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S. M. Patterson & Co., 41 Park Row, New York.
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The Ingersoll Chronicle.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1874.

THE OPPOSITION BLUNDERING ONCE MORE.

It is a blessed thing for an Opposition when it finds a real grievance—not one of those shadowy things which, when blown upon by the breath of criticism, vanish into thin air. Every man who understands and values the modes by which constitutional Government is worked, will feel the absolute necessity of a strong Opposition. The present Opposition in the Ontario Legislature is not only weak in numbers, but in its schemes of battle. The Proton force was hitherto the political stage. "Little Rags" was shamefully buried out of sight. The Opposition were on the rack for a fresh grievance, and had begun to despair when their evil genius prepared for them another "cry," and another discomfiter. We allude to the Model Farm.

Our readers would not think us were we to recapitulate the debate that has taken place in our Local Parliament on the subject of the Model Farm. The discussion was one of the most numerous and humiliating which has taken place since the era of Confederation. In a word, partisanship was so fervent for a victim that it rushed with open jaws upon the reputation of a woman. And this is what is called statecraft and honorable parliamentarianism on the part of the Opposition. The men who supported this plan of attack have already begun to see that the people of Ontario will sanction no such disgraceful tactics. The voters of this Province will never forget their manhood as to raise to power an Opposition who would use, as their stepping-stone, the reputation of a defenceless woman.

The question is, why should all this political dirt be now stirred up to poison the atmosphere of public affairs? The answer is very plain. A disappointed man—tried again and again, and found miserably incompetent for his position as head of the Model Farm, was displaced. This was done by the Government in the public interest; for Mr. McCandless, who was stronger both in Canada and its politics, had infinitely more influence than he than if he had been one of ourselves. To crown all: Hon. Mr. Mowat, out of the goodness of his heart, presented Mr. McCandless, when dismissed, with a gratuity of \$1,500, in order to soothe, as much as possible, the feelings of an ambitious but incompetent man. In strict justice, Mr. McCandless was not entitled to such generous consideration at the hands of Hon. Mr. Mowat; for the discharged head of the Agricultural School had been utterly unsuccessful in the office into which he had been placed. But what would be thought of the honor of Mr. McCandless? He pockets the gratuity months ago, and in the meantime goes round the country, peddling the long roll of verbiage and abuse which he has taken to the public the other day through the columns of the leading Opposition organ in Toronto.

A man of high principle—a man with that fine sense of duty which makes the gentleman—would he not act, were he in the plight of Mr. McCandless, after the following fashion? That is to say, if he knew of anything radically wrong in the working of the Agricultural School, would he not, when dismissed, have refused the gratuity presented him by Hon. Mr. Mowat, as a salve to his feelings, and proclaimed to the Premier that it was not a gratuity he wanted but a parliamentary inquiry. Or, on the other hand, had there been anything wrong when he chose to accept the gratuity, would he not, had he possessed the ordinary delicacy of feeling, have remained silent? In his case the patriotic plea will not do. Mr. McCandless is not a Canadian, and even if he were, the fact that it was his own grievance which could open the flood-gates of his wrath, would, of itself, testify to all the world that the two spurs which goaded him into the stable-yard of the Opposition were selfishness and revenge.

It speaks well for the justice and fair-play with which the Government have managed the Agricultural School, that they are about to have all the charges made by Mr. McCandless examined by a commission. That gentleman has already been contradicted by Hon. Mr. McCandless in the House; by Rev. Mr. Clark and Mr. Sturton in the press. We will think that the dismissal of the school should be obliged to re-assess his accusations where they can be met—where he and those he has maligned, shall be brought face to face. There is a strong reason to believe that the commission will discover amongst other things, that the principal charges made by Mr. McCandless are utterly baseless; that while he was principal, everything was in a state of chaos; that his removal brought about order and efficiency. We suspect, too, that the commission will prove to the Opposition that they have, in using an instrument like Mr. McCandless, made such a blunder as they inevitably make when endeavoring to exercise the constitutional functions which belong to them, but which they never seem able to understand how to perform.

THE BALLOT AT MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

This scheme, brought forward last session by Mr. Clark, of Wellington, has been adopted as a Government measure, and as such, was introduced for the first time on Monday last. It received hardly any opposition, and will undoubtedly be passed. There can be but one opinion amongst all sensible men as to the necessity for this measure. The ballot at Municipal elections is a great evil; at Municipal elections it will be even better. For the voter at a Municipal election, who is the friend of his neighbor's candidate A and B, and knows A to be the more likely of the two, will be saved from breaking off his friendship with B, because he prefers, in the interest of the Municipality, to vote for A. We are sure the measure will be welcomed throughout Ontario. We should think the people forget that the scheme first originated with that enlightened and thorough Reformer, Mr. Clarke, of Centre Wellington.

RETURNING HOME.

The government of Quebec is taking measures to aid those who are returning from the United States to their homes in that Province. The French Canadian have found that they are much better off in their own country, and are returning in large numbers, thoroughly disgusted. The petitions properly which induced them to leave Canada have proved very unsatisfactory, and they have found by experience that the United States is not the workingman's country. The sympathy accorded them by the Quebec government is to be commended.

COMPULSORY VOTING.

Mr. James Bethune, the member for Stormont, has a Bill before our Local Parliament providing for compulsory voting. We suspect that the public mind is not yet prepared for a measure of this description—a measure which looks like, but still is not, coercion. Mr. Bethune is one of the most promising men in the House. As a lawyer he has had large experience in election cases. When such a man brings in such a Bill, he has good and numerous reasons for his action. When it has been shown, as of late, that sons have been paid to drive their fathers to the polling places, it is about time that our optional voting system were reconsidered.

SOUTH OXFORD.

It is expected, as already stated, that the election of representatives to the Legislative Assembly of Ontario will take place in January or February. While our Reform friends, in many of the counties throughout the Province, have chosen their candidates, nothing has yet been done in South Oxford, except that by common consent Mr. Oliver is looked to as our standard bearer for the next election. It was his wish, however, after serving faithfully for eight years, to have retired from the representation of South Oxford with this Parliament. During the last few weeks he has been urged by his numerous friends and supporters from all parts of the Riding to allow his name to be again brought forward as the Reform candidate; and if he should consent to do so, we have no hesitation in saying that he would, as heretofore, be triumphantly elected.

Mr. Oliver, apart from being largely interested in the County, has always been, in a substantial sense, a Reformer. His principles have been thoroughly tried, and never been found wanting; and in him the Reformers of South Oxford know they have an honest, upright and straightforward representative—one who has never flinched from carrying out his principles, advocated before the electors, and one who has always been found advocating right measures. Even his opponents will admit that he has always acted consistently, and in the interest of the County during the time he has been our member, and we will rejoice if the Reformers of South Oxford can be so fortunate as to induce Mr. Oliver to be again their standard-bearer.

We cannot recall to our memory a vote he has given, or one principle he has advocated that was not strictly in accordance with his promise to the electors. He was a Roman Catholic who lived in Montreal, and belonged to a society in that city which was excommunicated by the priests. When Gerard died, the clergy refused to perform the rites of burial, or even to permit the body to be interred in the Catholic burying ground. The law was appealed by the friends of the deceased, and a judgment was obtained against the priests. The case was appealed to the English Privy Council, and the result is that the decision of the courts in Canada has been confirmed, and it is ordered that the body be buried in consecrated ground. The case has caused a great deal of excitement among the Roman Catholics in the Province of Quebec. *L'Union Publique* of Dec. 3 says it is rumored that the Bishop of Montreal has decided to carry the case before the British House of Lords, on the ground that the decision rendered by the Privy Council infringes upon the guarantee accorded to the Roman Catholic Church of Canada by the treaty of 1763.

MESSRS. RYKERT AND CARLING.

As the Rykert investigation proceeds new disclosures are continually being brought to light; and only that we hope the case will soon end, it is hard to say who next will become implicated. Not only have the committee been able to extract from the unwilling witnesses, who have been brought before them, evidence that deeply implicates the member for Lincoln himself, but some of his colleagues whom we would have thought, like Cesar's wife, above reproach, have been found to have been humble participants in the same. We are not surprised, we are not surprised, because in almost every case the manner in which they endeavored to pervert or to show how eager they were to think the real issue. In the case of Mr. Rykert, the evidence taken before the committee on Monday last, we find witnesses refusing to answer the questions put to them. Of course it is difficult to predict what the report of the committee will be, but we certainly think that the conduct of these witnesses should not be without its influence; because, unless there really is something underlying their testimony which would prejudice the interests of Mr. Rykert, why should they fear to make a candid statement of the knowledge they evidently possess? And not only does this sort of testimony, in our opinion, go to show guilt on the part of Mr. Rykert, independent of the direct evidence against him, but when men, occupying the position of Mr. Carling, go so far as to set a malicious committee at defiance, it should certainly indicate him to be little less than a blunderer to the member for Lincoln himself, because no one, unless he had some personal cause to subvert, would thus openly refuse to answer questions so pertinent to the matters at issue.

MUNICIPALITIES LOAN FUND AMENDMENT ACT.

The Act extending the scope of the Municipalities Loan Fund Act of 1873 provides that the Municipal Council of any Municipality entitled to receive a loan in the apportionment of moneys under the said Act may, by-law, set apart such moneys for the following objects:—(1) for any educational purpose for which the municipality may set apart other surplus moneys, or (2) for the purpose of paying the liability of the Municipality in respect of any debt due by the county within which the municipality is situated, or of any debt due by the municipality jointly with any other municipalities or municipality, or with part of any municipalities or municipality, or (3) for any other object of a permanent nature. In case of the moneys being applied for educational purposes, as above mentioned, it may be invested and applied for educational purposes. If set apart for paying off debts it may be invested until needed.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Save me from my friends.

"Exceptional propriety" is what the Mail dubs Rykert's dealings with Kieley and the Mutual Insurance mon.

The N. Y. *Republic* propounds this series of questions:—Why should a man, because he has been called from private life to public station, leave behind him any of the privileges of citizenship? Why should he not be allowed to vote and ask others to vote as he thinks most wise? Why should he not openly support the men and measures he deems best? Why, if he believes it right, should he not defend the policy of the administration, as well as the government he represents, with the pen and on the rostrum if he chooses, with all his might? Who better than he should understand the theories of the government, or more able to delineate its policy?

This is just what we should like to know. Why should he not be allowed openly to support the men and measures he deems best? Why, if he believes it right, should he not defend the policy of the administration, as well as the government he represents, with the pen and on the rostrum if he chooses, with all his might? Who better than he should understand the theories of the government, or more able to delineate its policy?

At a meeting in Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, on Thursday night last, Archbishop Fuller in the chair, resolutions were passed in favor of the number of liquor licenses in the city being limited to 100, and of none at all being granted to the grocers and other shop-keepers. In the course of the discussion the Police Commissioners, who form the Licensing Board, were pretty roughly handled.

On Wednesday last week, the old Government of Manitoba resigned, and on Thursday the Lieutenant-Governor sent a message to the House of Representatives, for Hon. R. A. Davis, late Provincial Treasurer, and charged him with the duty of forming a new Government. He succeeded in doing so the same night. The following is the new Government:—Hon. R. A. Davis, Provincial Treasurer and Premier; Hon. Joseph Royal, Minister of Public Works and Provincial Secretary; Hon. Colin Inkster, President of the Council, thus reducing the Cabinet from five to three members. A saving of about \$13,000 per year will be effected by this change, which includes the abolition of the Upper House, and the office of Attorney-Generalship.

REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS.

At the sitting of the House yesterday afternoon, says the *Globe* of Tuesday, the Attorney-General proposed a redistribution of the representation in the Legislative Assembly. He proposes in the first place that the number of members, which is now eighty-two, shall be the same as Ontario's representation in the Dominion Parliament, namely, 85. The six additional members are to be distributed as follows:—

New South and Muskoka..... 1
New County of Dufferin..... 1
Huron..... 1
Kenora..... 1
Grey..... 1
Lambton..... 1
Appliqued..... 6
Total..... 15

Although the Premier did not state precisely the proposed limits of the new districts, the *Globe* says that they will be the same as those adopted by the Dominion Act giving a representative in the House of Commons to that territory.

The county of Dufferin will consist of most of the present Parliamentary District of Cardwell; Mulmur, now in South Simcoe; Orangeville, East Grafton, and Amaranth, now in Wellington; and Melancthon, in South Grey. The population of Dufferin will then stand as follows:—

Mulmur..... 3,305
Mowat..... 2,043
Melancthon..... 2,043
East Grafton..... 2,579
Orangeville..... 1,458
Amaranth..... 1,943
Total..... 15,508

Incidentally Mr. Mowat remarked that while an equal division of the whole population of the Province, according to the census of 1871, would give 88 members to each electoral district, there are, at the present time, no less than 22 above the number of members which the Province will have when constituted as above proposed.

Sons of Temperance.

Cobourg, Dec. 3, 1874. The Grand Division commenced business at 9 a. m. Geo. Madison Rose, G. W. P., in the chair. Several representatives having arrived since previous session, they were duly initiated into the Grand Division.

The members of the Grand Division, seconded by Rep. Geo. Fletcher, that whereas the sale of liquors in grocery stores is a source of temptation, and therefore resolved, that this Grand Division of financial support from such stores, the sale of liquors in connection with grocery stores, be discontinued.

Population of West Huron.

At the annual session of the Grand Division of Ontario, Dec. 3, 1874. The Grand Division commenced business at 9 a. m. Geo. Madison Rose, G. W. P., in the chair. Several representatives having arrived since previous session, they were duly initiated into the Grand Division.

A woman named Adams committed suicide in Hamilton yesterday. The *Canadian House* in Ottawa, and all the books and records were destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

The nominations took place in North Leeds and Grenville, Dr. Ferguson, the unsuccessful candidate, and Mr. John K. Weir being the candidates.

The Rothchilds have advanced thirty millions of francs to the Spanish Government. The bankers of Madrid have offered 150,000,000 francs exclusively for war purposes.

Further proceedings in the Tilton-Soucher case are put off until Monday, when the granting of a bill of particulars will be argued. The *Edna Dean Proctor* suit is also at a stand.

England, says the *Times*, has replied to the invitation to take part in the International Law conference, by expressing her willingness to do so, and doubts as to any practical good resulting from the deliberations.

Rev. Father Malloy, of Ottawa, a day or two since forwarded to the Manager of the Provincial Insurance Company the sum of \$52, obtained through the confession of a person who felt he was not honestly in possession of it.

Alexander Robinson's child, about two years old, fell into a basin of scalding hot water at Suspension Bridge, N. Y., last Saturday morning, and lingered in great agony until Sunday evening, when death relieved him of suffering.

At the explosion in Paris a priest showed great heroism, going into the fire to help wounded persons out. He was badly burned, and when the surgeons were attending to his hurt a reporter asked for his name. He said, "Write only—a priest."

Seventeen Chinamen were arrested in a gambling saloon in San Francisco last week, and the capital of the concern and that of the gambling establishment, namely the sum of \$18,850, only cost 10 cents a chance to try one's luck in this establishment.

The verdict of the Jersey City Presbytery in the Glendinning case is published. The most serious charges are alleged, not to have been proved, but sufficient evidence of improper conduct has been adduced to warrant the severance of the connection between the accused and his congregation.

While the Rev. W. H. Remondson, pastor of Knox Church, Hamilton, was celebrating his usual sermon on Sunday evening, a gang of burglars entered his house by breaking in at the rear window, and stole the plate and the rest of \$210.

Total population of East Peterborough..... 4,993
Peterborough has a population of 11,767. To its present population it is proposed to add Harvey, Galloway and Cavendish, making a total population of 12,948. The newly incorporated village of Lakefield will also be added to the West Riding.

Brookville, now containing a population of 10,475, is enlarged by the addition of Yonge Street and Escott Road, from South Leeds, containing a population of 3,402, and giving to Brookville a total population of 13,877. This will leave South Leeds a population of 17,344. The population of South Leeds and Cavendish remaining as at present, with populations respectively numbering 10,974 and 15,475.

Niagara, which at present has a population of only 3,085, is also to be enlarged by the addition of Stamford, Chippewa village, and Clifton town, from Westland. Niagara will then consist of the following:—

Clifton..... 1,610
Chippewa..... 922
Stamford..... 2,569
Niagara..... 3,085
Niagara Township..... 2,093
Total population of Niagara..... 9,234

The G. W. R. Blacksmith Shops, burned at Komoka. Komoka, Dec. 9.—The G. W. R. blacksmith shop at Komoka took fire at about 10.20 to-night, and burned to the ground. The employees did all in their power to save them, but it was of no avail. The tools belonging to the shops were saved. Incidentally the cause of the fire was the cause. Loss about one thousand dollars.

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Population of West Huron..... 21,976
Tuckersmith..... 3,699
Seaford..... 1,368
Trafalgar..... 3,831
Stephens..... 3,831
Stanley..... 3,804
Goderich, south of cut line..... 1,458
Huron South..... 3,897

Population of Huron East..... 21,976
Tuckersmith..... 3,699
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As a consequence of the changes occasioned by the formation of the county of Dufferin, a re-arrangement of the counties of Simcoe, Wellington, and the electoral district of Cardwell is rendered necessary. It will be recollected that, by the abolition of Bothwell, there is one member to be disposed of, and this is given to the county of Simcoe, which will, in future, elect three instead of two members.

The county of Simcoe will be divided as follows:—
SOUTH SIMCOE..... 1,576
Toscoro..... 4,251
Isola..... 4,251
W. Gwillimburgh..... 4,036
Bradford village..... 1,130

Population of South Simcoe, 15,457
North Simcoe is to be divided into two electoral districts, its population amounting in the aggregate to 33,719.
The electoral district of Cardwell will be as follows:—
Toscoro..... 4,251
Isola..... 4,251
W. Gwillimburgh..... 4,036
Bradford village..... 1,130

Population of Cardwell..... 13,748
The county of Wellington will be divided as follows:—
SOUTH WELLINGTON..... 18,105
Guelph Township..... 6,878
Guelph Town..... 4,314
Ermosa..... 3,708

Population of Centre Wellington..... 18,435
Centre Wellington..... 5,325
Erie..... 5,325
Pikington..... 2,508
W. Grafton..... 3,128
Fergus Village..... 1,457
Elora..... 1,498
Lathrop..... 1,772

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JOYFUL ANNOUNCEMENT

TO THE PEOPLE!

THE OXFORD HOUSE! FANCY DRY GOODS

COMMENCED ITS

Grand Monster Clearing Sale!

SUITABLE FOR

Christmas Presents

AT THE

Fall & Winter Dry Goods,

ON

SATURDAY, November 28,

AND WILL BE CONTINUED FOR THE

NEXT SIX WEEKS!

During which time the Stock will be Reduced

FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

Before Stock-Taking, and at such Prices as were never before offered in this or any other Store in the County. I have this week received and opened out

\$7,300

Worth of Beautiful and Seasonable Goods!

Bought for CASH at the Great Dry Goods Sales in Montreal, Hamilton and Toronto, at a Fearful Reduction on Sterling Prices.

Look at My Prices and Note the Place to Find These Goods!

The "Oxford House."

163 Pieces Fancy Dress Goods, regular price 25 cents, will be sold at 12½ cents.

52 Pieces Fancy Dress Goods, wholesale price, 30c., to be cleared out at 20c.

73 Pieces Fancy Dress Goods, usual price, 35c. and 40c. The Oxford House will sell these at 25 cents.

109 Dozen Linen Towels, usual price, 10c., being sold at 5c. each.

50 Dozen Honey Comb and Huck Towels, regular price 15c. and 20c. These the Oxford House sell at Ten Cents and a York Shilling.

50 Pieces White Cottons, usual price, 14c., will be sold at Ten Cents a Yard.

61 Pieces Tweeds—Heavy and Good—just the thing for everlasting wear and comfort—mill prices, 70c., 80c. and 90c. These the Oxford House will clear out at 35c., 45c. and 50c. a yard.

30 Pieces Canton Flannel, regular price, 20c., being sold at the Oxford House for a York Shilling.

48 Pieces Wincies, regular price, 20c., to be sold at 15c.

37 Pieces Wincies, regular price, 34c., to be sold at 20c. and 25c.

11 Bales Factory Cotton for 3c. a yard, cheaper than at any other House in the Dominion.

Flannels, Blankets, Shawls, Cloths, Scarfs, Underclothing, and all Woollen Goods, Marked Down to Rousing Bargains!

The Best Value Ever Offered in Tweeds and Clothing. Look at the Oxford House \$8, \$10 and \$12 Suits.

OVERCOATINGS a Speciality!

The People will bear in mind these Goods are to be sold before Stock-Taking, and there was never a better opportunity offered to secure Bargains than at the Grand Sale at the Oxford House during the next Six Weeks.

Remember the spot to get these Bargains is the Oxford and Far-Famed "Oxford House," which has no connection with any other House in the Dominion.

COME, AND COME EARLY, TO THE

Oxford House!

THAMES STREET, INGERSOLL,

WM. RUNCIMAN,

Ingersoll, Dec. 3, 1874.

JOYFUL ANNOUNCEMENT

TO THE PEOPLE!

THE OXFORD HOUSE! FANCY DRY GOODS