

CAMERON AND ROSS.

(Continued from first page.)

And so on down to the Tory organ in this town. The Tory lawyers have also been provided for, some \$100,000 having been put in the way of Government supporters who were anxious to render legal services to the administration. If I cannot prove everything I charge against the Government in the way of unscrupulous or unfair expenditure, then I will withdraw from West Huron and let a Tory take my place. (Cheers.)

Mr. Cameron then went on to show the number of Tory members of parliament who were making money out of the bonuses given to railways by the Government of which they were supporters. In 1884 the Government granted \$8,976,000 in railway bonuses. Of this, Ontario received \$637,000, while the other provinces got \$8,339,000. In 1885 \$7,999,300 more were given. In 1886 Ontario got \$409,300, and the other provinces \$7,590,000. In 1886 about \$10,000,000 were given in bonuses, divided principally among ministers or followers of the Government. Hon. Messrs. Cameron, Chapleau and Pope had got enormous sums for roads in which they were interested. Hon. F. White's brother and Hon. H. Langevin's relatives had also got vast sums. Peter White, Darby Bergin, James Beatty (the Boy), Hector Cameron, Dr. Ferguson, John Haggart, S. Hesson, Dickson, Rykert, Dr. Hickey, Dalton McCarthy (the Bishop), J. G. Abbott, Chas. McIntosh, J. J. G. Abbott, Patrick Burns and other members have been getting bonuses in money and lands, chiefly in money, for railways in which they were interested. It has been a most shameful system of brokerage. Now, I ask the people of this country, can you expect an honest parliament, can you expect honest legislation, and honest expenditure of public money, can you expect anything else but corruption and plunder, when members of the crown and members of parliament vote sums of money into their own pockets in so shameful a manner? (Applause.) As well might you expect to get a pure stream from an impure fountain; or to turn darkness to daylight when the mid-day sun was shining. (Applause.) These men cannot do anything else than they are doing because they are bought. Tory jobbers hanging around the doors of parliament at Ottawa have been given timber lands in the disputed territory. If the Ontario Government does not do something to check this plundering of the Province's domain, then they will never again receive my support. (Cheers.)

But the corruption has not been confined to railway bonuses, timber lands, coal lands, grazing lands, mineral lands in the Northwest, and timber reserves in the disputed territory. Other avenues have opened to the greed of the Tory member of parliament. There are other ways by which the "Boodle Brigade" captures spoils. Donald McMaster trades his professional and political influence with the Government so that violators of the customs laws may escape a brother appointed a judge; and also a brother-in-law judge. John Whyte's "Blind Shares" is a notorious specimen of venality and political barter.

The Mail on Thursday last contained the following editorial item:—

"The Hon. Mr. Cameron, M. P., is to take the stump shortly. Tories who are yet permitted to possess a character must look out."

I say in reply to the Mail, and I say to the Tory members of parliament, that I don't know a single one of them who has a character to lose. (Laughter and applause.) Their characters are all gone long ago. (Renewed laughter.) These men disputed my facts, and when I showed them that the statements were contained in the blue books, they actually disputed the correctness of their own blue books. That's rather hard on Government books. (Laughter and applause.)

I now come to the "testimonial" phase of parliamentary corruption. A contractor named James Goodwin, (now dead, and I trust at peace), had a claim of \$10,000 against the department of Public Works. He subscribed \$1,000 towards a testimonial to a cabinet minister, and got \$5,374 for his claim—a rather good investment for his \$1,000. H. T. Boemer had a similar claim. Gave \$1,000 and got \$5,000. Charles Lewis tendered for a C. P. R. contract, and was rejected on the ground that having failed on a previous contract, he had no right by law to get any new contract. He subscribed \$1,000 and got the contract for new parliamentary buildings. A man named Clemons had for years been casting anxious eyes on a Senatorship, and couldn't get it. He subscribed \$1,000 to a testimonial, and now is basking on the crimson seats among the ghosts in that place of political deceitfulude. (Laughter.)

Amidst uproarious laughter he described how with a \$42,000 house and \$15,000 a year, Sir Chas. Tupper, our High Commissioner to Great Britain, had been piling up costs as "extras." The inventory of these extras was as follows:—Carpet, \$1,200; refrigerator, \$900; (to carpet) 1; baby's cot, 3; doz. port glasses, 3 doz. sherry glasses, 3 doz. claret glasses, 3 doz. champagne glasses, 4 doz. tumblers, 4 quart decanters, 4 pint decanters, 2 claret jugs, 8 Carafes, 8 other decanters. All was done in lordly style, but what do the temperance electors think of it? (Laughter and applause.) \$500,000 was annually spent in emigration by the Dominion Government, and three fourths of the money was actually thrown away. The emigration agents did not send out the class of men we need in this country. Men who are willing to go out into the forest wilds and the broad prairies and hew out or plough away a home and competence for themselves. But they sent us out persons taken from the gutters and the nothings of London and other large cities of England and Ireland, and even the Mail had to cry out against the class of emigrants who were crowded in to Conway street, Toronto. We also sent out agents to Paris. For five years all that these French emigration agents have been able to do besides drawing their snug salaries, has been to send out one emigrant. (Laughter.)

The Chinese question has been handed by the Government in a way; that is, they had a commission appointed, with Hon. Mr. Chapleau and Nicholas Flood Davin in it. They issued a report of their work, but the only thing of note in all the pages of that costly blue book was the way in which they told that they had not time to visit the public schools of British Columbia, but they had spent one evening in a house of prostitution. (Shame.)

A deputy-speaker was appointed to favor a man who had been promised a cabinet position, but who dare not face his constituents, and Mr. Daly got an extra \$2,000. Martin J. Griffin, an editor of the Mail, by his abusive writing had made himself obnoxious even to his own party, and he was made a "joint-librarian"—one was enough before—at a salary of \$3,000 a year.

The Franchise Act will cost the country about \$1,000,000. We all know how it has cost us heavily in West Huron to look after the lists, apart from the regular expense through the officials. And what is the need of it? Why, they see the absurdity of the thing, and even the Mail says that it is too expensive and ought to be repealed. (Cheers.) The very thing we were fighting against for three long months, the Tories now admit is wrong. (Applause.) They will soon be taking credit to themselves for going away with this obnoxious bill. Whenever the Tories find anything unsatisfactory, they turn around and adopt our platform, and claim it as their own. (Laughter.)

I now come to Indian questions. It costs us annually to keep our red-men some \$1,125,000. I pointed out in the House several times that the money was being given to the wrong people, and there were as a rule men who were wholly unfit for the position. I pointed out that one English snob was living in open adultery with three young Indian squaws right under the shadow of the mission house. I pointed out also that many of the Tories find anything unsatisfactory, they turn around and adopt our platform, and claim it as their own. (Laughter.)

Lieutenant Governor Dewdney had said that the expenses in feeding and clothing the Indians were only \$454,000, and could only account for that amount. I asked in Parliament if the government would account for the other \$600,000? (Applause.) These Indians had been abused and neglected. Some had been starved to death, and others frozen to death. Clergymen of all the different religions, Protestant and Catholic, had remonstrated with the authorities. Want of good food had caused disease, and the disease had developed into an epidemic. The money voted by Parliament was being stolen. By Indian Treaty No. 6, \$27,420 had been granted for the year had bought for them 50 plows, 320 hayforks, and 320 scythes; and in the following year 63 plows, 140 scythes, 140 forks; and the year after \$2,209 were spent for plows, and \$5,490 for implements. (Loud laughter.)

In three years \$237 had been spent in agricultural implements for Indians. In one year \$26,312 was paid for the travelling expenses of Indian agents. Why, if every Indian agent in the service of the Government were to travel continually, and do nothing else, the real cost of traveling would be as high as that. (Applause.) Here are some curious items:—Silk handkerchief for agent 90c; (laughter); repairing boots \$7.75; foot ball \$5; magic lantern \$84.15; Venetian blinds for office, \$453; superintending Indians building, \$135.16. Why, gentlemen, an Indian agent would not fish than any white "instructor" can tell him. (Laughter and applause.) In three years one Indian band was charged with \$2,029 for garden seeds; enough to stock every garden from Winnipeg to the Rockies.

It took \$7,500,000 to crush the late rebellion caused by Tory misrule. Now, I do not justify the rebellion, but I say this, and I say it boldly as I said it on the floor of the House, that if any rebellion was justifiable that half breed rebellion was. For seven years these poor half breeds had petitioned the Government for redress, but no reply was given them. Missionaries of every religion had besought the Government to do something for these unfortunate people; but no answer, no satisfaction was given to these remonstrances. The Northwest council, a sort of local parliament, had solemnly resolved by the assembly that the half breeds had wrongs that needed to be redressed; and still there was no reply. The mounted police officers for three years in every report they made, drew the attention of the Government to the need of righting these wrongs. Mr. Pierce, an Indian commissioner, also asked that the appeals of the half breed should be heard and settled. To all of these requests—these warnings—the Government turned a deaf ear, and it was not until these cheated and neglected men got behind their Sanders and their Winchester, and the atmosphere fairly vibrated with the sound of the gathering storm, and the echo of musketry and the deep thunder of the artillery boomed along the Saskatchewan, coursed down the Red River, and reverberated eastward till it was echoed and echoed in the corridors of the startled House of Commons in Ottawa, that the Government awoke—awoke like Rip Van Winkle after his twenty years' sleep, to find only the broken stock and rusted barrel of his gun, and the skeleton of his dog. (Loud applause.) The rebellion had been provoked by cruel and callous neglect. The Mail admitted that. But what did the Government say when they saw that the fire of rebellion had got into the prairie? Did they say we have been neglecting these half breeds? Did they say to the half breeds, You have been wronged; lay down your arms, and the justice that is given to you? No. After the outbreak, a com-

mission was sent up, and some of the wrongs were righted by 2,000 whips being issued to the half-breeds south of Clarke's Crossing; but at the same time the rifles and cannons and the galling were doing the Government's work north of that point. And so I say, that if ever a Government was responsible for a rebellion, and should be tried, convicted, sentenced and executed, it is the man whom I arraigned in the House of Parliament, and whom I today arraign before my constituents. (Cheers.) Do they deserve support? (No, no.) And I say most emphatically, No. The news we get from every point is encouraging. All along the line—from New Brunswick, from Nova Scotia, and last from good old Quebec (cheers)—the provinces are stepping into place. The fields are whitening for the harvest, and at the next election we will come home rejoicing bearing the trophies of victory with us. (Applause.)

I could touch upon other points, but time permit, and when I get the Tories before me I will not fail to touch them. (Laughter.) A Government cannot be good all over the country while it is bad in any one part. (Applause.) The history of that little incident which recently occurred in the Senate, is one that illustrates the tactics adopted by the Premier to keep himself in power. It is a disgraceful page. Sir John A. Macdonald gave a promise to Hon. John O'Donohue that he would resign from the Cabinet. A certain portion of the community, powerful in the Tory party, objected. Sir John at once sat down and wrote a letter to the Catholic bishops saying it would not do to put Mr. O'Donohue in just then, but that arrangements would be made to appoint Senator Frank Smith in Mr. O'Donohue's place, and the former would make way for the latter "when they thought the time opportune." O'Donohue got a seat in the Senate, but he was deceived about the Cabinet seat, and so were the bishops. And I say to the Catholics of West Huron, whether they are Irish, or Scotch, or German, they will be unworthy of their names if they do not resent this insult. (Applause.) All creeds and races can join in fraternal sympathy to work and vote for an honest, truthful and consistent statesman like Hon. Edward Blake. (Cheers.)

And now, in conclusion, I confidently and earnestly ask all before me, in this stormy hour of Canadian history, to hurl from place and power those men who for eight years have misruled the country, and to appoint a cabinet of men to be sure to divide the resources of the country between their camp-fellows and dead-beat supporters. (Applause.) Put these men from power, and hand the government of the country over to Hon. Edward Blake, the most able, eloquent, and consistent statesman of Canada. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

MR. ROSS'S SPEECH.

Hon. A. M. Ross on coming forward was greeted with applause, he said as his remarks he would be very brief in his hour late. He thanked the convention for their unanimous nomination. The reformers of West Huron had great pride in the prospect of their making in the Riding. When the redistribution was made in 1874 and a third member given to Huron, the West Riding was looked upon as the most doubtful of the three; indeed the Tories had looked upon it as safe for their party but the Reformers carried it by a fair majority, electing him by a majority of 94. We had carried it by increased majorities at the two succeeding elections and he was satisfied that, with the same zeal and earnest work, we would carry it at the following election by a larger majority than we had secured on the occasion. When Sir John carved up Huron by his gerrymander bill of 1881 and hived all the Grits, as he thought, in South Huron, he thought he had made a safe Tory seat in the West, but he did not reckon on the power of the West Huron Reformers. Changing Mr. Cameron for their standard bearer, they had captured and held for four years the supposed Tory stronghold and under the same captain they intended to hold it for another five years. The occasion was such a high privilege as appropriate that he should give some account of his stewardship and review some of the legislation and administrative work since the last election. Time however, would not permit him to do so. He could just touch upon some of the work he had done in the Department. The great industry of Agriculture, under his charges as Commissioner of Agriculture, and he had endeavored in all cases to meet the views of advanced agriculturists in everything that might tend to benefit the farmer. At their request he had framed and passed a more stringent law for the destruction of noxious weeds; also one for the greater protection against the spread of infectious diseases in animals. He had, last session, amended and consolidated into one act the acts bearing upon agriculture. He had made important changes in the management of the Agricultural College, which he was sure would popularize that institution. He had appointed an Advisory Board of practical farmers to assist him in managing the college and farm, and had made that Board non-political; and he hoped by these means to free the institution from the political attacks to which it had sometimes been subjected. He had recognized the growing importance of our dairy industry by appointing a Professor of Dairying and establishing a model creamery at the farm, where all who desired to take up this co-operative system of butter-making might be instructed in the most improved methods of manufacture. He had established farmers' institutes, or farmers' associations for mutual improvement and discussion, and the success which had attended them had been beyond his expectations. Health matters were also under his charge, and he thought he could point with pride to the splendid work done last year by the Provincial Board in protecting the Province from the spread of that loathsome disease, small pox, which had so seriously stricken the sister Province of Quebec. In his capacity as Treasurer he thought he had maintained the character of the Mowat Government for economical administration. No opponent of the Mowat Government had attempted to charge that Government with any dishonesty, and the contrast between the financial record

of that Administration and that of Sir John Macdonald, which Mr. Cameron had just been laying before them, ought to be noted by the people. He saw that in the contest in Quebec, on many platforms the economical administration of the Reform Government in Ontario was contrasted strongly with the more lavish and expensive Tory administration in Quebec, and Reformers ought so to be proud of that contrast had helped the cause of Liberalism in that Province. He would give them some of the points of comparison both with Quebec and with the period of civil government, which expenditure had increased. In 1873, the year Mr. Mowat took office, the expenditure was \$1,731,750; in 1885, \$3,155,652; or an increase of \$1,423,902—equal to 82 per cent. In the Dominion the expenditure in 1873 was \$19,174,648; in 1885, \$35,037,084; or an increase of \$15,862,436—equal to 83 per cent. During the same period civil government, which included all the salaries and contingencies of the Departments, had increased in Ontario 5 per cent; in Quebec 40 per cent and in the Dominion 51 per cent. Legislation had increased in Ontario 5 per cent and in Quebec 13 per cent. At Winchester, Springs, was still making that same bald comparison of the total expenditure of 1871 under Sandfield Macdonald and the expenditure now, without giving his hearers the particulars of the increase—which his own lieutenants in the House have admitted was useless and unfair. That increased expenditure was in reality a distribution to the municipalities of money not required for other purposes of Government. He would give them some of the items. We were giving now \$242,258 a year more to schools, \$83,215 more to agriculture, \$54,161 more to hospitals, \$442,147 more to relieve the localities from the care of the insane, the blind and the deaf and dumb, paying over to the county treasurers \$50,874 more towards local administration of justice, and in 1885, \$43,333; in 1885 there were 95, costing \$11,800. Of blind the Government took charge of none in 1871; in 1885 there were 6 costing \$1,251. Of deaf and dumb there were 3 in 1871, costing \$925; and in 1885 11, costing \$1,813. They were aware that the central prison and reformatory were established to relieve the municipalities from the maintenance of short term prisoners. In 1871 the Government was not relieving the county of any of these. In 1885 there were 4 costing \$633. In 1871 the Government was relieving the county of Ontario, but he would have held his hand, but the returns to parliament show that he has actually assumed to make one hundred of these grants since that decision was made. Another reason he may have for making delay is that he knows Mr. Mowat will, so soon as the Provincial title is affirmed, repudiate all his fraudulent grants and so long as Mr. Mowat is Premier of Ontario these grants will never be confirmed, while if he could induce the electors to accept Mr. Meredith he should count on the past, to do his bidding, even if that bidding should be the despoilment and alienation of the Provincial territory. The speaker then closed with a ringing appeal to the electors of West Huron to stand shoulder to shoulder in the cause of good Government as in the past, and prophesied that, if they did so, victory awaited the cause of Reform in this section by larger majorities than ever before. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

fully settled. He reminded his hearers that while Mr. Mowat had been charged by his opponents with keeping this question open for political purposes, he declared that the reference to the Privy Council should cover all the points at issue, but Sir John refused to submit the boundary between the Northwest Territory and Ontario, or the ownership of the lands, and to put a stop to the uncertainty as to titles of land in the awarded territory, which is retarding settlement. Mr. Mowat has been compelled to bring a suit against one of the parties to whom Sir John had made grants of timber. The Court of Chancery has given decision in favor of the Province, but Sir John would not accept that decision, but took it to the Court of Appeal. The Court of Appeal also decided in favor of the Province. Still Sir John would not accept and he is carrying it to the Supreme Court. From there, I suppose he will take it to the Privy Council, but he will be beaten in the end, as he has been beaten before. And why is all this consideration and delay? It is, that he may in the meantime make use of his assumed authority to fraudulently grant these lands of the Province to his political favorites as the purchase of their support. One would have thought that after the decision of the Privy Council in 1884, awarding the territory to Ontario, he would have held his hand, but the returns to parliament show that he has actually assumed to make one hundred of these grants since that decision was made. Another reason he may have for making delay is that he knows Mr. Mowat will, so soon as the Provincial title is affirmed, repudiate all his fraudulent grants and so long as Mr. Mowat is Premier of Ontario these grants will never be confirmed, while if he could induce the electors to accept Mr. Meredith he should count on the past, to do his bidding, even if that bidding should be the despoilment and alienation of the Provincial territory. The speaker then closed with a ringing appeal to the electors of West Huron to stand shoulder to shoulder in the cause of good Government as in the past, and prophesied that, if they did so, victory awaited the cause of Reform in this section by larger majorities than ever before. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

GERMANY MARKETS.

(Reported by Telephone from Harber Mills) GODERICHS, Oct. 21, 1886.

Wheat, (Fall) bush	90 70 to 90 72
Wheat, (red winter) bush	90 00 to 90 00
Wheat, (Spring) bush	90 70 to 90 70
Wheat, (winter) bush	90 00 to 90 00
Flour, (all) cwt.	1 80 to 1 80
Flour, (mixed) cwt.	2 00 to 2 00
Flour, (strong) cwt.	2 00 to 2 00
Flour, (patent) per cwt.	0 00 to 0 00
Potatoes, bush	0 25 to 0 25
Pears, bush	0 25 to 0 25
Raisins, bush	0 45 to 0 45
Hay, 1/2 ton	7 00 to 8 50
Butter, 1/2 cwt.	0 11 to 0 15
Cheese, (unpacked) per cwt.	0 10 to 0 12
Brass, 1/2 cwt.	0 65 to 0 65
Cheese, (packed) per cwt.	1 00 to 1 00
Chopped stuff, per cwt.	1 00 to 1 00
Screenings, 1/2 cwt.	3 00 to 3 20
Wood, per cord	5 50 to 6 50
Hides, per cwt.	0 40 to 0 40
Sheepskins, per cwt.	0 40 to 0 40

Domestics Wanted.

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED, for a small family. Must have some experience in cooking. Apply in person at this Office. 2063.

For Sale or to Let.

STORE TO RENT.—THAT WELL-SITUATED store, on the Square, at present occupied by Miss Graham, as a millinery store. Possession given on the 1st of October, next. Apply to MISS H. COOKE, North street. 2060.

STRAYED ANIMALS.

CAME ON THE PREMISES OF the subscriber, about the middle of August, a dark bay filly, about two years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take it away. Apply to MRS. D. McGILLIVRAY, lot 3, con. 4, Colborne, Salford P.O. 2061.

CAME ON THE PREMISES OF the subscriber, about the middle of August, a dark bay filly, about two years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take it away. Apply to MRS. D. McGILLIVRAY, lot 3, con. 4, Colborne, Salford P.O. 2061.

STRAYED CATTLE.—STRAYED ON TO the premises of the undersigned, south of lot 25, con. 12, West Wawanosh, about the 1st of August, three yearling cattle, viz: one heifer, dark red, one steer, dark red, with white spot on forehead, one steer spotted, red and white. All in good order. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take them away. EDWARD A. HENSON, Salford P.O. West Wawanosh, Aug. 22nd, 1886. 2063.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK COMPLETE.

JAS. A. REID & BRO. are now showing a Complete Stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods for Fall and Winter, of the Choicest Goods and Best Value in the Market. Dress Goods in Serges, Plaids, Tufted Goods, Ottoman Cords, &c., in the Newest Shades and at Lower Prices than ever before offered, notwithstanding the recent great advance in all lines of Fine Woolen Goods. ALL WOOL FRENCH DRESS GOODS, good quality, for 20c per yard. A splendid line of DRESS MELTONS for 11c per yard. See them.

Special Value in Ulsterings and Mantle Cloths. A good Ottoman Cord Cloaking for \$1.35 per yard. In Ornaments, Claps, &c., for Dresses and Mantles, we show a large stock of very choice goods, imported direct from the manufacturers.

Wool Shawls, Fascinators, Tam O'Shanter Caps, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., at Low Prices. Tailoring Department. A large stock just received of New Tweeds and Coatings for Fall Suits and Overcoats, which will be made to Order at exceedingly Low Prices. Good all-wool Fall Tweeds by the yard from 40c up—cut out Free of Charge.

Underclothing very cheap. A special line of all-wool Shirts and Drawers for 50c, worth 75c. Extra heavy for 75c, worth \$1.00.

Call and compare our Goods and Prices with houses that mark their goods up and then give a petty five-per-cent. discount off. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

JAS. A. REID & BRO.

Jordan's Block, Gode-rich, 14th Oct., 1886. 8038

Loans and Insurance.

FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT. Straight loans. Amount. Private funds at the low rate of 5 per cent per annum. SEAGER & LEWIS, Gode-rich, 2062.

WE HAVE PRIVATE TRUST FUNDS to lend on Mortgage at the low rate of FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum. Write or call for particulars. SEAGER & LEWIS, Gode-rich, 2062.

\$500,000 TO LOAN. APPLY TO CAMERON HOLT & CAMERON, Gode-rich, 1759.

MONEY TO LEND.—A LARGE amount of Private Funds for investment at low rates on "Canada Mortgages." Apply to GARROW & PROUDFOOT.

R. RADCLIFFE, GENERAL INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND MONEY LENDING AGENT. Only First-class Companies Represented. Mortgages purchased. The lowest rate of interest given. In any way to suit the borrower. W. F. FOOT, 305-1/2 West Street, Gode-rich.

INSURANCE CARD. W. F. FOOT, Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Agent. 305-1/2 West Street, Gode-rich.

The "London Assurance," incorporated 1730 The "National," established 1822 The "Hand-in-hand," the only Company licensed to insure plate glass, in the Dominion. The above are all first-class and old established Companies. Risks taken at lowest rates. Gode-rich, Oct. 24th, 1884. 1975-

\$50,000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT. THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS COY are prepared to loan money at 6 per cent, payable half yearly, on first-class farm security.

TERMS TO SUIT BORROWERS, on first-class farm security. Apply to CAMERON, HOLT & CAMERON, Barristers, Gode-rich, Messrs. CAMERON, HOLT & CAMERON have also a large amount of private funds to loan on first-class farm security. Gode-rich, Oct. 4, 1885. 1911-1/2

\$200,000 PRIVATE FUNDS To lend on farm and town property, at low interest. Mortgages purchased. No commission charged agents for the Trust and Loan Company of Canada, the Canada Landed Credit Company, the Dominion Loan Company of Canada. Interest, 6, 6 1/2 and 7 per cent. Advances on stock. Obtain money in one day, if title satisfactory. 1970- DAVIDSON & JOHNSTON, Barristers, etc., Gode-rich.

\$20,000 PRIVATE FUNDS TO LEND on Farm and Town Property at lowest interest. Mortgages purchased. No Commission charged. Conveyancing Fees reasonable. If title is satisfactory, obtain money in one day, if title satisfactory. 1970- DAVIDSON & JOHNSTON, Barristers, etc., Gode-rich.

UNION Lecture COURSE. This Course will consist of FIVE BRILLIANT LECTURES, to be delivered in Acheson's New Hall! during the winter months of 1887.

Some of the best available Canadian and American talent has been secured, and the committee are confident of giving entire satisfaction. Course tickets, consisting of five single coupon tickets are being sold at \$1 each. These tickets may be used as the purchaser chooses, e.g. he may go himself, or take them with him, or he may take four friends with him to any one lecture, or he may allow his wife to attend three and go himself to two, or he may use them in any way he pleases. Some liberal souls, knowing the great needs of the church, will take two, three or four, and use them as family tickets; but be sure you buy at least one when the lady canvasser calls upon you. The net proceeds will be equitably divided between the two Methodist churches.

The following is a list of dates, &c.:- OCT. 29. REV. ALEX. BURNS, D.D., LL.D., of Hamilton—"Home Rule for Ireland." NOV. 23. REV. MANLY BENSON, of Toronto, "Men Wanted." DEC. 10. CHAPLIN MCGABE, of New York—"Bright Side of Life in Liberty Prison." JAN. 18. REV. HUGH JOHNSTON, B.D., of Toronto, "From London to Toronto." FEB. 5. REV. E. A. STAFFORD, B.D., of Toronto: "The Bible in the 19th Century."

All Lectures to commence at 8 sharp. 500 Course Tickets must be sold. Gode-rich, Oct. 7th, 1886. 2068

SHORTHAND.—ISAAC PITMAN'S PHONOGRAPHY. The most popular system taught. Instruction books for sale at 305 West Street, Gode-rich. Every boy and girl should own a shorthand.

This week our first shanty, I think, will be built. The country eastern M.P.'s who passed through here last Christmas, were a great many. A POOR POTAT. Hemmiller planted this year, and a fall of the "mud" think much of the toes are concerned. About a week a 1, con. 3, E.D. C curiosity in the suspended by the st of a tree. The st of the bird from above, considered curiosity is on vie

Geo. Green, of presented with an gold rimmed spe with a valuable a knife, on the ev farm near Gode-rich a class leader and for some years ago. This gentleman, to his house for t from disease of th passed away on Su the 52nd year of h was a native of th but came to thi young, his father's county of Huron ago he took up hi and was resident t time of his death. ter by trade, and f for the late John s Blo works. Being had from time to t important public v at the building bridge at Buffalo Trunk bridge at also employed on t several years, and works for the Gr shrewd business m wages, by judici cumulated a hand leaves his family v was a member of t for some years, an east in municipal leaves a widow a four sons and one eral took place last, to the Galt c.

Mr Dusenbery made. I paid \$5 peaches. "My d eayed." You pay them.

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To the Editor of Sir,—I sup country will be erous readers, items.

The HARVE son the harvest wheat being c different sampl ing in this where there wa

The fall sho ist, was a succ dry season the tables and field ous as last year, were shown, to play of native and cheese, loy good samples of grown in the o side show was a great imp shown, some 1 ground; also a sheep, pigs and

There is a go throughout this of the way we Dominion gover ing to the cen taken like it wa number in the 1 had a popuati thousand whites cording to the s umbia, we are four members; t than none, but E this country that election before therefore in all will not be repre There is also an vvincial governme ont N. W. Coun by all accounts a it ought not to. last Christmas, the Council dip to give each me devoted to the t their districts; b received \$100 fro also a statement allowed, consider curiosity is on vie

Whitewo an a flying visit, I wright a short t owner of 10,000 a. The country eastern M.P.'s who passed thro will know no m than before they

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