

A RIDE TO CARRIYO.

Military Life on the Mexican Frontier.

Scenes in Cavalry Camp-Life in Texas—A Peep at a Mexican Camp.

From Our Own Correspondent.

We relieved "B" Troop of the 8th Cavalry at this post on November 23rd, 1885; they are going to Fort Brown, where we had been stationed. They had been patrolling the river both ways, up as far as Carrizo, and down to Edinburg. These patrolling parties, or scouts, are sent out twice a month, and consisted of a small detachment of men under the command of a non-commissioned officer. Thus a continual going and coming of soldiers along the roads, acted as a protection to the inhabitants, and a check on the lawless element that from time to time give trouble on this frontier. It is the duty of the sergeant in charge to make inquiries of the natives along the route, and to report the results of his inquiries upon his returning to the post, or if occasion offers, he may arrest any horse-thief, outlaw or marauder he may meet, or by information given him, he may be enabled to follow up and capture. Thus it happened that on December 17th, 1885, I found myself on the road to Carrizo. We had drawn our mules from the post, so that we might get an early start. Having packed the two mules with the forage, rations and cooking utensils, etc., we saddled our horses, and two of the men leading the mules, we reported to the troop commander, Lieut. Johnston, for inspection, then to the adjutant's office for travelling orders. Having done this we left the post, riding off to the northwest through the town, just as the inhabitants, awakened by the morning gun at the fort, were beginning to open their eyes, and yawn lazily welcome to another day of idolent ease in this semi-tropical wilderness, where

NOBODY CARES TO WORK except actually compelled to. We had not gone far from the post before the pack on the mules began to slip. We dismounted and tightened them up. We no longer led the mules; they followed us at a good walk. We made good time over a good and almost straight road, and soon reached the nine mile lagun, where we halted to water and rest our horses a few moments. We were to make fourteen miles the first day, and encamp at Roma. We had never been over the road before, so after leaving the water hole, were doubtful several times which road to take. But as someone remarked, "All roads lead to Roma," (or Roma), we let chance, or the pack mules decide it, and soon, on ascending a hill, we could see Roma, away to the left, perched on a hill, its white walls standing out in fine relief against the blue sky. Our road now would lead to the left, around a great gaping arroyo, then through a dense chaparral, the gravelly soil in some places giving way to a fine sand that rose in clouds of dust as our little cavalcade road through it. The sun was still high over the meridian when we reached camp on the bank of the Rio Grande, just south of Roma. We might have gone farther, but here was a good camp ground under a huge hackberry tree, and besides it is always best to begin with short marches, and increase the distance as the horses and mules get used to it. We soon unsaddled our horses, and spread our saddle blankets over their wet backs, then turning to the mules, we relieved them of their burdens. A fire was quickly burning, and in less time than it takes to tell it

THE COFFEE POT was on the fire, a batch of bread mixed and baking in the Dutch oven, and some bacon frying in a mess pan, to which potatoes were added as soon as peeled. By the time we had spread our blankets and arranged our saddles for pillows, the "chuck" was ready, and everyone did justice to it. The meal over, and our tin plates washed, the cook set about making more bread for the morrow's breakfast, while the others watered, fed, and groomed the horses, and pack mules, and collected wood enough to keep the camp fire going all night. This done I left two men in camp, and the other three of us

WENT UP TO SEE THE TOWN. Picturesquely situated on a hill, it looms up well, and may be seen a long way off, but on near approach, we find that most of the streets are steep, rugged, and encumbered with huge boulders and rock that would break anything less than a Mexican cart. Some fine buildings were to be seen here. The only church is the Catholic, a not very extensive one, surmounted by a square tower and open belfry. The church stands at the head of the plaza, which here is simply the widest street in the town, without any pretensions to a market, or even ornamental side trees. Roma has the reputation of being

THE GREATEST SMUGGLING CENTRE on the lower Rio Grande; hence the prosperity of these merchants, who can afford to build these fine brick stores and houses. The custom house inspector stationed here tells me that the enterprise of these smugglers is not directed to smuggling goods into the United States, but from the United States into the interior of Mexico. We were surprised to find in this town a much finer saloon than Rio Grande City can boast of. It contained a handsome combination billiard and pool table, and a green covered table, with the regular red-tape divisions in the centre for "Monte." As we entered, the proprietor, Mr. Neator, exclaimed, "Hallo! soldiers, how's tricks?" I was surprised not only at hearing him speak English so well, but in recognizing in him the man who had been pointed out to me as

THE BIGGEST SMUGGLER ON THE RIVER. In a conversation with him he informed me that he often had a big game running on the green table, the buckers being the Rancheros living on both sides of the river, and the merchants, smugglers, etc., of Roma and Mier. The latter is a city of some importance in Mexico, some fifty miles up the river. We made some

inquiries about the road we were to follow on the morrow, and returned to camp just as the sun was setting, in a bank of silver clouds, tipped with crimson, away to the west, over the lofty chain of the Sierra Madre's that were faintly outlined against the golden horizon. Having tied the animals to a picket line, stretched between two trees, we sat or lay around the campfire,

TALKING AND TELLING YARNS, until one after the other grew sleepy, and we all, except the man on post, sought our blankets. It must have been midnight, from the position of the moon, when I was awakened suddenly by the frightened snoring and stamping of the horses. I sprang up, and with Nickerson, who was on post at the time, tried to quiet them, but to no avail, the next instant two of them broke their halter-shanks, and dashed off toward the town. The cause of their fright was quite apparent from the awful stench that prevailed.

A SKUNK HAD ENTERED CAMP! Everybody was now up. The other horses were saddled to give chase to the runaway, who could be heard clattering over the gravel and large stones of the town. Then they turned. We could hear them coming nearer, we rushed out to head them off, but they rushed by, and down the road towards the post. Foley and Walton gave chase, and succeeded in cornering them in a sheep corral, some four miles down the road. The runaways securely tied up, and more wood thrown on the fire we lay down again and slept well until morning. Next morning we were up early and ready to leave camp, just as old Sol was peeping at us over the eastern horizon. For a time all went well, our animals travelled well in the cool, pure, refreshing air of the morning. All nature seemed hushed, as if asleep and not aware of the fact "that the god of Light had again shown himself, and was fast ushering in another day." Not a sound was to be heard save the rattle made by us, as we wended our way up one hill and down another covered with cactus and sage brush, sometimes getting a glimpse of the river on our left. Then as we entered a valley covered with

A DENSE CHAPARRAL, of mezquit, ebony and scrub oak bushes, covered with morning glories and poison ivy, that hung in festoons from the boughs. Here and there a wild verbena or a passion flower could be seen among the wild yellow flowers, some double some single of every shade from the darkest orange to the lightest brickdust color, that grew so luxuriantly in this shaded pigmy forest. Our road, or rather path, for it was nothing more, now began to show signs of

GIVING OUT ALTOGETHER. We had been so busy enjoying the beauties of nature, that supposing the mules knew the way, as they had often been over these roads before, we had followed them without a thought. We halted, and asked ourselves, can this be the right road, the "camino real," as the Mexicans call it. "No, it can't be the right road," "Then we are lost in this thick chaparral!" C. C.

CAMERON'S CHALLENGE. There is not a more plucky politician in Canada, or one who as fearlessly assails the wrong doers as M. C. Cameron, M.P., for West Huron. Last session he gave notice that he would refer to the management of Indian affairs, of which department Sir John is himself the head. He made his charges of culpable negligence of the Indians of the Northwest and the gross extravagance which characterized the management of the department, but strange as it may appear, not a member of the Government rose to defend it against the charges which Mr. Cameron proved by documents and the blue books. But they took their own time to attack him. They could not do it very well with Mr. Cameron before them with the proofs, but they took the thivalrous course of attacking him when he was not present. Sir John and three or four of his ministers went up to Mr. Cameron's constituency last week, and at the two meetings they held there he was roundly abused, blackgarded and called everything they could think of. Mr. Cameron had been heard from, however. He at once sent Sir John and his ministers a challenge to meet him squarely in his own constituency and he would discuss the questions at issue and prove what he had said. He had not been invited to Sir John's meetings, he said, but they had taken the cowardly course of attacking him behind his back. It is not likely that Mr. Cameron's challenge will be accepted. The Government know too well that his statements were true and that he has the documents to prove them.—St. Marys Argus.

Sheppardton. Hugh Thurlow is just recovering from a severe attack of inflammation of the bowels. The special meeting held for several weeks past in the Methodist church by Rev. W. F. Campbell and McKibbin, closed on Friday night with the favorable result of twenty-six new members.

DISMANTLED.—The old tavern built in the early days by Mr. Kanziak to accommodate the passing traffic by shank's mare or an occasional ox cart, and afterwards occupied by the late Sergt. Healy, has been pulled down by the present owner, Arthur Horton, who will use some of the old timber in the erection of a new barn.

DAVID ON BLAKE. In reply to one of the numerous addresses presented to him at Montreal, Michael Davitt said: "You will understand that I stand here on nonpolitical grounds, recognizing neither parties—(hear, hear)—but I can assure you that the people of Ireland have appreciated fully the great services rendered by the Hon. Edward Blake to the cause of Home Rule." (Tremendous applause.) I hope that his political opponents will follow his good example on this subject and realize that we only want the same just rights accorded the Irish as are granted to the English and Canadian people. (Applause.)

SCRIPTURE READING

A Statement of the Facts Connected Therewith.

Misrepresentations Corrected—Not a Roman Catholic Scheme, but Suggested and Carried out by Protestants—Letter from Dr. Dewar.

SIR,—As many incorrect and misleading statements have been published and circulated respecting the "Scripture Readings" issued by the Education Department of Ontario, a brief presentation of the facts in the history of the matter, and of the reasons which justify such selections, will be only an act of justice to the representatives of the Protestant Churches, who approved of this way of providing Scriptural readings in the Public Schools. It has been alleged in various forms that these "Scripture Readings" were the scheme or work of Archbishop Lynch, and that their use is equivalent to a rejection of the Bible, which, it is said, has been dishonored and dethroned by this volume. As one of the Protestant ministers has pointed out in the publication of such a volume, and who took part in the preparation and revision of these "Scripture Readings," I feel bound, on behalf of myself and the other ministers concerned, to repudiate the charge.

THE FAIR AND IMPARTIAL CONSTRUCTION that has been put upon the adoption of this method of supplying the demand of the churches for more religious instructions in the schools. Much of what has been written against the "Scripture Reading" I cannot but regard as an attempt to arouse unwarranted prejudice and to mislead the public mind as to the aim, character, and tendency of the volume under discussion. A simple statement of the facts of the case, the circumstances that lead to the action taken, and the names and character of the gentlemen who approved of the selection, ought to convince all candid Protestants that there is no ground whatever for the charge that the Bible has been dishonored to gratify Archbishop Lynch and the Roman Catholics.

THE ANGLICAN AND PRESBYTERIAN SYNODS, and some of the Methodist Conferences, passed resolutions recommending more general and regular reading of the Scriptures in the Public Schools; and these bodies appointed deputations to press the request upon the attention of the Ontario Government. The main point urged by them was that, instead of the reading of the Scriptures in the schools being optional, it should be made obligatory. These deputations met as a united committee and agreed upon the resolution which they should present to the Government. Then, as a united body, they held a conference with the Attorney General. The joint resolution agreed upon closed with these words:—

"And that this conference press upon the Government the necessity for a return to the Scriptural and moral instruction contained in the first series of National Readers, issued by the Educational Department for use in the Public Schools of Ontario, or some similar religious instruction."

THE TEACHERS' PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION sometime after this recommended the reading of selected portions of Scripture as a part of the daily school exercise, and to carry out this idea the Association further recommended that the Education Department do make "a suitable selection of Scripture readings for the schools under its charge." In response to these appeals the Minister of Education arranged to have prepared a book of Scripture lessons to be read in all the Public Schools. Having first submitted a copy of the proposed series of lessons to each, he called together the members of the deputation from the Churches, and

SUBMITTED THE PROPOSAL TO THEM. After full consideration of the whole question this conference of ministers approved of the plan of a volume of Scripture selections as the best method practicable of providing the children of Ontario with a series of lessons, and to carry out this idea the Association further recommended that the Education Department do make "a suitable selection of Scripture readings for the schools under its charge."

It would intrude too much upon your space for me to reply to the cavilling objections have been urged in the columns of the Mail against these Scripture Readings. The mere statement of most of these cavillings reveals their essential weakness and unfairness. But I may be permitted to ask:—Is the more extensive readings of the enlightening truths of Holy Scripture in our Ontario schools something that should rouse the opposition of Protestants, as if it were

A CALAMITY TO BE DEPLORED? Is the form in which the Scriptures are read more sacred in this form than the spiritual truths which enlighten the mind and purify the heart? Does the Church of England dishonor the Bible when she inserts in her prayer-book select lessons to be read in the public services? Does the Bible Society dishonor the Bible when it publishes parts of the Scripture in separate volumes, for reasons of economy and convenience? Were the different books of Scripture dishonored, or robbed of their authority and spiritual power, in the time before they were all bound together in our present form, in one volume? Does the selection of separate Scripture lessons by the International Sunday School Committee, and their publication on separate fly-leaves, dishonor the Bible? Are the Bible truths given in these "Scripture Readings" any less the Word of God, "quick and powerful," because they are published in this form? I am satisfied to leave every honest man to answer these questions for himself.

In view of the facts and arguments which I have hastily named, and others which I would occupy too much space to state here, I do not hesitate to state that if there are any grounds on which it is alleged that Protestantism is in danger in this Province as well as in Canada, and as futile as what has been urged about the "Scripture Reading" in the Public Schools, they are not likely to secure the confidence of candid and intelligent people.

E. H. DEWAR. Toronto, Nov. 26, 1886.

patrick, Mr. A. McLean Howard, and J. A. Worsell, B.C.L.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. Laug, Rev. Dr. Gregg, Rev. Principal Grant, Rev. Principal Cawson, Rev. H. M. Parsons, Rev. S. Lyle, Rev. W. T. McMillan, Charles Davidson, Mr. J. L. Blake, Mr. James McLellan, Q.C., Mr. H. Cassels, Dr. Macdonald.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. A. P. Powis, Rev. John Burton, B.D.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. Castle.

All these gentlemen were not present at the meeting of the conference that approved of the proposed book, but nearly all the ministers named were there, and I believe the

PROOF SHEETS WERE SENT TO EVERY MEMBER of the different deputations, so that none of them were left in ignorance of what was proposed, or without an opportunity of objecting. And yet, in the face of these facts respecting the origin, the approval, and objects of the book, the Protestants of Ontario are asked accommodatingly to believe that these Scripture readings were an anti-Protestant movement, designed to dishonor the Bible and banish it from the Public Schools. This could only be true on the supposition that this conference of Protestant ministers was knowingly faithless and disloyal to the Bible, or too stupid to understand the purport and effect of the course of action which they approved. It will be impossible to persuade the people of Ontario that they were either the one or the other. The Protestant ministers who approved of the proposed readings are certainly as loyal to the Bible and as jealous of its honor as the

MOST BLATANT OF THEIR PARTISAN ASSAILANTS.

For myself and the Christian gentlemen with whom I was associated in giving back the clap net appeals and partisan misrepresentations as mean and slanderous aspersions on the character of men who were honestly and intelligently endeavoring to promote a fuller knowledge of the life-giving truths of the Bible among the young of our country.

I confess I have been surprised at the weakness and unfairness of the appeal made against the Bible selections, and the desperate efforts to make the teachers believe that they were slighted and ill used in the matter. If the Scripture lessons read in the schools are all, some selections must be made. Only a brief portion of Scripture can be read at any one time. It will not be denied that some portions of Scripture are better adapted to instruct and edify children and youth than others. Somebody must select the lessons chosen in the Bible readings. I am glad to learn from a recent statement of the Minister of Education that the Government intend to have the Scriptures more extensively read in the schools than formerly. This must be gratifying to every Protestant who is not warped by some perverting influence. The objection sought by the Churches is evidently being accomplished. A great step forward has been achieved.

There has been a disingenuous play on the phrase "The Bible in the School," as if it meant only the Old and New Testament bound in one volume and kept within the walls of the schoolhouse. By "The Bible in the School," I understand the truths of the Bible read and taught in the school as part of the daily exercises. It would intrude too much upon your space for me to reply to the cavilling objections have been urged in the columns of the Mail against these Scripture Readings. The mere statement of most of these cavillings reveals their essential weakness and unfairness. But I may be permitted to ask:—Is the more extensive readings of the enlightening truths of Holy Scripture in our Ontario schools something that should rouse the opposition of Protestants, as if it were

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E. H. DEWAR. Toronto, Nov. 26, 1886.

A CRYING EVIL.—Children are often fretful and ill when worms are the cause. Dr. Lew's Worm Syrup safely expels all Worms.

Have you ever tried McGregor & Park's Carbolic Cerate for sores of any kind? It is beyond doubt the very best preparation in the market for healing and curing Sores, Burns, Cuts, Pimples, Blotches, and is the only preparation of applying Carbolic Acid. Sold at G. Rhynas' drug store for 25c per box.

COERCION AGAIN

Free Speech Prohibited in the Greep Isles.

The Irish Crisis Arrived at Last—Another Corps for Ireland—Meetings Forbidden—The Manchester Martyrs Honored.

Dublin, Nov. 28.—The proclamation of the lord-lieutenant prohibiting the holding of the National League meetings at Sligo to day has been posted throughout Sligo and has produced great excitement. Messrs O'Brien, O'Kelly and McDonald, Nationalist members of parliament, arrived yesterday in Sligo. Great crowds had assembled at the station to greet them. The authorities would not allow the commoners to address the people, and the police cleared the streets amid much excitement. An Armagh paper says that in an interview between a Nationalist and a member of the Royal Land Commission, the latter declared that now was the time for tenant farmers to fight it out. The statement has caused a sensation.

IN PRIVATE COUNCIL ASSEMBLED. Sligo, Nov. 28.—The Nationalist chiefs held a private meeting in the Town Hall, and discussed their future course of action. Messrs O'Brien and O'Kelly, members of parliament, went to Riverstown to address a meeting. A platform was erected and the chapel bell was tolled. Mr O'Brien made a speech in which he denounced the Government and declared that the Irish would be able to overcome the unworthy schemes for repressing opinion. The police threatened to arrest him, but although he defied them he was not molested. Mr O'Brien then went to Ballygole, where a priest advised him to abstain. He persisted, however, and the meeting was dispersed by the police. The excitement in Sligo is intense. The streets are guarded by police and cavalry.

WITH FLEXED BAYONETS. Mr Tanner, M.P., began a speech near the town, when a body of police appeared and dispersed the meeting with bayonets. There was no riot. A meeting at Fully, County Mayo, approved a plan for the coming campaign. John Deary, M.P., for West Mayo addressed the meeting. He said if William O'Brien and John Dillon were imprisoned the Irish people would not be without friends. The landlords were entitled to only four or five years' purchase. Thos. Mayne, member for Tipperary, defended boycotting. A Government reporter, guarded by constables, was present, and noted the proceedings of the meeting. Messrs. Maurice, Healey, Hooper, Lane, Fox and O'Hea, M. P.'s, spoke at a meeting at Killesbeg. They all declared that the Government could not terrify them, but their speeches were generally moderate and guarded.

ALLEN, LARKIN AND O'BRIEN. A monument to the Manchester martyrs was unveiled at Ennis, where 2,000 people, including deputations from Limerick and Galway, were present. The Ennis Board of Guardians and other officials marched in procession, preceded by a band of music. In the lines were six bands of music, which played the Dead March in "Saul" and Adeste Fideles alternately, with muffled trumpets. John O'Leary delivered a funeral oration and unveiled the monument. Messrs. Meaney and Clue, of New York, made addresses.

ARRANGING A CAMPAIGN. It is reported that the Property Defence Association will arrange a plan for a campaign which will enable the landlords to compel payment of the rents held by the tenants' trustees. Upon his return from the west of Ireland, Mr O'Brien will be served with a summons similar to that served upon Mr Dillon.

THE MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY, lord lieutenant, has started for London.

MOST PROBABLE A FAILURE. CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—"I think, like all other attempts at coercion, it will only result in failure," said Mr Alexander Sullivan, ex-President of the Irish National League, to-day when asked what he thought of the new departure of the English Government in the direction of coercion in Ireland. "It would not be at all surprising," he said, "if Lord Randolph Churchill in peculiar tactics and his manifest willingness to imitate the career of Disraeli, if he anticipated the failure of coercion and was anxious to know its trial and failure in order to justify him in jumping over to the home rule side himself."

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—A special to the Tribune from London says:—The Irish crisis has arrived at last, as was predicted, and political circles, both in London and Dublin, are exceedingly disturbed by the possibilities before us. The summoning of Mr Dillon for allocating a field campaign opens up a vast prospect of difficulty and embarrassment which promise a condition of affairs parallel to that in the time of Mr Forster. It ought to surprise no one if Mr Parnell now enters on a public advocacy of "no rent," with the result of course, of causing still further trouble for the Government.

ADDING TO THE IRISH FORCES. The troops in Ireland will be reinforced by about 4,000 men.

DILLON IN COURT. DUBLIN, Nov. 30.—The case of the Government against John Dillon came up for hearing to-day, before the Court of Queen's Bench. Dillon appeared accompanied by Lord Mayor Sullivan and Messrs. Healy and Sexton. Great crowds surrounded the building, and the court room and corridors were packed. Dillon was greeted with tremendous cheering by the people when he arrived, and his passage into the court was amid enthusiastic applause. Mr. Healy on behalf of Mr Dillon applied for an adjournment of the hearing. He said he had only been instructed as to the nature of the Crown's affidavits, and he would require time to properly study them. Counsel for the Government made no opposition to Healy's request and the hearing was adjourned until Dec. 11th.

Sore Eyes

The eyes are always in sympathy with the body, and afford an excellent index of its condition. When the eyes become weak, and the lids inflamed and sore, it is an evidence that the system has become disordered by Scrofula, for which Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best known remedy.

Scrofula, which produced a painful inflammation in my eyes, caused me much suffering for a number of years. By the advice of a physician I commenced taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After using this medicine a short time I was completely

Cured. My eyes are now in a splendid condition, and I am as well and strong as ever.—Mrs. William Gage, Concord, N. H.

For a number of years I was troubled with a humor in my eyes, and was unable to obtain any relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has effected a complete cure, and I believe it to be the best of blood purifiers.—C. E. Upton, Nashua, N. H.

From childhood, and until within a few months, I have been afflicted with Weak and Sore Eyes. I have used for these complaints, with beneficial results, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and consider it a great blood purifier.—Mrs. C. Phillips, Glover, Vt.

I suffered for a year with inflammation in my left eye. Three ulcers formed on the ball, depriving me of sight, and causing great pain. After trying many other remedies, to no purpose, I was finally induced to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and

By Taking three bottles of this medicine, have been entirely cured. My sight has been restored, and there is no sign of inflammation, sore, or ulcer in my eye.—Kendall T. Bowen, Sugar Tree Ridge, Ohio.

My daughter, ten years old, was afflicted with Scrofulous Sore Eyes. During the last two years she never saw light of any kind. Physicians of the highest standing exerted their skill, but with no permanent success. On the recommendation of a friend I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which my daughter commenced taking. Before she had used the third bottle her sight was restored, and she can now look steadily at a brilliant light without pain. Her cure is complete.—W. E. Sutherland, Evangelist, Shelby City, Ky.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

McGregor & Park's Carbolic Cerate. Have you an old Sore, Cut, Burn, Bruise, Corn, Bunion, Salt Rheum, Pimple, Blotches, Rough Hands or Face? If so, there is but one cure, namely, Mcgregor & Park's Carbolic Cerate. If you buy try it, it will convince you. It costs but 25 cents at G. Rhynas' drug store.

HURON AND BRUCE LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY. This Company is Lending Money on Farm Security at Lowest Rates of Interest.

MORTGAGES PURCHASED. SAVINGS BANK BRANCH. 4 and 5 per Cent. Interest Allowed on Deposits, according to amount and time left.

OFFICE: Cor. of Market Square and North Street, Goderich. HORACE HORTON, MANAGER. Goderich Aug. 5th 1885. 1894.

Mikado PRINTED GOODS. NAIN. Has Opened This Week 3 Crates, 2 Hogsheads, 5 Cases,

OF CROCKERY Fancy Glassware!

An Extra Assortment of Library Lamps. No Charge for inspection. Don't Forget to see them.

C. A. NAIRN, Court House Square, Goderich Sept. 16th, 1886.

FOR SALE. Lot No. 668, on Victoria-st. in the Town of Goderich. Occupied by THOMAS McBRIDE.

This lot is situated in a good part of the town. It has erected thereon a 13 story house, with kitchen attached, which has been painted lately, and is in a good state of preservation. TERMS OF SALE:—Half cash, and balance on mortgage to suit purchaser. Further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GARROW & PROUDFOOT, Goderich, Sept. 9th, 1885. Agents for Owner. 326-17

CORD WOOD. Persons wishing good cord wood at the lowest rates can have the same promptly supplied by leaving their orders at

GEO. OLD'S STORE. Our agent will call at the store daily for orders. Also on hand, a lot of cheap wood such as short albes, engines, etc. All the wood can be bought at the mill or delivered, as the buyer desires. Promptness guaranteed.

XAVIER BAEOHLER, Falls Reserve Mills, 3500-17 June 3rd, 1888.

LO, THE POO

Who is Starved by Governors

While the Prairie Peoples and Gr

From the Toronto News

I have been prominently unbiassed opinion of involved in the steam of Huron, and contradi and the whitewash Indian Department, a confirmation most str dians were being true meanness and were in dition." No report of agent which I have been denies this. It is urged was done in the winter to work in the spring.

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McGregor & Park's Carbolic Cerate. Have you an old Sore, Cut, Burn, Bruise, Corn, Bunion, Salt Rheum, Pimple, Blotches, Rough Hands or Face? If so, there is but one cure, namely, Mcgregor & Park's Carbolic Cerate. If you buy try it, it will convince you. It costs but 25 cents at G. Rhynas' drug store.

HURON AND BRUCE LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY. This Company is Lending Money on Farm Security at Lowest Rates of Interest.

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OFFICE: Cor. of Market Square and North Street, Goderich. HORACE HORTON, MANAGER. Goderich Aug. 5th 1885. 1894.

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C. A. NAIRN, Court House Square, Goderich Sept. 16th, 1886.

FOR SALE. Lot No. 668, on Victoria-st. in the Town of Goderich. Occupied by THOMAS McBRIDE.

This lot is situated in a good part of the town. It has erected thereon a 13 story house, with kitchen attached, which has been painted lately, and is in a good state of preservation. TERMS OF SALE:—Half cash, and balance on mortgage to suit purchaser. Further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GARROW & PROUDFOOT, Goderich, Sept. 9th, 1885. Agents for Owner. 326-17