

THE HURON SIGNAL

Published every Friday Morning, by Mc GILLICUDDY BROS., at their Office, North St. (off the Square).

GODERICH, ONTARIO.

And is despatched to all parts of the surrounding country by the earliest mails and is the only paper in this part of the country. It is one of the oldest, newest and most reliable journals in Ontario. Possessing, as it does, the foregoing essentials, and being in addition to the above, a first-class family and fireside paper—it is therefore a most desirable advertising medium.

TERMS.—\$1.50 in advance, postage pre-paid by publishers; \$1.75 if paid before six months; \$2.00 if not so paid. This rule will be strictly enforced.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.—Eight cents per line for first insertion; three cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Yearly, half-yearly and quarterly contracts at reduced rates.

JOB PRINTING.—We have also a first-class jobbing department in connection, and possessing the most complete outfit and best facilities for turning out work in Goderich, are prepared to do business in that line at prices that cannot be beaten, and of a quality that cannot be surpassed.—*Ernest Cash.*

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1882.

Messrs. Robt. Porter and Geo. E. Jackson, are trudging through South Huron on a door to door canvass. History repeats itself—the innocents are again abroad.

Rumor has it that Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, is an aspirant for the Lieutenant-Governorship of Manitoba. But what is to come of "Wandering Willie?"

Mr. H. H. Cook has been selected to contest North Simcoe for the Commons. Messrs. Cook and Dalton McCarthy have long fought for first place at the ballot box in North Simcoe, and it would seem the end is not yet.

The London *Advertiser's* Ottawa correspondent writes:—Sir Richard Cartwright's speech was a withering reply to Sir Leonard Tilley's silly and false reasoning. His quotations from speeches by Tilley, Tupper and McPherson against Protection were crushes.

By the way in which Sir Leonard Tilley has been applying the pruning knife to the protection tree since 1879, we are of opinion that a few more years will make it bear revenue tariff fruit. Article by article he is coming back to the Reform contention.

The Scott Act in St. John, N. B., has been defeated. The result of the ballot was a tie vote of 1074, and the petition was therefore lost. Geo. E. Foster and E. King Dadds were the principal platform orators, the former advocating the Scott Act, and the latter repudiating the anti-Scott side.

The contention of Sir Samuel L. Tilley that the number of commercial travellers had been decreased by the N. P., has been contradicted by a number of wholesale merchants. However, it sounds like a grim joke, to hear a finance minister claiming credit for killing off the irrepressible "drummer."

The boom for the "rising young barister" in connection with the candidature of North Huron has fallen flat. His frothy utterance at Smith's Hill hasn't improved his chances, and the pleasant, old-time smile has almost forsaken his visage. As Bessie Turner would say, "he talked, and talked, and talked," but all to no purpose. It was "Muckle cry, and muckle woe."

As the day closed when he shaved the sea. It appears to have been definitely settled that should nothing unforeseen occur, the general election will be sprung on the country next summer, without waiting for Parliament to be dissolved by the effluxion of time. This being the case, Reform candidates should be placed early in the field. North Huron Liberals should name their man at the earliest convenience, so that he may get to work at once.

The Garfield memorial services were held in the Chamber of the House of Representatives at Washington on Monday last; and the Hon. James G. Blaine delivered the eulogy on the occasion. The chamber was crowded, by the most prominent personages at the capital, and at the close of the eulogy there were many manifestations of deep grief. Mrs. Garfield was not present at the ceremony, preferring to mourn at Mentor in solitude for her irreparable loss.

It is rumored that Sir John has in view the gerrymandering of Bruce, so that it will be divided into two Tory and one Reform constituency. With that purpose in view, that portion of Lucknow which formerly voted in North Huron for elections to the Commons will be added to South Bruce. This change will help Mr. Thos. Farrow in North Huron to the extent of 40 or 50 votes. And yet Farrow will be beaten if Sloan bends down to his work.

On Friday last, in the House of Commons, Sir John Macdonald stated that the Finance Minister had given notice for doing away with the stamp duty. The stamp duty is at present a statutory enactment, and until the Act is itself repealed stamps must continue to be affixed on promissory notes and bills of exchange to make them legal. The fact that it is the intention of the Government to take off the duty does not prevent the legal necessity of still affixing stamps until the repeal of the Stamp Act.

Mr. ANGLIN's paraphrase of John Bright's famous epigram took immensely in Ottawa on Tuesday. Mr. Bowell alluded to a certain person as a "respectable Grit." Mr. Anglin quickly replied:—"All Grits are respectable, and when they cease to be respectable they cease to be Grits."

From late information received, we are in a position to state that our friends Messrs H. P. O'Connor, of Walkerton, and Malcolm Campbell, of Lucknow, will, in all probability, contest South Bruce for the Commons and Legislature respectively. For the O'Connor Don we predict a sharp, sure and decisive victory over Mr. Shaw the accidental member for South Bruce; and we have every reason to believe the clans will gallantly gather around Malcolm Campbell, of Lucknow, until his victory is assured. The South Bruce Reformers have the men before them to carry the day.

To hear the Tories talk, one would think Canada was flowing with milk and honey. Every Lib-Con. you meet tells you that times are good, business is brisk, and money is to be had in plenty. They tell you this as Lib-Cons., but if you interview them in a business capacity, and ask any of them to pay an account or embark in some commercial enterprise, their tune is changed, and all at once you learn that times are in a depressed state, that money is scarce, and a general stagnation exists in trade circles. If you hear a Tory boasting of the good times at present existing, and contrasting them with the hard times under the Mackenzie Government, prior to 1878, present him with an account, and see how soon he will change his symphony. For our own part, we fail to see where the good times are in this section of Ontario.

The nomination of Mr. Jas. Somerville, of the Dundas *Tree Banner*, by the Reform Convention of South Wentworth, to contest the constituency so ably represented by Mr. Joseph Rymal for so many years, is a deserved tribute to a man of merit. Mr. Rymal retires from the position at the close of the present Parliament, owing to increasing years and failing health, after a long and honorable lease of position, and throws in his full weight of influence in the interest of his successor. Mr. Somerville is a comparatively young man, a vigorous speaker, an ardent Reformer, and is thoroughly conversant with the issues before the country. South Wentworth can be looked upon in the time to come, as it has been in times past, as a safe Reform constituency.

An amusing incident occurred at a Toronto railway station on Saturday evening last. A lady from the east, with three or four "incumbrances," had occasion to lay her infant down in a corner shaded considerably from the light, while she and the rest of her brood stepped out to engage a hack. About the same time, another lady dropped her "precious" one in close proximity and departed on a similar errand. Lady No. 1 returned and picking up, as she thought, her baby, departed with the offspring of lady No. 2. The latter came in, and picking up the remaining infant, was driven away to her destination, oblivious of the fact that she held close to her beating heart the offspring of another. The changed condition of affairs was not discovered until next day, when it was observed that where a baby girl should be a baby boy was seen, and vice versa. It being Sunday, the usual opportunities for making satisfactory enquiries were not available, and the wrong of Saturday night could not be righted until Monday morning, when matters were set straight.

The saying "Fair play is a jewel," has become almost an axiom, but if we are to take the actions of the leading Tory organs into account, they are not anxious for jewels of the "fair play" grade. The *Mail* of Toronto is notoriously unjust in its dealings with political opponents, and by its efforts at suppression of matters of public importance has gained an unenviable reputation. The one-sided conduct of the *Mail* has been made visible of late by its publication of the Dominion Government case on the boundary reward, and its suppression of the rejoinder by the Ontario Government; and now, another gross piece of injustice is brought to the knowledge of the reading public. On Saturday the *Globe* devoted nearly thirteen columns to a *verbatim* report of the budget speech delivered by Sir Leonard Tilley, and on Monday published the reply to the budget speech nearly twelve columns long, which was delivered by Sir Richard Cartwright. What did the *Mail* do? It published the speech of Sir Leonard in full, and devoted one column, badly garbled, to the reply by Sir Richard. That this method of conducting journalism on the part of the *Mail* is contemptible in the extreme no one will deny. It shows conclusively that the organ of the Government dared not let the other side of the fiscal question go to its readers. There is some excuse for the smaller papers not giving full reports on both sides of the trade question, but there is none for the *Mail*—except fear.

ROSCOE CONKLING, the ex-senator from New York State, has been offered the position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States by President Arthur. In all probability Conkling will not accept the proffered position, but will decline in such a fashion as to keep himself before the public for future events. Some of the Republican papers have referred to "Lord Roscoe" as being politically dead; but he is not dead—he is only sleeping—and when he awakes there will be a great awakening in the U. S. political camp.

We understand that Dr. Sloan of Blyth will be the nominee of the Reform Convention which will shortly meet at Wingham. Dr. Sloan is well known in North Huron, having made a vigorous run in 1878, and greatly reduced the Tory majority. North Huron is slipping rapidly from Tory-thralldom, and if the Reformers exert themselves to the full extent there is no doubt of the election of the Reform candidate. Other names have been mentioned in connection with the constituency, but up to the present Dr. Sloan has the first place, and, we believe, will hold it.

A NUMBER of leading manufacturers in Toronto, including Massey, the agricultural implement man, and Dixon the carriage builder, in reply to the questions of a reporter a few days ago, declared against the National Policy humbug. Mr. Dixon said at the close of the interview: "I voted for the N. P. in 1878, but at the next election I will certainly vote against it." It is upon farmers who buy waggons and agricultural implements, etc., that the N. P. presses most heavily. The British markets control the prices of farm produce, so that a Government can afford no "protection" to the products of a farm. However, the Tories are bound that the monopolists shall have a good time, and that the farmers will pay the piper.

A convention of the Reformers of the Centre Riding of Huron will be held in the town of Seaford on Saturday, March 11th, at 10 a.m., for the purpose of selecting a candidate to contest the Riding in the Reform interest at the next election, and for organization and other business. The basis of representation will be four delegates from each polling subdivision. Local chairmen are requested to have the delegates appointed for their respective municipalities at once. Following the nomination, a public meeting will be held in Cardno's Hall at 3 p.m., on the same day, when addresses on the political situation will be given by Sir Richard Cartwright, M. P. for Centre Huron; M. C. Cameron M. P. for South Huron, and other prominent Reformers.

AMATEUR JOURNALISTS.

In every business, trade or calling, at one time or another, disreputable persons endeavor to foist themselves into position. In medicine we find the "quack," in law the "shyster," and in journalism the "amateur editor." Each of these three classes of impostors strongly resembles the other in absence of experience, lack of necessary training, and reckless disregard of truth, integrity, and honor. Many persons from observation, will see the necessity for these remarks. They have, perhaps, endured pain at the hand of a "quack," they may have suffered loss at the hand of an unscrupulous "shyster," or they may have had violence done to their feelings by the distorted verbiage of the "amateur editor." Without a regular training in any vocation, no thoroughness can be had; and to look for good journalistic work at the hands of the "amateur editor" is to look for effect without a cause. It is quite true that it is possible for an individual suddenly pitchedforked into control of a journal—he it never so unimportant—to write rubbish in frothy abundance; it is also quite possible for such an one to endeavor to attract the attention of the thoroughly qualified members of the profession by calling each and every one who fails to recognize his claim, abusive epithets; it is true such an one can attempt to make himself odious by abusing those of his confederates who fail to accord him a prominent position in the journalistic profession. This class of gentry are usually of the purchasable kind. Like the Swiss mercenaries in years gone by, they are always for hire, and they will work for one party to-day, and be hired by the opposite party to revile their present patrons to-morrow. Of course their influence is nil, and even those who employ them to do dirty work, will afterward turn from them with loathing, knowing that, as in days past, the venom they possessed was directed against their present masters, so a greater bribe would induce them to again act the part of Judas, even to those whose bread they now eat. Sometimes, but seldom, they are clever; but their want of steadfastness of purpose, integrity of character, and honesty of conviction always cause them to be looked upon with suspicion by honorable people, and they seldom possess the confidence even of those whose questionable work they are bade to do, and receive pay for doing.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

It is just a year ago to-day since the Ontario Legislature, with but one dissentient voice, (the member for Ottawa), carried the following resolutions:

"1. That this House deeply regrets that notwithstanding the unanimous award made on the 3rd of August, 1878, by the Arbitrators appointed by the joint and concurrent action of the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario, to determine the northern and westerly boundaries of this Province, no legislation has been submitted by the Government of Canada to the Dominion Parliament for the purpose of confirming that award, nor has the validity of the award yet been recognized by the Government of Canada."

"2. That the omission of the Government and Parliament of Canada to confirm the award is attended with grave inconvenience, has the effect of retarding settlement and municipal organization, embarrasses the administration of the laws, and interferes with the preservation of the peace, the maintenance of order, and the establishment of good government in the northern and north-westerly parts of the Province of Ontario."

"3. That it is the duty of the Government of Ontario to assert and maintain the just claims and rights of the Province of Ontario as determined by the award of the arbitrators, and this House hereby resolves its determination to give its cordial support to the Government of Ontario in any steps it may be necessary to take to sustain the award, and to assert and maintain the just claims and rights of the Province as thereby declared and determined."

To-day, at the beck of Sir John A. Macdonald, Mr. Meredith is going back on his vote of March 3, 1881, and is fighting against the interests of Ontario.

But the people of Ontario will pin him and his followers to the vote of a year ago to-day.

THEN AND NOW.

In the year 1868, the Government, of which Sir John A. Macdonald was then premier, had a dispute with the Hudson's Bay Company, about the very same stretch of land which it is now proposed to withhold from Ontario. It is not a little surprising that the position then taken by Sir John is the very opposite of that now maintained by him in his opposition to this Province. The controversy of 1868 hinged on the following occurrence. The Canadian Government was engaged in the construction of the road from Thunder Bay to Red River, and particularly that part of it connecting the Lake of the Woods with Fort Garry—the "Dawson Route." If the present contentions of the Dominion Ministers be correct, then at that time they were building a road from property, and through a country, not their own; just, indeed, as if they had forced the construction of a road through American territory. This did not escape the observation of the watchful officials of the Hudson's Bay Co., who, claiming that the Canadian authorities were "trespassing" upon the "freehold of the territory of the company," between the Lake of the Woods and the Red River, sent in a vigorous protest to the Home Government.

Sir George E. Cartier and Hon. Wm. McDougall, members of the Canadian Ministry, were in London at the time, negotiating for the general transfer of the Hudson's Bay Territory to Canada. In reply to the protest of the deputy-governor of the Territory, the Canadian Ministers did not admit the trespass, but explicitly denied the charge, and claimed the land for Upper Canada. Their words were as follows:

"The assertion of the Deputy Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, that the country between Lake of the Woods and Red River is the freehold territory of the Company, and that the so-called trespass of the Canadian Government in sending provisions to the starving settlers and assisting them to make a road for their own convenience and safety hereafter, is an actual encroachment on the soil of the Company, might, if unnoticed by us, be claimed as another proof or admission of the rights of the Company in that part of the continent. We, therefore, beg to remind His Lordship that the boundaries of Upper Canada, on the North and West were declared under the authority of the Constitutional Act of 1791 to include all the territory to the westward and southward of the boundary line of Hudson Bay to the utmost extent of the country commonly called or known by the name of Canada. Whatever doubt may exist as to the utmost extent of said, or French Canada, NO IMPARTIAL INVESTIGATOR OF THE EVIDENCE IN THE CASE CAN DOUBT THAT IT EXTENDED TO AND INCLUDED THE COUNTRY BETWEEN LAKE OF THE WOODS AND RED RIVER. The Government of Canada, therefore, does not admit, but on the contrary DENIES AND HAS ALWAYS DENIED, the pretensions of the Hudson Bay Company to any right of soil beyond that of squatters, in the territory through which the road complained of is being constructed."

There is no uncertainty here as to Ontario—Upper Canada—owning the territory through which the road passed. However, twelve years having elapsed, it suits Sir John A. Macdonald's purpose to go back on his previous contention, and say that we do not own the land. Then he could claim it for Upper Canada; now he denies it to Ontario. Then it extended to the Red River; now it does not go further than Prince Arthur's Landing.

The people of Ontario have the evidence of Sir John A. Macdonald in 1868 that the land given this province by the Boundary Award fairly belongs to them. We will believe the Sir John A. Macdonald of 1868 rather than the Sir John of 1882, and Ontario won't surrender her claim to the territory.

The Charybdis.

Mr. M. C. Cameron, M. P., for South Huron, in moving for correspondence and reports relating to the *Charybdis* said that in the sessional papers for 1881 there would be found a voluminous correspondence between the Canadian and Imperial authorities, with reference to the acquisition of this vessel. The papers did not show very clearly upon whom the flash of genius first came which culminated in the transfer of this gift, but it appeared that before the *Charybdis* was finally sent to Canada there was a good deal of haggling as to whether the guns and provisions belonging to her should also be handed over to our Government. The negotiations were finally concluded by the transfer of the boat with all her unsalvageable stores on board to the Canadian Government, and on investigation, it was discovered that there were no stores of any description to be found. On examination of the correspondence it would be found that the vessel was described as an old type of corvette that had served seven and a half years in the Chinese seas; that she was twenty years old; had neither provisions nor coal on board; and that it was necessary to purchase a heavy anchor to keep her steady in port. The speed of the vessel was stated to be seven knots per hour, and the number of men required to work her was placed at 180. An inspection of the engines revealed the fact that they were much worse than was expected, and considerable trepidation was felt in attempting to cross the ocean in winter weather, or in fact in any weather. The inspectors reported that the condition of her boilers at that time rendered an attempt to cross the sea almost certain to be attended with the loss of the vessel and all on board. This argument was of course unanswerable—(laughter)—and the needed repairs were made, after which the vessel was brought to St. John. But even here the new arrival was a source of apprehension, for it was found impossible to keep her moored, and breaking loose she wandered about St. John harbor to the damage of shipping and actual loss of life. But there was a grim side to this question. What object had the Government in acquiring the vessel at all? The Prime Minister had said that the vessel was necessary as a training ship, but so far no attempt had been made to utilize the craft in this or any other way. The grim side was the cost necessary to repair such a vessel, so utterly rotten and useless for any purpose whatever. Before leaving England it was estimated that £2,000 would be required to make the vessel fit to cross the ocean. So far it appeared that £21,000 had been expended on account of the *Charybdis*, and a further sum of \$1,200 was asked in the Estimates. He advised the Government if they could find no practical use for the vessel to send it back to England, and relieve the people of St. John and the Dominion of a dangerous and expensive burden.

A Tory Lie Neatly Told by a Manufacturer.

The way the N. P. benefits manufacturers who have not a monopoly may be seen from the experience of the Watrous Engine Company, whose works are located at Brantford. The *Telegraph* of that town recently contained the following paragraph:—"Mr. Wm. Paterson, Brantford's own Distorter, says that the duties on materials entering into the construction of saw mills, etc., take over \$6,000 yearly out of the pockets of the Watrous Engine Works Company. When Sir Hector Langevin visited these works last fall the head book-keeper placed the amount at \$800. How figures do grow under Mr. Paterson's manipulation, to be sure!"

The following letter was sent to the *Telegraph*, which with the unfairness of its class refused its publication:—
BRANTFORD, Feb. 18th, 1882.
SIR,—Will you please correct the erroneous statement published in your issue of Friday last, Mr. Paterson was quite correct in his statement in the House that we are paying \$6,000 more duties than before the N. P.
Sir Hector Langevin did not see our book-keeper at the time of his visit here, nor was he told by any of our officials that \$800 covered our extra duties since the N. P. He was informed, however, that his Government had refused to pay us \$800 drawback duties that we claimed on exported machinery since the introduction of the N. P.
His promise that he would see that the matter was put right has never been fulfilled. Promises at such a time are readily given, but are often never thought of again. Yours, etc.
THE WATROUS E. W. CO.

Tupper Tripped.

The London *Advertiser's* Ottawa correspondent telegraphs the following:—While speaking on the coal question—Tupper quoted from an alleged speech by Tyler, President of the Grand Trunk in apparent refutation of Cartwright's remarks on the same subject. When he ceased, Cartwright rose, and producing Tyler's speech showed there was nothing of the kind quoted by Tupper in it, but that the report of an official of the road was there. He also read from Tyler and the official to show that Tupper, in his quotation, had doctored a part of the utterance of each to make out a case. This was a complete extinguisher, and when Cartwright remarked that he did not care for the abuse heaped upon him by Tupper, as he did not esteem him worthy of reply, there was nothing more to be said. The audacity of falsehood, garbling, and utter disregard for truth and honesty which distinguishes Tupper prominently, were never better exposed. Anglin followed in a masterly reply to the "high priest."

James Brett, a boy, on Monday morning lighted a match in the vault of the Union Building, where the general offices of the Associated Press and Western Union Telegraph Company are located. Gas had been escaping since Saturday. An explosion ensued, shaking the entire building, knocking out the heavy plate glass from the windows in all parts of the building. The woodwork, doors and plastering were also demolished. Brett was perhaps fatally injured.

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IMPORTANT TO HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS.

AUCTION SALE OF "THE MAITLAND HOUSE," Goderich, and the entire hotel furniture &c., on the 23rd March, 1882. For terms and further particulars see posters or apply to JAMES ANGLIN, Goderich, or to ROSE, MACDONALD, MERRITT & COATS WORTH, 25 and 30 Toronto Street, Toronto.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Pursuant to the act respecting Trustees and Executors creditors and others having claims against the estate of William Dyer Arnold late of the township of Goderich in the County of Huron, Gentleman, deceased, are requested to send to Messrs. Strath & Auld, Barristers, Solicitors for the Trusts under the will, their statements of their claims duly verified by statutory declarations, and to take notice that immediately after that date, the said Trustees will proceed to distribute the moneys in their hands to the credit of said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the terms of which said trusts have their notice.
Dated 28th Feb. 1882.
STRATH & AULD,
Solicitors, Barristers,
13-24.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE COUNTY OF HURON.

In the matter of the guardianship of the infant children of Thomas Sumnercock, deceased.
Take notice, that, after the expiration of twenty days from the last publication of this notice, application will be made to the judge of the Surrogate Court of the County of Huron, by Dorcas Brunsten, of the town of Clinton, in the County of Huron, wife of William Brunsten, of the same place, gentileman, for letters of guardianship, appointing her, the said Dorcas Brunsten, guardian of the infant children of the said Thomas Sumnercock, in his lifetime, of the township of Huron, in the said County of Huron, yeoman, and husband of the said Dorcas Brunsten.
Dated at Goderich the 22nd day of March A. D. 1882.
CAMERON, HOLT & CAMERON,
Solicitors for said applicant.
Dorcas Brunsten,
1828-24.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

Chancery Division.
Pursuant to an order of the said Court, made in the matter of the estate of the late Henry Park, late of the Town of Goderich, in the County of Huron, Gentleman, deceased, on or about the 25th day of July, A. D. 1881, are on or before the 4th day of March, A. D. 1882, to send by post to the said Garrow & Proudfoot, of the town of Goderich, solicitors for the Petitioners, their claims and statements, addressed and directed to the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities of any debt by them or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of any order made in the proceedings, and any security to be produced by the same before me at my chambers at the Town of Goderich, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1882, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudication on the claims.
Dated at Goderich the 20th day of February, A. D. 1882.
H. MACDONALD,
Master at Goderich,
1827-24.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DERRY, GLASGOW.
SHORTEST SEA ROUTE.
Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage Tickets.
LOWEST RATES.

Stowage Passengers are looked to London, Cardiff, Bristol, Southampton, Jersey, Belfast, Galway and Glasgow, at same rates as to Liverpool.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
SAILING FROM HALIFAX EVERY SATURDAY.
POLYNESIAN, FROM BOSTON, JANUARY 19th. CALLING AT HALIFAX, JAN. 21st.
SARDINIAN, FROM BOSTON, JAN. 26th. CALLING AT HALIFAX, JAN. 28th.
PARISIAN, FROM BOSTON, FEBRUARY 2nd. CALLING AT HALIFAX, FEB. 4th.
HIBERNIAN, FROM PORTLAND, FEB. 9th. CALLING AT HALIFAX, FEB. 11th.
PRINCE OF WALES, FROM BOSTON, FEB. 16th. CALLING AT HALIFAX, FEB. 18th.
CHICAGAN, FROM PORTLAND, FEB. 23rd. CALLING AT HALIFAX, FEB. 25th.
POLYNESIAN, FROM BOSTON, MAR. 2nd. CALLING AT HALIFAX, MAR. 4th.
SARDINIAN, FROM BOSTON, MAR. 9th. CALLING AT HALIFAX, MAR. 11th.
PARISIAN, FROM BOSTON, MAR. 16th. CALLING AT HALIFAX, MAR. 18th.
For tickets and every information apply to H. ARMSTRONG, Agent, Montreal Telegraph Office Goderich.

For casual observation, we find all land speculators have a clear head and watch the ups and downs of property, thus making large fortunes. But the whole secret is, they keep the system in a healthy condition by the use of
THE PRIDE OF THE VALLEY MEDICINE.
We can safely say that hundreds come to us for the great lung and blood purifier before going west. Read the following statement. We could give thousands of the same kind if it were necessary.
"I certify that I was troubled with Catarrh in the head, gathering of phlegm in the throat, choking and coughing at night for years, so I could not sleep, often troubled with dull, lifeless feelings, pains in the chest and back. After giving hundreds of dollars to doctors, and giving up all hopes, I tried the PRIDE OF THE VALLEY, and am now able to do my work after seven years' sickness."
MRS. JAMES MCNEIL,
282 Simcoe Street, London, Ont.
"The above statement of my wife's is correct."
JAMES MCNEIL.

For sale by all druggists, manufactured by Prof. A. M. Shinn, London, Ont. Sample package 25 cts; five for \$1.00. Get the name on Goderich of the following druggists: John Bond, Jas. Wilson, E. Jordan, and Geo. Hayman.

Trade Mark Registered.
ANOTHER GREAT BOOM IN WINNIPEG.

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By casual observation, we find all land speculators have a clear head and watch the ups and downs of property, thus making large fortunes. But the whole secret is, they keep the system in a healthy condition by the use of
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We can safely say that hundreds come to us for the great lung and blood purifier before going west. Read the following statement. We could give thousands of the same kind if it were necessary.
"I certify that I was troubled with Catarrh in the head, gathering of phlegm in the throat, choking and coughing at night for years, so I could not sleep, often troubled with dull, lifeless feelings, pains in the chest and back. After giving hundreds of dollars to doctors, and giving up all hopes, I tried the PRIDE OF THE VALLEY, and am now able to do my work after seven years' sickness."
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