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The Ingersoll Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1875.

THE CONVENTION ON TUESDAY.

At the Reform Convention held at Mount Elgin on Tuesday, no nomination was made. All the municipalities—with one exception, East Oxford—was well represented. The feeling of the delegates (83 in all—was strongly favorable to the candidature of Mr. Oliver, the late member, but through the manipulations or something else of one or two parties present, who evidently attended with a view to break up the Convention, no selection, as we have said, was made. Mr. Oliver—complying with the urgent request of his friends—is out as a candidate, and will, we believe, secure the support of the party generally. Other candidates are in the field, notwithstanding which we hope, and have every reason to believe, that Mr. Oliver will be re-elected by a large majority. Mr. Oliver's address will be found in another column. The nomination of candidates takes place here next Monday, 11th inst. The Registrar, James Ingersoll, Esq., Returning Officer. Polling on Monday, 18th inst.

NORTH OXFORD.

The Premier of Ontario, the Hon. O. Mowat, will probably be re-elected for the North Riding without opposition. The address of the Hon gentleman will be found in other columns.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. FRESHMAN.

It is with much pain and great sorrow that we are called on to record the death of the Rev. Charles Freshman, D.D., late pastor of the King Street Methodist Church in this town. The sad event took place at his residence, near London, on Monday. In another column will be found a lengthy obituary notice, which we copy from the London *Free Press*. We offer our heartfelt sympathy with his family in their sad and unexpected bereavement.

THE CONTEST.

The din of political strife is heard throughout the length and breadth of Ontario. As the *Mail* would say, "the electoral tocsin has sounded." All classes are preparing for the final tussle on the 18th, and all the machinery generally used at election contests is being repaired and oiled and put into good running order. Old pater-familias, who thought he had given his last vote, is wondering if he can't give one vote more on the 18th, if the weather is fine. Disappointed politicians, who swore they would never "have anything more to do with politics," are beginning to reconsider their rash resolution. The great unwashed are looking forward to free rides and free drinks. Husbands, at other times the very models of propriety, occasionally come home late, their breath indicating with a tolerable degree of certainty that they have not been at church. Candidates are, of course, busy loving, scraping, buttonholing and kissing the babies. Leading men in all our towns are beginning to know an immense number of "friends in the country," and laboring men who have votes are rising amazingly in the social stock market.

Taking, as Sir Hugh Allan would say, "a calm view of the situation," one cannot help observing that, so far as the leaders of each contending party are concerned, the *personnel* remains very much the same as during the sitting of the Legislature. There is no change in the *personnel* of the Government, and very little change in the ranks of their supporters. All the members of the administration have gone down to their constituencies, and all will doubtless be returned, the Premier very likely by acclamation. Nor is there any change in the front rank of the Opposition. Some few months ago an effort was made to induce a number of prominent Conservatives, who formerly had seats, in the Commons, to come forward as candidates for the Local Legislature at this election, but it seems the effort was a failure. Messrs. Carling, Cockburn, Gibbs and others are spoken of, but none of these gentlemen are in the field. The only new man of any distinction taking any part in the contest is the Hon. William McDougall, and even he is not yet a candidate for any constituency.

The fact that the *personnel* of the Opposition remains unchanged, makes the issue to be submitted to the electors on the 18th exceeding plain. The simple question to be decided is—Shall the Mowat administration be voted out and the quartette voted into power? This is the issue to be decided at the polls. There may be those who object to this way of stating the question. Disliking very much the Opposition, they may allege, as some indeed do, that though the Government were defeated on the 18th, it does not by any means follow that the Opposition should take their places; but, if not the Opposition, who on earth could? There is no third party, and though the thought of John Charles Rykert taking Mr. Crooks' place may cause a cold chill to run through the system of every man of average decency, this is exactly what must occur if the present government should be defeated. Every vote polled against the Government of Mr. Mowat is a vote polled in favor of making the quartette the Government, and we may well ask our Conservative friends if even they are prepared for any such emergency. We think not.

The leading organ of the Opposition in a late issue, with its usual assurance, declares that "It is not the Opposition but the Government which is on trial." All very fine; but does the organ suppose that the electors of Ontario are to be caught with any such chaff? Is any one foolish enough to imagine that the people of this country are so stupid as to turn out the Government without for a moment considering who or what their successors are to be? This certainly would be a very admirable arrangement for the Opposition, because the less said about their claims and qualifications the better; but it is an arrangement into which the electors of this Province will decline to enter. Even though the Government did not possess the confidence of the people to the extent that it does—yes, even though its members were as black as the Opposition have tried to paint them—even then it would be the duty of all intelligent electors to ask who would take their places if they were turned out of office. But possessing, as we known they do, the confidence of the vast majority of the electorate of the Province, it is decidedly cool to ask the people to defeat them at the polls, and do this, too, without presuming to ask who will take their places when they are defeated.

When all the charges brought against the present Government are examined, they vanish into thin air. All that their most bitter opponents can prove is that they have increased the annual expenditure. This, of course, no one denies. The expenditure for 1871, the last year the Sandfield Macdonald Government was in power, is less than the expenditure for the year 1873; but the question is, how was the money expended? If expended for a good purpose, then we contend the Government of Mr. Mowat deserve credit rather than blame. To whom was it given? To the people themselves to promote their own interests; and if this is doing wrong, then the Government did wrong. Let us glance at the figures and the purposes for which the additional sums were expended. In 1873 the present Government expended, on Public Works, $176,783 more than the Government of Sandfield Macdonald did in 1871, the greater part of which was used in finishing the Central Prison and erecting other public buildings. Was this wrong? Should the Central Prison have been left half finished, or the other Public Works left untouched?

In 1873 the present Government expended $106,847 more for Education than the Sandfield Macdonald Government did in 1871. Was this wrong? Do the electors wish less money from the Government and the privilege of raising more by local taxation? We have been in the habit of thinking that our school taxes are quite high enough.

The amount paid for Asylum maintenance in '73 was greater than the amount paid in '71 by $51,688. There was an increase in the number of patients and in the price of necessaries to maintain them.

The Government spent $129,466 more for emigration in '73 than was spent in '71. Was this wrong? Are not agricultural laborers needed in Ontario? In the same way we might go over all the items of expenditure, in which there has been any increase, and show that such increase has been made in the interest of the people. If part of the surplus has been expended, it belonged to the electors, and was expended for their benefit, and we are quite certain they will sanction the arrangement at the polls.

THE NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

We notice that the new postal arrangements between Canada and the United States are published. They are considered liberal and satisfactory to both countries, and at present entirely unprecedented as between two countries of different national Governments. International distinctions are entirely obliterated so far as the ordinary payment of postage correspondence is concerned, and after the 1st of February next, either written or printed correspondence from either country is to be delivered free of extra charge and a common rate of postage to be paid precisely as if both countries were under the same Government. A great simplification is also effected and an amount of needless work prevented by the introduction of the system, which permits each country to retain all the money it collects on postage, it being urged that the difference between the amount of the accounts of the two countries was really very trifling, and not worth the trouble of chronicling which it occasioned. Other provisions of the arrangements are that each country shall carry the domestic mails of the other through its territory free of charge by its usual mail routes, and it is understood that an international money order Exchange shall be brought into operation so soon as possible. The following are the arrangements agreed upon, to be carried into effect on the 1st of January, 1875, or as soon thereafter as the necessary measures can be perfected for putting them into operation:

First—The unification of the postal system of the two countries in respect to correspondence exchanged between them, each country to forward and deliver, free of charge, correspondence of all kinds, written and printed received from the other, which correspondence must in all cases be prepaid at the established domestic rates of the country of origin.

Second—Each country will transmit the domestic mails of the other in closed pouches through its territory, free of charge, by its ordinary mail routes.

Third—No account shall be kept between the Post-office Departments of the two countries in regard to international correspondence of any kind exchanged between them, each department retaining to its exclusive use all the postage it collects on mail matter sent to the other for delivery.

Fourth—It is understood to be the desire and intention of our respective Post-office Departments that the provisions of this agreement shall extend to an international money order exchange as soon as practicable.

Fifth—The provisions of this agreement, as far as it relates to the rate of letter postage, will be carried into effect on the 1st of February, 1875.

Sixth—All provisions of the existing Postal Convention inconsistent with this arrangement are hereby abrogated.

Seventh—Formal articles embodying the provisions of this agreement shall be prepared for execution as soon as possible.

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS.

By the Act 1868. The offer or promise, directly or indirectly, of money or other advantage, or the promise to procure any office, place or reward to a voter to vote or abstain from voting.

The offer of any similar consideration to any person to induce him to procure, or endeavor to procure, the return of any person to serve in Parliament, or to procure the vote of any voter.

The payment of any money, with the intent that any part thereof shall be expended in bribery.

Any person agreeing directly or indirectly to vote or abstain from voting, for any of the considerations above mentioned, shall be deemed guilty of bribery and be liable to a penalty of $200.

The hiring of teams or conveyances, or the payment of a voter's travelling expenses directly or indirectly.

Unduly influencing a voter to vote or refrain from voting.

By the Act of 1873. No candidate for the representation of any constituency shall, nor shall any other person, provide or furnish drink or other entertainment at the expense of such candidate or other person to any meeting of electors assembled for the purpose of promoting such election previous to or during such election; or pay, or promise, or engage to pay for any such drink or other entertainment.

No payment (other than the candidate's personal expenses) can be made by or on behalf of any candidate except through an agent or agents named by the said candidate in writing on or before the day of nomination; and persons making payment for purposes of the election, other than through such agent or agents, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

The Rule of Law. In the Taunton case, I O'M. & H. (which has been followed in all cases since in England and Canada) Justice Blackburn said:—

"The rule of law has long been established, that in parliamentary matters we are not to consider the strict rule of common law agency generally established to this extend, that a person is responsible for his agent in all that he does within the scope of his authority, but is not responsible for anything that he does beyond the scope of his authority (the case of the sheriff being the one exception), so that the common rule of law would be, that, if you employed a man to do an honest thing, and he choose to commit a crime, you would never be responsible criminally, nor even civilly, for the crime committed when the instructions you gave him were to act as an honest man. But in parliamentary election law it has long been established, that where a person has employed an agent for the purpose of procuring his election, he, the candidate, is responsible for the act of that agent in committing corruption, though he himself not only did not intend it, or authorize it, but even *bona fide* did his best to hinder it."

The rule has been applied to the acts of an agent of the agent, so that if that sub-agent does any corrupt act contrary to the instructions of the agent of the candidate, the candidate loses his seat.

OBITUARY.

REV. CHARLES FRESHMAN.

From the London Free Press of Tuesday.

We regret to record the death of the Rev. Dr. Freshman, which occurred yesterday morning at eight o'clock, from congestion of the lungs. The deceased on the 23rd December met with a serious fall while getting into a sleigh, and had the misfortune to break one or more of his ribs. The injury appeared for several days to be progressing favorably, and hopes were indulged that the Rev. gentleman would soon be about again as usual. But on the 30th, symptoms of congestion of the lungs set in, when a medical consultation was called. The patient gradually sank until the end as stated. The sad event will be heard with unfeigned sorrow by the Wesleyan body in Canada, as well as large numbers of personal friends of other denominations. Dr. Freshman was aged fifty-five years, having been born, as he tells us in his interesting autobiography, in the year 1819, in the city of Micklosh, on the River Waag, in Hungary. His life has been one of strange trials and vicissitudes in the pursuit of knowledge, and in missionary labor, of which he gives a touching and unaffected narrative in the work alluded to. His parents, both Hungarians, were very strict adherents to the Jewish religion. His paternal grandfather was a Rabbi of the Synagogue in Miskolz, a city in Southern Hungary. His greatest ambition was to become a Rabbi, and he devoted his whole mind and energies to the acquisition of the necessary education. In this he made unusual progress, so that at the age of eight years he could read Hebrew well, and recite whole psalms in that language. He could also read and write in Armenian, and knew much of Chaldaic. He gave progress of becoming a great linguist, a promise which his after career bore out sufficiently. Fully bent upon becoming a great Rabbi, he studied the Talmud day and night. Through adversity he was obliged to leave home very early in life, "with a bundle on his arm," and a few kreuzers in his pocket, and went to Namensdorf, where he recommenced his studies, maintaining himself after a hard fashion. He soon resolved, however, to leave the place and go to Poland, "where colleges for the training of young Jews, in great repute were to be found." After a day's journey he came to a village not far from Crakow, where he met with a Jew who engaged him as tutor to his family. But the master requiring of him some menial services, he resolved to leave again; "when night came and I lay on my bench (for this was my ordinary bed) my thoughts were not of the most exhilarating character. The world seemed so dark, and my pathway so hedged about with difficulties, that death seemed preferable to life. The moon was shining down in all her splendor into the room where I lay, and as I watched her quiet and majestic motion, my thoughts became more tranquil, and I thought the best thing I could do was to leave the place. Accordingly, without another moment's reflection, I raised the window and jumped out into the moonlight, and was off again." He made his way to the great Jewish College in Moravia, where he remained two years, gaining honorable distinction as a student. But he grew tired of the effort to earn his living and get an education at the same time, and returned home and began to teach a small school near his native village. After a time he grew tired of the irksome routine of duty, and, still filled with the idea of becoming a great Rabbi, set out for the city of Prague, in Bohemia, where there were some 40,000 Jews. At the end of his fifth year in Prague his education was pronounced complete. He received his diploma and other credentials of the highest class. He was now a graduate of one of the most celebrated colleges, and a Rabbi. He was married in 1842, and, after many ups and downs, started away from home in quest of a congregation. Being incidentally concerned in the troubles of 1848, he found his position one of insecurity, and, in an unsettled state of mind, he resolved to emigrate to the new world, and arrived in Canada in July, 1855, with his wife and five children. He started at once to learn the English language, of which he before did not know a syllable, and eventually was installed as Rabbi in the Jewish congregation of Quebec, a position which he occupied for three years, "until the light of the blessed Gospel began to shine into my poor and benighted, and yet proud and pharisaical heart, and I became a follower of the meek and lowly Jesus, which I had formerly rejected and despised." The Rev. gentleman gives in his autobiography a very interesting account of his conversion and baptism in the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Quebec, which took place on the 2nd September, 1859. He was advised by the Rev. Mr. Elliott, who took part in the ceremony, to travel through the country. His first visit, he relates, was to Montreal, where his letters of introduction facilitated him in becoming acquainted in a short time with all the Protestant ministers of the city. There for the first time he met the Rev. J. Gemley, now curate of St. Paul's Church here, whom he describes as "a small man with a large mind," and from whose family he experienced the utmost kindness. He then visited Upper Canada as a lecturer, and afterwards settled in Hamilton, where a German Mission was established and a church built under his auspices. He also visited Preston, in Waterloo, where he extended his German mission. In Waterloo he became acquainted with Mr. Hespler, who presented him with the free deed of a church site in the village of Preston, and gave other valuable aid in the establishment of a church. He afterwards removed to Preston with his son as colleague. Here he met with considerable reverses, and much discouragement, amidst all which he bore up with that indomitable courage which sustained him through life. About this time the deceased met with an accident of almost the same nature as that which resulted in his death. He was driving to Preston in a great hurry, when, just as he approached a high snowbank, out of which some old stumps protruded, his horse shied, his gig upset, and he was thrown out on the frozen ground with such violence that he lay for some time insensible. He continued his missionary work in Waterloo, Hamilton and elsewhere with such devotion and energy as to earn the praise and commendation of the religious journals, one of which, the *Christian Guardian*, said, "Dr. Freshman is the father of German Methodism in Canada, and has imparted his pioneer spirit to the younger preachers." Dr. Freshman was called to the pastorate of the Westminster Church here some three or four months ago, and during his residence amongst us gained many attached friends. He was a man learned and genial, and a writer of sterling powers. We add our sincere regrets to those of hundreds of sympathising friends, and trust that the bereaved family will find some solace in the thought that the husband and father who has just departed, passed his best years in a noble devotion to the truest and most honored duties of life.

A Temperance Home for young women is opened at Ottawa.

It is stated that Lord Dufferin will visit Ireland in May next, to inspect his Clandeboye estates.

Great activity exists in Cuban circles in New York, and an expedition, it is said, is being fitted out.

The Ohio Short Horn Breeders' Association have organized at Columbus with forty signers to the roll.

The Grand Bonspiel at Hamilton yesterday, was a success. There were 92 rinks present, or in all 368 curlers.

Gen. Sheridan says in a despatch that threats were made by the "banditti" or White League to assassinate him. The President sends him word that he approves his course.

Gladstone is four years younger than Disraeli, and hasn't the gout.

A public indignation meeting is to be held in New York to protest against the "military usurption" in Lousiana. W. C. Bryant is to preside.

Mr. M. C. Cameron's address to his constituents occupies three and a half columns of the *Mail*. Much enduring constituents.

Hon. Mr. Walkem, Attorney-General of British Columbia, claims that while in England he succeeded in obtaining $250,000 from the British Government for the Esquimault graving dock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EPPS' COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Each packet is labelled James Epps & Co. Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle-street, and 170, Piccadilly. Works *Sol.* Dietetic Preparations, Euston-road and Camden Town, London.

☞ Bryant's Wafers, (the great public remedy,) have now been in use over twenty years, hence it cannot be said that they are on trial. They have been thoroughly tried, and pronounced (on the authority of those whose lives and health they have preserved) to be a cure, harmless and eminently salutary preparation, and if taken in season will invariably cure colds, coughs, sore throat, and all Bronchial affections. One fair trial will convince the most sceptical. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25 cts. per box. 1113t

THE GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE.—There is probably, no family medicine so favorably and so widely known as Davis' Pain-Killer. It is extensively used in India, China, Turkey—and, in every civilized country on earth, not only to counteract the climatic influences, but for the cure of bowel troubles, Cholera and Fevers. It is used internally for all diseases of the bowels, and externally for wounds, burds, bulses, &c. Sold by druggists generally.

LOSS OF APPETITE IN HORSES.—Horses lose their appetite from various causes, but most frequently by the approach of some disease. This circumstance ought not to be overlooked by those who own horses, but should be immediately attended to, as by so doing the disease may be checked, and the life of the horse saved. To do which we are positive there is nothing equal to "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy;" it purifies the blood, corrects all derangements of the digestive organs, and as a necessary consequence the appetite is restored, the skin becomes soft, and the coat assumes a soft and shining appearance. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co. is on each package. Northrop and Lyman, Toronto, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers. 1113t

THE GOOD TIMES HAVE COME AT LAST.—And so has that which has hitherto been looked for in vain, namely, a medicine that could be relied upon for curing rheumatism, colds, coughs, neuralgia, tic douloureux, burns and frost-bites, bowel complaints, &c. It is called the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," and everyone should really possess a bottle of it without delay. It gives relief the moment you apply it, and will effectually cure your disease; in fact it is the most wonderful medicine ever brought before the public. Sold by all medicine dealers. 1113t

DR. WISTAR'S WILD CHERRY BALSAM.—This Balsamic compound has become a home fixture. Let all who suffer, and have in vain attempted to cure their coughs, colds, bronchial or pulmonary complaints, make use of this unequalled remedy. It can be relied upon, the mass of testimony that has been published since its introduction, being ample proof of its efficacy.

☞ Everyone who takes Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya remarks how constantly and quickly excitement of the appetite and facility of digestion result from its use. Such is the uniform effect of this preparation, which explains why it is so extraordinary in restoring the feeble constitution, and augmenting the vital powers. By securing the perfect assimilation of food and formation of pure blood, the nutrition of the organs and tissues is maintained, the gaps made by disease repaired, the waste resulting from mental and physical exertion supplied, and all the functions of the body sustained in a vigorous condition. The action of the Elixir is to *not nature* permanently, and it is incapable of perverting her laws by over stimulating or depressing the organism. 1112t

PAIN-KILLER

After thirty-five years' trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues, from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery, or Cholera, or any sort of Bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency, and rapidity of action. In the grease cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the standard medecine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medecine.

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AS A FAMILY MEDICINE, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pain in the

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER has now been before the public for a length of time, and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effect.

We speak from experience in the matter, having tested it thoroughly; and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended, may depend upon it being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Paid Destroyer in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful effects in subduing the tortuous pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to high rank in the list of Remedies. Orders are coming in from Medicine Dealers, in all parts of the country, for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it; Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after trying it.

Price only 25 cents per bottle. For sale by

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto.

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THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,

Job Moses' Periodical Pills.

THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertions, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIETOR.

81 and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

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ELECTRICITY.

Thomas' Excelsior Eclectric Oil! Worth ten times its weight in gold.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the keenest medicine ever made. One dose cures common Sore Throat. One bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an Old Standing Cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents' worth has cured Crick in the Back, and the same quantity Lame Back of 8 years' standing. The following are a extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. J. Collard, of Sparta, Ont., writes:—"Send me 6 doz. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Have sold all I had from you and want more now; its cures are truly wonderful." Wm. Hagerty, of Tamworth, writes:—"I have sold all the agent left, it sets like a charm—it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, Picton, writes:—"Please forward 6 doz. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, I am nearly out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it. J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes, "Send at once a fresh supply of Eclectric Oil. I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well and give such general satisfaction." G. Thompson, Brantford, writes:—Send me some more Eclectric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Uxbridge, P. O., write:—"The Eclectric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemuyer Gibb & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., write—"Send us one gross Eclectric Oil. We find it to take well." Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cents.

Prepared by S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y., and NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Sole Agent for the Dominion.

Note.—Eclectric—Selected and Electrized.

Sold in Ingersoll by O. B. Caldwell, and Gayfer & Tripp; Scott & White, Woodstock; T. B. Bain, and Gayfer & Thomson, Tilsonburg; S. J. Gundry, Vienna; J. A. Tidey, Norwichville; Dr. Adams, Embro; and by all medicine dealers.

TO THE ELECTORS —OF— SOUTH OXFORD!

GENTLEMEN,—

Having had the honor of being your representative in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario during the last two terms, the second term of which having now expired, I am led to believe that a very large number of the Reformers of the Riding are desirous that I should again allow my name to be brought forward as their standard-bearer, to which I now give my consent, and trust that the hearty and generous support accorded to me on all former occasions will be freely given at the approaching election, knowing, as I do, that no pledge ever given by me to the electors has been violated.

I congratulate the electors upon the material prosperity of the Province of Ontario, which may be considered the back bone of Confederation, and its shoulders must mainly sustain the burdens which the Dominion has taken upon itself, in the great effort of assuming to settle and civilize an area of territory nearly as great as the continent of Europe.

It is satisfactory to refer to our Monetary Institutions and compare the large increase of banking capital and money at deposit in our banks since Confederation, which, in itself, clearly demonstrates the wealth and prosperity of the Province.

While ample provision has been made for the care and protection of the Deaf, the Dumb, the Insane, the Blind, and the Inebriate, our Educational Institutions have not been forgotten, but, on the contrary, have been placed on a substantial basis second to none in the world. Our Schools of Technology and Agriculture will doubtless prove a great boon to our young men.

The several Railways in the Province have been largely subsidized by the Government, and we have now in operation 2,445 miles, of which 1,110 miles have been completed since Confederation.

The Dairymen's Association, which was inaugurated and established by the people of this County, has also received consideration at the hands of the Government, and endowed with a grant of money equal to the County Agricultural Societies, which grant, I am happy to say, will be increased $300 this year.

Space will not permit me in this short Address to speak of the settlement of the old Municipal Loan Fund Indebtedness, and the dividing of over three millions of dollars amongst the several municipalities, the Ballot Act, the Election Law and many other useful Acts in regard to those institutions and those Laws which serve to protect and preserve the lives and property of the people of the Province.

As the people of this country are engaged in a career which invites the energy of every Canadian, and of every one who has made Canada his home, let us not say in our prosperity, "rest and be thankful."

Let us also remember with pride that we are a member of the family of Great Britain, a power which has dotted over the surface of the whole Globe with her possessions and military posts, whose morning drum-beat, following the sun, and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain—the martial airs of Old England.

If elected as your representative, I will in the future, as in the past, continue to give the Government of the Honorable Oliver Mowat a fair and generous support, so long as in my judgment their measures shall continue to be for the benefit of the country.

I trust shortly to visit the several Municipalities in the Riding, and have an opportunity of discussing these questions at length.

Yours, faithfully,

ADAM OLIVER.

Ingersoll, Jan. 6, 1875.

TO THE Free and Independent Electors —OF THE— North Riding of Oxford

GENTLEMEN,—

The General Election of Members to represent the respective constituencies of the Province in the Legislative Assembly for the next four years being about to take place I respectfully offer myself again as a candidate for the honor of your suffrages.

Deeply grateful for the confidence which you placed in me two years ago, by electing me as your representative, I have endeavored to discharge faithfully the duties which that confidence imposed upon me; and as a member of the Legislative Assembly and as Premier of Ontario, I have applied myself earnestly and assiduously, and with the assistance of able and zealous colleagues, to the work of so administering the Government of the Province, and so guiding its legislation, as might best serve to develope the Provincial resources, and to secure to all classes of people in every section of the country the blessings of order, justice, education, and prosperity.

The Reform party has now had four years of power in Ontario; the first and most important legislative session during this time having been under the leadership of Mr. Blake. Looking at the whole period, I hazard no fear in saying that, in no corresponding time in the history of the Province, whether as now constituted, or when it was the Province of Upper Canada, has so satisfactory a record been shown in regard to public improvements, or Governmental efficiency, or important and beneficial legislation.

It has been our good fortune to devise and carry out a scheme, which has given satisfaction everywhere, for the final settlement of the old, complicated, and constantly increasing difficulty of the Municipal Loan Fund debts.

In connection with that scheme, we have provided for the distribution of upwards of $3,000,000 in cash for local improvements and other purposes of a permanent nature in the respective municipalities of the Province.

We have made specific appropriations for the application of several millions more to the encouragement of useful railway enterprises.

We have completed the various public buildings and public works which had been commenced and were left unfinished by our predecessors; and we have projected, and either have finished or have now under construction, various other public buildings and works required in the interest of the people.

The appropriations for railway purposes, local distribution, and the necessary expenditure on the buildings and works which our predecessors had begun, more than exhausted the amount of surplus revenue previously accumulated; but, by careful management of the finances of the country since the accession of a Reform Administration to office, we have been able, without imposing any new tax upon the people, while meeting all this expenditure and every other charge, to have a large annual surplus of annual revenue; notwithstanding that we have given largely increased grants to schools and other public purposes; have provided for maintaining in a state of the highest efficiency all the public institutions which are managed by the Government; have defrayed annually the increased charges which the progress of the country has necessitated for the purposes of civil government, legislation, and administration of justice; and have provided for all the expenses occasioned by every department of the public service being carried on with increased vigour, performing it with augmented expedition. After thus providing for all our annual grants and charges, and all past appropriations and liabilities of every kind, the new surplus of revenue alone amounts now to more than two millions of dollars; and the aggregate surplus or reserve of public funds, included this sum, amounts to upwards of five million dollars, securely invested, and yielding to the Province annual interest.

Not only have these magnificent results been accomplished without imposing upon the people any additional tax, but we have been able to relieve the people from some old and vexatious imposts, such as the tax on marriage licenses, and the tax on legal proceedings in our County and Division Courts.

In the first session of the Reform Government, the Legislature, under the advice of the Government, resumed the exercise of its privilege and obvious duty in determining the appropriation of the public moneys to railways. Increased liberality was at the same time made for the encouragement of railway enterprises; dual representation was abolished; Government officials paid by fees were disqualified as members of the Assembly; power was given to Committees of the House to administer oaths to witnesses; changes were made in the law respecting the drainage of wet lands, rendering the charges for drainage operations less onerous, and providing for the work being better done, than under the provisions of previous legislation; just protection was afforded in respect of the property and earnings of married women; and other useful and beneficial laws were enacted.

During the three sessions that I have been your representative the Legislature has continued the work of reform in every department of legislation and administrative policy. In addition to the measures for the readjustment of the Municipal Loan Fund debts and the distribution of the surplus, we have passed an Act for the partial readjustment of the representation of the people in the Legislative Assembly; giving a member to the extensive district of Parry Sound and Muskoka, hitherto unrepresented in the Assembly; giving a member to the new municipal county of Dufferin; giving the other four members to those counties whose population best entitled them to increased representation; and adjusting, at the same time, as far as we found practicable, some other anomalies in the existing representation.

We have also passed Acts introducing the long demanded and just system of voting by ballot at elections.

We have passed an Act for the revision of voters' lists; providing a simple machinery and an impartial judge for settling before an election questions concerning the right of persons to vote, and thus preventing fraudulent additions or fraudulent omissions of voters.

We have made other important additions to, and amendments of, the laws for the election of members to the Legislative Assemly, with a view to more certainly preventing the too long prevalent vices of bribery corruption, and illegal practices at elections.

We have passed Acts for improving the machinery of the Courts; removing old anomalies; preventing unnecessary delays in the administration of justice; and diminishing the dangerof cases being determined on questions of form, or otherwise than according to the very right of the subject in litigation.

We have succeeded in facilitating the work of local self-government in our municipalities by collecting together our municipal laws, scattered as they had become through a variety of statutes, amending, altering, and repealing previous laws; revising every portion of them with all the aid which experience inside and outside the Legislative Assembly could bring to bear on the subject; and consolidating the whole into one Act; the result being, a Municipal code of easy reference, and acknowledged to be the most complete Municipal code which any country possesses.

We have performed a similar work for our educational institutions. We have made improvements in the laws regulating our Public and High Schools, and have consolidated them; so that the people have now, in a new and convenient form, the whole amended and improved law as it now stands. By another Act we have popularized the management of our Provincial University by giving to all its graduates a voice in its government.

We have passed a law for securing to mechanics, labourers, and others a lien for their pay on the property on which their labour is expended, or their materials used; so far as this seemed practicable without prejudice to persons not concerned in the transaction. We have passed laws, in the interest of masters and workmen, for facilitating agreements between them for giving to workmen a share in the profits of the business which they carry on; and also for facilitating, by means of a machinery which had been found useful and effectual in other places, the amicable adjustment of the disputes which occasionally arise between the same classes.

We have framed and passed general Acts of incorporation which render the delay and expense of private Acts unnecessary in many cases in which, previously, incorporation could not have been obtained without special acts for the purpose. We have thus save to the Assembly the time which these special acts took up; saved to the Treasury the expense which the former cumbrous method of incorporation occasioned; and saved to societies, companies, and individuals desiring incorporation the expense, delay, trouble, and hazard which the old method involved.

We have passed Acts amending the Marriage Laws of the Province, so as to remove grave questions which had for years been the next four years being about to take place I respectfully offer myself again as a candidate for the honor of your suffrages.

Deeply grateful for the confidence which you placed in me two years ago, by electing me as your representative, I have endeavored to discharge faithfully the duties which that confidence imposed upon me; and as a member of the Legislative Assembly and as Premier of Ontario, I have applied myself earnestly and assiduously, and with the assistance of able and zealous colleagues, to the work of so administering the Government of the Province, and so guiding its legislation, as might best serve to develope the Provincial resources, and to secure to all classes of people in every section of the country the blessings of order, justice, education, and prosperity.

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