533, Oxford Street, London Jan. 1, 1879.