

CINCO DE MAYO.

Stirring Incidents Connected with Mexican History.

Mexico's National Holiday—The Celebration and the Emperor—Napoleon's Dream—Maximilian's Empire, Its Rise, Its Fall, and Its End.

From our own Correspondent. Cinco de Mayo! Cinco de Mayo! Fifth of May! All Mexico is aglow with excitement. Every city, town, and hacienda, is busily engaged in preparing for the "May" festivities. Masquerade suits are got ready, fire works are bought, and all the amateurs begin to "foot-up" that they may take part in the triumphant marches, and well the tide of harmony in the grand memorial processions. All the little Mejicanos are joyful in the anticipation of "dulces," while the local poets write verse for the occasion, and compete with each other for the place of honor, as master of ceremonies, or to deliver the "Oracion Republicana" in the evening at the plaza, before the burning of the "hated Frenchman," in effigy.

THE MEXICAN DUDE buys a new sombrero, the more silver and tinsel on it, the better he thinks he looks. The raucous (cow boy) buys a new saddle, a huge pair of spurs, or a nickel-plated pistol; that he may show himself off to advantage. The poor people are unable to include his tastes for finery as do his more favored countrymen, nevertheless he, too, must make ready for the gala day. He scrapes together enough to buy a few yards of red or blue striped cotton, to make him a shirt or his wife a dress, or perhaps he rents himself almost hopelessly in debt, yet supremely happy in the possession of a cheap sombrero, or a gaudily striped "serape,"—a kind of blanket worn instead of a coat. Here a grand bull fight is to take place, there a sham-battle in the attraction. Mexico is a NATION OF GOSSIPERS.

they play more or less all the time—but during the "fiesta" old "King Chance" holds forth with special sway, and "Prince Hazard" hits quickly from the throne, tempting all to more than usual recklessness. Monte, roulette, keno, chuck-luck, and a dozen other games, all hold out their inducements. Men, women, and children, all play. Fortunes are won and lost. Many a rich "ranchero" loses everything, even the horse and saddle he came to town on. Let us now turn to history and ascertain what this day (5th of May) commemorates. The "Cinco de Mayo" does not celebrate the independence of Mexico from Spain, but a much more recent, although none less interesting, event in MEXICAN HISTORY.

The independence of Mexico from Spain was proclaimed for the first time on the night of September 16th, 1810, in the town of Dolores, State of Guanajuato, by the curate of the parish, Don Miguel Hidalgo, of Costilla, seconded by captain Ignacio Allende, Mariana Abasolo, Don Juan Aldama, and other persons of distinction. Thus it is that the old parish priest Hidalgo is considered the father of liberty, and the Washington of Mexico, and the 16th of September ever since held in commemoration of their independence, although it was not finally effected until the 27th of September, 1821. Hidalgo, when he raised the first cry for liberty, raised on his flag the image of the Virgin of Guadalupe: the patron saint of Mexico. This flag may be seen today in the national museum, city of Mexico. Hidalgo was captured and shot by the royalists, but the fight was kept up for years by his brave followers, conspicuous among whom was General Jose Morelos, who was condemned and burned at the stake in 1815, by the inquisition or "Holy Office" as a traitor to God, the king, church and country. After years of civil war and strife.

INDEPENDENCE WAS FINALLY EFFECTED by Don Augustin Iturbide commanding the army of the three Guarantees, on the 27th September, 1821. In 1862 and 1863 we find Mexico after many years of civil strife in which revolution succeeded revolution with startling rapidity, with an impoverished conqueror, and the clergy and nearly all the wealthy classes in league with the invader, making vain, yet heroic efforts to repulse the French invasion. Benito Juarez, the President and commander of the army, succeeded in repulsing and gaining a complete victory over the French at Puebla on the 5th of May, 1862. This is that the 5th is the opening date of the "May festivities," for in this month the most important dates in connection with the French occupation occur. Unable to repel the invaders, Juarez and his poorly equipped, ill-fed, torn and bleeding, yet devoted army, after many a well-contested battle, were forced to succumb. After a period of about sixteen months military operations, the French entered the city of Mexico, in June, 1863, and nominally took possession of the whole country. A month later on the 19th of July, a so-called assembly of notables, declared the will of the Mexican people to be, the

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN EMPIRE in the person of the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, or such other prince as the Emperor Napoleon should designate. The crown was formally offered to Maximilian at his palace in Austria, in October, 1863, and definitely accepted by him in April, 1864. This was all in fulfillment of Louis Napoleon's dream of conquest and extended power. He had taken advantage of Mexico's inability to pay the interest on her foreign debt to foment public opinion against her, and form an alliance with England and Spain to invade the country. The English and Spanish forces early withdrew, but Napoleon, feeling certain that the United States were too busy cutting each other's throats in the war of rebellion to molest him, made no secret of his intention to conquer the country, which he speedily did. On Maximilian's arrival in the country he was welcomed with great pomp and ceremony, and with fireworks and triumphal arches that cost nearly \$200,000.00. But it was not the people who welcomed

THE NEW "EMPEROR," but the "chuzup party" and the agents

of Napoleon. The patriot forces and the great majority of the people were held down by the force of French arms, and that alone. Dispersed, atomized, but not crushed, they only waited an opportunity to rise and strike. Maximilian established a court, with orders of nobility, decorations and minute ceremonial. He also set about improving the city. He caused new avenues to be cut, radiating from the statue of Carlos IV, nearly to the Alameda. Of these the "Pasco de la Reforma" was the most important, as it led to Chapultepec, which was to be his residence. Here at Chapultepec he also made extensive improvements, fitting up its historic halls with a lavishness, that would, if completed, have rivalled any of the old Spanish viceroys, while all over the country the officers of his imported army instituted social splendors, befriending queros, and never before witnessed in Mexico. When in 1865 the "stars and stripes" once more spread its folds to the breezes over an undivided people,

THE GREAT AMERICAN TABLE, having restored tranquility in his nest, wiping his gory beard and folding his mighty wings, took a look about him, prior to settling down in profound peace. He beheld, instead of the sister republic to the south of him, an empire, with a sarsapar on the throne and forty thousand French bayonets bristling about it. This was no surprise to the authorities at Washington; their keen eyes had been watching every movement in Mexico, nor could they look with any degree of favor at the ambitious movements of Napoleon. They insisted on maintaining their traditional policy (the Monroe doctrine) retaining to consider Maximilian as Emperor, or Mexico as other than a republic. A great deal of correspondence between Washington and Paris ensued. American troops were sent to the Mexican frontier to await the results. Finally General Schomburgk was sent to France as a special personal envoy to the Emperor Napoleon. His diplomatic firmness secured a promise that the French troops should be withdrawn, as they were, the last embarking on the 11th of March, 1867. This was

THE BEGINNING OF THE END. Juarez and his little party had been pushed farther and farther back to the north, and finally made their last stand in the little town of Paso del Norte. They now began to push south again, gaining strength and force as they went. When Marshal Bazaine received orders from France to withdraw from Mexico he was enraged and disappointed. He accused Maximilian of being the cause of the degradation of the French army, and the humiliation of himself and officers before the European world. This made the haughty prince refuse to abdicate, and decide to stand or fall with his Mexican adherents. The republican army rapidly increased while the imperial force diminished. May the 15th Queretaro, by the treasury of an officer, fell, and Maximilian and his Mexican generals, Miramon and Mejia, were taken prisoners. The city of Mexico was captured June 20th, 1867, by General Diaz (now President), and on the 15th July president Juarez made his final entry and resumed his control of national affairs. Vera Cruz was the last surrendered, June 26th, 1867, by General Gomez, commander of the castle of San Juan, turned over to General Benavides, who commanded the besieging army, and on the morning of June 27, the garrison,

THE LAST OF THE FOREIGN LEGION (about 500 men), were quietly disarmed and sent on board the Tabasco. Thus it is that the "Cinco de Mayo" festival, which lasts fifteen or twenty days, includes in its celebration the following: The victory of Puebla, May 5th, 1862; the fall of Queretaro and capture of Maximilian, Mejia and Miramon, May 15th 1867; surrender of the city of Mexico, May 20th 1867. Maximilian and General Miramon and Mejia were tried by court martial, and condemned and shot, despite the protest of all Europe, on the 19th of June, 1867. Near the city of Queretaro, on the low rocky hill called the "Hill of the Bells," may be seen the three black crosses, which mark the spot where the unfortunate Prince and his faithful Generals were shot. C. G.

The need of merit for promoting personal aesthetics is due to J. C. Ayer & Co., whose hair vicer is a universal beautifier of the hair. Harmless, effective, agreeable, it tanks among indispensable articles of the toilet. To scanty locks it gives luxuriance; and withered hair it clothes with the hue of youth.

A Master of Literature. From the Boston Post. Apropos of Thackeray's letters, which continue to excite much interest, I heard the other day of an incident which illustrates in a striking manner the fascination, here in Boston, a great reader of fiction and one of those fortunate people who are able to lose themselves completely in a book, told me that Thackeray's works were her only alleviation while suffering recently from a severe attack of rheumatism. She gave me a graphic description of herself, propped up in bed by means of pillows, groaning with pain, and reading the big library edition of "Anthony Paer," held in front of her by the nurse.

This was a slight more eloquent than any panegyric, and it is a thousand pities that Thackeray did not see it from those shades where he wanders, I suppose, in company with Fielding, Cervantes and Steel.

A Business Letter. Treasurer, March 15th, 1887. J. Milburn & Co. Sirs—Please ship at once three dozen B. B. Bitters. Best selling medicine in the shop. Sold every bottle to day. Yours truly, C. Thompson.

The above sample is but one of a hundred of similar expressions regarding the popularity of B. B. B.

Crime in the Boston-Hook.

The Cincinnati Enquirer discloses new news for the shoe-buttoner. It is a singular fact that nine out of ten of "bums" and tramps brought into the station house have on their person a shoe-buttoner. No matter what kind of shoes they wear, still they have one of these simple instruments. Lieutenant Hambrook decided a week ago to make a collection of shoe-buttoners taken from the prisoners brought into Bremen Street station. In the seven days they numbered eighteen, and the young ladies do with their strings of buttons, he attacked them together. He has now a chain some three feet in length. A peculiar thing is that the hook end is bent into a variety of shapes. This penchant for having buttons attracted the attention of the detectives long ago, and it happened to strike some bright-minded policeman that the little instrument could be made to do the work of a skeleton key, as far as the locks in common use were concerned. In reality, the shoe-buttoner, to all intents and purposes, was converted into a burglar's tool, and still could be readily passed off as a necessary implement in arranging one's toilet. The possession of a skeleton key is a serious offense and carries with it conviction of a penal term. The law, however, can not regard the shoe-buttoner as a contraband article, and still the evil-tending use as well furnished with it as with the burglar's favorite tool, since, when properly shaped, it does the work equally as well. The expert can pick a lock with one of these little iron hooks with as much facility as if he had a skeleton key, and yet if caught with it in his possession enjoys immunity from the statute covering the offense. Usually, when one of these instruments is found on a prisoner's person it is thrown away or perhaps given back if the owner is released. No doubt in the course of a year several hundred are taken up by the police. The amount of theft that could be traced to them would very probably prove startling.

A Young Girl's Death. "My infant daughter was taken ill with cholera infantum, the doctor said she could not live. Reverend Wm. McWilliams would not allow her head to be lifted when he baptised her, who was weak. Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry gave immediate relief. She is a living miracle, hale and hearty. Since that time (7 years) our house has never been without that remedy." * * * from statement of George Johnston, Harwood, Ont.

An Intellectual Maid. A lady living on Back Bay has one of those servants to whom is justly to be applied the term "superior" in its most elevated meaning. While the paint and clay exhibitions of paintings was open this superior young woman informed her mistress that she had a ticket and requested a special evening out in order to attend the show. For ought I know to the contrary it may have been the evening of the opening reception, when, I am sure, the element was pretty generously represented; but at least the fact remains that one time or another the girl saw the exhibition. On her return home the girl sought her mistress at the first opportunity.

Rev. F. Gunner, M. D., Listowel, Ont., says regarding B. B. B., "I have used your excellent Burdock compound for practice and in my family since 1884, and hold it No. 1 on my list of sanative remedies. Your three buy B's never staid, weaken or worry." "Shine 'em up."

A bluff, hearty English friend was giving us his impressions of America, and he seemed to have especially noted the contrast between our young people and their juvenile cousins. "Your youth are more forward than ours," he said, "and less respectful to their elders." We remarked that this was only anatural characteristic of all our people; our institutions developed a spirit of independence.

"Yes," he responded; "and this spirit appeared to have been in a marked way developed in your bootblacks. I was in Washington, and had occasion to avail myself of the services of one of these knights of the brush. While he was 'shining' I asked his price, which was ten cents. 'But,' I said, 'in New York it is only five cents.' In an instant he had thrown aside his brush. 'Well mister,' he said, 'I guess you'd better go to New York and get yer boots blacked.'"

We are surrounded by difficulties and dangers, said Pat, from the cradle to the grave, and the only wonder is that we ever live long enough after leaving the one to reach the other. The greatest lies in allowing the seeds of disease to be in our system. If you feel dull and drowsy, have frequent headaches, bad taste in mouth, coated tongue, poor appetite, suffering from a torpid liver. Take Dr. Price's "Golden Medical Discovery" if you would destroy those seeds and avoid reaping a harvest of suffering and death.

Self-made Women.

We hear a great deal about self-made men, and now Calla Logan, herself a self-made woman, has compiled some interesting facts concerning some women who are well known at the present time, from which it appears that some of the most noted began life very humbly: Lucy Larcom was a mill hand. Pretty Maud Granger, with the gold brown eyes and shapely form, first earned her livelihood by running a sewing machine.

Sara Bernhardt was a dressmaker's apprentice; so was Matilda Heron. Adelaide Neilson began life as a child's nurse. Miss Braddon, the novelist, was a utility actress in the English provinces. Anna Dickinson began life as a school teacher. Charlotte Cushman was the daughter of poor people. Nell Gwynn sold oranges in the streets and theatres. From the pit, while tending her wares, she took a liking for the stage.

Mrs Langtry is the daughter of a country parson of small means, but the old proverb of her face being her fortune proved true in her case. Edmonia Lewis, the sculptress, is colored. Overcoming the prejudice against her sex and color, and self-educated, Miss Lewis is now successfully pursuing her profession in Italy. The great French actress, Rachel, had as hard a childhood as ever fell to the lot of a genius. Laggard, barefoot and hungry, she played the tambourine in the streets, and sang and begged for a dole. Naturally, she was illiterate and vulgar. Christine Nilsson was a poor Swedish peasant, and ran barefoot in childhood. Jenny Lind, also a Swede, was the daughter of the keeper of a young ladies boarding-school.

Minnie Hauk's father was a German and a shoe-maker, in most straitened circumstances. Her voice early attracted the attention of one of New York's richest men, who had it cultivated. Adelaide Phelps, the singer, now dead, was a very poor girl, and so was Sarah Jewett, the actress. The mother of Clara Louise Kellogg strained every nerve to give Clara a musical education, and at one time was a professional spiritual medium. Miss Kellogg failed three times. Miss Maria Mitchell, the astronomer, was the daughter of a small farmer in Nantucket, who was obliged to eke out his income by teaching school at \$2 a week. Maria was constantly engaged in household duties.

The most renowned woman who sprang from the lowest estate was Joanne d'Arc, who fed swine. That terrible scourge among children may be speedily cured by Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. All forms of bowel complaints, nausea and vomiting, from an ordinary diarrhoea to the most severe attack of Canadian cholera, can be subdued by its prompt use: it is the best remedy known for children or adults suffering from summer complaints.

A new and very simple method of training vicious horses was exhibited in West Philadelphia, and the manner in which some of the wildest horses were subdued was astonishing. The first trial was that of a kicking or "bucking" mare, which her owner said had allowed no rider on her back for a period of at least five years. She became tame in about as many minutes, and allowed herself to be ridden about without a sign of her former wildness. The means by which the result was accomplished was a piece of light rope which was passed around the front jaw of the mare just above the upper teeth, crossed in her mouth, and thence secured back of her neck. It is claimed that no horse will kick or jump when thus secured, and that a horse, after receiving this treatment for a few minutes, will abandon his vicious ways forever. A very simple method was also shown by which a kicking horse could be shod. It consisted in connecting the animal's head and tail and then to the bit, and then draw tightly enough to incline the animal's head to one side. This, it is claimed, makes it absolutely impossible for the horse to kick on the side of the rope. At the same exhibition a horse which for many years had to be bound on the ground to be shod suffered the blacksmith to operate on him without attempting to kick while secured in the manner described.

ELLY'S GREAM BALM CATARRH Cleanses the Head, Alleviates Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell Hearing. A quick Relief. A positive Cure. A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 80 cents. Circulars free. 2092-17 (ELY BROS., Druggists, Oregon, N.Y.)

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For constitutional or scrofulous catarrh, and for consumption induced by the scrofulous taint, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the true remedy. It stops catarrhal discharges, and removes the scrofulous odor—indications of scrofula.

It is reported that a spike maker at Troy, who is the seventh son of a seventh son, is so steadily in demand by sick people, who believe that he is a born healer of diseases, that he has been obliged to abandon the nail factory and devote himself to his patients, and that a baseball player, who is also seventh son of a seventh son, is going to start on a healing expedition. How the accident of being born seventh in a line of sons can enable a man to scatter health broadcast is something that professors of medical colleges have never yet explained, and should the system prove satisfactory in practice no explanation will be necessary. To be healed merely by talking with a man who had half a dozen brothers born before him is much easier than going through a course of physic and being subject to blunders of careless prescription clerks. If some seventh son will do some trifling thing, like extirpating a cancer or restoring a defective eye, just to show his genuineness, he will soon find business enough to make him eternally bless his birthday.

Nature Makes No Mistakes. Nature's own remedy for bowel complaints, cholera morbus, colic, cramps, vomiting, sea sickness, cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery, and all diseases of a like nature belonging to the summer season, is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which can be obtained of all dealers in medicine.

Good stable manure thoroughly rotted is the best invigorator for grapes: whether organic fertilizers are best for health and longevity of the vine is another question. Application of bones to the grape-bearing is of the greatest importance, as careful examination of the roots will prove. Ground or broken bone is preferable to the material in an unbroken condition, as it allows of a more even distribution and hastens disintegration. Grape-roots, however, will push a long distance in a straight line to obtain this much coveted food. Some years since, in removing a vine, it was found that the roots on one side were much stronger than the others, and curiosity as to the cause indicated a careful search for the extremities of feeding-roots. After several feet had been uncovered the bones of a dead animal were unearthed, but they were so completely covered with a perfect network of small fibres as to be almost undistinguishable.

These rootlets had penetrated into every crack or inequality of the bones, which evidently had been of great service as food to the plant. Beyond question iron in the soil is of great benefit for coloring the fruit. Iron filings and turnings answer an excellent purpose, and the effect may be noticeable the first season after application. Above all else the sweepings of a blacksmith shop have given excellent satisfaction, as we then secure manure in concentrated form and of a variety of constituents—the horse-droppings, hoof-parings, iron-chips, etc., combine to form a powerful fertilizer. Perhaps no other plant is more quickly benefited by the contents of the wash-tubs every week. It is a mild solution of potash and appears to be greedily absorbed at once. A plentiful allowance of wood-ashes forked in the soil in spring pays well in the crop of fruit. It may not destroy mildew on the foliage, as some claim, but it will certainly invigorate the plant.—Josiah Hoopes.

Miraculous. My Miraculous Cure was that I had suffered from kidney disease for about two years, was off work all that time. A friend told me of B. B. B. I tried it, and am happy to say that I was cured by two bottles. Wm. Tier, St. Marys, Ont.

Horace Greeley said, "The way to resume is to resume. The way to abolish drunkenness is to abolish drinking, and those who desire to bring about this blessed state of affairs should advocate it and vote for it. There is nothing very clever about this proposition, but its very simplicity commends it."

McGregor & Parkes' Carbolic Ointment has been tried and found to be the only positive cure for Salt Rheum, Pimples, Blisters on the face or hand, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, or any sore that nothing else will heal. Try McGregor & Parkes' Carbolic Ointment. 25c per box at Geo. Rhynas drug store.

ELLY'S GREAM BALM CATARRH Cleanses the Head, Alleviates Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell Hearing. A quick Relief. A positive Cure. A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 80 cents. Circulars free. 2092-17 (ELY BROS., Druggists, Oregon, N.Y.)

The First Sign

Of failing health, whether in the form of Night Sweats and Nervousness, or in a sense of General Weakness and Loss of Appetite, should suggest the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is both effective for giving tone and strength to the enfeebled system, promoting the digestion and assimilation of food, restoring the nervous forces to their normal condition, and for purifying, enriching, and vitalizing the blood.

Failing Health. Ten years ago my health began to fail. I was troubled with a distressing Cough, Night Sweats, Weakness, and Nervousness. I tried various remedies prescribed by different physicians, but became so weak that I could not go up stairs without stopping to rest. My friends recommended me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and I am now as healthy and strong as ever.—Mrs. E. L. Williams, Alexandria, Miss.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, it will cure and thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease. I have also prescribed it as a tonic, as well as an alternative, and must say that I honestly believe it to be the best blood purifier ever compounded.—W. F. Fowler, D. D. S., Greenville, Tenn.

Dyspepsia Cured. It would be impossible for me to describe what I suffered from Indigestion and Headache up to the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was the care of various physicians and tried a great many kinds of medicines, but never obtained more than temporary relief. After taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for a short time, my headache disappeared, and my stomach performed its duties more perfectly. To-day my health is completely restored.—Mary Barker, Springfield, Mass.

I have been greatly benefited by the prompt use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It tones and invigorates the system, regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, and vitalizes the blood. It is, without doubt, the most reliable blood purifier yet discovered.—E. H. Johnson, 202 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price 50c; six bottles, \$2.50.

Notwithstanding success. It is the duty of every person who has used Ayer's Sarsaparilla to let his wonderful qualities be known to his friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all the pulmonary diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and to one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the Sarsaparilla cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all druggists and dealers, in the United States and Canada. yeov

We learn from the Woman's Journal that a new trade for women is that of "neighborhood janner." From the description furnished by our advanced contemporary, we gather that it is better to be a neighborhood janner than curse to the neighborhood.

Mr. Goode, Druggist, is not a book agent, but has the agency in Goderich for Johnston's Tonic Bitters, which he can heartily recommend for any complaint to which a tonic medicine is applicable. This valuable medicine has been with most astonishing good results in cases of general debility, weakness, irregularities peculiar to females, extreme paleness, impoverishment of blood, stomach and liver troubles, loss of appetite, and for that general word, indigestion, which nearly every one is troubled with at some part of the year. Don't forget the name Johnston's Tonic Bitters 50c, and \$1 per bottle at Goode's drug store, Albion block, Goderich, sole agent.

Our Ho

It is too bad "I really can't do it." "Making a Jack." "I would to better ourselves do. If our parlor is. If the noisiness, there is a door, or a vocal corner, or some able. Here, we are half starved to a flat, Ethel!" "Oh, not a flat saw enough of She had a piano day and half the man above her coming house in kencing a doubt. Then the trouble was the elevator ger of fire. Oh, ever we do! I down one of the on a mark night."

"Well, then, a house in the o." "A house in t do you really m do, Jack?" "I really thin pondering." "3 next month, an don't believe t country town than our board. Only we can't know, little w our servant. E along?" "Get along? would be heav hot, dirty city a and to have a selves, where much as I like, den—just a litt oh!" "I gasp fo press the raptur the idea."

Jack looks at sad, wholly ar had no idea yo says, kindly, tell me that much?" "Why should you had to be l love the city as Bat you and th again I pause speechless ecsta. So it falls of Jack having of from the office, house-hunting us long to decid but we have at town of Medic us. It is health y is good, and city to enable od, and of cour suitable house place for us. with lists of ho and we charter start upon our Really these have had most carefully told small house w rent not to ex sum. The first pauses is an el rather extensi satories, be all manner of "Jack," I l low the rent f for us. We s in it as two m Jack laugh yourself, my take the next agent has evi. The next i house, which e discover t improvements.

"Any rang "I said no awers the te "Why, Ja modern inv that before." the tenant leave. The next i ones after th below the l musty for w "I could out of that. The mort house to au "I tell yo Jack, "we Suppose w lists left; I other. Th at one o'clock our lunch.

The People's Livery. JOHN KNOX, Proprietor. The Finest Rigs AT REASONABLE PRICES. CALL AND SEE US—Opposite the Colburn Hotel, Goderich. 1887. THE CELEBRATED DR. CHASE'S MANDRAKE DANDELION LIVER CURE. HAVE YOU Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation, Headache, Dizziness, Pain in the Back, or any disease arising from a deranged Liver? Dr. CHASE'S LIVER CURE will be found a sure and certain remedy. THE UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS OF DR. CHASE'S LIVER CURE is attested by the fact that it is composed of natural vegetable liver regulators, and is free from all the dangerous and deleterious ingredients of the various artificial remedies for the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, etc. Over one-half million of Dr. Chase's Recipe Book have been sold in Canada alone. We want every man, woman and child who is troubled with Liver Complaint to try this excellent remedy. SOMETHING NEW. GIVEN AWAY FREE. A valuable Household Medical Guide and Recipe Book (54 pages), containing over 100 useful recipes, and worth ten times the price of the medicine. TRY CHASE'S LIVER CURE. A safe and positive remedy. Price, 25 cents. TRY CHASE'S KIDNEY AND LIVER PILLS, 25c per box. SOLD BY ALL DEALERS. T. EDWARDS & CO., Sole Agents, Bradford.