

THE ODLUM BOYS.

A Sketch of Three Former Goderich Youths.

Men Who Have Come to the Front in Their Respective Spheres.

From the Lucknow Sentinel.

It may be interesting to your readers... helpful to other boys to know something concerning the history of the men who so efficiently entertained and instructed the congregations on Sunday and Monday evenings last, in the Methodist church.

The sermons on Sunday by Rev. Geo. Odium were instructive and helpful, and of the addresses of Dr. Odium and Edward Odium on Monday night, we have only to say in the words of another: "Think of what addresses ought to be, and they were that."

At the close of the lecture on Monday the Y. P. A. of the church presented Mr. E. Odium with a sum of money to be used by him for the benefit of the Methodist College in Tokio, Japan, for which Mr. Odium wishes to express thanks.

The following epitomes of the lives of these successful men, will, I hope, act as an inspiration, and as incentives to diligence and duty, upon the minds of any one of our town boys, and be the means of their honor and distinction.

John Odium, M. D., eldest son of John and Margaret Odium, was born in the Gore of Toronto, County of Peel, October, 1848; attended the public school and worked on the farm until 16 years of age; worked with farmers until 18 years of age, with the exception of four months in a cabinet shop; at the above age entered John McHardy's store, Belfast, as clerk; filled that situation for nearly four years; went to Goderich and attended the central school for a short time; then entered the employ of Geo. McKenzie as clerk for one year; after this went to the public school and Goderich High school; obtained a 3rd class certificate in 1873 and taught for two years; then entered the Cobourg Collegiate Institute in 1875; matriculated in medicine in 1876; entered into the study of medicine in the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston, in the fall of 76; graduated in Queen's University, with honors, in 1880, having gained the house surgery of the Kingston Hospital by competitive examination. He was converted in 1870 and after a time joined the Methodist church; has held several offices in the church since that time; was married in June, 1881 to Miss M. J. Wood, daughter of Joseph Wood, Esq., town clerk of King. He is on his way to New York to attend the polytechnic and hospitals of that place and may possibly finish up in London and Edinburgh.

Edward was born in 1850, in the County of Peel, Ontario; left home at the age of 12 to work with farmers; called for and to such an extent as to prohibit the placing of electric light wires on the same side of the road upon which either telegraph or telephone wires are strung. For although the electric wires may be a few feet distant from the telegraph or telephone wires, the danger of the electric wires is increased by the proximity of the telegraph or telephone wires, and the danger of the electric wires is increased by the proximity of the telegraph or telephone wires, and the danger of the electric wires is increased by the proximity of the telegraph or telephone wires.

Rev. Geo. A. Odium, third son was born in the Gore of Toronto, County of Peel, Dec. 7th, 1832; attended school up to the age of 12 when he left home and entered a grocery store in Goderich as a clerk; at the age of 13 entered the Goderich Central School where he remained for one and a half years; in 1847 clerked for N. McHardy, S. T. Hens in 1863 engaged with C. T. Burgess, Lucknow, as apprentice carpenter and joiner, this calling was exchanged for cabinet making for three years, in Tullahoma, County of Peel; at the termination of this contract, a course of education was commenced and followed through, notwithstanding ceaseless conflict with ill health and an empty purse; one and a half years were consumed in securing a 3rd class certificate which was granted July, 1874; two and one half years followed in teaching public schools in West Wawanosh; then three years of study in Lucknow, Goderich High School and Cobourg Collegiate Institute; was converted October 3rd, 1869 and immediately became active in Temperance reform, Sunday School work, and the church; in 1869 entered the Michigan Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Michigan; was ordained deacon at Albion in 1883 by Bishop Harris; ordained elder at Grand Rapids in 1885 by Bishop Warren; received the following appointments:—Chester, Lansing District 1880 to 81; Otsego, Lansing District 1882 to 83; Bellevue, Albion

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Events Occurring at the U. S. Capitol.

The Obsequies of Gen. Logan—Uncle Sam's Army and Navy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1887. That human life is made up of starting and ending is probably nowhere so often felt as at the capital of a great nation. On the last day of the old year, amid great pomp and display of official mourning, all that was mortal of one of the most prominent men in American public life, was laid away in the tomb. The following day was the most brilliant one of the Washington social season, and the gay world of fashion began its round of festivities.

At the beginning of this New Year, it is more difficult than usual to get the dead past. It is not only the dead that we bury, but the future will mingle with reflections of days that are gone. Death made an exceptional havoc among leading men in 1886, as is shown by the names of Hancock, Tilden, Maciellan, Arthur, Hendricks, and Logan.

At the funeral of General Logan, held in the Senate Chamber, were present men and women representing the highest and lowliest people of the country. Of his comrades in arms General Sheridan, Sherman and Olesby were prominent, with hundreds of others, soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic. Members and ex-members of both houses of Congress, with whom he had served many years, were there, among them the notable figures of Roscoe Conkling and William Evarts, while in front of these sat the members of the Supreme Court and the Cabinet officers. The chair provided for the President was vacant. He was anxious to be present, but the day was exceedingly inclement, and having been confined to the house for a week previous with another rheumatic attack, his physician advised him not to subject himself to the drafts that are so prevalent in the Capitol building.

No great political measures have been consummated during 1886 except that which deals with the Indian question, but others have been inaugurated, and it yet remains to be seen what shall become of a protective tariff, a currency agitation, the Blair educational bill, and further developments of civil service reform. But while the region of practical politics have been comparatively barren, movements are on foot which are rapidly forming opinion in one direction or the other for serious legislation in the future.

There are, as yet, no coast defences, and no navy. And there is no army, and have we any real need for either? That is the question. It is not possible that the principles of Henry George, which have taken root in some quarters, and will have to be reckoned with in any thorough scheme of social readjustment, will also have a bearing upon the naval question? He says the American Republic has no more need for its burlesque of a navy than a pacable giant would have for a stuffed club or a tin sword. It is only a source of expense and waste, which is only maintained for the sake of the officers and the naval rings. In peace it is only a source of expense and corruption; in war it would be useless. We are too strong for any foreign power to wantonly attack, we ought to be too great to wantonly attack others. If war should ever be forced upon us, we should safely rely on science and invention, which are already superseding navies faster than they can be built. So with our army. All we need, if we even now need that, is small force of frontier policemen such as is maintained in Canada and Australia. Standing armies and armies are inimical to the genius of democracy and it ought to be our pride as it is our duty, to show the world that a great republic could dispense with both; and in organization as in principle both our army and navy are repugnant to the genius of the people.

Nothing but pure extracts from plants and roots are used in preparing McCreger's Lung Compound, the modern and now popular remedy for Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Gremy, Asthma, and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest. All mineral poisons and dangerous substances are avoided which renders it safe for children or adults. Sold at 50c per bottle at G Rhynas' drug store.

At the last regular meeting of Huron Lodge No. 62, I. O. O. F. the following were elected officers for the ensuing term:—Bro. G. J. Green, N. S.; Bro. P. W. Johnson, V. S.; Bro. J. W. B. S.; Bro. R. S.; Bro. Geo. Street, P. S.; Bro. N. Campbell, Treas.; Bro. F. W. Johnson, W. P. P.; Bro. P. W. Johnson, W. P. P.; Bro. P. W. Johnson, W. P. P.

McCreger & Parke's Carbolic Cerate. Have you an old Sore, Cut, Burn, Bruise, Corn, Bunion, Salt Rheum, Pimple, Blotches, Rough Hands or Face? If so, there is but one cure, namely, McCreger & Parke's Carbolic Cerate. If you try it, it will convince you. It costs but 25 cents at G Rhynas' drug store.

REPUTIATION.

The Premier and the Mail Cannot be Separated.

Macdonald Cannot Gain by Any Repudiation Now—He should have Done So Earlier.

"Rideau" in the Montreal Post.

Sir John A. Macdonald must see, unless he is blinded by infatuation that his cause is hopelessly wrecked; that there is nothing for him but resignation or defeat. He may have the spirit, but has not the strength to conduct a successful campaign. His ministry is feeble to the verge of imbecility, and though his genius as a party manager may be great, his more gloomy reputation of unpopularity rising against him, which will surely reach its flood the moment parliament is dissolved. Although believed to be inimicable as a tactician.

HE HAS BEEN OUT GENERALIZED on every side. He has been over-matched at all points. He has been dissolved at once, or held another session. It makes little matter. Defeat, utter, everlasting defeat stares him in the face. The certainty thereof is recognized by his followers, who are clamoring furiously to be provided for before the crash comes. A more gloomy prospect than that which the session presents to the Tory party could not be contemplated. The majority, however, may be trusted to hang together, if but to secure indemnity. But no one knows what may happen when a hearing is given to the fancy, however, that there will be a general division of spoils before the writs are issued, so that when the Government is defeated there will be nothing left that a Tory can carry away.

It is said that Sir John intends going on another Chestnut tour through the country; this time with a view of repudiating The Mail and denouncing the "No Popery" cry raised by the Tory press and orators during recent election contests.

TOO LATE! TOO LATE! Why did he not denounce and repudiate Thos White, Dalton McCarthy, Alfred Boulbee, the Mail, and the "No Popery" cry during his recent tour through Ontario? If he did not countenance the utterances of his colleagues, his friends and his organ in their attacks on the Irish and French and the Catholic church, why did he not say so in his many speeches delivered throughout the Province and in the Ontario elections? Does he imagine the Catholics of any nationality are such arrant fools as to give credence to anything he may say now after his game has been exposed and defeated? Perhaps he estimates their intelligence at the same rate as the infidel.

But why didn't he say all this before? He had plenty of opportunities. But the story is too ridiculously thin. The idea of hunting the most obsequious of his creatures, and the infidel, and the Tory party, taking the smallest step without counsel and direction from the head centre is simply incredible. Nobody is such a fool as to believe a yarn like that. But there is a good proof that Sir John was in sympathy with the "No Popery" cry, for on his visit to Kent, just before the elections, the Tories of that county gave him

AN OPPORTUNITY OF REPUDIATING it. In the address they presented him at Chatham on that occasion they inserted the following paragraph:—"It is deeply to be regretted that this noble protest should be marred by the powerful and persistent efforts of a great public journal to create a war of religion and race, to set Protestants against Catholics and Englishmen against Frenchmen. This impious and unpatriotic course we know full well cannot be tolerated with approval or sympathy from you, etc."

In his reply, Sir John touched upon every point in the address, but passed this paragraph in silence. He made no allusion to it whatever. Why did he not repudiate the "No Popery" cry then? It is perfectly sickening to be compelled to deal with a public man so lost to all sense of honor. Honest people can only turn from him with disgust and contempt. Surely he must hear, like Lucifer in Milton's Paradise Lost—"On altars, from innumerable tongues A dismal universal hiss, the sound Of public scorn."

It is deeply humiliating to see a man occupying the most exalted and responsible position in the gift of the people, descending to the perpetration of tricks and evasions so miserably mean. And then for him to suppose he could cajole the Catholics of Canada after refusing to repudiate those who reviled them in his interest.

Some say, "Consumption can't be cured." Ayer's Cherry Pectoral proves, by forty years experience, a cure for this disease, when not already beyond the reach of medical aid. Even then its use affords great relief, and insures refreshing sleep.

SCROFULA.

I do not believe that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has an equal as a remedy for Scrofula.

Humors, Erysipelas, Canker, and Catarrh.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease. W. F. Fowler, M. D., Greenville, Tenn. For forty years I have suffered with Erysipelas. I have tried all sorts of remedies for my complaint, but found no relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking ten bottles of this medicine I am completely cured. —Mary C. Ameybury, Rockport, Me. I have suffered, for years, from Catarrh, which was so severe that it destroyed my appetite and weakened my system. After trying other remedies, and getting no relief, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, in a few months, was cured. —Susan L. Cook, 909 Albany St., Boston Highlands, Mass. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is superior to any blood purifier that I have ever tried. I have taken it for Scrofula, Canker, and Salt Rheum, and received much benefit from it. It is good, also, for a weak stomach. —Mills Peirey, South Bradford, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price 25c per bottle, 85c per six bottles.

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CORD WOOD. Persons wishing good cord wood at the lowest rates can have the same promptly supplied by leaving their orders at GEO. OLD'S STORE. Our agent will call at the store daily for orders. Also on hand, a lot of cheap wood such as short slabs, edgings, etc. All the wood can be bought at the mill or delivered, as the buyer desires. Promptness guaranteed. XAVIER BARCELON, Falls Reserve Mill, 2007-ly. June 3rd, 1886.

Why Suffer? Consult a doctor and in 9 cases out of 10 he pronounced your disease Liver Complaint, and charges you \$1 for a small bottle. Consult J. P. Wilson, and for \$1 he will give you Dr. Chase's Liver Cure, guaranteed to cure, and a valuable receipt book free. Sold by J. Wilson.

NO MURDER.

One summer's after New York, arriving a station of Willowdale,engers a man, perch lady some twenty years, only man and wife.

They both passed it did not halt until they cottage near the end of the side of the door tucked, and on it was "Summer board. family. Clinda Niggitt Reading the above, stoop and pulling the immediately answered aster lady of perhaps looking face. "You have accommoders, I believe," began t "Yes, sir; and bett in this village, marm, lady. "This is my wife, see the interior." "Certainly, sir. And she led them into houses they ever saw, neat and inviting, delighted with it. "Have you much asked the gentleman, name as Mr. Wilmot. "Not much, sir, old gardener, and Peg Anne Bugbear, my nie and Bobby, the poo marm; and we're a every one can tell you. Before night arrange and Mr and Mrs W boarders of Clinda N; Three days had pass gins had nothing to new boards. In fr very much, as they agreeable. Miss Niggins never Wilmot's business or | Whenever she ton they would always ma conversation, and so Clinda Niggins never cupation of her board "One thing," Miss to old Peggy Troadle readers, for from a they do nothing but yellar covers! books, be novels, which I t of 'em." So days lengthened at last August came, a thing which started village into a convuls excitement. The cottage of Clin ped in slumber and q though the hour is spister's household | The only lights to the boarders' wind story. Clinda Niggins ec that night, for the m agely, and for an done nothing but au So 10 o'clock ocu gins, being awake, stairs and rises to li well at her own door dress and goes up the landing, some f room's room, she com tens. It is Mrs Wilmot as she says: "Oh, Bill, Bill, I to you; I have up; "You lie, womar Wilmot, and Miss l "I have proofs of y have betrayed me deny it." Miss Niggins be she never did before "No, Bill, dear; are a robber, what ed in crime and dyed with blood, w my husband, Bill; will betray you, ne Miss Niggins c with terror at what "Think not to bl swers her husband me; do you know y false Helene! "I am innocent, cent," pleads Mrs tones. "You must die the forfeit of betray; Miss Niggins is she goes to her through the keyho with fear, and he powerless to cry o Miss Niggins ac centre of the ro hair hanging over agonized look on near her, grasp looking into her stare, as he holds, an empty bottle. "Terrible! say to herself, "he is poor, dear womar Again Mrs W with the heart-re

1887. Harpers' Bazar ILLUSTRATED. Harper's Bazar combines the choicest literature and the finest art illustrations with the latest fashions and the most useful family reading. Its stories, poems, and essays are by the best writers, and its humorous sketches are unsurpassed. Its papers on social etiquette, decorative art, house-keeping in all its branches, cookery, etc., make it indispensable in every household. Its beautiful fashion-plates and pattern-sheet supplements enable ladies to save many times the cost of subscription by being their own dressmakers. Not a line is admitted to its columns that could shock the most fastidious taste.

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