New Advertisements.

Lot for Sale—Office.
Estray—John Desharnes.
Red Store—W. R. Robertson.
Gift Concert—H. V. Moore.
House to Rent—L. McIntosh.
Gift Enterprise—L. D. Sines.
Western Fair—Wm. McBride.
List of Letters—Arch. Dickson.
Teacher Wanted—Wm. Mitchell.
Confession—Nathaniel Mayfair.
Auction Sales—Cameron & Gormully.
Goderich Foundry—R. Runciman.
Manchester House—Crofts & Johnston.

☞ Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 40 Park Row, and S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

Subscribers will confer a favour by notifying us of any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

We shall be glad at all times to receive items of local news, reports of meetings, accidents, or any incident of interest either in the locality where it occurs or to the county at large. Such matter may be sent at the rate of one cent per oz. if marked Printer's Copy and not sealed. To ensure publication in any particular issue it should reach the office not later than Monday evening.

Grand Trunk Railway.

TRAINS WILL LEAVE GODERICH AS FOLLOWS:

No. 1 Express, 7.00 a. m., for Toronto, London and Buffalo.
No. 7 Mixed, 10.00 a. m., for Stratford.
No. 3 Mail Express 12.45 p. m., for Toronto, Buffalo and Detroit.
No. 9 Mixed, 3.30 p. m., for Brantford and London.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AS FOLLOWS:

No. 8 Mixed, 9.45 a. m., from Stratford.
No. 2 Mail Express 2.00 p. m., from Toronto and Detroit.
No. 10 Mixed, 7.30 p. m., from Stratford.
No. 4 Express, 10.00 p. m., from Buffalo.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, Sept. 9, 1874.

The Crop Prospect.

The greater portion of the crop of 1874 has been harvested, and the farmers are devoting their energies, previous to the opening of the market season, to preparing for the fall crops. The reports we receive from all quarters are most cheering; for we know how to accept the grumbling that we hear from some quarters. There is a certain class of "Ne'er be pleased" farmers, and if their crops are good the prices are low, and if the prices are high the crops are poor. Throughout the County the returns of grain have been unprecedented, and a season of great plenty has opened to us. The adverse circumstances of the last year have been many. During last winter the absence of snow and the severe frosts were alarming to those who had much fall grain in the ground; while through the summer the dry and burning weather of July and August threatened to cause short straw and poor grain. But a kind Providence ruled everything to the happiness and satisfaction of a thankful nation.

The reports are yet incomplete, though in our own direct neighborhood we are acquainted with the result. Throughout the Dominion, notwithstanding the efforts of the various insects, the result is good, except where the raging bush fires have completely destroyed the crop. In Manitoba, except for the visitations of the grasshopper pest, the average product has been much larger than in previous years.

Reports from Europe and our own continent announce a large surplus.

Such reports cannot help but be cheering to the general public, although there is ill blown to some one with every good wind. The price of grain will fall to the benefit of the consumers, but leaving a smaller margin of profit to the farmer. But the farmer may content himself with thinking that what is his loss is the public's gain; and "turn about is fair play."

An Important Matter.

Within the last few years, Goderich has taken a decidedly "new departure," and from its proverbial immobility has rushed off into the exciting race of progressiveness. One incident leads to another; and, having begun at the small end, we are now experiencing larger and more important events, and we begin to put on the robe of prosperity and thrift. Our outlook at the start seemed wide and extensive enough; but the practiced and experienced eye gets accustomed to large limits and seeks to peer beyond. Our long time facilities, which answered every practical purpose of shipment and import, are cramped and incapable in the supply of our new necessities; and seeking a reform, a new railway project springs up that tends vastly to benefit and improve us. The liberality of the town has brought certain important interests to us, but large companies require more substantial support than bonuses. The agitation over the Quebec and Huron Railway and the many improvements to the harbor have turned the attention of manufacturers to our town as affording a good field for enterprise.

For a week or more our citizens have been discussing a matter which was mooted to them by a party of American gentlemen who have been looking out for a site whereon to erect a large smelting establishment and rolling mill. They propose to go into the business very extensively, and to manufacture ore brought from the Marquette region. Goderich offering many facilities for an extensive business, with her advantages of water and rail communication and her close proximity to the iron fields, they paid us a visit, intending at the same time to visit Sarnia and look about there. Consequently their negotiations resulted in nothing definite, further than to awaken the enterprising spirit of the town to take some action in the matter. They considered, however, that the town was in an excellent situation to induce them to come here.

Now here is a brilliant project, and an opportunity not to be lost sight of by any inhabitant. The advantages are apparent even to a stone wall, and such an establishment would to a unit benefit every manufactory in town, and would be a source of increased revenue to every tradesman. Nothing need be said of the benefits to result from the acquirement of such an addition to our interests; the matter of inducement is of more vital import. A liberal offer from the town in the shape of a remission of taxes, a lot of land or a liberal bonus we feel sure will be forthcoming, and some such offer should be made as an extra inducement.

The discussion that will be necessary to settle this matter will bring Sarnia and Goderich into rival positions. Both places are well situated for manufacturing purposes, but we consider that our town presents many superior advantages. In the first place we are much nearer the iron fields, which would save a great item in the carriage of so weighty an article as iron ore is. What is required by the company is to get as near to the mines as possible, and be in the neighborhood of good facilities for shipment and disposal. During the shipping season we have equal advantages with Sarnia in shipment to the East, and are much better situated to tranship to Chicago and the West. We have slightly the advantage, in fact, in shipping to the East, for it pays better to carry the stuff manufactured ready for the market than in its rough state; and by rail we are in just as direct communication with the Canadian and Eastern American trade, and much nearer. Our dock accommodation is good and is improving; and there is the fact that we have a quiet basin in which to moor vessels. The new railway is another great item, which will place Goderich several hours nearer Toronto, Montreal and the other important cities of Canada. Fuel can be had in great abundance here, and at a low figure. Building material is abundant, of first class quality and easily reached, and this will be an important matter to the projectors of the scheme. Besides we have the nucleus of a growing trade, which will call to us the assistance of the most complete facilities for transportation. The need we will have of a good line of vessels will bring lake captains here, and we will be able to have more direct and frequent communication with all the lake ports.

No definite facts can as yet be stated, but the town should not await a proposal but should discuss the subject, make advances, and when the question is asked, be ready with an answer. We have many available sites for an establishment like this, and it only requires the initiatory step on the part of the citizens to bring about a decisive result.

Scandal.

It is seldom that a political journal has opportunity or space to devote to moralizing, but the present lull in the discussion of matters of governmental interest gives us leisure to look closely into other matters. Naturally the mind reverts to the contemplation of the next most important subjects; and what a feast of sensation, scandal and disgusting detail is provided. Political scandal is of common occurence, and is not ferreted out with so much avidity and truthfulness, for it only assails one's honesty, which is very little use to any one in position now-a-days; but a moral scandal—anything that has the savor of obscenity—is not so frequent of exposure, and consequently provides a more novel and satisfactory field for the ingenuity of the sensationally inclined, who follow every clue and detail like vultures in search of carrion.

First on the list is the Beecher-Tilton affair which has threatened to defame one of the ablest divines in the world, and to shake and revolutionize the faith in and the purity of the advocates of christianity. Many criminal charges have been brought against famous preachers, within the recollection of this generation, but none of them seemed to make so profound an impression or create so serious self-examination amongst people of good profession as does this one. It has opened the eyes of many, and the relation between minister and congregation—the difference betwixt ethereal and spiritual—the human nature of a spiritual adviser—is now better understood and appreciated. As a Chicago paper somewhat truthfully says, ministers, with women especially, had become to be looked upon either as an angel or a devil, accordingly as they were impressed. This spiritual adviser was their ideal of manly perfection—the associate of angels—and their natural love surrounded them with the inconsistency of its passion. A fatal admiration; but yet a great help to religious progress. This faith will be shaken by the late investigation, notwithstanding the sweeping verdict of the Plymouth church committee. The charge has been made and the name of Beecher sounded in an immoral connection, and the envious, the sceptical and ostentatiously pious will be only too glad to doubt. We have every faith in Beecher, and look upon Tilton as a fanatic; but the name, hereafter, will always suggest the incidents of the affair, the reports of which a Detroit paper has styled the "Brooklyn filth."

This sad affair will have a marked effect upon the cause of christian religion. The horde of social and moral reforms that are springing up like a poisonous fungi about the seats of learning and advancement will take new life from the effects of this internal disorganisation. The poisonous atmosphere of Free-love will find many new and enthusiastic inhabitants, notwithstanding the failure to prove a defective feature in our beloved religious institutions. Such "new departures" as this is a specimen of do not require positive evidence; but the merest shadow of a possibility is sufficient with them to convince the most sceptical. Let it rest there however. "Truth is mighty and will prevail," and the loss of these sceptics will be a benefit to the cause of good. Henry Ward Beecher has been overtaken by the course of human compensation, and his brilliant, gratifying career has been stirred up with this bitter potion of slander.

Of political slander we have had more than our quota; and this particular article more nearly affects us, as belonging to the class from whom it most directly emanates. We speak of it more particularly, because it affects the fair reputation of the press, and tends to degenerate pure journalism. Under the guise of a political discussion the Government journals have been constantly refuting the charges that have been brought against the characters of their representatives, without either foundation or cause. It is a good thing to expose a bad public character; but it is mean and contemptible on the part of any newspaper, no matter how low it may have sunk in the scale of indecency, to institute a vile libel against the character of any one without having some ground for it. How contemptible appears that charge that has gone the round of the Tory organs lately against the fair fame of Hon. A. McKellar; and how ridiculously humiliating the position in which the splenetic originators now stand in the light of the latest revelations. The whole stigma attaches itself to the name of their erstwhile angel of perfection. What a high moral instinct must have dictated the libel instituted against a private character like George Brown. Had Mr. Brown held an office, or stood in any place where his character would affect the country's name; this charge would not have such a hideous aspect, but a person following up his own business pursuits and such duties he may be called upon as a man well acquainted with public matters to perform, viewing it in this light, the shade of shamelessness deepens to a fearful disregard of purity and truth To speak of the slanders that affect the honesty and integrity of public men would be waste of time; for, as already said, these charges are of common occurence, and this power to assail honesty has been adopted as a privilege and a license, for the especial benefit of the Opposition, to be exercised in connection with the names of public men.

"Whither are we drifting" might be asked with emphasis. During the last presidential election across the line, our unsophisticated feelings were shocked at the style in which public characters were assailed there, and particularly with one case where the name of Horace Greeley was mentioned in connection with the Nathan murder. We do not consider that Canadian journalists have got to the level of Americans in their style of political discussion; but we are evidently drifting thitherward. This constant driving and maligning will have no good effect; but an honest opposition conducted on the basis of a fair argument and good underlying principles is a power in the land, a benefit to their opponents and a source of honor and dignity to those who engage in the struggle. It comes within their province, and without detracting to their claim to purity of motive, to make exposures of characters that have become a disgrace to the public name; but where, as in the case of the present Opposition, the great issues of the country, in the discussions which are expected from them, are set aside in preference to subjects that find birth in their fœtid brains, there is a strong evidence of the death of the old spirit of the party and the springing up of a dangerous weed.

> "Their labor is to pervert that end,
> And out of good still to find means of evil."

Journals of both parties cannot be too guarded against this bane of their existence, and to be judicious in the exercise of their privileges requires deep judgment. Faults may occur; but where a spirit is shown to correct these faults and to make amends therefor we have indication of a healthy state of morals. But there is a subtle influence surrounding slander, and to the right-minded we address, in closing, the caution which was given of old to the Archangel:

> "I forewarn thee, shun
> His deadly arrow; neither vainly hope
> To be invulnerable in those bright arms,
> Though temper'd heavenly; for that fatal dint,
> Save him who reigns above, none can resist."

Editorial Items.

The irrepressible Riel has been nominated by acclamation for Provencher.

Daniels & Co., of Montreal, have called upon the proprietors of the Seaforth *Expositor* to retract certain statements made as to the manner in which that firm did business, and threatening legal proceedings.

Judgment was given on Monday in the Cornwall election case. The election was declared void, Mr. McDonald, the respondent, to pay costs. The London and Lincoln cases are now before the court.

The Railway deputation from Listowel, which went to Hamilton to ascertain why the Southern Extension of the W. G. & B. Railroad has not been opened, met the Board of Directors of that road on Wednesday to confer with them on said matters. Promises were made that the extension should be put in operation as soon as possible.

Latest reports from the Mounted Police Force in the Northwest are to the effect that on the 29th of July, C. C. D. E. and F. troops left the valley of the Pierced Rock, 175 miles from Fort Ellice, for Bow River. They were accompanied by the artillery, under Captain Jackson, to engage the smugglers and Black Feet Indians. Fort Ellice is situated on the Assiniboine, 220 miles from Fort Garry. It is a beautiful place, well wooded, with good water and fodder for cattle. A permanent barracks is being built there.

The Marquette contested election case has been settled in favor of the petitioner, Mr. Joseph Ryan. The Court sat at High Bluff, Manitoba, on the 25th of August, Chief Justice Wood presiding. The petition was against the return of the late Mr. Cunningham, and among other things claimed the seat for Ryan on the ground that he had polled a majority of the legal votes cast. On a scrutiny sixty-two of Mr. Cunningham's votes were struck off, leaving Mr. Ryan in a majority of twenty. Chief Justice Wood severely reprimanded the returning officers and poll clerks of St. Francois Xavier, East and West; the evidence showed the grossest fraud. There was no respondent. Ryan is a Reformer and a supporter of the Government.

A canard, characteristic of the London *Free Press* columns, with regard to the reception of the Governor General at Guelph, had a free circulation during the past week. His Excellency, owing to fatigue and lack of time, did not visit the Agricultural College, and thereby the Tories "hung a tale." Nothing was too bad to say of the condition of affairs existing in and about the school, and matters was gleaned from imaginary sources wherewith to built up mountain of accusation. On an inquiry being instituted their fabric was demolished. The inmates of the college had everything ready for their distinguished visitors, were anxiously awaiting his arrival, and were disappointed at their non appearance. And still they are not satisfied.

Stanley.

COUNCIL MEETING.—The Council met pursuant to adjournment at Varna, on Monday, the 31st Aug., at 2 o'clock, P. M. Members all present, the Reeve in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Peter Creeror, pathmaster, was ordered to open the assumed road across lot No. 15, con. 4, without delay.

A letter from the County Clerk was read intimating that the nice little sum of $4143.04 would be required from Stanley for County purposes.

Moved by Dr. Woods, seconded by Mr. G. Anderson, that the by-law for a grant of $10,000 for habor purposes be now finally passed, and that the Clerk forward a copy thereof duly certified to the Provincial Treasurer for Ontario.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. G. Castle, seconded by Mr. Thos. Keys, that the by-law authorizing the Clerk to levy the sum of $6343 for County and Township purposes be now passed.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Geo. Castle, seconded by Mr. Thos. Keys, that the by-law authorizing the Clerk to levy the different sums required for School purposes by the several School Sections be passed.—Carried.

By-laws Nos. 5, 6 and 7 giving effect to the foregoing resolutions were then adopted, also, No. 8, authorizing the Trustees of School Sec. No. 7 to borrow the sum of $350, and debentures issued in accordance.

Moved by Mr. Geo. Castle, seconded by Mr. Thos. Keys, that the account of Mr. Jas. Dallas for gravel, $6.45, be paid.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. T. Keys, seconded by Mr. G. Castle, that this Council do now adjourn to meet at Mr. King's Hotel, Bayfield, on the first Monday in November at 2 o'clock, P. M.—Carried.

WM. PLUNKETT, Clerk.

AN EVIDENCE of the appreciation of American manufactures in conservative England, is found in the fact that at the Royal Agricultural show, held last month in Bedford, England, a silver medal offered "for articles in which the judges think there is any special merit," was awarded to Fairbanks' hay scale, or as it is called in England, Fairbanks' "weigh bridge for carts and wagons."—*Boston Journal Aug. 7.*

On Friday last Mr. John McCrostie, lot 15, con. 10, West Wawanoch, had his barn and all its contents destroyed by fire.

LOCAL NEWS.

SHEEP.—Two car loads of sheep were shipped from the Station on Monday.

READ Crofts & Johnston's new advertisement. They sell for cash, and the goods are all marked in plain figures.

THE last number of the *Canadian News* contains a faithful representation of the "barrel seeh."

A GOOD YIELD.—Wm. Luker, of the township of Hay, has a four acre field from which he raised 254 bushels of oats this year.

ACCIDENT IN WINGHAM.—Mr. McKay, butcher, while killing a beef last Monday slipped and falling against a block crushed in two or three of his ribs and was obliged to lay up for 2 or 3 days. He is now walking around again.

IN CAMP.—On Thursday the noble 33rd Battalion will go into camp here, for the regular annual drill of 12 days. The ground selected is Indian Island, below Platt's Mill. Fine weather and lots of fun to you, boys.

A BAD FALL.—One day last week, a son of Mr. Carter, station master, was playing in the Central School yard, and whilst climbing among the rafters in the shed, fell to the ground striking on his forehead. His forehead was badly, but not seriously cut, and he was slightly stunned.

BY-LAW PASSED.—At the last meeting of the Stanley Township Council the by-law for a grant of $10,000 to Bayfield Harbor was passed, and the Clerk was instructed to forward a copy of the by-law to the Ontario Treasurer, in order to obtain the amount from the township share of the Municipal Loan Fund money.—*Expositor.*

WARNING TO BOYS.—Boys in their play are apt to be rough and thoughtless. An instance of this occurred in the school yard the other day, whilst some boys were playing one of the lads having had his finger dislocated, through the roughness of their play. Boys remember that you are not made of iron.

FACETIOUS.—As two of the prisoners were being brought to the Court House the other day to stand their trial, one who had stolen a pair of pantaloons asked the other whose offence was watch-stealing what time of day it was. "Time to put on these pants," was the sharp reply.

FOR THE NOR'WEST.—Two large parties of Mennonites passed up on Wednesday by the *Ontario* and on Saturday by the *Manitoba*. They were on their way to the Mennonite Reserve, and looked a healthy good-natured, industrious set of people. The men were strong and robust looking, and seem to be well adapted for pioneer life.

Y. M. C. A. MEETING.—A meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at the rooms on Friday evening, to receive the report of the delegates to the convention recently held at Port Hope. This will be a very interesting occasion, and all are invited to be present. The chair will be taken at 7.30 o'clock.

OHIO STONE.—On Monday morning a large shipment of Ohio stone was received at the dock, consigned to Scott, Vanstone & Co., who are doing a large business. Some of our forwarding merchants should have a crane erected for the convenience of ship owners in unloading heavy freight.

OVER THE BANK.—On Saturday, Mr. Vanevery's horse and buggy were driven too near the edge of the bank where the repairs are going on at the old dock, and slipped over with the yielding ground. The water was about sixteen feet deep at the place, but by catching a boat hook into the bit ring, the horse's head was kept above water until he could be rescued. No damage done.

THROWN OVERBOARD.—A son of Mr. Henry Martin was riding in a light waggon on Monday, and from some cause unexplained the horse took fright and dashed up to North Street from Hamilton Street. Young Henry was pitched out receiving several bruises in his fall, but no hurt of a serious character. The waggon was demolished, and any one going along North Street will find a good assortment of kindling wood.

RUNAWAYS.—Wingham had two runaways last week. On Monday a team of horses belonging to Mr. Jas. McClanaghan got scared and succeeded in smashing the waggon and spilling the contents about the ground. On Tuesday Mr. Anderson, of Culross was getting into his waggon when the horse started throwing him to the ground. He held on to the reins, however, and succeeded in upsetting the vehicle, when the horse broke loose but it was stopped after proceeding a short distance.

JAIL MEETINGS.—On Sunday, we had the pleasure to be present at one of the services held by Mr. Asheson, on behalf of the Young Men's Association in the jail. This good work has been carried on for some time, and seems to work an immense amount of benefit amongst the "erring ones." The public have cause to be thankful to these earnest young men for thus providing for the spiritual needs of this particular class.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—One of our citizens has informed us that an old silver watch of his had been purloined by certain parties whom he knows perfectly well and against whom an exposure would be damaging. As the watch is next to worthless, he is willing to compromise, if they will return it with a new case and another set of works. Come to the fore, gentlemen! Our informant, however, is not spotless, for when he left our sanctum certain stray coins clung to his sticky fingers.

TWO OF THEM.—On Monday, a son of Mr. F. Dearing, of Exeter, was driving down the street, the horse started and ran into a verandah and demolished it. On the same day a span of horses started away from where they were fastened and were rushing down the street, when a young man noticed them, rushed forward, seized the reins and succeeded in stopping them. This is the second time he has performed a similar feat.

NEW STORE.—As will be seen by advertisement in another column, Mr. W. R. Robertson, who was lately with Mr. R. B. Smith has opened out a large stock of dry goods and groceries in the "Red Store" in Jordan's block. This gentleman is well and favourably known in town and country, and no doubt will make a success of his business. Knowing well how to cater to the public, he will be sure to earn more extended enconiums, and the many who will miss him from behind the old counter will be glad to find him in an establishment of his own. The store has been neatly fitted up, and the stock is new, replete and well selected. Give him a call, and wish him success by making a purchase.

GUNPOWDER ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last, Mr. Edward Campaigne's eldest son, while playing with some powder in the jail yard, met with a painful accident. Spreading the contents of a cartridge upon some boards, he set a light to it while stooping over it, and the puff of smoke which followed enveloped him in a blinding cloud. His cries brought his mother to his assistance, who found his face blackened with the powder and his eyebrows, eyelashes and hair badly singed. Fortunately he had closed his eyes at the moment of the explosion, and they were not hurt; but his escape was miraculous. He has nothing more than a large blister to remind him of the accident.

PIC NIC.—On Tuesday afternoon the Mechanics' Benevolent Association held their first annual pic-nic in Ransford's grove. Owing to the press of circumstances we were unable to accept the kind invitation to be present. A very pleasant holiday was spent by those who participated, and the arrangements were creditable to the committee of management in respect to their enjoyable nature. About 240 partook of the edibles, and a glorious banquet it was. In the evening the grounds were beautifully lit up with Chinese lanterns, and the so inclined danced until 10 o'clock. The Society has forty members, and about $300 in the treasury, and is in a very prosperous condition, working a great deal of benefit to its members who may be out of work or unable to help themselves.

INTERIM SESSIONS.—Three cases were tried before Judge Toms on Friday. Bernard Walters for stealing a watch was sentenced to twelve months in the Central Prison, and William Johnson for stealing clothes, eighteen months. The three boys who made the corner in preserves, received one week in jail.

PROF. FERGUSON.—This renowned musician intends making a tour through the country along the line of the Canada Southern and Air Line. Mr. Ferguson has not been through this section for some time, and the people thereabout will be glad to greet him. The papers on the line of the route should announce the fact.

DEPARTED.—Mr. Jos. Whitehead, the contractor for the Pembina branch of the Pacific Railway, passed through Goderich per steamer *Manitoba*, on his way to the field of his labor. He speaks favorably of the prospects of the building of the road, and says that if the frost keeps out of the ground for the next two months he will have the track graded.

A MIS-STATEMENT.—We were mis-informed in speaking of the harbor repairs as regards the cause of the failure to get the breakwater finished this season. The present contractors have been working upon the repairs since they were first begun, and it was owing to the lateness in deciding upon the position of the breakwater that so little has been done to it. Knowing that it was impossible to finish it this year, they devoted all their energies to the dock, and with capital success.

OBITUARY.—We regret this week to have to chronicle the death of our brother in the profession, William E. Simmons, on Wednesday, at the early age of 22 years. We recollect him as a good hearted, pleasant friend, and one whose presence we shall miss in the active prosecution of our business. Skilful in his business and attentive, he bade fair to excel in the "art preservative;" but providence had a course to fulfil that wrung the hearts of many friends. The funeral took place on Friday afternoon from his father's residence, on Montreal street, and was attended by a large concourse of people, about sixty vehicles following in the procession to the graveyard. Rev. Mr. Graham read the funeral service. The family of the deceased have the sincere sympathy of the public in their untimely loss.

WANTED FOR THE CAMP.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association held yesterday, it was resolved to open a reading room at the volunteer camp to assemble here to-morrow. For this purpose Contributions of magazines, illustrated papers, text and motto cards, tracts, writing material, &c., will be received by the Executive Committee. Clergymen or Sabbath Schools who have suitable reading matter (in a fresh condition) which they can conveniently part with, will please leave their contributions at Y. M. C. A. Rooms as early as possible. About 300 men will be in camp during twelve days, from Thursday, and the Y. M. C. A. have arranged to provide a reading-room, distribute tracts, &c., visit the men, and conduct religious and social meetings, in a temporary building to be erected for the purpose. Should any friends be disposed to aid them with funds for this special work, they may rely upon the Association expending the money judiciously. Cash contributions enclosed to the President, Mr. Moore, or to any member of the committee, will be promptly and thankfully acknowledged. We feel sure the public will liberally sustain this "camp work," and stand by the Young Men's Christian Association, with kindly sympathy, prayers and contributions. Our citizens should act promptly and generously toward the Y. M. C. A. in aid of the volunteers.

CLINTON ITEMS.—From the *New Era* we glean the following:—The Town Council have commenced to lay a plank sidewalk from the G. T. R. station up to the town, which will be a convenience to parties going to and from the station.

The new bridge which is now being constructed across the Bayfield River, here, will soon be finished and in working order. It will be the best bridge in the country.

Mr. and Mrs. Hendman Barnes, formerly of Daly's theatre, New York, have made Clinton their head quarters for the winter season.

The annual meeting of the H. T. A. will be held in the Central School here, on Saturday, the 19th inst., to commence at 9 a.m. The election of officers for the ensuing year, the centralization of the Association, the establishing of Local Association, and other important business, make it desirable that there should be a full attendance of teachers.

Miss J. McKenzie, an old resident of Clinton, on the eve of her departure to Toronto, was entertained at the residence of Mr. D. Forbes, and presented with an address and complete copy of Dickens' works.

A party of Nimrods went out 'coon hunting the other night, and attacked an animal that looked something like the game they were in search of. But we are born to disappointment, and those fellows have learned what a skunk is.

Over 1000 bushels of plums have been shipped from this station up to the present time.

On Saturday last three newly imported entire horses arrived at this station; one belonging to Mr. Chas. Mason, of Tuckersmith, a dapple bay of three years old, which he had purchased from Mr. David Riddle, of Kilbower, Scotland, for £400. The second was purchased by Mr. Geo. Askwith, of Hullet, from Mr. Shephard, of Grantham Lincolnshire, England, and is a fine, large, compact two year old. The third is a yearling from Norfolk, and imported by Mr. H. Beadle. They are all heavy draught, and will still further put Huron above all counties in the province for fine, imported, heavy draught horses.

BRUCE ITEMS.—From the *Reporter* and *Review*.—The Bruce Township Agricultural Society's Exhibition takes place at Underwood on the 9th October.

A station and several storehouses are to be erected near where the railway crosses the 4th concession of Saugeen. The train now stops at that point to take on and let off passengers, and it is expected that a post office will be immediately established.

The Teeswater Salt Co. have let the contract for sinking their well another hundred feet.

The St. Andrew's and English churches are undergoing extensive repairs.

The Inverhuron people have subscribed $350, and are going to sink the shaft formerly sunk, still deeper, with the hope of getting salt.

The barge Ireland, which went up to Southampton on Wednesday last for a pleasure trip, called at the Inverhuron dock, and, after receiving some of the inhabitants, set saily out on her trip. She got safely to Southampton, but the wind having raised she was unable to return with her passengers that evening. And so our Inverhuronites, rather than remain in Southampton all night, hired a livery rig to bring them home. They got along safely until within about half a mile of home, when, we understand, the wheel of the wagon gave way and the whole company were pitched out. One man by the name of Philips had his thigh broken, the driver, we understand, had his arm badly injured, and another man had some of his ribs broken. The children and the ladies escaped unhurt.

ABOUT SEAFORTH.—From the *Expositor*. On Monday of last week a boy about 12 years old, a son of Mr. Ward, teacher, was badly bitten by a dog belonging to Mr. John Watt, Thirteenth Concession, Hullett.

Mr. Joseph Kidd's salt well, a mile east of Seaforth, has now reached a depth of over 700 feet. Boring, thus far, has been very easy, and with continued success it is expected that the salt depth will be reached about the 1st of October, and work was only commenced on the 8th of July.

Mr. Philip Belfry has sold his farm of 50 acres, on the Second Concession of Hullett, to Mr. J. Brichenden, of Clinton, for the sum of $2,600.

We understand that the Dominion Telegraph Company have commenced the construction of a telegraph line from Listowel to Seaforth, via Trowbridge, Ethel and Brussels.

Mr. Duncan McLean, of the Twelfth Concession of Tuckersmith, had this year ten acres of fall wheat, which, when threshed and cleaned, yielded 35 bushels to the acre. The grain was plump and of excellent quality.

We regret to learn that a young daughter of Mr. Daniel Campbell, of Winthrop got badly scalded a few days ago. Mrs. Campbell had placed a crock of boiling water on a bench, and while her back was turned to it, the child caught hold of the crock and pulled it over, upsetting the scalding water over her person.

Mr. James H. Benson, Reeve, leaves for Toronto, on Monday, for the purpose of making application to the Government to have Seaforth proclaimed a town, all the necessary formalities having been complied with. The Town of Seaforth! Don't that sound nice!

The Directors of the South Huron Agricultural Society, in conjunction with those of the Stephen and Usborne Branch, have decided to change the days for holding the fall Show. The show will now be held on Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 5 and 6, instead of Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 6 and 7, as formerly announced. This change has been made on account of Mitchell and Ailsa Craig shows being on the days first selected.

On Monday evening last, a man—a stranger in the village—who was considerably the worse of liquor, went into Powell's stable, and, in spite of the warnings of the hostler, persisted in amusing himself by walking up behind the horses in the stalls and hitting them with his hand. He, however, practised this prank on one too many, for his own good, for, no sooner had he hit one animal, than it kicked and struck him on the forehead with both its hind feet, knocking him across the floor of the stable and inflicting two large wounds. The man was conveyed in an insensible condition to Powell's Hotel, and medical aid obtained. His wounds were attended to, and by the next morning he had recovered consciousness and become sufficiently sober to give an account of himself.

Mr. Hugh Love, Sr., of Hay, has sold one of his fine Cotswold rams which he imported from England last year, to Mr. William Blair, of Stanley, and Mr. James Cooper, of Tuckersmith, for $120.

The following items are from our Seaforth correspondent,—

TYPHOID FEVER.—There are over a dozen of cases of this disease in town at present, and new ones are occurring almost every day. It is supposed by some people that the great drought of this summer has been the cause, by drying up the subsoil moisture. At any rate the disease is prevalent all over Ontario at present.

PIC NIC.—The pic nic of the Seaforth Orange Young Britons, which came off in Payne's grove on Saturday last was a very pleasant affair, though the turn out was not what was expected, about 250 being present. A splendid band was in attendance, which hailed we believe from Clinton. Speeches were delivered by the Revs. Cuttler and Lavell, and every body seemed to be well pleased with every other body, and towards evening,

> "Each took aff his several way
> Resolved to meet some ither day."

STRANGERS IN TOWN.—Several suspicious looking characters arrived in town a few days ago. They were all clad alike, namely, in a green uniform. They first made their appearance at Mr. McCallum's Hotel in the capacity of daring robbers. The point of attack was Mr. McCallum's garden, and the commodity which they seemed to envy most was the tomatoes. Finally Mr. McCallum captured the ringleaders of the gang and confined them in a box with a glass lid, where he exhibited them for several days free, to an admiring crowd of spectators as the best developed specimens of tomato grubs which have ever been seen in town. They are yet on exhibition at Mr. McCallum's Hotel, "free gratis for nothing." If Mr. McCallum would only charge ten cents per head he might almost make as much money as Barnum, without as much humbug, but he says that knowledge like air and water ought to be free to all, "without money and without price." Come one come all—behold the grubs.

A BROKEN ARM.—A young man of the name of James Patrick, who lives on the boundary between this township and Tuckersmith, but who has been working for some time it seems at Mr. Kyle's mill, Seaforth, met with an accident last Saturday, by which his arm was broken at the elbow joint. He was taken to Dr. Campbell's office and had the fracture attended to, but as the fracture extends into the joint, it is feared that the joint may remain somewhat stiff for the rest of his life.

LUCKNOW ITEMS.—From the *Sentinel* Mr. James, of this place, on Monday last while ascending the scaffolding in front of Mr. McCarrol's stone building now under erection, stepped on a loose plank and fell to the ground, a distance of fourteen feet, striking his leg on the stone step in the doorway. No bones broken.

About a month ago some evil disposed person fired the bush in the rear of lot 20, con. 10, West Wawanosh, which, owing to the dry weather and prevailing south winds, spread to the clearances of Mr. T. Saunders, E, ½ lot 20, and consumed a large number of rails. His crop and barn had a very narrow escape.

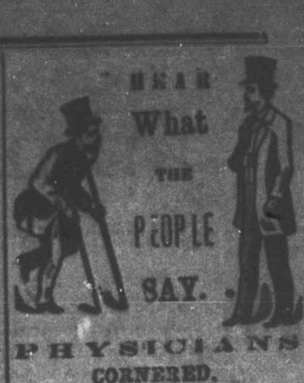
A Brilliant Speech.

On Wednesday evening, the members of the Toronto Club entertained His Excellency the Governor General at dinner, at which a large number of prominent gentleman were present. Hon. John Hillyard Cameron President of the club, occupied the chair, and after the usual initiatory toast, he proposed the health of His Excellency and referred to the admiration the public entertained towards him, the confidence they had in his capacity to represent them and the loyalty that had been manifested on his recent tour.

His Excellency replied as follows:—

Mr. Cameron and gentlemen,—I cannot but consider it a very happy circumstance that one of the most gratifying progresses ever made by a representative of the Queen in any portion of the British Empire, should find its appropriate close in this cordial and splendid reception, at the hands of a body of gentlemen which, thought non political in its corporate character, is so thoroughly representative of all that is most distinguished in the various schools of political thought in Canada. It is but a few short weeks since we left Toronto, and yet I question whether many born Canadians have ever seen or learnt more of the western half of the Dominion than I have during that brief period. (Hear, hear.) Memory itself scarcely suffices to reflect the shifting vision of mountain, wood and water, inland seas and silver rolling rivers, golden corn-lands and busy prosperous towns, through which we have held our way; but though the mind's-eye fail ever again to re-adjust the dazzling panorama, as long as life endures not a single echo of the universal greeting with which we have been welcomed will be hushed within our hearts. (Great applause.) Yet deeply as I am sensible of the personal kindnesses of which I have been the recipient, proud as I feel of the honour done to my office, moved as I have been by the devoted affection shown for our Queen and for our common country, no one is better aware than myself of the imperfect return I have made to the generous enthusiasm which has been evoked. If, then, gentlemen, I now fail to respond in suitable terms to the toast you have drunk, if in my hurried replies to the innumerable addresses with which I have been honoured, an occasional indiscreet or ill-considered phrase should have escaped my lips, I know that your kindness will supply my shortcomings—that naught will be set down in malice—and that an indulgent construction will be put upon my hasty sentences. (Laughter.) But gentlemen, though the language of gratitude may fail, the theme itself supplies me with that of congratulation, for never has the head of any Government passed through a land so replete with contentment in the present, so pregnant with promise in the future. (Cheers.) From the northern forest borderlands, whose primeval recesses are being pierced and indented by the rough and ready cultivation of the free grant settler, to the trim enclosures and wheat-laden townships that smile along the lakes, from the orchards of Niagara to the hunting grounds of Nepigon, in the wigwam of the Indians, in the homestead of the farmer, in the workshop of the artisan, in the office of his employer, everywhere have I learnt that the people are satisfied—(applause)—satisfied with their own individual prospects, and with the prospects of their country—(applause)—satisfied with their Government, and with the institutions under which they prosper—(applause)—satisfied to be the subjects of the Queen—(tremendous applause)—satisfied to be members of the British Empire. (Renewed applause.) Indeed I cannot help thinking that quite apart from the advantages to myself, my yearly journeys through the Provinces will have been of public benefit as exemplifying with what spontaneous, unconcerted unanimity of language the entire Dominion has declared its faith in itself, in its destiny, in its connection with the Mother Country, and in the well-ordered freedom of a constitutional monarchy. (Applause.) And, gentlemen, it is this very combination of sentiments which appears to me so wholesome and satisfactory. Words cannot express what pride I feel as an Englishman in the loyalty of Canada to England. (Hear, hear.) Nevertheless, I should be the first to deplore this feeling if it rendered Canada disloyal to herself if it either dwarfed or smothered Canadian patriotism, or generated a sickly spirit of dependence. Such, however, is far from being the case. The legislation of your Parliament, the attitude of your statesmen, the language of your press, sufficiently show how firmly and intelligently you are prepared to accept and apply the almost unlimited legislative faculties with which you have been endowed—(hear, hear)—while the daily growing disposition to extinguish sectional jealousies and to ignore an obsolete provincialism, proves how strongly the young heart of your confederated commonwealth has begun to throb with the consciousness of its nationalized existence (Great cheering.) At this moment not a shilling of British money finds its way to Canada, the interference of the home Government with the domestic affairs of the Dominion has ceased, while the Imperial relations between the two countries are regulated by a spirit of such mutual deference, forbearance, and moderation as reflects the greatest credit upon the statesmen of both. (Hear, hear.) Yet so far from this gift of autonomy having brought about any divergence of aim or aspiration on either side, every reader of our annals must be aware that the sentiments of Canada toward Great Britain are infinitely more friendly now than in those earlier days when the political intercourse of the two countries was disturbed and complicated by an excessive and untoward tutelage (cheers); that never was Canada more united than at present in sympathy of purpose and unity of interest with the Mother Country, more at one with her in social habits and tone of thought, more proud of her claim to share in the heritage of England's past, more ready to accept whatever obligations may be imposed upon her by her partnership in the future fortunes of the Empire. (Tremendous applause). Again, nothing in my recent journey has been more striking, nothing indeed has been more affecting, than the passionate loyalty everywhere evinced towards the person and the throne of Queen Victoria. (Great cheering.) Wherever I have gone, in the crowded cities, in the remote hamlet, the affection of the people for their Sovereign has been blazoned forth against the summer sky by every device which art could fashion or ingenuity invent. (Cheers.) Even in the wilds and deserts of the land, the most secluded and untutored settler would hoist some cloth or rag above his shanty, and startle the solitudes of the forest with a shot from his rusty firelock and a lusty cheer from himself and his children in glad allegiance to his country's Queen. (Applause.) Even the Indian in his forest, or on his reserve, would marshal forth his picturesque symbols of fidelity, in grateful recognition of a Government that never broke a treaty or falsified its plighted word to the red man—(great applause)—or failed to evince for the ancient children of the soil a wise and conscientious solicitude. (Renewed applause and cheers.) Yet touching as were the exhibitions of so much generous feeling, I could scarcely have found pleasure in them had they merely been the expressions of traditional habit or of a conventional sentimentality. No, gentlemen, they sprang from a far more genuine and noble source. (Cheers.) The Canadians are loyal to Queen Victoria, in the first place because they honor and love her for her personal qualities,—(cheers)—for her life long devotion to her duties,—(cheers)—for her faithful observance of all the obligations of a constitutional monarch—(cheers); and, in the next place, they revere her as the symbol and representative of as glorious a national life, of as satisfactory a form of Government as any country in the world can point to—a national life illustrious through a thousand years with the achievements of patriots, statesmen, warriors, and scholars (great cheers) a form of Government which more perfectly than any other combines the element of stability with a complete recognition of popular rights, and insures by its social accessories, so far as is compatible with the imperfections of human nature, a lofty standard of obligation and simplicity of manners in the classes that regulate the general tone of our civil intercourse. As you know, on my way across the lakes I called in at the city of Chicago—a city which has again risen more splendidly than ever from her ashes—and at Detroit, the home of one of the most prosperous and intelligent communities on this continent. At both these places I was received with the utmost kindness and courtesy by the civil authorities and by the citizens themselves, who vied with each other in making me feel with how friendly an interest that great and generous people who have advanced the United States to so splendid a position in the family of nations, regard their Canadian neighbors; but, though disposed to watch with genuine admiration and sympathy the development of our Dominion into a great power, our friends across the line are wont, as you know, to amuse their lighter moments with those "large utterances that pleased the early gods." (Laughter.) More than once I was addressed with the playful suggestion that Canada should unite her fortunes with those of the Great Republic. (Laughter.) To these invitations I invariably replied by acquainting them that in Canada we were essentially a democratic people, (great laughter) that nothing would content us unless the popular will could exercise an immediate and complete control over the Executive of the country, (renewed laughter) that the Ministers who conducted the Government were but a Committee of Parliament, which was itself an emanation from the constituencies, (loud applause), and that no Canadian would be able to breathe freely if he thought that the persons administering the affairs of his country were removed beyond the supervision and contact of our legislative assemblies. (Hear, hear, cheers and laughter.) And, gentlemen, in this extemporized repartee of mine—(laughter)—there will be found, I think, a germ of sound philosophy. In fact, it appears to me that even from the point of view of the most enthusiastic advocate of popular rights, the Government of Canada is nearly perfect, for while you are free from those historical complications which sometimes clog the free running of our Parliamentary machinery at home, while you possess every popular guarantee and privilege that reason can demand—(hear, hear)—you have an additional element of elasticity introduced into your system in the person of the Governor General, for, as I have had occasion to remark elsewhere, in most forms of Government, should a misunderstanding occur between the head of the State and the representatives of the people, it is possible a dead-lock might ensue of a very grave character, inasmuch as there would be of course no power of appeal to a third party—and dead-locks are the dangers of all constitutional systems—whereas in Canada, should the Governor General and his Legislature unhappily disagree, the misunderstanding is referred to England as "omnium curia," whose only object, of course, is to give free play to your Parliamentary institutions, whose intervention can be relied upon as impartial and benevolent, and who would immediately replace an erring or impracticable Viceroy for such things can be (laughter)—by another officer more competent to his duties, without the slightest hitch or disturbance having been occasioned in the orderly march of your affairs. (Applause.) If then the Canadian people are loyal to the Crown it is with a reasoning loyalty. (Applause) It is because they are able to appreciate the advantage of having inherited a constitutional system so workable, so well balanced and so peculiarly adapted to their own especial wants. (Applause.) If to these constitutional advantages we add the blessing of a judiciary not chosen by a capricious method of popular election, but selected for their ability and professional standing by responsible Ministers, and alike independent of popular favour and political influences—(hear hear); a civil service whose rights of permanency both the great political parties of the country have agreed to recognise—(applause)—consequently a civil service free from partizanship, and disposed to make the service of the State, rather than that of party, their chief object (hear hear); an electoral system purged of corruption by the joint action of the ballot and the newly-constituted courts for the trial of bribery (applause); a population hardy, thrifty, and industrious, single in their manners, sober in mind, Godfearing in their lives; and lastly an almost unlimited breadth of territory, replete with agricultural and mineral resources, it may be fairly said that Canada sets forth upon her enviable career under as safe, sound, and solid auspices as any State whose bark has been committed to the stream of time. (Great cheering.) The only thing still wanted is to man the ship with a more numerous crew From the extraordinary number of babies I have seen at every window and at every cottage door—(laughter and applause)—native energy and talent appears to be rapidly supplying this defect (laughter); still it is a branch of industry in which the home manufacturer has no occasion to dread foreign competition—(great laughter)—and Canadians can well afford to share their fair inheritance with the straitened sons of toil at home. When crossing the Atlantic to take up the Government of this country, I found myself the fellow passenger of some hundred emigrants. As soon as they had recovered from the effects of sea sickness the captain of the ship assembled these persons in the hold, and invited the Canadian gentlemen on board to give them some information in regard to their adopted country which might seem useful. Some of the emigrants began asking questions, and one man prefaced his remarks by saying that "he had the misfortune of having too many children." Being called upon in my turn to address the company, I alluded to this phrase, which had grated harshly on my ears, and remarked that perhaps no better idea could be given of the differences between the old country and their new home, than by the fact that whereas in England a struggling man might be overweighted in the battle of life by a numerous family, in the land to which they were going a man could scarcely have too many children. (Cheers and laughter.) Upon which I was greeted with an approving thump on the back by a stalwart young emigrant, who cried out, "Right you are, Sir, that's what I've been telling Emily." (Great laughter.) Indeed, for many years past, I have been a strong advocate of emigration in the interests of the British population. I believe that emigration is a benefit both to those that go and to those that remain, at the same time that it is the most effectual and legitimate weapon with which labour can contend with capital. I have written a book upon the subject, and have been very much scolded for wishing to depopulate my native country; but however strong an advocate of emigration from the English standpoint, I am of course a thousandfold more interested in the subject as the head of the Canadian Government, (Applause.) Of course I am not in a position nor is it desirable that I should take the responsibility of saying anything on this occasion which should expose me hereafter to the reproach of having drawn a false picture or given delusive information in regard to the prospects and opportunities afforded by Canada to the intending settler (Applause.) The subject is so serious a one, so much depends upon the individual training, capacity, health, conduct, and antecedents of each several emigrant, that no one without an intimate and special knowledge of the subject would bejustified in authoritatively enlarging upon it—(hear, hear); but this at all events I say, wherever I have gone I have found numberless persons, who came to Canada without anything, and have since risen to competence and wealth—(applause)—that I have met no one who did not gladly acknowledge himself better off than on his first arrival—(cheers)—and that amongst thousands of persons with whom I have been brought into contact, no matter what their race or nationality, none seemed ever to regret that they had come here. (Great and continued applause.) This fact particularly struck me on entering the log huts of the settlers in the more distant regions of the country. Undoubtedly their hardships had been very great, the difficulties of climate and locality frequently discouraging, their personal privations most severe; but the language of all was identical, evincing without exception pride in the past, content with the present, hope in the future (cheers); while, combined with the satisfaction each man felt in his own success and the improved prospects of his family, there shone another and even a nobler feeling—namely, the delight inspired by the consciousness of being a co-efficient unit in a visibly prosperous community, to whose prosperity he was himself contributing. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Of course these people could never have attained the position in which I found them without tremendous exertions. Probably the agricultural labourer who comes to this country from Norfolk or Dorsetshire will have to work a great deal harder than ever he worked in his life before, but if his work is harder he will find a sweetner to his toil of which he could never have dreamt in the old country, namely, the prospect of independence, of a roof over his head for which he shall pay no rent, and of ripening cornfields round his homestead which own no master but himself. (Tremendous applause.) Let a man be sober, healthy, and industrious; let him come out at a proper time of the year, let him be content with small beginnings and not afraid of hard work, and I can scarcely conceive how he should fail in his career. (Long continued applause.) Gentlemen, I have been tempted by the interest of the subject to trespass far too long, I fear, upon your indulgence (no, no), but I felt that perhaps I could not make a more appropriate return for the honor you have done me than by frankly mentioning to you the impressions left upon my mind during my recent journeys. (Hear, hear.) It now remains for me, therefore, to thank you again most heartily for your kindness, and to assure you that every fresh mark of confidence which I receive from any section of the Canadian people only makes me more determined to strain every nerve in their service (cheering), and to do my best to contribute towards the great work upon which you are now engaged, namely, that of building up on this side of the Atlantic a prosperous loyal, and powerful associate of the British Empire. (Tremendous applause.)

At the conclusion of His Excellency's speech the whole company stood up and cheered for several minutes.



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Rheumatism is a disease of the blood, and no substantial relief can be obtained without cleansing the blood from the fibrine substances which obstruct the circulation, causing inflammation and pain.

The great success of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE in curing this disease is owing to its power of converting the blood from its diseased condition to a healthy circulation. It also regulates the bowels, which is very essential in this complaint, and no one will read the following statement from a well-known Montreal gentleman, with more interest and pleasure than those physicians who have a real desire to benefit their suffering patients:

MONTREAL, March 21 1871.

Messrs. DEVINS & BOLTON:

DEAR SIRS,—I, with pleasure, concede to the Agents' wish that I give my endorsation to the immediate relief I experienced from a few doses of the Diamond Rheumatic Cure, having been a sufferer from the effects of Rheumatism, I am now, after taking two bottles of this medicine, entirely free from pain. You are at liberty to use this letter if you deem it advisable to do so.

I am; sir, yours respectfully,
JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, N. P.

FURTHER PROOF.
Toronto, March 30, 1874.

Dear Sir,—After suffering for the past two years with Rheumatism I can truly say that, after using two bottles of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE, I find myself free from that terrible disease. I have used all kinds of remedies and Doctors' prescriptions without end, but your simple remedy surpasses all. The effect upon me was like magic. I take great pleasure in recommending your medicine to all.

I remain, MARGARET CONROY, 127, Sumach Sts

ANOTHER SUFFERER SPEAKS.
Toronto, April 1, 1874.

Dear Sir,—Unsolicited by you I wish to bear testimony to the efficacy of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE. During the whole of last winter I suffered greatly from that common and agonizing affliction, Rheumatism. I was induced, by hearing of the many marvelous cures accomplished by the Agent, while staying at the Rossin House, to buy a bottle. It is sufficient to say that without any faith in the medicine or its results, by the taking of that one bottle I was completely relieved, and now the use of my limbs and the feeling of new life which I experience, I attribute to the use of the Diamond Rheumatic Cure.

Have the kindness to pass my testimony and experience around for the benefit of suffering humanity.

Truly yours, J. Q. A. HOLBROOK.

There is no medicine which so promptly revives the depressed vital action, restores the general and local circulation, allays the pain, dissipates the congestion, prevents inflammation, and restores the vital action as the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE. In thousands of instances the prompt and free use of this medicine has saved valuable human lives. Hence the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE should be in every hospital and infirmary. In every doctor's office, in every family or factory, in every shop or ship, in every office or counting-room. It is the remedy always ready for an emergency, prompt in its action, always curable, doing all that it is advertised to do. An infalliable specific, removing the cause, chronic, acute, or muscular Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Nervous headache, Neuralgia of the head, heart, stomach and kidneys, Tic Doloreux, nervousness, flying pains, twisted joints, swollen joints, pain in the back and loins, weakness of the kidneys, tired feeling, languid, weary prostration, and all nervous and chronic diseases.

In simple cases sometimes one or two doses suffice. In the most chronic cases it is sure to give way by the use of two or three bottles. By this efficient and simple remedy hundreds of dollars are saved to those who can least afford to throw it away, as surely it is by the purchase of useless prescriptions.

This medicine is prepared by a careful, experienced and conscientious physician in obedience to the desire of numberless friends in the profession, in the trade and among the people. Every bottle is warranted to contain the full strength of the medicine in its highest state of purity and development, and is superior to any medicine ever compounded for this terrible complaint.

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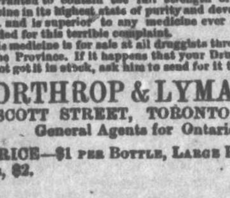

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