Temperance.

A Drunken Farm.

Often and often, while riding through the country, have we passed farms whereby we could read at a glance. The door and hinge had disappeared, barred up in the drinking house of drink. The house was unpainted and tattered; broken panes of glass were stopped with rags or old hats; the chimney stood in a tottering attitude; the doors swung in a cranking fashion on one hinge; the steps were unsteady, like its owner; everything was dilapidated, decaying, muddy, cheerless. A single look showed that its owner traded too much at one shop—the rum-shop. The spirit of thrift had been killed by the spirit of the still. Fresh paint, repairs, improvements, good cheer and beauty for the house—all had gone down the farmer's throat. Outside matters were the same. The barn-yards were untidied; the doors were off; the roofs leaky, the gates down, the carts away, the tools broken, the fodder scant and the stock poor and wretched. Neglect, cruelty, unthriftiness, ruin—all had come from drink. The farm showed the trail of the same serpent. The struggling and tumbled stone walls, the ragged fences, the weed-grown fields, the sparse and half-headed crops, the dying orchard, all said to the passer-by "Whiskey did it." Drink had given the plaster of a mortgage instead of a coating of fertilizer, sloth instead of labor, mortifiers in the place of care, and destruction in limited system. The farm is drink-blighted, and advertised its condition as plainly as its owner did when he came reeling home from town. One of the most impressive temperance lectures for young farmers especially, is a good look at a drunken farm.—*Gem. Rich.*

The Friends and Temperance.

Canon Farrar, addressing the Friends meeting upon temperance, thus referred to the influence of one of their body: "It was William Mackin who had the honor of converting to this cause Theobald Mathew, he (William Mackin) being also a member of the Society of Friends. Mathew was working hard as a Roman Catholic priest among the degraded population of Cork, and one day on William Mackin visiting the hospital, he saw a sight which you may see any day in any London hospital—the sight of numbers brought there by the appalling diseases and brutal violence of drink—and turning round to the young Catholic priest, with his heart stirred within him, he said: "Oh, Theobald Mathew, what mightest thou not do if thou wouldst take part in this great work?" Young Mathew thought of it. For several days it was in his mind; for several nights it kept him almost sleepless, and at last, after long prayer he came, to the determination, and rising up, he said words which have since become so memorable: "Here goes, in the name of God." That was how Theobald Mathew—guided, influenced, converted to the cause by a member of the Society of Friends—became a crusade which, for the time being, did much to cripple the whiskey trade in Ireland, and which was carried also to England, and gave the first great stimulus to the work in which we are engaged. It was incidentally through him (Father Mathew) that Dr. Guthrie became an abstainer. You know he was being driven in a part of Ireland one very rainy day, and he went into a public house to get a little whiskey, under the mistaken notion (which is not even dispelled yet) that thereby he could keep out the cold. He said to the poor drenched car driver, 'Won't you come in and have something?' He replied, 'Faith, I won't touch a single drop of it.' 'How is that?' said Dr. Guthrie. He had taken the pledge from Father Mathew. Dr. Guthrie, thinking over it, considered that here was a poor, uneducated peasant who was strong enough to resist temptation because he saw it would lead to his own ruin, and Dr. Guthrie thought if the driver was strong enough to exercise that resolution he ought to be. Thus it was that he became an abstainer, and carried on the work in Scotland and through him thousands in England and Scotland carried it on also. And, therefore, you are obliged, as members of this society, not only by the general traditions of the body to which you belong, but also their special influence in this particular work in the past, to promote it."—*Leisure Hour.*

The House.

A tablespoonful of turpentine boiled with your white clothes will greatly aid the whitening process.

Old potatoes may be freshened up by plunging them into cold water before cooking them.

To heat the whites of eggs quickly, put in a pinch of salt. The cooler the egg the quicker they will froth. Salt cools and also freshens them.

In boiling eggs hard put them in boiling water ten minutes, and then put them in cold water. It will prevent the yolk from coloring black.

There is a greenness in onions and potatoes that renders them hard to digest. For health's sake put them in warm water for an hour before cooking.

Living and sleeping in a room in which the sun never enters is a slow form of suicide. A sun bath is the most refreshing and invigorating bath that can possibly be taken.

Blue ointment and kerosene mixed in equal proportions, and applied to bedsteads, is an unfailing bug remedy, and a coat of whitewash is do. for the walls of a log house.

To prevent odors from cooking put one or two red peppers or a few pieces of charcoal into the pot where ham, cabbage, etc., is boiling, and the house will not be filled with offensive odor.

Single cream is cream that has stood on the milk twelve hours. It is best for tea and coffee. Double cream stands on its milk twenty-four hours, and cream for butter frequently stand forty-eight hours.

Greenland Courtship.

When the Danish missionaries had secured the confidence of the Greenlanders, marriage was made a religious ceremony. Formerly the man married the woman as the Romans did the Sabine women, by force. One of the missionaries, writing in his journal, describes the present style of courtship as follows:—

The suitor, coming to the missionary, said, "I should like to have a wife."

"Whom?" asks the missionary. The man names the woman.

"Has she spoken to her?"

Sometimes the man will answer, 'Yes; she is not unwilling, but thou knowest womanfolk.'

More frequently the answer is 'No.' 'Why not?'

'It is difficult; girls are prudish. Thou must speak to her.'

The missionary summons the girl, and, after a little conversation, says:—

'I think it time to have thee married.'

'I won't marry.'

'But, my child, I had a suitor for thee.'

'Who?'

The missionary names the man who has sought his aid.

'He is good for nothing. I won't have him.'

'But,' replies the missionary, 'he is a good provider; he throws his harpoon with skill, and he loves thee.'

Though listener to his praise with evident pleasure, the girl answers, 'I won't have him.'

'Well, I won't force thee. I shall soon find a wife for such a clever fellow.'

The missionary remains silent, as though he understood her 'no' to have ended the matter.

At last with a sigh she whispers:—'Just as though will have it, missionary.'

'No,' replies the clergyman, 'as thou wilt; I'll not persuade thee.'

Then, with a deep groan, comes 'yes' and the matter is settled.

The Farm.

If the hens are kept warm, and are fed well with warm food once a day, and provided with clean nests, eggs will soon be plentiful.

Bran is a valuable food, and it is a fact that in feeding a ton of bran we can get back a large part of its cost in the extra value of the manure made.

Of all the fine trees and shrubs that have yet been introduced from the new world, says an English writer, the golden leaved chestnut is perhaps the handsomest.

It ought to be the effort of every farmer to grow as much as possible upon the least ground. This is economy of labor, of seed, and time. To this end the ploughing, harrowing, and fertilization of the soil should be thoroughly well done, and the best seed used.

The Potato Bug.

There is no reason to doubt that this enterprising insect will be ready to begin his work on the first potato vine that shows itself above ground. The following experiment has been made by two Eddington farmers, E. G. Morse and G. B. McMahon, who last spring planted beans between their hills of potatoes. Their only object in doing this was if the potatoes were ruined by the bugs they would still have some crop from the land. As summer came and the potato bug commenced his ravages, these two farmers found, to their surprise, that their potatoes were not troubled in the least, while the bugs were making and havoc with the crops of their neighbors. The bugs did not at any time effect the field of potatoes and beans, and these farmers harvested good crops of potatoes.

Weaning Calves.

"Old Farmer" gives his plan of weaning calves, in the Rural New Yorker, as follows:—Having weaned many hundreds of calves, and having fifty years ago fed them morning and night myself, I can say with entire confidence, that after the first week, skim milk, warmed a little more than new milk is when drawn from a cow, will keep them in good growing condition. There is no if or doubt about this fact, for many thousands are raised in this way every year, and have been for years out of mind, before my day in the country I was born in, and also, in the State for the last twenty years; while in Canada, they are treated just the same by hundreds of people. About four quarts of sweet skim milk for the first few times is enough, as giving more will relax them too much sometimes; six quarts afterwards, and, if it can be spared, more as the calf grows larger. In winter, or early in spring, the calves require feeding with hay, a very little at first, and, of course, it should be nice, soft, green hay, and a little bran and meal—two-thirds bran will make them all thrive very fast.

Changing Seed.

During this period of low prices for farm produce, farmers should make every possible effort to increase the yield of grain. One mode of accomplishing this is to practice changing seed grain. With many farmers it has been customary for years to change their seed corn every three or four years, and while they often knowingly obtain the same variety, they consider it pays well for the cost and trouble. I have no doubt this plan of changing seed would be carried still further, but for the reason that farmers are apt to be so negligent on this subject, scarcely thinking of anything of this character until "up to their ears in spring work," and then, of course, it cannot receive proper attention. I trust this humble reminder may serve as a seasonable hint to many. I would suggest that during the present winter, while farmers are about visiting or attending club meetings, conventions and the like, they shall make arrangements for exchanging or purchasing sufficient seed for sowing one or two fields, and note the result in next season's crops. While I would recommend obtaining seed, when convenient, from a more northern and colder section than that in which it is to be planted, yet I have found that seed grown upon hill farms will give greater and more beneficial results when planted on farms in adjoining valleys.

Odds and Ends.

Simple pitty ain't much better to a person than an insult; but to pitty him with a five dollar bill is bizzness.—*Josh Billings.*

"George, dear, don't you think it's rather extravagant of you to eat butter with that delicious jam?" "No, love; economical. Same piece of bread does for both."

Many persons sigh for death when it seems far off, but the inclination vanishes when the boat upsets, or the locomotive runs off the track, or the measles set in.

Guessing and lieing are fust cuzzins; the man who gits into the habit or guessing at all things, will soon git into the habit ov lieing about meany things.

"Little boy," said a woman to a boy who had been impudent to her, "Have you a mother?" "No! but pap wouldn't marry you if there wasn't a housekeeper in the whole dang land."

Before marriage a husband is generally greeted by his sweetheart with "My darling, is it you?" But after marriage she generally rushes to the door, and shouts, 'Hugh Henry, wipe your boots!'

A Scotch parson said recently, somewhat sarcastically, of a toper that he put an enemy in his mouth to steal away his brains, but that the enemy, after a thorough and protracted search returned without anything.

A despatch from Sandusky, Ohio, dated the 11, says: "Navigation opened on Lake Erie to-day, the steamer Golden Eagle making trips from Put-in-bay Island to this city, touching at Middle Bass and Kelley's Island.

A witness, on being cross-examined lately, swore that he was in the habit of associating with every grade of society, "from lawyers up." The lawyer who "had him in hand" gasped out "That's all!" and sat down.

Mamma I don't think the people who make dolls are very pious people," said a little girl to her mother, one day. "Why not my child?" Because you can never make them kneel. I always have to lay my doll down on her stomach to say her prayers."

"What I want to get at is the animus of the transaction," said the Judge. "But your honor," said the complainant, "there wasn't any at all. He came up quiet like, and grabbed the coat, and was off with it before I saw what he was at. No, air, there wasn't any muss."

More joy; Ostrich feathers, dressed furs and French pomades two and a half per cent cheaper. Oh, that delightful Mr. Tilley. Now for Rideau Hall.

Yours in haste,

GRATIFIED BALL-ROOM belle.

P. S.—Church bells and Communion plates *absolutely free.* Go to Heaven *so cheap now. Isn't it nice.*—Tizer.

The engineer in a factory in Cold water, Mich., crawled into the boiler and did some mending by the light of a kerosene lamp. He began to get out feet foremost, but the man hole was small while he was fat, and he stuck midway in the aperture. Then the gas from the lamp ignited, and the engineer was blow out, badly burned and scraped by the force of the explosion.

CALL at the first Drug Store and procure a bottle of Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum for coughs, colds, &c. We recommend its purchase at Drug Stores of respectability, as there is an attempt to place in the hands of the public an article under a similar name, put up in a similar style, but of a white milky appearance—the genuine being of a dark brownish-red color. It is a wretched imitation, and should be at once rejected.
1672

Evangelists.

PAISLEY, 24th, Feb.

To the Editor of the Bruce Herald.

SIR,—Among the many novelties with which our novelty loving community has been afflicted of late is that of self-styled "Evangelists," who are at present operating on the religious gullibility of those who are, in the words of a wise King, "given to change." Either the Paisleyites are a very good, or else a very hardened race of people—that in the one case they should need such extraneous agency to keep them upright; or, in the other, that all the labor bestowed upon them by their five spiritual teachers should have proved in vain. Is it necessary, let it be seriously asked, that men and women should neglect their business in the day time, and their household duties in the evening, to attend night and day for weeks and submit to this process of ill-directed religious cramming from those who run unsent, and whose only qualifications appear to be a glib tongue, plenty of cheek, and an air of assumed piety? To any sensible person, the question naturally suggests itself, why all this excitement? Is it for edification? Can any real permanent good come out of it? One would think, casting his eye over the several churches here, and knowing as we do the smallness of the community, that five ministers of the gospel must be just poorly enough paid for their services, and in any case that they are quite equal (as to numbers) for the work imposed upon them, even supposing the congregations were all of them much larger. If they are inefficient men—and we would not even hint so much—then discharge them, one and all, and let them find employment on the Pacific Railway, or on some of the public works of Canada, where men of strong bodies and willing hearts are prepared to benefit their country. Why do not these "Evangelists" direct their efforts to "the regions beyond" where there is a religious dearth?

But there is a more serious aspect that this matter assumes, and the five ministers of Paisley should take note of it. Is this abnormal state of things going really to benefit religion? Or rather will it not result—nay, has it not already resulted—in scattering the seeds of disorganization, and creating a spirit of contempt for Divine ordinances, and an ordained ministry, and for all regular gospel ministrations, to the disparagement of sound doctrine, and good order, and church authority? We know that of late years a wave of mawkish religious sentimentality has swept over Canada, and has done much mischief in all the churches, and left behind it the footprints of Plymouthism, and Antinomianism, and Palagianism—if not something even worse—from which all the churches are suffering as from a cancer. Satan is again transforming himself, as of old, into an angel of light. It is quite time sensible people discovered the evil, and sought for a remedy. Canada, it has been lately said, is "too much governed." May we not also say she is too much preached at, to the effect of being gospel hardened. The pendulum has been too long swinging in the direction of faith, to the neglect of works. Would it not be well just to let it swing back again, in the way of directing the people's minds to the cultivation of love, and charity, and alms deeds—to the importance of St. James' preaching, that a man is justified by works as an evidence of our faith? The great Protestant movement of Martin Luther's day was a glorious movement, in our day we see Protestantism ranmad! Men calling themselves evangelists, which, by the way, was in the Apostles' times an office of high authority in the Church of Christ, to which certain men of high attainments were set apart by the laying on of hands and prayer, but these self styled evangelists who go scouring the country about mid-winter, are without credentials, without a call from any church, and are responsible to neither Bishop or Presbytery, neither to Conference, nor Synod. And with a spiritual pride which assumes an air of infallibility in their utterances, they are going suddenly to convert everybody—even the ministers themselves—with their religious nostrums, which like much of the quack medicine of the day is to be distributed, simply because it professes to cure—erybody and everything. The fact that crowds go to hear them only ministers to their vanity; and it does not say much for the intelligence of Paisley, or any other place, that so many will spend days and nights in running after unqualified men, when they would not deign to attend a lecture where both mind and conscience would be elevated and improved. But the world will wag its way, and we have no doubt the day will come when religious people will repenthof their folly in having slighted the counsel of their regular pastors, and putting them on a level with these itinerant "converting machines."

A Custer City Cocktail.

Tact and politeness obviate many difficulties. A returned miner from the Black Hills arrived in town yesterday, and went into a saloon and asked for some of the best whiskey in the house, and when it was served to him spat it out with unutterable loathing, and said. "I called for whiskey: young man; mebby you didn't hear me?" The barkeeper said that he had given him whiskey. The gentleman from Dead wood proceeded with more deadly calmness, though his hand instinctively sought his hip pocket. "I called for the best best whisky in the house, young man; mebby you did not catch the full significance of my language?" Now, many another barkeeper, under similar circumstances, would have resented the insinuation as to his liquor by pouring it into the sink, and saying, "You don't know good whisky when you see it," or words to that effect, or have offered the man $500 if he could find as good as that anywhere on this footstool, or in some other manner not herein specified have led the man from the Black Hills to draw his revolver or hurl a chair through the mirror. But this barkeeper was a man of quite another sort, so he said, kindly: "I beg your pardon, captain; so many people come around that don' know what whisky is, but I might have seen with half an eye that you know the difference." So he urbanely but hurriedly mixed in a bottle some alcohol, kept for cleaning the mirror, and spirits of turpentine and Jamaica ginger, and Perry Davis pain killer, and when the stranger said "Ah" in reply to his question whether he liked some bitters in it, shook half a gill of peppersauce into a tumbler and pushed the bottle toward him. The stranger filled a heaping tumblerful and passed it off, and when he had recovered his breath said to the barkeeper, "Young man, that's the whisky. I have n't tasted nothing like that since I left Custer City two weeks ago to-day That's real genuine liquor; kinder a cross between a circular saw and a wildcat. That takes hold quick and holds on long. Just you go to dead wood and open a saloon with that whisky, and you might charge an ounce a glass for it and people wouldn't kick. So long; take this in remembrance of me," and, pressing an $800 nugget upon the barkeeper he was gone.

A Gentle Hint.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day,—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your house for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses For curing Consumption, Hemorrhages, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup, or any disease of the Throat Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, so your druggist will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial 10c.; regular size, 75c. 1668

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOS-PHITES

Is composed of ingredients identical with those which constitute Health, Blood, Muscle and Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.

By its union with the blood and its effect upon the muscles, re-establishing the vim and tonic the other, it is capable of effecting the following results:

It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter and thus cure Consumption.

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, worry, overtax or irregular habits, Bronchitis, Acute or Chronic Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of Diphteria.

An endless chain of good effects is formed by

Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

and we are safe in saying, from a long experience in medicine, its virtues *are not possessed by any other combination,* as the following will demonstrate.

IT IS ACCEPTABLE to palate and stomach.

SUFFICIENTLY POTENT to ensure decided benefit, yet harmless, however long its use may be continued. This characteristic is possessed by no other remedy.

IT ASSISTS DIGESTION and assimilation.

IT VITALIZES THE BLOOD, supplying such ingredients as may be required.

IT RESTORES TONE to the nerves.

IT GIVES POWER of endurance and of concentration to the mind.

IT PROMOTES VIGOR in the organs which depend for health on the involuntary muscular action, viz., the Liver, Lungs, Heart, Stomach and Genitals.

And unless afflicted with some disease involving absolute organic loss, it will sustain the system until it reaches the age allotted to man by a beneficent Creator.

No PERSON will be disappointed in the effect of FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES, who rigidly follows the directions.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES

INCEPTION,

The experiments which perfected this preparation occupied many months, and were instituted with a view to curing that insidious disease,

TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION,

and in order to supply the deficiencies in Hypophosphites already in use; for, although their name was correct as a theory, their preparations were, owing to their imperfect organization, found wanting in practice.

While they caused the formation of fat and general heat, they did not improve the blood. The tonic effect upon the nerves and muscles was circumscribed, and, owing to their dilute state, taking large doses they were also too expensive.

The desideratum sought by Mr Fellows were:

A convenient, palatable remedy;

Unalterable by time;

Harmless though used continually yet might be discontinued at any time without any ill effect.

Which would increase appetite.

Strengthen digestion;

Promote assimilation;

Render healthy blood;

Strengthen the nerves and muscles;

Enable the subject to successfully combat disease.

And sufficiently economical for all.

All this has been indisputably attained, The success of the work is complete; and Fellows' Hypophosphites stand foremost amongst the remedies or curatives of chronic diseases, possessing properties to which no other medicine has ever aspired.

ABSTRACT EFFECTS.

Fellows' Hypophosphites, on being introduced into the stomach and with the food, and immediately entering circulation; and, being perfectly miscible with the blood, speedily pervades every portion of the system. Its effects are first declared by a pulse slightly increased in fullness and strength. A general exhilaration of the organic functions and an elevation of the intellectual powers, follows as the influences on the brain and nervous substance, increasing the activity of the absorbent and renovating the blood, thus causing the healthy muscular formation so necessary in restoring the functions of the previously weakened organs.

Then, then, a tonic of the nervous and circulatory system, it follows that, when there is a demand for extraordinary exertion, its use is invaluable, since it supplies the waste through the circulation, and sustains the general system.

At a period of life is unlawful care over the functions of the brain more requisite than during the acquisition of knowledge by the youth; plodding, persevering study requires a share of vigorous, nervous force, or the child may sink under the mental toil.

Stern necessity may compel the student to strain his powers beyond the dictates of prudence, and he early promise of excellence may be blighted thereby.

To such we recommend Fellows' Hypophosphites it will not only restore the sinking patient, but it will enable the toiling student to preserve his mental and nervous standard without detriment.

NOTE—Be suspicious of persons who recommend any other article as "just as good" though bearing a similar name, and of those who offer the cheaper priced article.

NOTE.—It is only the *independent, well posted* and wealthy physicians who can afford to prescribe this remedy. Experience has proved this. The highest rank medical men in every large city, where it is known, recommend it.

Price $1 50 per Bottle.

$7 50 for six bottles.

Orders addressed to,

Perry Davis & Son & Lawrence,
377 St. Paul Street, Montreal, P.Q.
Will have immediate attention. 1671 1yr.

A Bitter Disease.

The most marked peculiarity that will impress the American traveller when he walks the streets of London for the first time, is the great number of excessively fat people whom he everywhere meets. He at first supposes these persons to belong to the nobility, on the same principle that he would pronounce them aldermen or bankers if seen in Boston or New York. In brief, he labors under the popular though mistaken impression, that obesity is invariably the combined result of laziness and high living; while in reality it is a constitutional disease. Until very recently there was no known remedy for this uncomfortable disease, and its victims were obliged to submit to the vexation and not infrequent mortification that is occasioned. Allan's Anti-Fat is the only remedy for this disease, and removes the abnormal condition by purely natural means. Ask your druggist for it.

A Really Good Article.

We would call the attention of an interested to an article of undoubted merit, and which we would advise all in want of to give a trial. We refer to "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" now being extensively used by many of the largest horse dealers in the country; these men have discovered that it improves the condition of the horse by purifying the blood, and removes from the lungs and liver all that prevents their healthy action; its effect is soon apparent in the improved appearance of the animal, which is one great reason why horse dealers use it, as they are thus enabled to get better prices and at the same time give their customers sound and healthy horses. Remember the name and see that the signature of Hurd & Co. is on each package. Northop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers.

If those who have never tried that unrivalled preparation for colds, coughs, hoarseness, asthma, sore throat, etc., HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM, will but receive the testimony of the many thousands who have successfully used it, they will be acting wisely. It is one of the oldest and best known remedies in the Dominion. For sale at 25 cents per bottle. By Mr F. Jordan, Goderich.

☞ Is your throat sore, or are you annoyed by a constant cough? If so, use promptly "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers." They will give you instant relief. They relieve the air passages of phlegm or mucous, and allay inflammation, and no safer remedy can be had for coughs, colds, or any complaint of the throat or lungs. and if taken in time their efficacy will soon be proved. Sold by all druggists and country dealers at 25 cents a box.

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP can now be purchased right at home, it is the most successful preparation ever introduced to our people. It works like a charm in all cases of Consumption, Pneumonia, Hemorrhages, Asthma, severe Coughs, Croup and all other Throat and Lung Diseases. No person has ever used this medicine without getting immediate relief, yet there are a great many poor, suffering, skeptical persons going about our streets with a suspicious cough, and the voice of consumption coming from their lungs, that will not try it. If you die, it is your own fault, as you can go to your Druggist and get a Sample bottle for 10 cents and try it; three doses will relieve any case. Regular size only 75 cts. 1669

Wilson's Wild Cherry.

This valuable medicine which has enjoyed an immense and ever increasing sale in the City of Hamilton for the past six years is now being introduced throughout Ontario. It is a vegetable compound possessing the most remarkable curative properties over diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Bronchial Tubes. The proprietors hold the most flattering certificates from the Mayor and a great number of prominent citizens of Hamilton, showing the very high estimation in which it is held at home. Wilson's Compound Syrup Wild Cherry contains no opium, is pleasant to take, and a positive cure for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Loss of Voice, etc. Sold by Druggists generally. 1673

Special Notices.

HOME'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Home has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft, by keeping our frames well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled—James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, Eng."

A Card.

TO all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

FOUR lots in the town of Goderich in the McDougall survey, fronting on the Huron Road.
1672 MRS. E. SINCKER,
Goderich.

LAND TO BE LEASED.

TOWN LOTS, number from One to Seventeen inclusive Hich's survey, lately occupied by W. Somers, Thos. Johnston and others. Enquire of
Apply to
MORPHY & WINCESTER,
168tf. Solicitors Toronto.

50 ACRES OF LAND

50 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE, being W ½ of W ½ of Lot 5, Con 3, E. D. Ashfield, 35 acres cleared, good fences, small frame house &c., on the Lot. $200 cash, balance on time to suit. A quantity of cedar posts for sale. Apply to
R. T. HAYNES,
1647 tf Shepardton P.O

FOR SALE.

WEST half of Thomas Weatherald, P. L. Surveyor's garden (one acre more or less to purchaser), well stocked with choice grape vines and fruit trees in full bearing.

Also a seven acre Park Lot and thirty ½ acre Lots in different parts of the Town of Goderich. Terms 3 per cent down at time of sale and balance to extend over ten years (if required) with interest at seven per cent per annum. Apply to
THOMAS WEATHERALD,
Engineer and Surveyor,
Goderich.

GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber will dispose of his property consisting of a house and outbuildings and two lots of land, at a sacrifice, and on easy terms. The house is 32x52 feet 1½ story high and well finished in every way. The land is well cultivated and there is a first class assortment of fruit trees and small fruits and good waterson the premises. Further particulars can be had by applying to the undersigned on the premises on Hincks St., in rear of Capt. Gibson's residence, or at the SIGNAL OFFICE.
ISAAC CASSIDY,
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Nov. 14, 1878. 1657

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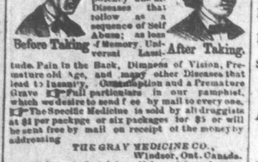

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Weller & Martin.

1476 1

Pt. Dover & Lake Huron & Stratford & Huron Railways Time Table.

GOING SOUTH.	No. 3 Express. P. M.	No. 1 Mail. A. M.
STATIONS.		
Dep...Listowel	1 10	6 00
" ...Milverton	2 02	6 33
" ...G. T. Junction	2 45	7 20
Arr ...Stratford	3 50	7 23
Dep ...Stratford	3 50	7 35
" ...G. T. Junction	3 40	
Arr ...Woodstock	4 40	8 25
Dep ...Woodstock	5 05	8 30
" ...Norwich	5 36	9 06
" ...B. N. & Pt. B. Junction	5 59	9 08
Arr ...C. S. Junction	6 30	
Dep	6 39	9 32
Arr ...Simcoe		10 05
Dep ...Simcoe	7 05	10 15
Arr. ...Port Dover	7 40	10 45

GOING NORTH.	No. 2 Express. A. M.	No. 4 Mail. P. M.
STATIONS.		
...Listowel...Arr	11 10	5 50
" ...Milverton...Arr	10 31	5 14
" ...G. T. Junction		7 40
Stratford Dep	9 50	3 20
Stratford Arr	9 40	6 45
" ...G. T. Junction	9 30	6 45
Woodstock Dep	8 25	5 40
Woodstock Arr	8 30	5 05
" ...Norwich	7 54	38
" ...B., N. & Pt B' Junction	7 11	4 09
C. S. Junction Dep	7 29	3 40
C. S. Junction Arr		3 30
Simcoe...Dep	7 00	3 00
Simcoe...Arr		2 45
Port Dover, Dep	6 20	2 15

Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 run by Hamilton time daily, Sundays excepted.

No. 3 runs only on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

No. 4 runs only on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

*Trains do not stop.

†Flag Stations—stop on signals.

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General Freight and Pass. Agt. Superintendent.

A. D. WRIGHT,
General Manager.

General Office, Woodstock Jan. 1 1879.

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