

WHISKY AND WATER

Adulterations Served up at Toronto Hotel Bars.

A Talk with an Old Cellarman - How Liquor is Doctored.

A great outcry is being made in the city about the impure water furnished the citizens through our waterworks system, and certainly not without cause. Indeed not long ago there was an exhibition in the window of The News office a curious looking "fish" of the lizard persuasion, the appearance of which in a glass of water was of itself enough to make one forswear the use of aqua pura, and seek for other and perhaps stronger liquid beverages. Lake Ontario water, as furnished the citizens of Toronto has, however, other uses besides that of being imbibed in its original state, and saloon and hotel-keepers make liberal use of it in reducing the strength of the liquors they supply the thirsty souls who, were they to have their way of it, would consign the Scott Act and its promoters to oblivion. The Scott Act folks say that a very inferior quality of liquor is sold over many of the bars in the city, and that they are right to be seen from the following facts and figures obtained by a reporter from authentic sources:

PURE SPIRITS. or what is known in the liquor trade as spirits 25 per cent. under proof, is the great concomitant in the manufacture, or rather mixing, of all kinds of liquor, excepting beer, and here it may be said that in Toronto, rye and malt whisky, ale and lager beer are the least adulterated of all the liquors sold. Indeed, the two latter cannot be tampered with, without spoiling the flavor of the much sought after beverages and rendering them "flat" and unpalatable. Bass' ale is, however, not infrequently mixed with Canadian-brewed ale, the mixture being sold for the genuine article manufactured at Burton-on-Trent. The same will hold good as regards porter, Guinness' Dublin stout being liberally 'sprinkled' with Canadian porter and then sold for the original Irish porter. It is not, however, in these liquors that the great adulteration takes place, but in brandies, wines, and Irish and Scotch whiskies. An old gentleman, who is employed in one of the leading liquor stores here, and who has mixed many a quarter cask, said: 'Young fellow, you be careful what you drink in saloons, as I tell you lots of crooked liquor is sold.'

"How is that?" asks the innocent scribe, who, of course, never drinks. "Well, I'll tell you now, but of course, you must give it away. Now, suppose a hotel keeper comes on and asks for a quarter cask of brandy—a quarter cask holds 28 gallons—and he wants a brandy he can sell for ten cents a gallon, or five cents a 'pony,' he ain't going to pay over \$2.25 a gallon for it. Of course we can't sell him imported brandy for that, so we makes it up for him."

"How do you make it up?" "Why, we simply put in about 8 gallons of imported brandy which is worth between \$3 and \$4 a gallon wholesale here, and the rest of pure spirits. Afterwards I suppose

HE WATER-IT to suit himself. That is what you get for brandy."

"How is it then about Irish and Scotch whisky?" "Scotch whisky is made up in the same way. About eight gallons of the imported article to twenty of the Canadian spirits, and Irish whisky is made likewise, only with a little coloring in it. For, mind you, Irish is the color of our old rye while 'Scotch' is the color of the original spirit, or in other words the color of malt whisky. Of course the Scotch and Irish is put in just to give the drinkers a taste of the original, but mind you, young fellow, and the old cellarman fairly chuckled as he spoke, 'It's on a rare occasion you get any of the 'rale ould stuff' when you ask for it.'

"HOW IS IT MADE?" was next asked, and it was ascertained that about eight gallons of imported "Tom" or "Hollands" went to twenty gallons of spirit, and this furnishes the gin that is sold over many of the bars of the city. The less said about wine the better. It is a well-known fact, and an undeniable one, that the majority of so-called ports and sheries sold at bars are made of logwood, coloring, spirits, and water, and the cellarman referred to above positively stated that he has cleaned out a cask, which originally was filled with a cheap brand of imported brandy which contained four inches of logwood and other ingredients used in its manufacture.

Unquestionably there are saloons in Toronto and elsewhere in Canada where good liquor can be obtained, but they are the exception,

and the bibulously inclined, if they will drink, had better patronize only the best class of places. Saloon keepers' profits are enormous, although, of course, they have their losses through deadbeats and others of that ilk; still they could easily make a "living profit" and yet supply a much superior quality of liquor

to their customers. The Scott Act advocates have a great lever to work on when they make use of some of the facts mentioned above, why people should drink lake water, however impure, in preference to the "ardent" supplied them over the bars of our saloons.

Goderich Township.

Holmesville, Jan. 19, 1885. Council met today per statute—members all present; these having qualified, business was proceeded with. Minutes of last meeting read and passed. Cost of municipal election, \$38. Paid. Moved by J. Laithwait, seconded by J. H. Elliott, that the salaries of the several township officers be as follows, viz.: Clerk, \$110; assessor, \$75; collector, \$85; treasurer, \$75; auditors, \$6 each and no extras. Carried. Moved by J. Laithwait, second by J. H. Elliott, that the clerk send samples and apply for tenders for township printing to Van Eyck, News Record, Star and Signal. Carried. Moved by J. Beacom, seconded by J. H. Elliott, that J. R. Holmes be auditor. Carried. The reeve appointed by J. Beacom, seconded by J. H. Elliott, that W. Wakefield be assessor for 1885. Carried. Moved by J. Laithwait, seconded by E. Acheson, that Adam Cantelon be collector for present year. Moved in amendment by J. H. Elliott, seconded by J. Beacom, that S. Johnston be collector, the amendment carried. The following accounts were paid:—News Record, printing, \$4; W. Dyke, for gravel, \$5.60; W. Collins, indigent per Mrs. Collins, \$18.75; Wm. Stanley collector, stationery, postage, and charges on bank cheques, \$5. Pathmasters were appointed, these will be notified by clerk forthwith. The council adjourned to meet again the third Monday in February first.

JAMES PATTON, clerk.

Colborne.

COLBORNE, Jan. 19th, 1885. The members elected for the township of Colborne, met in the township hall, on Monday, Jan. 19th, 1885. The following gentlemen subscribed their declaration of qualification and office, viz:—Wm. Young, reeve; Anthony Allen, deputy-reeve; Charles McHardy, Joseph Beck and Archibald Malloy, councillors. The council then organized, the reeve in the chair. Minutes of last meeting of old council read and adopted. Messrs. Raby Williams and Donald McMurchie, were appointed auditors, the former by the council, and the latter by the reeve. Communication from E. Weise was laid before the board. The clerk was instructed to reply to Mr. Weise's letter. J. Killips was paid for shovelling snow. Account of Star office, \$15.99 to be paid. Account of A. Sande, for gravel, 12.75 to be paid. The clerk was instructed to notify the auditors to meet at 10 o'clock a.m., on Friday, 6th Feb., to audit the treasurer's books. The council agreed to meet at the same time for general business. Moved and seconded that the last year's officers be re-appointed. Carried. Moved by C. McHardy, seconded by Joseph Beck, that the reeve, clerk, John Keirichan, Joseph Heatherington and Joseph Goldthorpe, be appointed a local board of health for the present year. Carried. Moved and seconded that Mr. Knuckle, being in destitute circumstances and very sick, be allowed under the care of Mr. Allen, to give him what assistance he (Mr. Allen) may see fit. Carried. The council then adjourned.

A Settled Fact.

It is a significant fact that Hazard's Yellow Oil is the best household remedy for internal or external use in case of pain, soreness, lameness and inflammatory complaints.

Scal-skin Saques.

When we see a beautiful scal-skin saque we little realize the work necessary before these skins as ready for use. When first taken from the animal they little resemble the warm, glossy skins worn by so many, for until dyed and cured they are of a light brown hue, coarse and full of sand. They are first shaved down on the flesh side until not thicker than paper, the long hairs are pulled out and the fur dyed. The cost of the article is due to the labor that is expended on it. The killing season in Alaska begins about June 12, and the 100,000 skins are usually ready for shipment a month later. The raw skins are sold in London, where the finishing is done, and are then shipped back to America with a heavy duty added. The work of slaughtering the animals is done by natives who live upon the St. Paul and St. George islands, and when skins are wanted they station themselves along the shore between the seals and the water and make as much noise as possible. The seals become very much frightened and stampede up the beach and are driven inland, where they are attacked with hickory clubs and then stabbed with sharp knives, the skins being quickly taken off. For their labor the men, about 300, are paid \$40,000 altogether each season.

Stop that cough.

Stop that cough, by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—the best specific ever known for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It will soothe the rough feeling in your throat, give the vocal organs flexibility and vitality, and enable you to breathe and speak clearly.

Pride in One's Wife.

'Yes,' said old Farmer Jones to a traveller who was stopping with him over night, 'I've got as good a wife as any man in these parts, if I'll say it.' 'I am not married myself,' returned the traveller, 'but nevertheless I can appreciate the pride which a husband might take in a good wife.'

NOT THE RULE.

and the bibulously inclined, if they will drink, had better patronize only the best class of places. Saloon keepers' profits are enormous, although, of course, they have their losses through deadbeats and others of that ilk; still they could easily make a "living profit" and yet supply a much superior quality of liquor

TO THEIR CUSTOMERS.

The following essay on "The best method of utilizing farm-yard manure," was prepared by Golden Wigle, of Goderich, for the last Farmers' Institute at Kingsville, but time did not permit its presentation:— There are few agricultural questions on which there are a greater variety of opinions. I will mention three methods and give my ideas respecting each. First—the method of applying farm yard manure to the surface, or, as we sometimes term it, top dressing, in spring. Second—the method of composting through the summer, in the fall. Third—the method of using all our straw and fodder on the farm yard during the winter and spring, so that the stock may cut it up well, then draw it out and plough under for spring crops. We will analyze method No. 1, "Top dressing." In using farm yard manure upon the surface, if the manure be very fine, then applied upon meadows of wheat-fields in the spring, it may prove a marked benefit. In using farm yard manure as we generally find it in the spring, I am unfavorable to using it for dressing, chiefly because of the constant rains and drying, which it undergoes during the spring season, thereby losing very much by evaporation; also the inconvenience arising from its carelessness. Method No. 2, "Composting and using in the fall." I claim that composting as it is generally done here, by piling up in large flat heaps and exposing to rain, sun and wind, is not the most profitable method of utilizing manure. All these elements have a tendency to waste it. The heavy spring rains wash a great amount of the choicest properties away. How often, we may see our road ditches running off the best of our manure. In reality our manure. Not long since, while driving along the public road, I noticed the ditch water looking quite black. This water had run down a distance of three-quarters of a mile still going on and still coming. In cases where it comes necessary to leave our manure over for fall use, we should prepare vats or sinks to catch and preserve this fluid, which should be applied upon our garden plants or spread upon our pastures and meadows. Then the sun and wind are continually drawing away and evaporating its properties. Then I do not like the idea of using this composted manure upon the surface as is so customary in this county. We must admit that the greater part of this manure will be very rich, being concentrated into so small a bulk. Now by scattering this fluid upon the surface it must at once begin losing its strength by evaporation, which continues untimes until it becomes thoroughly leached and dried out. Of course a proportion of this watery goes down to the plant. As if we plough it down, being so fine it falls to the bottom of the furrow and is in sandy soil below the plants' capacity to reach. My favorite method is to gang plough or cultivate it under, as fast as it is drawn out. Method No. 3, "Ploughing under in spring." This is my favorite method of using farm yard manure. On our farm, yard, we thrash our grain, we make a rule to spread the yard over with straw, from 1 1/2 to 2 feet thick, thus making a coating which generally remains until spring and forms a very good separation between the manure and the ground. We then apply all the rough fodder, straw, &c., upon this yard, and the horses, cattle and hogs to run over it and thoroughly cut it up. We also draw leaves from the maple grove during the fall and winter, and spread them over the yard and sheds. Besides making manure, they absorb the wet and make a dry bed for the stock. We have used a little sawdust also. We begin to draw this manure out and plough it under as early in the spring as the soil is wet and rains are frequent, heating process is over and the rotting well begun before the crop is growing. By using farm yard manure in this way, all that would waste through composting is utilized by the plants, and not allowed to be stolen by wind and air or run off by ditches, streams and creeks.

Drive it away.

Drive away all poisonous humor from the blood before it develops in scrofula or some chronic form of disease. Burdock Blood Bitters will do it.

CHAPTER II.

"Malden, Mass., Feb. 1, 1885. Gentlemen— I suffered with headache, Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner. No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure until I used Hop Bitters. The first bottle nearly cured me. The second made me as well and strong as when a child. 'And I have been so to this day.' My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious 'Kidney, liver and urinary complaint,' pronounced by Boston's best physicians—'Incurable!'

Seven bottles of your bitters cured him, and I know of the 'Lives of eight persons' in my neighborhood that have been saved by your bitters. And many more are using them with great benefit. 'They almost do miracles!' In Mrs. E. D. Slack.

ROBINSON'S PHOSPHORIZED EMULSION

is its stimulating action upon the organs of digestion and assimilation, and by its powerfully alterative tonic and nutritive properties, purifies the blood from all taint, and increases its solid constituents. Always ask for ROBINSON'S PHOSPHORIZED EMULSION, and be sure you get it.

National Pills are the favorite purgative

and anti-bilious medicine; they are mild and thorough. The signs of worms are well known, but the remedy is not always so well determined. Freeman's Worm Powder will destroy them.

Farm Yard Manure.

The following essay on "The best method of utilizing farm-yard manure," was prepared by Golden Wigle, of Goderich, for the last Farmers' Institute at Kingsville, but time did not permit its presentation:— There are few agricultural questions on which there are a greater variety of opinions. I will mention three methods and give my ideas respecting each. First—the method of applying farm yard manure to the surface, or, as we sometimes term it, top dressing, in spring. Second—the method of composting through the summer, in the fall. Third—the method of using all our straw and fodder on the farm yard during the winter and spring, so that the stock may cut it up well, then draw it out and plough under for spring crops. We will analyze method No. 1, "Top dressing." In using farm yard manure upon the surface, if the manure be very fine, then applied upon meadows of wheat-fields in the spring, it may prove a marked benefit. In using farm yard manure as we generally find it in the spring, I am unfavorable to using it for dressing, chiefly because of the constant rains and drying, which it undergoes during the spring season, thereby losing very much by evaporation; also the inconvenience arising from its carelessness. Method No. 2, "Composting and using in the fall." I claim that composting as it is generally done here, by piling up in large flat heaps and exposing to rain, sun and wind, is not the most profitable method of utilizing manure. All these elements have a tendency to waste it. The heavy spring rains wash a great amount of the choicest properties away. How often, we may see our road ditches running off the best of our manure. In reality our manure. Not long since, while driving along the public road, I noticed the ditch water looking quite black. This water had run down a distance of three-quarters of a mile still going on and still coming. In cases where it comes necessary to leave our manure over for fall use, we should prepare vats or sinks to catch and preserve this fluid, which should be applied upon our garden plants or spread upon our pastures and meadows. Then the sun and wind are continually drawing away and evaporating its properties. Then I do not like the idea of using this composted manure upon the surface as is so customary in this county. We must admit that the greater part of this manure will be very rich, being concentrated into so small a bulk. Now by scattering this fluid upon the surface it must at once begin losing its strength by evaporation, which continues untimes until it becomes thoroughly leached and dried out. Of course a proportion of this watery goes down to the plant. As if we plough it down, being so fine it falls to the bottom of the furrow and is in sandy soil below the plants' capacity to reach. My favorite method is to gang plough or cultivate it under, as fast as it is drawn out. Method No. 3, "Ploughing under in spring." This is my favorite method of using farm yard manure. On our farm, yard, we thrash our grain, we make a rule to spread the yard over with straw, from 1 1/2 to 2 feet thick, thus making a coating which generally remains until spring and forms a very good separation between the manure and the ground. We then apply all the rough fodder, straw, &c., upon this yard, and the horses, cattle and hogs to run over it and thoroughly cut it up. We also draw leaves from the maple grove during the fall and winter, and spread them over the yard and sheds. Besides making manure, they absorb the wet and make a dry bed for the stock. We have used a little sawdust also. We begin to draw this manure out and plough it under as early in the spring as the soil is wet and rains are frequent, heating process is over and the rotting well begun before the crop is growing. By using farm yard manure in this way, all that would waste through composting is utilized by the plants, and not allowed to be stolen by wind and air or run off by ditches, streams and creeks.

COUGHS AND COLDS that we so frequently neglect, and which so often prove the seeds sown for a harvest of consumption, should have immediate and thorough treatment. A teaspoonful of ROBINSON'S PHOSPHORIZED EMULSION taken three or four times a day, will relieve the Cough in troublesome, will relieve the patient, and preserved in, will effect a cure in the most obstinate cases.

Great Discovery

That is daily bringing joy to the homes of thousands by saving many of their dear ones from an early grave. Truly is Dr. King's new Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Loss of Voice, Tickling in the Throat, Pain in Side and Chest, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs, a positive cure. Guaranteed. Trial Bottles free at J. Wilson's Drug Store. Large size \$1.00.

FOR THE COMPLEXION.—For pimples, blotches, tan, and all itching tumors of the skin, use Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap.

In the history of medicine no preparation has received such universal commendation for its efficacy in curing Biliousness, and the permanent cure it effects in kidney diseases, as Dr. Van Buren's Kidney Cure. Its action in these distressing complaints is simply wonderful. Sold by J. Wilson.

The following is from J. W. Polony, of Winnipeg, formerly a buyer for the firm (Gilesby, of Hamilton and Grimsby: 'I was for many years much afflicted with Constipation, Biliousness, and ultimately Dyspepsia. I suffered very much and tried many different medicines, which gave me only temporary relief and then I was as bad as ever again. Was recommended by a friend, who had been restored to health by it, to try Dr. King's Speedy Cure. I did so, and it was not long before I felt like a new man, and have enjoyed excellent health ever since. I first commenced taking it February 7th, 1879. Sold by Geo. G. Holmes.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 15th, 1886.

GENTLEMEN—Having been a sufferer for a long time from nervous prostration and general debility, I was advised to try Hop Bitters for my ailment. I got a bottle, and I have been rapidly getting better ever since, and I think it the best medicine I ever used. I am now gaining strength and appetite, which was all gone, and I was in despair until I tried your Bitters. I am now well, able to go about and do my usual work. Before taking it I was completely prostrated. Mrs. MARY STUART.

Thousands say So.

T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kan., writes: 'I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers.' Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure Kidney and Liver complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year. Sold at 50 cents a bottle by J. Wilson.

Well Rewarded.

A liberal reward will be paid to any party who will produce a case of Liver, Kidney or Stomach complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure. Bring them down it will cost you nothing for the medicine if it fails to cure, and you will be well rewarded for your trouble besides. All Blood diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, and general debility are quickly cured. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by J. Wilson.

These are Solid Facts.

The best blood purifier and system regulator ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity, truly is Electric Bitters. Incurability of the Liver, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Weak Kidneys, or any disease of the urinary organs, or whoever requires an appetizer, tonic or mild stimulant, will always find Electric Bitters the best and only certain cure known. They act surely and quickly, every bottle guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by J. Wilson.

New Life for Functions Weakened by Disease, Debility and Distipation.

The Great German Invigorator is the only specific for nervous debility, general lassitude, forgetfulness, pain in the back or sides, no matter how shattered the system may be from excesses of any kind, the Great German Remedy will restore the lost functions and secure health and happiness. \$1.00 per box, and 50 cents for 50 boxes. Sold by all druggists. Sent on receipt of price, postage paid, by F. J. Cheney, Toledo, Ohio, sole agent for United States. Circulars and testimonials sent free. Sold by Geo. Knytas, sole agent for Goderich.

A Remarkable Escape.

Mrs. Mary A. Dailey, of Tunksanook, Pa., was afflicted for six years with Asthma and Bronchitis, during which time the best physicians could give no relief. Her life was despaired of, until in last October she procured a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, when immediate relief was felt, and by continuing its use for a short time she was completely cured, gaining in flesh 50 lbs. in a few months.

Free Trial Bottles of this certain cure

of all Throat and Lung Diseases at Jas. Wilson's Drug Store. Large Bottles \$1.00.

To the Medical Profession, and all whom it may concern.

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

National Pills are manufactured as a safe, mild, yet thorough, purgative,

acting upon the biliary organs promptly and effectually.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

At the Big Furniture Emporium of

A. B. CORNELL

HAMILTON STREET,

WHERE YOU WILL FIND THE

Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Furniture

AND UNDERTAKERS' FURNISHINGS IN GODERICH.

Don't forget his prices are the lowest for Cash. He also keeps the Celebrated Knawite Water Wire Bed Bottom. A large variety of BEDROOM SETS on hand to choose from.

Don't Forget the Cheapest House in Town.

Picture Framing a Specialty.

Funerals Furnished Neatly, Cheaply, & with a Good Hearse.

—ALSO THE OFFICE FOR—

The Celebrated Singer Sewing Machine

Which beats the world. All orders left here will receive prompt attention from the agent.

Goderich, Sept. 25th, 1881. 1882.

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A Large and Varied Assortment of USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES, suitable for

XMAS & NEW YEARS GIFTS

Just received AT THE MEDICAL HALL.

Ladies' Velvet, Leather and Furry Satchels, Whisk and Perfume Holders, Pinch and Leather Jewel, Perfume and Dressing Cases, Plate Glass Mirrors in Pinch, Hand and Shaving Mirrors, Shaving Mugs, Toilet Articles in endless variety.

A LARGE STOCK OF PERFUMERY, ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Hyacinth Bulbs in bloom in glasses. Everlasting Flowers, &c.

F. JORDAN, Medical Hall, Goderich.

NOTICE.

Toronto Weekly News

AND THE

HURON SIGNAL

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THE TORONTO WEEKLY NEWS is an Illustrated Paper, unsurpassed in all the features of enterprising journalism. It stands conspicuous among the best journals of Canada as a complete newspaper, which will be interesting to every member of the family. The children will like the pictures, the young folks the stories and the funny sketches, the more mature will be delighted with the editorials and news matter, which in every issue will be found spicy, incisive, and entertaining. In the matter of telegraphic service, having the advantage of connection with THE TORONTO DAILY NEWS, it has... its command of the dispatches of the Associated Press, besides the specials from NEWS correspondents in every section of Ontario for which the daily paper is so famous. As a newspaper it has no superior. It is independent in politics, presenting all political news free from party bias or coloring, and is absolutely without fear or favor as to parties. The parliamentary reports are written in a humorous vein, and deal with men and measures without gloves, and having regard only to brevity, justice, and truth. It is in the fullest sense a family newspaper. Each issue contains a verbatim report of Rev. Dr. Talman's latest sermon in Brooklyn Tabernacle, Clara Belle's New York fashion letter, "The Man About-Town," sketches of people and places, a serial story of absorbing interest, a political cartoon, and a rich variety of condensed news on Fashions, Art, Industries, Literature, etc., etc., etc. Its market quotations are complete and to be relied upon. It is just the paper for the young folks, and the old folks will like it just as well. Our special clubbing terms bring it within reach of all. Specimen copies may be had at this office. Send your subscription to this office.

FARMERS!

Why use poor OIL on your Reapers and Mowers, when you can get

McCOLL'S LARDINE OIL

So Cheap. It has no equal. Try it and you will use no other.

McCOLL BROS. & Co., TORONTO.

R. W. MCKENZIE,

GODERICH

CIGARS. CIGARS.

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN TOWN

Full line of all the Leading Patent Medicines always kept on hand (Physicians' Prescriptions a Specialty.)

GEORGE RHYNAS,

BLAKE'S BLOCK, THE SQUARE

ART DESIGNS IN WALL PAPER

Now is the time, if you wish one of the three rooms at home, to see Butler's room paper. He has over

20,000 Rolls of the Latest Designs

Beautiful colors, and at prices less than very much inferior goods. Call and see them. They are the best value in town, and must be sold.

The Latest Spring Bazaar Patterns and Fashions,

AT BUTLER'S

SO NEAR

The carriage was corner of the drive to green grow thicket, rice and the last old falling far behind it realized for the first time alone indeed, and alone and unprotec bright June day seen clouded, and his o world strangely em merry chattering gro on his sunny lawn, the carriage had dism maids and their attu laughingly away, and ly in couples; for u provocative of anath more infectious than James Grafton wa with a very grave standing on the pat the carriage to the v doorstep he met his Mrs. Charles and widows, and arrayed of iron-gray silk. It to face them alone kind, brave Lettie looked so well after e ists, who had always and the widows. T came fearfully nea Were they going to Would they eat hit bones? What would James Grafton wa or thereabout. Lot whom he had a coup unselfishly given a bone at the little foot of the hill, al younger than himsel his domestic battle been quite equal to him from any numb tives. And James protector badly, for of his family who money; while's b had to ruin him as had died penniless, nephews and and n well as two widows, were a couple of re James Grafton, c tempers. A heavy he and Lettie had d and cheerfully, and more than their det But now James Lettie away; she widows were stan saying all sorts of the pretty wedding There was a great l been. Oh, then, s the thirteen childr thing his friends thought to James that only made the Mrs. Charles and love each other. I the mothers of two ren? That won't general way; but to excel the other. James Grafton's a house, no one, e server, could hav ragged permanent smiling ladies wh the parting conga ding guests. Jan knew the state of and as he watch lawn thinning, an driving off, his down, and the settled upon him. At length all h sisters-in-law and Mrs. Charles at the house, which she had never be her heart's cont followed her-ate tive might watch for James Grafic choly way to hi 'Ha! what's t sudden joy, 'Fr How thoughtful the envelope. him as if she ha turies. The no in desperate ha it brought hop 'My dearest old now, or you ar don't mean to ge Don't yield an how I grieve to If you value m Ennice Bell to fate. She like I am fond of h you think you s I tell you—yc should be if I e in her good a she is a most a love, your own had always had complexion. I fur wear. It t read the last p 'How on-ear What have I s an idea?' 'Belit