THE REBELLION.

FROM PRINCE ALBERT.

FORT QU'APPELLE, N.W.T., April 10.—A settler named Wm Purvis, an ex-farm instructor, arrived at Touchwood Hills post yesterday morning from Fort a la Corne and the Carrot River settlement. He also brings messages from Prince Albert. Provisions are very scarce there, and considerable sickness prevails. All the settlers who could reach Prince Albert have crowded in there. The rebel scouts have been seen from the town several times, but there has been no fight. He says all the bodies of those killed at Duck Lake were recovered but two. Purvis is ill and cannot move any further. He says Riel's men took two cannon from the police, and that they have planted them at Batoche's Crossing. Riel is at Grandin (St Laurent) with 150 half-breeds and 320 Crees and Teton Sioux. Fisher, Dumas, Gournot and Maxime Lepine have a large force at Batoche's. The settlers up north are almost starving, and help is urgently required. Thomas McKay's flour mill at Prince Albert has been fortified. Hostile Indians are in the woods on the other side of the river. All the houses on the east side of the town have been evacuated. The people are praying for the appearance of the troops.

NEWS OF IRVINE.

REGINA, April 10—Lineopen to Battleford. Col. Irvine and Assistant Commissioner Reid sent word from Prince Albert that all are safe. They are short of horse feed and provisions and anxiously awaiting help.

Indian agent Rae reports from Battleford that the settlers from Frog Lake have come into the fort at Battleford. The Stoney Indians are making for Fort Pitt where trouble is expected

Some Indians have been making themselves very troublesome seven mile from Whitewood, on the C. P. R., stealing provisions, but today they are quiet and have gone back to the reserves. Mr. Dewdney is at Calgary having a talk with Crowfoot and others.

THE FROG LAKE TRAGEDY

WINNIPEG, April 10.—The Hudson's bay commissioner, Mr. Wrigley, gives the following account of the massacre at Frog Lake: "News from Clarke's crossing tonight contains particulars of the massacre west of Battleford at Frog Lake. Fourteen persons were killed. A party of Indians from Battleford approached the fort and were attacked at long range by the home guard. Two Indians were killed. Among the killed are Agent Quinn, Instructor John Delaney, Fathers Fafard and Lemarchand; lay brothers, Williscraft and Gouin; William Gilchrist; Mr. and Mrs. Gowanlock. Mrs. Delaney is a prisoner in the hands of the Indians. Some persons are supposed to have been killed at Fort Pitt but the report is not confirmed. It is feared the rebels intend attacking Saskatoon." Another despatch received by the Hudson Bay company says affairs at Edmonton are approaching a crisis. The Indians on the Saddle Lake reserve number about 100 with Little Hunter as chief.

A STARTLING STORY.

WINNIPEG, April 20.—Mr. McIntosh, a settler near Batoche's, who left the day before the Duck Lake fight and arrived at Brandon today, believes that Riel's force numbers over 3,000, as there were a number of Indians coming in from Battleford way. Batoche's has been Reil's headquarters all winter, and with a man named Jackson, a druggist of Prince Albert, who was with Riel during parts of last summer, he has held inflammatory meetings all through the country. It is known that a few days before the fight Jackson pretended to have become a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. McIntosh assisted last August in building the telegraph line between the two rivers, and says at that time there were marks of cannon wheels. He was also informed that Riel had six nine-pounder cannons. All the Indians and half-breeds have excellent Winchester and Remington rifles.

ALARM AT BRANDON.

BRANDON, April 10.—Word from the Indian settlements in the Turtle mountain, south of here, says the Indians are troublesome and stealing right and left. American Indians are coming in from St. Peter's. The settlers are greatly disturbed, and request mayor Smart to send them assistance. If the troops are not sent south the settlers think there will be serious trouble.

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

The New York *Tribune* says:—The Northwest rebellion is likely to prove as much a thorn in the side of the Canadian Ministry as the Soudan trouble proves to be to the Gladstone Administration. Already the Macdonald Ministry has been forced to admit that it made a great blunder in sending the troops to Winnipeg from Toronto by the incomplete Canadian Pacific Railway, instead of through the United States, as might have been done had the Ministry taken the trouble to ask the consent of the United States authorities. Three days' time was lost by that blunder. In addition to that, the opposition papers are charging that the rebellion was caused by neglect of duty on the part of the Macdonald Ministry.

WINNIPEG, April 13.—From Clarke's Crossing it is understood Col. Otter's division will be despatched to relieve Battleford, while the main force under Gen. Middleton tackles the rebels at Batonche Crossing and proceeds to the relief of Prince Albert. Battleford should be reached before or by Sunday next, and Prince Albert by Friday at the latest. Both the beleaguered places can undoubtedly hold out until relief arrives, unless the Fort Pitt Indians, under Big Bear, who have but eighty or ninety miles to travel should make direct for Battleford. Then the garrison would be in danger of falling into the enemy's hand and the inmates of the barracks be at the mercy of the savages. What the result might be it is terrible to contemplate. At present the health of both citizens and police is reported good. It may be mentioned that no great alarm is felt regarding an advance of the Fort Pitt Indians, as at latest advices the Hudson bay post east of Frog Lake, with its 25 police, 20 settlers and Hudson bay men, was intact, although threatened and it is more than probable that Big Bear would complete his outrages there before proceeding further. The post, however is well armed and confident of resisting until some troops can be sent.

It is regarded as a settled fact that the campaign will last all the summer, or at least that it will be unwise to withdraw any large portion of the troops until the fall, no matter how speedily some kind of a settlement may be reached. The worst part of the rebellion is the murders by Indians, of whom an example will have to be made, or they would be liable to break out again on the slightest provocation, or even over an imaginary grievance. With the half-breeds a settlement could undoubtedly be reached by a compromise, but in their case it will be necessary to keep careful and close supervision over their proceedings, and for the future to nip any hostile demonstrations in the bud. To do this a permanent force of at least 3000 will be required. It will thus be seen what prospects the troops as a body have of returning home at an early date. Of course the volunteers or militia will be dismissed first, leaving A and B batteries and C infantry to augment the police force, which will be swelled to at least fifteen hundred, and will henceforth be regarded and treated more as a military force on police service.

So far the troops have made actually marvelous time, and it is extremely doubtful if regulars could have done better or even so well. Gen. Middleton has spared neither them nor himself, nor shows any position so to do. He is about the first up in the morning and the last to retire at night. Daybreak invariably finds him in the saddle. Lord Melgund is rendering him invaluable service and along with Major Buchan, who is also making himself indispensable, is his constant attendant.

The general is daily advised of the rebel movements under Riel. Large numbers of breeds and Indians are said to have crossed the Saskatchewan at Batoche's Crossing and it is thought possible it may be neccessary to proceed against them on each side of the river.

The Winnipeg *Times* says: "Some dirty work on the part of the 'Vet' selecting the horses for the Moose Mountain scouts is reported. One gentlemen had a horse to sell and was asked by the 'Vet' for a bonus. He offered him $25, but he refused to pass the horse unless $50 was given him. In another case $10 was offered and $50 demanded by the veterinarian."

POOR POWDER.

Winnipeg, April 15.—General Middleton made a reconnoissance twenty miles west of Humboldt yesterday, but saw no signs of the enemy. The artillery tested some of the ammunition that was brought out for use in the campaign. It has been stored in Winnipeg the last ten years, and out of 50 fired three were effective. It is reported that the ammunition for the Peabody rifles is also poor. Up to the present time there are only 240 rounds of ammunition for four nine-pound guns.

WHAT AILED HIS FINGER?

How Jake Jamphly's Finger was cured —Two Many Doctors Almost kill the Patient.

There isn't much to write about this week, unless we would pitch into a half dozen of our neighbors, with whom we are at loggerheads, but then THE SIGNAL doesn't allow correspondents to indulge in personalities, so we are compelled to refrain, having the satisfaction however, of knowing that their character is a great deal blacker than we could paint it. We have another reason for not writing much at present, and that is, we have a boil on our finger. Did you ever have a boil on your hand, Mr. Editor? You did'nt? Allah be praised. 'Tis a great affliction. Not that the pain of the measly thing amounts to very much, but the sympathy, the downright, Simon Pure, 18 carat fine sympathy and advice, which we received during the past two weeks, is what makes this boil on the third finger of our right hand so hard to bear. We feel like telling our experience during the past fourteen days, and will do it, hoping that it may be the means of improving the minds and otherwise bettering the condition of those of your readers of both sexes who should happen to peruse it. We think it was Jim Crosby who first noticed that our hand was as big as a peck measure, and after a critical examination of fifteen minutes, finally decided that it wasn't a boil, but a carbuncle we had, and that we should put a poultice of linseed meal to it, and wrap it up carefully to keep it warm, "because if ye don't, Jake, and let the frost inter it, ye'll have a bad hand of it." Well, we took Jim's advice, and put on the poultice and a white cotton handkerchief, outside of it, and with this flag of distress, we appeared on the street. It wasn't long before we attracted attention. "What's the matter Jake?" said Joe Longford, "got a sore hand, eh." "A carbuncle," he sneered, after we had given him Crosby's opinion, "that ain't no carbuncle, that's inflammatory rheumatism, that's what it is and ye'd better see a doctor about it at once, and take off that linseed meal rot, that ain't any better than soft soap or buttermilk." We promised to take Joe's advice, and we did take the last part of it, there and then, by throwing the poultice away, and we believe we'd have gone to the doctor, too, only for Sam Wylie, who told us that Joe. Longford didn't know any more than a yahoo about anything, and that if we wanted to cure our hand in a couple of days just to put on venice turpentine, "not spirits of turpentine, Jake remember, because that might injure your hand seriously." And after a while we met George Hooper, and he said that it would be six weeks at the very least before that hand was well, and the best thing to put on it was a bread and milk poultice, We did that, but Mrs. Bill Grosvenor, who called in to see us that evening, convinced us in twenty minutes, straight talking by the clock, that all the poultices in christendom were no good as long as our blood was out of order, and that we'd have to take two tablespoonfuls of salts and senna every day for a week either before or after meals, we don't at present remember which. The next morning we started for the grocery to get enough salts and senna for a week's campaign, but Mrs. Tom. Sherman, who saw us passing her house, called us in, and told us not to think of taking any purgative medicine during this kind of weather, unless we wanted to catch our death of cold, and we took her advice and an armful of marsh mallows which the kind old lady gave us, with the instruction to apply new poultices every two hours and a half. On our way home we met Mike Doolin, who made a diagnosis of our case, and then informed us that he "didn't doubt but Mrs. Sherman was as kind hearted a crathur as there was in the parish, but begorra it's the first time I iver heerd av marsh millons bein' any cure for a phillon." And that it was a "phillon," and nothing else, Mike was prepared to bet his wife and family and all his other available assets. Mike gave us some where about 47 infallible cures for felons, which we said we would immediately adopt, and we believe we had some idea of doing so at the time, but Mrs. McSwain, who was at our house before us, had a soap and sugar poultice to clap on, and that the good old woman did at once, telling us at the same time that she ought to know what was required, after raising thirteen of a family. Then Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. McRae, called in on their way to the post office, and although they each had cures, they had to admit that Mrs. McSwain had the most experience, and so they changed the subject, and gave in return—for the tea and doughnuts which our female relations served out—the gossip of the neighborhood. We started out after cupper to go for a walk and met old Joe McLoughin, the biggest and fattest man in the neighborhood. "Well, young feller," said Joe, "ye must be pretty soft. Why, when I was your age I wouldn't take no more notice of that than I would of a miskitty bite." Joe then went on to tell us how in the winter of '53, he had a raging toothache, and two boils under one arm, and another on the palm of his hand, still that didn't prevent him from entering the list in a chopping match and coming out victorious too. And at the dance which they had at night he thrashed the three McGregor boys and big Jack Stanley, cause they tried to run him off the floor in a dance. We felt kind of cheap after listening to this, and by the time we got home had concluded that old Joe was right, and throwing off the poultice in disgust, we grabbed up an axe, and said to ourselves, although we had no opportunity of entering a chopping match, we would get the morning's kindling ready; and manfully swinging that axe over our head we brought it down with tremendous force on the butt end of a fence post, and—but oh, gewhittaker, we thought we'd have died, and for the next quarter of an hour we did nothing but dance around, and yell with rage and pain. We didn't have any idea about boils, or pains either till we struck that blow, but that settled it. It seemed as if our whole anatomy was going to burst to pieces. Old Harry Cowan came along just then, and when we told him what big Joe had been telling us, and we had been trying to follow in his footsteps, but only on a small scale, he allowed that we were a fit subject for the asylum, and that if we'd believe all that old duffer would tell us, we'd soon eat everything we'd see. "Him beat in a choppin' match," said old Harry, indignantly, "why when he was your age he was too allfired lazy to do anything but eat his meals." "Ye want to put on a good drawing plaster on that hand, Jake," said the old man, "and if ye come over to my place I'll give ye the very thing ye want." So we went over to his house and got the plaster, we don't know what it was made of, as the old man said nothing about it, but that it was good to draw, and when we got home we put on the plaster and went to bed, and to sleep, but not for long. We woke up in about an hour with the firm belief in the truthfulness of old Harry's assertion that the plaster was "good to draw." And it was. It was getting in its work in good shape, but we thought we could stand it, if we would only get up and take a walk, and as it was a nice moonlight night, we thought we'd take a walk out in the country for about a mile, and we did, but we didn't bring that plaster back with us We verily believe to this day that if we didn't throw that blamed plaster away it would have drawn the insoles out of our boots. When we look back at all we've gone through during the past two weeks, it makes us mighty mad to think our conduct in this matter should so closely resemble the man with the ass. But we thank our stars that we're well over it. We don't want any more advice or any more prescriptions; we have a cure of our own and its working nicely. And we flatter ourselves that the hint that we gave Mrs. Kirby yesterday evening will be sufficiently circulated by her to keep away all the quacks and advisers that we've been bothered with lately. There hasn't been a soul called today, and we're happy to think that we'll not be pestered to— Great Scott! where is there a club? Here comes Mrs. McSorley with her twins.

JACOB JUMPKLY.

Auction Sales.

All parties getting their sale bills printed at this office will get a free notice inserted in this list up to the time of sale.

Judicial sale of land, being the south-east quarter of lot No. 18, in the 3rd con. of the township of Wawanosh, by John Knox, auctioneer, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on the 17th day of April, 1885.

Auction sale of horses, cattle, farm implements, etc., the property of the late Thos. Welsh, on the premises, east half of lot 26, in the 7th con. of the township of West Wawanosh, by Chas. Hamilton, auctioneer, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Friday, April 17th, 1885.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MILL AND FARM PROPERTY.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale made by William Harris, to the Vendors, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at

MARTIN'S HOTEL

in the village of Dungannon, in the County of Huron, on

Saturday, the 23rd. day of May. A. D. 1885,

at 12 o'clock noon, by John Knox, Auctioneer, the following valuable property in the following parcels, namely:—

Parcel 1.—Consisting of the mill property of William Harris, situate in the Township of Ashfield, in the County of Huron, and being composed of a portion of Lots Numbers 7 and 8, in the 4th Concession, Eastern Division, of the Township of Ashfield, in the County of Huron, and which may be better described as follows:—Commencing at a post planted on the Westerly limit of road allowance (as shown on Registered Plan of the Village of Cransford) at the distance of twenty-five links measured Southerly from the South-East angle of Village Lot Number one, thence North sixty-two degrees West one chain and eighty-seven links to a post, thence North twenty-seven degrees and forty-five minutes East thirty-one links to a post, thence North sixty-six degrees and forty minutes West thirteen chains and thirty-four links to a post, thence North eighty degrees West four chains and twenty-four links, more or less, to a post planted at the distance of thirty-seven and one half links from, and at right angles with the Easterly limit of road allowance between Lots 6 and 7, thence Southerly, running parallel with said road allowance five chains and eighty-one links to a post, thence South, eighty-eight degrees, fifteen minutes East, three chains and fourteen links to a post, thence South, sixty-two degrees, and forty-five minutes East, five chains and twenty links to a post, thence South, fifty-five degrees, and thirty minutes East, two chains and fifty-two links to a post, thence South, forty-three degrees, and thirty minutes East, three chains and fifty-five links to a post, thence South, eighteen degrees, East, one chain and eleven links, more or less, to a post planted on the Northerly limit of road allowance (shown in the plan aforesaid,) thence South, eighty-two degrees, East, along said Northerly limit of road seven chains, and fifty links, more or less, to an angle of road South of the two bridges (as shown in plan aforesaid,) thence Northerly, following the Westerly limit of said road seven chains, and sixty links, more or less, to the place of beginning; also commencing at the South-Westerly angle of Village Lot 43, thence Easterly, following the Southerly and Easterly limits of said Lot 43, to the South Easterly angle of Lot 42, thence North-Easterly, along the rear of said Lot 42, to its North-Easterly angle, thence North, eighty-six degrees and forty minutes, East, eight chains and three links, more or less, to a stone monument planted on the limit between farm Lots 7 and 8, at the distance of twenty-two chains and forty links measured Southerly from the North-East angle of said Lot 7, thence North-Easterly, along the limit between Lots 7 and 8, a distance of one chain and four links to a post, thence South, fifty-three degrees and thirty minutes, East, eleven chains to a stone monument, thence South, thirty-four degrees and thirty minutes, East, four chains and thirty-eight links, more or less, to the centre of Lot 8, where a stone monument is planted, thence continuing South-Easterly on the same course as last named sixteen chains and forty links, more or less, to a stone monument planted on the limit between Lots 8 and 9, thence South-Westerly along said limit (across the Nine Mile river) eleven chains to an angle, thence North, twenty-two degrees, West, twenty-three chains and seventy links, more or less, to a post, thence North, eighty-three degrees and fifty minutes, West, twelve chains, more or less, to a post on the limit between Lots 7 and 8, thence North, eighty-six degrees and thirty minutes, West, three chains and forty links, thence North, sixty-eight degrees and thirty minutes, West, four chains and thirteen links, more or less, to a post at the angle of road South of Bridges, thence following the Easterly side of said road allowance in a North-Easterly direction across the nine mile River, a distance of seven chains and eighty links, more or less, to the South-West angle of Village Lot Number 43, to the place of beginning; the whole containing together an area of forty-eight acres, more or less.

On the premises there is erected a good grist mill 30 by 40, 3½ storeys high, with four floors, and 3 run of stones in good working order.

In connection with the flour mill a brick store house 26 by 50, with a good cellar under the whole of it; also a frame store house 24 by 30; also a first class two storey brick dwelling 26x30, with kitchen 16x40, a wood shed 16x40, a brick smoke house, and four other frame dwelling houses suitable for mill hands to live in.

There is also a first class saw mill on the premises, with circular saw capable of cutting 1000 feet board measure per hour, and a good shingle mill.

There is also on the premises a good frame barn, and a large driving shed and stable.

There are about three acres of excellent orchard.

The mill dam, mills, machinery, buildings &c., &c., are all in good order.

This parcel consists of 48 acres of land, more or less, of which about 8 acres are bush, principally cedar.

This property will be sold subject to a lease of 5 acres of it to one George Harris for 15 years, which has yet 5½ years to run.

This is a good opening for any one desiring to go into the milling business, as the water power is one of the best in the County, being on the Nine Mile River, and the property is situated 2½ miles from the Village of Dungannon, in the County of Huron, 12 miles from the Village of Lucknow, in the County of Bruce, and 15 miles from the Town of Goderich, the County Town of the County of Huron.

Parcel 2.—Consisting of a Farm of 159 acres, and being portions of Lots Numbers 7 and 8 in the 4th concession, Eastern Division, of the Township of Ashfield, in the County of Huron, and which portions may be better described as follows:—Commencing at a post planted on the Easterly limit of side road between Lots 6 and 7, said pots being also at the intersection with the Southerly side of road allowance deeded by William Harris to the Township of Ashfield, and shown in registered plan of the Village of Cransford, thence following the Southerly and Easterly limits of said road allowance throughout its several courses to the angle in road South of Bridges (in all a distance of forty-three chains, more or less,) thence South sixty-eight degrees and thirty minutes, East four chains and thirteen links to a post, thence South eighty-six degrees and thirty minutes, East three chains and forty links to a post, thence South eighty-three degrees and fifty minutes, East twelve chains to a post, thence South twenty-two degrees, East twenty-three chains and seventy links, more or less, to the intersection with the limit between farm lots 8 and 9, thence South westerly following the limit between said lots 8 and 9 twenty-four chains and eighty links, more or less, to the blind line or rear of lot 8, thence Northwesterly along the rear of lots 8 and 7 sixty chains, more or less, to its intersection with the East side of side road between lots 6 and 7, thence Northeasterly following said east side of side road fourteen chains, more or less, to the place of beginning, the whole containing an area of one hundred and fifty-nine acres, more or less.

This property adjoins the mill property above mentioned.

The soil is good, about one half being clay loam, and the other half a sandy loam.

It is well watered by springs, and also has access to the Nine Mile River along the public road deeded to the Township of Ashfield, which forms part of the boundary of this parce.

There are about 30 acres of first class bush land, timbered with maple, beech, white ash, hemlock and cedar.

There are erected on this parcel two good frame barns, one 36x54, and the other 34x40, and also two good stables.

Parcel 3.—Consisting of 24 acres South of the West portion of the mill property and being a portion of Lot Number 7, in the 4th concession, Eastern Division of the Township of Ashfield, in the County of Huron and which portion may be described as follows:—Commencing at a post planted at the angle formed by the intersection of the Easterly limit of road allowance between Lots 6 and 7 and the Nottherly side of road allowance as shown on the registered plan of the Village of Cransford, thence North-Easterly along said East limit of side road fifteen chains, more or less, to the low water of the Nine Mile River, thence Easterly, following the low water of river a sufficient distance to give thirty-seven and a half links measured Easterly at right angles with the course of the side road above named, thence South-Westerly parallel with the side road to the intersection with the Southerly limit of the mill property, thence Easterly, following the several courses of the said Southerly limit of the mill property to its intersection with the Northerly side of road allowance as shown on plan before mentioned, thence North-Westerly, following said Northerly side of road allowance two chains and fifty links, more or less, to an angle of road, thence South, four chains and eighty-four links, more or less, to an angle of road, thence South, seventeen degrees and ten minutes, east five chains and seventeen links, more or less, to angle of road, thence South, sixty-two degrees, West, four chains, more or less, to an angle of road, thence North, fifty-nine degrees and thirty minutes, West, seventeen chains and fifty links, more or less, to the intersection with the Easterly limit of side road and place of beginning; the whole containing an area of twenty-four acres, more or less.

This property adjoins the above mentioned mill property.

The soil is chiefly a good clay loam.

There are about 2 acres of a good bearing apple and pear orchard.

On this property is erected a frame dwelling house about 16x22.

There is access from the property to the Nine Mile River, by a lane 37½ links wide, at its North-West angle.

Terms:—Ten per cent. on day of sale, and balance within one month thereafter, without interest, when possession will be given.

Further particulars can be ascertained and the title deeds examined on application to Cameron, Holt & Cameron, Barristers, Goderich.

In all other respects the conditions of sale will be the standing conditions of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice.

Dated this 16th day of April, A. D. 1885.

CAMERON, HOLT & CAMERON, Vendors' Solicitors.
JOHN KNOX, Auctioneer. 1991-td

SPRING & SUMMER
MILLINERY.

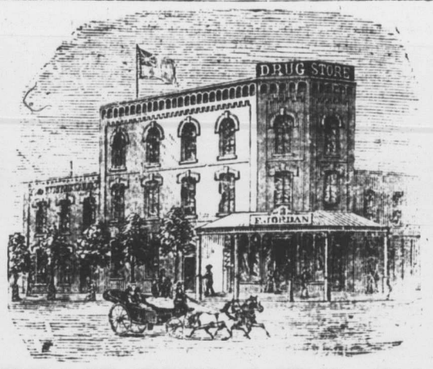
MISS GRAHAM
takes pleasure in announcing that she has purchased in person her Spring and Summer Stock of Millinery, etc., and has taken advantage of the LOW PRICES prevailing at the wholesale markets to make Large Purchases.
Her patrons can rely upon
Good Stock and Lowest Possible Prices.
A call is respectfully solicited.
MISS GRAHAM,
West side of Square, Goderich.
April 16th, 1885. 1991

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

YATES & ACHESON
AGENTS FOR
GLIDDEN PATENT
TWO-PIONT Barb Wire TWO-POINT Barb Wire
CHEAP, STAUNCH, INDISPENSIBLE.
Manufactured by the Washburn Mowen M'f'g Co.

Call and See us, and Inspect Goods and Prices.

We have on hand a full and complete stock of
Shelf and Builders' Hardware,
Paints, Oils, Glass, Nails, ROPE AND CORDAGE, VESSEL SUPPLIES, Table and Pocket Cutlery. See our Silver Plate Goods, and Artists' Materials.
YATES & ACHESON,
Next door to R. McLean's Meat Market.
Goderich, April 9th, 1885. 1982-6m

A LARGE STOCK OF *Gibson's English Candies.* TWENTY DIFFERENT FLAVORS.


A FINE LINE OF *Cigars, Cigarettes & Tobaccos.* CALL AND SEE THEM.

F. JORDAN, Medical Hall, Goderich.
Keeps constantly on hand a Select Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Sponges, Dye Stuffs Perfumery, &c., &c. Toilet articles in great variety. Physicians' Prescriptions a Specialty.

Medical.

T. E. CASE, M.D., C.M., M.C.P.S., Ont. Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c. Office—(That formerly occupied by Dr. Hutchinson) Dungannon. Night office—Martin's hotel. 1931

J. B. WHITELY, M.D., C.M., PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, etc., M. C.P.S., Ontario. Office—The Square, 2 doors East of Wilson's Drug Store, up stairs. 1993t

DR. McLEAN, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, Coroner &c. Office and residence Bruce Street, second door west of Victoria Street. 1751.

DRS. SHANNON & HAMILTON, Physicians, Surgeons, Accouchers, &c. office at Dr. Shannon's residence, near the gaol Goderich. G. C. SHANNON, J. C. HAMILTON 1751.

Farmers' Attention!
MACHINE REPAIRING!
Farmers having Plows, Harrows, Mowers, Reapers, etc., needing repairing, should bring them in early, and avoid the rush.
APPRENTICE WANTED,
to learn blacksmithing and machine work.
Also a first-class
HORSESHOER WANTED.
All kinds of machine repairing done on short notice.
D. K. STRACHAN,
Machine and Blacksmith Shop, Goderich.
April 16th, 1885. 1991-2t.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Under and by virtue of Revised statutes of Ontario, Chapter 107, Section 34, the Creditors of

MR. JAMES McNAIR,
Late of the
TOWNSHIP OF VAUGHAN,

In the County of York, Farmer. Deceased, who died on or about the 20th day of July, 1884, are hereby notified to send by post prepaid, on or before

Friday, the 1st of May,

Now next ensuing, to the undersigned Executors of the personal estate of the said James McNair, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, and that immediately after the said 1st day of May next, the assets of the estate of the said James McNair, will be distributed among the parties entitled thereto, having reference to the claims of which notice shall have been furnished to the executors as above required; and the said executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution.

Dated at the Township of Vaughan aforesaid this twenty-eight day of March. A. D. 1885.

(Signed)
MARGRET C. S. McNAIR, JOHN SCOTT, } EXECUTORS.
1990-3t Richmond Hill, P. O'

SEEDS
1885.
JUST ARRIVED
Clover & Timothy Seed
Orchard Grass, Red Top, Blue Grass, Lucerne, Tares.
Wheat, Peas, Oats & Barley,
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