

NEWS ABOUT HOME.

A child's among ye, taken notes... TOWN TOPICS.

Tom Allen, one of the most popular students at the High school last year, spent his Easter holidays here, and wore a beaming smile all the time.

W. L. Walverton, dentist, is of a scientific and mechanical bent. He has built a small telegraph line, connecting with several business places, and the click of the instrument is often heard.

The Literary Magazine, published by John B. Alder, 385 Pearl street, New York, now appears weekly, and is a cheap edition of choice literature. The article on John B. Gough in the last number is a capital one.

It is a question if anybody could be fined for walking on the grass on the court house square. Everybody seems to think it is perfectly safe to do so, and nobody seems to be able to stop them. Can't there be a "test case" on this question. Who will be the victim?

The Norwich Gazette has come out with a new dress of news type, and looks neat and bright. Brother Bartholomew (who formerly "spilled ink" in Kinardville) seems to be blessed with a plausive wallet, when he can make such improvements these hard times.

The Stratford Beacon, whose editor is a hard-head Presbyterian, goes for Father Chiriquy, who lectured in that city lately, in the following terms:—"People who have to work hard for a living don't take much stock in this perpetual parade and his tirades against 'Romanism.' He is a walking example of misdirected energy."

We have received the fifteenth annual report of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Belleville, for the year 1885. We notice that there are 15 pupils in attendance from Huron county, and that the total amount of pupils sent from this county was 44. R. Mathison is still superintendent, and the duties of his office he discharges in such a manner as to receive the highest praise from all.

RE-ORGANIZED.—Our lawn tennis players have re-organized for the season, and began play this week on their grounds near the Highways. The new officers are:—President, S. Malcomson; first vice, F. W. Johnston; second, R. A. Starke; captain, D. Holmes; secretary, treasurer, R. S. Williams; committee of management, E. N. Lewis, C. C. Ross, F. Widder, J. Strachan and B. M. Reynolds. The club has a membership of about thirty.

Our old friend, Mr. A. B. Henderson, continues to gain new admirers. His appearance at a Methodist concert in Meaford is thus spoken of by the Mirror:—"Mr. A. B. Henderson, late of Goderich, sang 'Angels of Jesus,' 'A Hundred Fatigue Days,' and 'The Owl,' in splendid style, and was heartily applauded. Mr. Henderson has certainly an excellent voice and delivery, and will command a very large house when next he may honor Meaford with a visit."

Mrs. Thos. Bates died on Sunday, 29th ult., from a cancer in the breast. An attempt was made last year to remove it, but although she appeared to rally for a little while, she continued to fail, until she was taken home. Mrs. Bates was second daughter of the late John Sterling, one of the first settlers in this region. She was a devoted member of Knox church, and bore her painful affliction with Christian fortitude. Her son, from St. Thomas, and her daughter from Detroit, came home to pay their last respects to the remains.

The Toronto World says:—"Mr. H. W. C. Meyer, of Wingham, has been to Ottawa in reference to the C. P. R. The Government have promised a grant of \$3200 a mile for the four and a half miles, and other satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Company. The prospects of the road being built are now good. The boring for salt at Wingham is being prosecuted, a second well having been sunk in order to strike stronger brine. This is being done at the request of the C. P. R., who have no salt on their lines. The discovery of salt on their line would therefore promote a competition in salt rates and in the salt trade."

Londoners have been in the habit of boasting of the superior purity of their drinking water—"the purest water in the world, sir." It is supplied from a large reservoir, which is filled by pumping from ponds at the foot of the hill upon top of which the reservoir is situated. The idea of cleaning out the reservoir suggested itself a few days ago. The water was run off last Saturday, and the bottom was found to be covered with "sand, gravel, lime, dirt, leaves, filth, lizards, crabs and fish to a depth in some places exceeding three feet, while the sides were incrustated with a foul deposit. Just fancy drinking water from a semi-stagnant cistern containing such an accumulation of filth and nastiness, and deluding one's self with the idea that it was the purest in the universe!"

At the next District meeting of the Methodist churches of Goderich District, to be held shortly at Seaford, we believe an attempt is to be made to change the boundaries and nature of several of the circuits, among which will be the following:—To take Zion appointment (Taylor's Corner) from Holmesville, and attach it to Victoria St., Goderich; drop the Summer hill appointment altogether, and put Sharon, Goderich township, in connection with Cole's; thus leaving Holmesville and Ebenezer to be worked by one man. To take Turner's, Tucker-smith, from Ontario St., Clinton and replace it connection with Londeboro circuit. Of course these changes may not be made, but they are proposed. As a matter of fact Londeboro village should have reaching twice a Sunday, or else the Methodists there should build a new church that would accommodate all their congregation at once.

A Pleasing Duty. "I feel it my duty to say," writes John Borton, of desert P. O., that Burdock Blood Bitters cured my wife of liver complaint, from which she had been a chronic sufferer. Her distressing, painful symptoms soon gave way and I can highly recommend the medicine to all suffering as she did."

CANADA'S SHAME.

Government Neglect and Abuse of our Indian Wards.

Mr. Cameron's Celebrated Speech Endorsed—A Tribute to his Parliamentary Ability.

From the London Advertiser.

The discussion in the House of Commons on Thursday night on the Administration of Indian Affairs was one of the most remarkable that has taken place since the Union. The Government the evening before announced their intention of going on the following day with a few bills, and then with matters relating to the C. P. R. Company, but with characteristic bad faith they took the House out of Committee without completing the work before it, and then at once proceeded to go into supply, endeavoring by this action to take the Opposition by surprise, and to get into supply before any steps could be taken to prevent them. Fortunately the Opposition were ready, and Mr. Cameron moved a resolution condemning the administration of Indian affairs, which he supported in one of the most convincing speeches ever made in the House of Commons, and in a speech which seemed to strike the Government with consternation. He charged them with having robbed, defrauded and starved the Indians, with appointing men who were among the most immoral and degraded of mankind in many places as their representatives, who treated the Indians with shocking brutality. In many cases the Indians had died in the immediate vicinity of the Government agents of starvation, and some were frozen to death, and all plundered of the appropriations made by Parliament on their behalf. He drew a frightful picture of the immorality that prevailed at the places of these agents. He said that agents in some cases bought Indian girls for from \$10 to \$20 apiece, and that one party who had come out from England and had been appointed to a Government office, had established a harem, and that the matter had been reported to the Government, but no effort had been made to remove this man.

Mr. Cameron pointed out that rotten food was purchased, from the consumption of which the Indians in many cases took ill and died; that thousands of dollars were spent upon the purchase of agricultural implements and farming utensils of various sorts which never reached the Indians, nor were they at all used. He read from the reports statements which showed that several bands had received agricultural implements at several times the amount named by the best farmers, and yet these Indians produced nothing; and Mr. Cameron challenged the Government to give him a committee and he would establish every charge that he had made against them. In fact, the administration of Indian affairs is one of the most scandalous things to be found in the history of any civilized country. In 1880 \$14,524 was paid farm interest, \$19,867 as farm wages, \$62,704 for farm maintenance, and \$2,485 for farm inspection, or \$99,580 for these four purposes besides \$50,275 for agricultural implements, and the total cost farmed for this enormous expenditure of \$150,000 in a year amounted to an area of 1,798 acres. We mention this one year because it is but a fair specimen of what has happened ever since. If the public were fully aware of the scandalous mismanagement, the robbery and corruption connected with Indian affairs in the Northwest, very few indeed of those who now sustain the administration of the country would at present be found on the Government side.

Mr. Cameron declared that some of those who have been appointed to office were simply ruffians; they were men without humanity and without any sense of honesty. It was their conduct mainly that exasperated the Indians at Frog Lake, and the attempt to save their cruelty had awakened led to the murder of other parties.

Terrible as Mr. Cameron's indictment was against the Administration, no effective answer was made; in fact, the plea put forward by Sir Hector Langevin was the plea of sympathy. He pretended that the challenge made by Mr. Cameron was one put forward because Sir John Macdonald was absent and sick, and yet Sir Hector himself must have known that this challenge would have been brought forward at an earlier date if Sir John Macdonald had been present in the House.

Why did not the Government accept Mr. Cameron's challenge? Why did not they deny the charges which he had levelled against the Administration? Why did they not challenge him to the proof? Sir Hector Langevin knew that the administration of Indian affairs by the Indian Department of the Northwest would have been brought to light, that they could not bear that light; he knew that Mr. Cameron's charges were all true, and that if a committee were granted Mr. Cameron would have been difficult in proving what he affirmed in his resolution.

The Mighty Dollar. Is long distanced by a ten cent bottle of Polson's Nervine, the sweet and best pain remedy. It cures colds, cramps, aches, pain in the head, sciatica, pain in the chest, in fact it is equally efficacious as an external or internal remedy. Try a 10 cent bottle of the great pain remedy, Nervine. Sold by druggists. Large bottles 25 cents. Avoid substitutes.

Lecherous Guardians. As to the charges of immorality among the officials and mounted police, Sir Hector declined to admit that the Government was responsible for the private behavior of those men so long as they did their duty to the Government.—[Ottawa cor. Montreal Star.

The agents are the guardians and protectors of the Indians. The mounted police are the representatives of the Christian civilization which we are endeavoring to impress upon the nation's wards. If Sir Hector is fairly reported, and if he has announced the Government policy, the missionaries may as well withdraw at once from the Indian reservations.—[Montreal Herald.

"Boy" Beatty.

If Parliament has any respect for itself, no present or future applications by Mr. Beatty for railway charters will be listened to.

The letter from Mr. Peck, read to the Railway Committee by Mr. Woodworth, taken with Mr. Beatty's own admissions, shows that the Toronto promoter has been all along on the make. He wanted \$1,500 a mile for himself, or \$675,000 in all, for his services as a promoter. Capitalists were found willing to build the road so much required by the people of Manitoba, for the land grant and the bonds, but Mr. Beatty would not deal unless he got over half a million dollars as a shave on the transaction. He was impressed with the notion that he was to be a member of Parliament. The members who go to Ottawa to serve their constituents ought to sit upon him hard. The trouble is that there are too many members in the same boat with Beatty. Young Tupper has his axe to grind, John A. Macdonald has his, Thomas Dufferin, O. G. Mackintosh, T. A. T. Vallin, Rykert, Hesson, Farrow, & hoc genus omne are dependent upon pap in one shape or another. It would be rank hypocrisy for any of those bought-and-paid-for Tories to condemn Beatty, simply because he has grabbed money, and the more they talk to money the more they are. The whole crew ought to be discharged, for the people pay for all. None of those speculating, charter-mongering, office-seeking members of Parliament could receive one dollar which was not earned by the hard labor of some honest man, and the more they talk to money the more they are. There was left for the honest workers whose labor produced the wealth. The people can say that they will not be bled in that way any longer. They can put Sir John Macdonald into such a position that he will not be able to spend the public wealth to buy political support. And that is the first duty of the self-protecting citizen.—[Hamilton Times.

Rise of Water in Our Lakes.

The rise and fall of the waters in the north-western lakes, and the consequent damage to property, has become a frequent subject for discussion. The great tidal waves, like the one which rolled in on Cleveland a few years since, and the piling-up or lowering of the waters by continued gales, are, of course, real dangers to navigation, and the loss of property is frequently a sensational subject for discussion. The great tidal waves, like the one which rolled in on Cleveland a few years since, and the piling-up or lowering of the waters by continued gales, are, of course, real dangers to navigation, and the loss of property is frequently a sensational subject for discussion. The great tidal waves, like the one which rolled in on Cleveland a few years since, and the piling-up or lowering of the waters by continued gales, are, of course, real dangers to navigation, and the loss of property is frequently a sensational subject for discussion. The great tidal waves, like the one which rolled in on Cleveland a few years since, and the piling-up or lowering of the waters by continued gales, are, of course, real dangers to navigation, and the loss of property is frequently a sensational subject for discussion.

Criminal Testimony.

Mr. M. C. Cameron's bill relating to the law of criminal evidence was rejected on Wednesday at the instance of the Minister of Justice. The Minister of Justice admits that the bill is in the right direction; that the principle of the measure is sound; that it has been more than once carried through the House of Lords at the instance of Lord Bramwell, and that it was only not because the House of Commons had not time to consider the matter. But the Minister of Justice intimated that in all probability the Imperial Parliament would legislate upon the subject, and that it was desirable that the House of Commons in Canada should await the Imperial action. In other words, the Minister of Justice assumes that the Parliament of Canada is not so competent to legislate for the people of Canada as the Parliament of the United Kingdom. The Minister of Justice proposes to wait until we see what the English Parliament propose, and then to copy what they have done.—[London Advertiser.

A SURE REMEDY.—For coughs, asthma, and all recent colds, Dr. Harvey's Southern Red Pine. Don't let a cough grow troublesome when it can be relieved and cured by this remedy at the small cost of 50c. Sold only at Wilson's prescription drug store. 1m

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INDIAN GRIEVANCES.

A Non-Partisan Journal on the Subject.

A Clear Case Against the Government Employees—Description Plainly shown.

From the Christian Guardian.

It is such to be regretted that so many subjects of public interest are regarded as questions of party politics. This has two serious disadvantages. It prevents a calm and impartial judgment; for those who approach the subject with party prejudices are not likely to come to a judicial conclusion. And, besides, the most impartial persons who state any fact or express any opinion on such subjects, are liable to be charged with political partiality by those who are interested in maintaining a different view of the matter. No one can express an opinion on any political subject, either favorable or unfavorable to the policy of the leaders of either political party, without running the risk of having their motives impugned, and their fairness denied. Yet this should not prevent all independent men speaking out frankly in the condemnation of what is wrong and the approval of what is right.

It is a pity that the condition of the Indians of the Northwest cannot be fully considered, apart from the heat and strife of political feeling. But this seems to be impossible. Many who are not by any means political partisans have felt a good deal of interest in the recent discussion of this subject, both in the House of Commons and in the newspapers. Some of the representations of the state of the Indians—such as those of Rev. A. Andrews and Rev. Mr. Robertson—seem to be very conflicting, though this may be more in appearance than in reality. Each person may have truthfully testified to what he actually saw. The fact that one man did not happen to see the same state of things that another says he saw does not prove that no such state of things existed. The difference has generally been in regard to general statements as to matters of fact.

In his speech on the Indian question in the House of Commons, on the 15th instant, Mr. Cameron, of Huron, presented a very strong array of testimony, showing that the Indians at several points had been literally starved, or supplied with unsuitable and unwholesome food, which produced disease and death; that the officials placed over the Indians of the Northwest had, in many instances, betrayed their trust, and proved that they were not fit for the positions they occupied; and that some of these officials had promoted shameless vice and immorality among the people whom they were bound to protect. Missonaries, newspapers friendly to the Government, and reports of agents and other witnesses were largely quoted by Mr. Cameron, rather than those of the Government. Among others, the Rev. John McDougall, the Rev. Mr. Robertson and Archbishop Tache were cited as testifying to the terrible destitution and immorality that prevailed among the Indians at different points.

Sir Hector Langevin and Dr. Ferguson, of Leeds, replied, denying the correctness of most of these charges. They offered contrary evidence, and Dr. Ferguson claimed to know from personal knowledge that some of the Indians who died were not fit for the positions they occupied, and that some of these officials had promoted shameless vice and immorality among the people whom they were bound to protect. Missonaries, newspapers friendly to the Government, and reports of agents and other witnesses were largely quoted by Mr. Cameron, rather than those of the Government. Among others, the Rev. John McDougall, the Rev. Mr. Robertson and Archbishop Tache were cited as testifying to the terrible destitution and immorality that prevailed among the Indians at different points.

After giving all due weight to what was said in reply by Sir Hector and Dr. Ferguson, as well as to the denials of some contractors and others, we are forced to believe that the charges of actual starvation, of the supply of improper food, and of the immorality of the Government employees are sustained by ample evidence that has not been disproved.

In referring to this subject, it is not our purpose to enter upon the phase of the discussion which has been so fully ventilated in Parliament; but we must of political debate should have rendered it necessary to disparage and discredit the testimony and character of worthy Christian missionaries who, there is every reason to believe, spoke out honestly and truthfully in behalf of the Indians against serious evils and wrongs that they witnessed. When the Rev. John McDougall states that the promises made to the Indians have been broken, and that they have been badly treated by Indian agents—when he speaks of "the abject and miserable lives of many of the employees," and asks for "employers of the Indian department who will be true to their country, if not to their God, who will refrain from licentiousness, blasphemy, drunkenness, and laziness," he deserves the thanks and support of every true patriot without regard to party interests. We are quite confident that Mr. McDougall would not have made the statements contained in his letters and in his interviews with the Mail correspondent, unless he was fully convinced of their actual truth. It is not fair to Mr. McDougall to say that he declined to substantiate the charges he had made, on being asked to do so. It certainly was not his business to find witnesses and bring them forward to prove publicly what he had stated. Why should he be compelled to publicly fight the embittered transgressors whose iniquities he had denounced? It is too bad that a manly and unpartisan content should secure for a man disparagement and discredit instead of the approval his conduct deserves.

A Double Benefit.

Harry Ricardo, of Toronto, certifies to the benefits received from the use of Hagyard's Yellow Oil as a cure for rheumatism and deafness, his affliction with these combined troubles being a severe one.

Salt Rheum Cured.

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

The Straight Issue.

From the Stratford Beacon.

The issue to be decided at the next election is, have a majority of the electors of this country sufficient moral strength to throw off the mass of political corruption that has been accumulating since 78? There are few of no questions of a strictly political nature before us. Whether Indians, the wards of the nation, should be compelled to eat the entrails of dead animals while a Lieutenant-Governor spends \$453 of their money on window blinds for his office, is a question of morals—not of politics. Whether a member of parliament should make money out of his seat, is not a political question, at least it would not be in any country but Canada. In the same way we might go over all the other questions, and we would find that few or none of them are political.

The issue to be decided is this: Do the people of Canada want honest government or not? A good many fairly respectable citizens say Canada does not want honest government and will not have it. Perhaps they are right in their opinion. Indeed it is assumed by many that honest government in Canada is impossible. It is alleged that no government can hold power and be even passably honest. We all remember the candid Tory's remark that "Mackenzie was too d—d honest to govern this country." If the theory that honest government is an impossibility is correct—and many Tories hold it is—then all that can be done by the Liberal party is to try and keep down the volume of morality as much as possible.

Fever colic, unnatural appetite, fretfulness, weakness, and convulsions, are some of the effects of Worms in Children; destroy the worms with Dr. Low's Worm Syrup. 1m

Gladstone as Seen in the House.

Even physically, Mr. Gladstone is the most striking personage in the House of Commons, and it is not surprising that attention of the most careless observer, I need not describe a man whose physical features are as widely known, not only in England, but doubtless also in America. But I may briefly say that, with his deeply lined face, his still unquivering eyes and his habitual dress which is now, in the House of Commons, not only quaint, but peculiar—black frock coat, a vest that opens low down and displays an ample expanse of shirt front, a high standing collar with a black cravat carefully knotted—no one could take him for an ordinary member of Parliament, even if he sat in the most obscure part of the chamber. Mr. Gladstone customarily sits in the centre of the Ministerial front bench, to which he betakes himself, generally speaking, after the other Ministers (who are all bound to be at hand at 4.30 p.m. to answer questions) have arrived, and when he does come on the scene of his many triumphs and numberless conflicts, it is no exaggeration to say that he concentrates on himself the eyes of the whole assembly, both on the floor and in the galleries. The old man looks at times as if he had not many months to live. Nay, sometimes he looks as if he were actually dead. When he lays his head on the back of his seat and closes his eyes, as he not seldom does, the color of his face is that of a corpse, and his eyelids seem fixed forever. But his appearance at such a moment is extremely deceptive. At such times there is not another man in the House, old or young, who is so absolutely wide awake as this old gentleman of 75 years of age. Let but the speaker, to whom he seems to pay no attention, but whose every word he in reality takes in, make a single statement which interests him, or which calls for audible or visible assent or contradiction, and at once the apparently dead person wakes up with a bound, leans forward and puts his hand to his ear, or nods, or shakes his head, or starts to his feet with a correction, or a retort which overwhelms and crushes the assaillant. Another curious thing about Mr. Gladstone I have noticed within the last few days. If there is a serious man in the world it is he, and his face has not a trace of humor in it; yet he not only makes the House laugh, but will generally to confuse an opponent—but he himself laughs heartily, and almost like a child, when, for instance, after a victorious division he has put the enemy to rout.—[London Letter to Boston Herald.

One Dollar Against Five Hundred.

Isaac Brown, of Bothwell, Ont., was afflicted with chronic humor in the blood. He says one dollar bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters was worth more than 500.00 paid for other medicines. It is a reliable blood purifier. 2

Fear of Thunderstorms.

A lady friend recently confessed to me her exceeding terror during thunderstorms. It was a matter of education, she said; her mother had been very timid, and had brought her up in the same fear. While frankly admitting she knew it to be against reason, and due to early training, she was yet, through her own unconquerable (as it is unconquerable) terror, bringing up her own children in the same way. With the first gust of wind and rain and distant muttering of thunder, she began to pale and called her children, who with awed faces clustered around her. I was sorry to see this education in timidity continued to another generation. Timidity is something to be overcome, not encouraged. Not that I would teach my children to be foolhardy, or venturesome, or to fear no danger, but rather point out the danger and how to shun it, and educate them to be courageous. Childhood's foibles are very real; I would never ridicule or ignore them. Rather explain, and reason away the cowardice. The phenomena of nature are constantly recurring; one cannot afford to go into nervous spasms over every thunder. Scores of storms must be encountered in a lifetime, whereas if lightning strikes us will strike but once. The strikes are one to ten thousand we will not stop breathing; if the one chance is ours, we will never know what hurt us. As accidents are occurring everywhere, all around us, yet we never pause to consider their possibility, why save all our fears to let them loose when an storm brewing? No. Teach the danger of seeking shelter under a tree in an open field, or of walking in an open field with scythe or pitchfork, or the shuffling of standing in an open door, or working out of open window, or working about the stove when electricity is playing freely, but not the absurd idea of going to bed on feathers, or taking off crinolines or combs when a shower comes up. Yet a child is nervously apprehensive of a spasm, until the terror is outgrown or conquered. It is dreadful to be so timid; it is something to be fought against and subdued, rather than encouraged, rather than encouraged and increased.

Use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap for Prickly Heat, Nettle Rash, Scaly Eruption, Itch, and all diseased conditions of the skin. 1m

On Thursday there was a debate in the House on Indian management in the Northwest, when Mr. Cameron, of Huron, told a story about Gov. Dewdney. He recalled what had been stated three years ago by the Winnipeg Times, a Government organ, which was to this effect: Long Lodge, an Indian chief, asked for beef at 12 cents per pound, instead of bacon at 10 cents, as the letter was hurting his people. Commissioner Dewdney (that's what he was then) said the Indians "could eat bacon or die and be damned to them." Just then a partner of Dewdney's in a certain land syndicate had 90,000 pounds of bacon that he wished to sell. The inference is obvious. As a cicerone of forcible and expressive phrases Dewdney takes rank with the late lamented Vanderbilt, who once said: "The people be damned."

A Severe Trial.

Those who endure the torturing pangs of neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, Lumbago, and similar painful complaints are severely tried, but there is a speedy relief in Hazard's Yellow Oil as thousands who have used it joyfully testify. It banishes pain and lameness quickly. 2

To the Medical Profession, also all who wish to cure themselves.

Phosphate, or Nerve Food, a Phosphate Element based upon Scientific Facts, Formulated by Professor Austin, M. D. of Boston, Mass., cures Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headaches, Nervous Attacks, Vertigo and Neuralgia, and all wasting diseases of the human system. Phosphate is not a Medicine, but a Nutrient, because it contains no Vegetable or Mineral Poisons, Opium, Narcotics, and no Stimulants, but simply the Phosphate and Glyceric Elements found in our daily food. A single bottle is sufficient to convince. All Druggists sell it. \$1.00 per bottle. LOWERY & Co., sole agents for the Dominion, 55 Front Street East Toronto.

Seeing is believing. Read the testimonials in the pamphlet on Dr. Van Buren's Kidney Cure, then buy a bottle and relieve yourself of all those distressing pains. Your Druggist can tell you all about it. Sold by J. Wilson Goderich. 2m

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