

URELY CURED

the above named... I shall... Respectfully, A.R.G.

ORDON'S

ROOMS, SUITES, DINING

Speak for itself. There is First Class goods.

Establishment. I am the satisfaction gives

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Some Volume 3 lbs. without feeling

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TSOIN, MONTREAL STS.

IDS OF BOTTLES YEARLY.

Cure I do not mean... H. & ROOT, ITO.

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E BAND.

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and are offering BARS, FRUITS, SUGARS

AYS ON HAND.

in a shape to suit the

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our stock. Goods de-

KING,

ON-ST. GODERICH.

Price, \$3.00 and upwards.

D. MCGILLICUDDY,

Sole Agent, Goderich, Ont.

Call on or write for particulars to

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I benefit.

THE POET'S CORNER.

An Ecce Homo Man. He lived on thirteen cents a day...

And if he wished an extra dish He'd take his pole and catch a fish.

And if his stomach raised a war 'Gainst his penurious habit, He'd go and kill a woodchuck, or Assassinate a rabbit;

And thus he'd live in sweet content On food that never cost a cent.

And, that he might lay by in bank The proceeds of his labor, He'd happen round at meals, the crank!

And dine upon his neighbor! And then he'd eat enough to last Until another day had passed.

He bought no pantaloons nor vest Nor rich, expensive jacket; He had one suit—his pa's bequest—

He thought would "stand the racket." He patched it thirty years, 'tis true, And then declared 'twas good as new.

He owned but one suit to his back, And minus cuffs and collars, He died and left his nephew Jack Nine hundred thousand dollars!

And Jack he ran this fortune through And only took a year or two.

—Yankee Blade.

THE FASHIONS.

A Variety of Settings that Will Interest the Fair Sex.

Small mantles still in favor and can be made up to suit the taste of the wearer of silk, lace, velvet, plush or cloth, and the trimmings can be chosen from a dozen different styles, in feather trimmings, chenille fringes, jet or gimp, but jet is pronounced too heavy.

In shoes there is a most comfortable article in the common-sense shoe, broad toed and low heeled, and in slippers the same improvement is noticed. House slippers usually have a flat bow or steel ornaments, but they are worn quite plain as well. Street shoes never have any decoration.

Velvet seems to be the favorite trimming for dresses. For instance, a pale gray dress has green velvet sleeves. It must always be of a contrasting shade, but these do not promise to become popular, as the sleeves are worn very large and velvet is rather expensive, a pair of sleeves often costing as much as the whole dress.

In dresses all shades can be had from lovely moose to bright red or blue, and the materials are equally lovely, cashmere as well as wool, nun's veiling, Henrietta cloth in all colors, beautifully soft checks of all shades, combination dresses made up with plain or fancy collars.

There never was more variety to choose from, for all are alike fashionable. And as it takes so much less to make a dress in those graceful straight folds, one can afford to buy a little better material, as it always lasts longer and wears better than the cheaper dress goods.

All of the dainty bonnets, those of spring are the daintiest, small and jaunty, large and serviceable, to suit all ages and styles, purges and tates. There are some fifty distinct styles, and it would be impossible to tell which is the prettiest. The taste seems to incline to flowers as a garniture to a black hat or straw one has a wreath of pale pink roses, another of Lily of the Valley, while another looks gorgeous with a wreath of cowslips. Some hats have two or three large plumes adorning them, but they are always high priced. Bonnets in black, white and turban are trimmed with flat bows of ribbon, or lace and flowers. Strings can be worn if preferred, but even bonnets can be worn without.

Chemical Experiment. When Isaac Hooper, the distinguished old Quaker, met a boy with a dirty face and with dirty hands he would stop him and inquire, "Has he ever studied chemistry?" The boy with a wondering stare would answer, "No." "Well, I will teach thee how to perform a curious chemical experiment," the old gentleman would answer. "Go home, take a piece of soap, put it in water and rub it briskly on thy hands and face. Thou hast no idea what a beautiful froth it will make, and how much whiter thy skin will be. That's a chemical experiment. I advise thee to try it."

A Draft for One Cent. The smallest draft ever issued by the U. S. treasury department will be drawn in the course of a few days. It is for the magnificent sum of one cent and is to pay for property worth, at the lowest estimate, \$40,000. At the last session of congress the representative from Lowell succeeded in having the bill passed appropriating \$200,000 for the erection of a public building here and the purchase of a site. Half a dozen different property owners were anxious to have the government buy their property, as they thought it would be a good thing for them. The famous bunting mill, in which Gen. B. F. Butler is such a large stockholder, owns a large plot of ground near the mill, and offered it to the government for a very low price, thinking that if the postoffice was built there the company's other property would enhance in value.

Considerable property was owned by an estate at the other end of the town, and for the same reason they offered land equally as desirable. The contest between the two was warm for a time until at last the Butler people executed a master move and offered the property to the government for \$1. But the other syndicate heard what had been done and offered their ground for a cent, and this offer the government finally accepted, and the draft for one cent will soon be sent to the agent of the owners. The same routine will have to be followed in regard to this draft as if it were for \$1,000,000. All the papers will have to be carefully examined by the accounting officers in the first instance, and there will be about 14 signatures on the warrant before the draft is finally signed by the Secretary of the Treasury—Lowell (Mass.) Letter.

The strength of this article is extraordinary. After being cemented most articles will break in another place rather than where cemented. Price 15 cents from druggists.

"NEW TIPPERARY."

Why the People of Old Tipperary Built a New Town.

A flourishing and historic town with nearly 6,000 inhabitants, in the south of Ireland—Tipperary, with all its streets and buildings, its schools, its banks, its churches, even the county jail and the poor-house—belonged a week ago to Arthur Hugh Smith-Barry. He was the landlord, and not only lord of the land but lord of the people. Today, it is true, he still owns Tipperary—that is, he owns the land and the houses, but the people are gone and the town is like a cage from which the bird has fled. The whole population, as described in a cable despatch to the N. Y. Sunday World, moved away the previous day, with bands playing and flags flying, to New Tipperary, a mile and a half distant, a city which they have been building for eight months past and where they hope to be beyond the power of this most hated and tyrannical of recent Irish landlords.

There was great rejoicing when the procession reached the boundary of the Smith-Barry estate, half way between the old and the new towns, and the people as they passed it cheered like slaves that had been freed. But they had not thought this tyrant capable of the malignant enmity which he has since displayed, for Smith-Barry now propounds the monstrous doctrine that he and he alone has the right to permit the holding of a market in that part of the country, and that no market shall be held anywhere but on his land. He claims this as a hereditary privilege, saying that it comes down from the Stuarts, and that the original grant from the King to his ancestors contains a clause to this effect. He will appeal to the courts to enforce the monopoly.

It would be difficult to imagine an incident more calculated to bring the incidents of the land-holding system into relief than this, or to furnish a better example of Henry George. This man, Smith-Barry, loses an income of \$50,000 a year by the going away of his tenants, equal to a total loss of \$1,000,000. The property left on his hands is absolutely worthless, and the town cannot be turned into a farm while the buildings are upon it, and as these are of stone they cannot be removed. Not a soul would live in the deserted town even if board and lodging were free, so relentless is the force of aroused public opinion in Ireland.

Here, then, is a man whose tenants have left him to go to a new town that they have built with great labor, who makes the monstrous proposition that he will follow them there and prevent them from trading among themselves, and he asks the court to enforce this doctrine—in other words to recapture the slaves who had escaped and return them to a state of bondage. It is significant of the way in which public opinion in England regards this doctrine that newspapers there say that this doctrine of modern commerce and political economy, and if the courts find he has any such feudal monopoly as he imagines himself to possess, that Parliament would wipe it out of existence in twenty-four hours.

Who is Smith-Barry, and how did he arouse the public ire which has exhibited itself in so signal a manner? He is a large landed proprietor living in Cork. He lives in Foata Castle, an ivy-covered medieval structure in a large and beautiful park looking out on the River Lee. In fact the grounds occupy a whole island about as large as Staten Island. A high stone wall surrounds the demesne, outside of which runs a public road, from which the traveller can see miles of ancient trees in the park and a wild, pretentious lodge-vote, embellished with the family coat-of-arms. The writer, passing there one day last summer, saw a beautiful steam yacht lying at anchor in Loch Mahon, while the red flag was fluttering from the battlement of Foata Castle, denoting to the countryside that Smith-Barry was at home.

Some years ago Smith-Barry entered Parliament as a Parsonell and Home Ruler. He was a man of unbounded social ambition, and to this is ascribed the fact that he suddenly changed his political views, his desire being, it is said, to be made a baronet. Seeking re-election, he was overwhelmingly defeated. He then committed that most fatal of mistakes for a public man, to carry his public professions into private life and make a personal affair of politics.

A year ago he conceived the brilliant idea of exterminating the Irish peasants who were in arrears with their rent on the Ponsonby estate, which covered a large area in the south of Ireland, and he was going to supply their places with English farmers and Orangemen from the north of Ireland. To this end he got up a syndicate of English noblemen and would-be aristocrats, who put in his hands a large sum of money to buy the Ponsonby estate, which was then unencumbered on the shoulders of Smith-Barry for a good deal more than it was worth.

Then he asked Mr. Balfour for a regiment of soldiers to help exterminate the Irish. Mr. Balfour said that while he would like to accommodate Mr. Smith-Barry he must decline to furnish the soldiers, as previous wholesale evictions had given him too much trouble from members of his own party. In fact, the Tory Government could not afford to have anything to do with the scheme. Then Smith-Barry went at it alone, and by one means and another managed to evict some tenants and enrage the populace, already much excited.

He had meanwhile been industrious in making speeches and writing public letters of a nature well calculated to arouse angry passion, and finally the leaders of the Land League concluded to teach him a lesson to mind his own business and let other people do their evictions. It is said that Michael Davitt originated the clever scheme to start a New Tipperary. It not only enabled the people to "get square with Smith-Barry," but gave them a new booming town at a greatly reduced rental. The property on which the new town is built was leased for a nominal rental for a long term of years, and the contracts for building the town—out what it would be called a city—were given out to big Dublin contractors. The difference between the old rent and the new will, it is said, pay for the buildings in a very few years, and meanwhile the builders hold a mortgage on the property.

Long-Standing

Blood Diseases are cured by the persevering use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

This medicine is an Alterative, and causes a radical change in the system. The process, in some cases, may not be quite so rapid as in others; but, with persistence, the result is certain. Read these testimonials:—

"For two years I suffered from a severe pain in my right side, and had other troubles caused by a torpid liver and dyspepsia. After giving several medicines a fair trial without a cure, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was greatly benefited by the first bottle, and after taking five bottles I was completely cured."—John W. Benson, 70 Lawrence st., Lowell, Mass.

Let May a large carbuncle broke out on my arm. The usual remedies had no effect, and I was confined to my bed for eight weeks. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Less than three bottles healed the sore. In all my experience with medicine, I never saw more Wonderful Results.

Another marked effect of the use of this medicine was the strengthening of my sight."—Mrs. Carrie Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I had a dry scaly humor for years, and suffered terribly; and, as my brother and sister were similarly afflicted, I presume the malady is hereditary. Last winter, Dr. Lyman (of Fernandina, Fla.) recommended me to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and continue it for a year. For five months I took it daily. I have not had a blemish upon my body for the last three months."—T. E. Wiley, 146 Chambers st., New York City.

"Last fall and winter I was troubled with a dull, heavy pain in my side. I did not notice it much at first, but it gradually grew worse until it became almost unbearable. During the latter part of this time, disorders of the stomach and liver increased my troubles. I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and after faithfully continuing the use of this medicine for some months, the pain disappeared, and I was completely cured."—Mrs. Augusta A. Furbush, Haverhill, Mass.

A Bad Disease. There are many bad diseases, and some of them have very strange symptoms. Some of the sick are worse in the night, some are worse in the day time, some are worse on particular days, some are quite sure to be ill when work drives, and when it is very important that they should be well.

Zion's Herald tells of a parsonage in Vermont, where little Eddie and George heard their mamma say one Sunday morning: "I do not feel very well this morning. I have a very hard cold, and my lungs feel so bad and sore I think I shall not be able to go to church today. I shall be very sorry to stay at home."

The two little boys heard what their mamma said, and remained in bed after she went down stairs, talking to George. After a little time George, the younger, appeared at the foot of the stairs and said: "Mamma, I don't feel very well today! And Eddie don't feel very well; need he go to church today? He's got the headache, and the neck-ache, and the back-ache, and stomach-ache, and leg-ache, and a-d-d"—calling to Eddie upstairs, "What is it, Eddie?" Eddie replied: "Head-ache!" "Oh, yes, head-ache; that's all! Need Eddie and I go to church to-day?"

"For children! What a dreadful thing to have a bad disease come on so suddenly Sunday morning! And we are afraid poor George will have a touch of tongue-ache and heart-ache if he tells such stories as that."

We hope none of our readers will ever have an attack of this disease. The true name of it, we believe, is Sunday sickness. Watch against the first symptoms.

Working Out a Text. "Stick to your trade" is a wise and useful maxim but, as in all callings results sometimes are reached by indirect ways, we need not criticize hastily a person who now and then does an "unprofessional" job. A good example of the grace of adaptation in a worthy cause is given in the following story:—

A newly settled minister, in rather humble circumstances, had moved into a "furnished" parsonage, and, in the process of making himself at home, found some especial attention to the parlor carpet to be desirable. He took it up, and carried it out into the "back lot" to be hauled.

He was made fun of the disreputable coat and "shocking bad hat" he put on for this purpose, but he answered that the suit must serve him until his salary should be raised, so that he could afford to hire a man for such work.

The carpet was somewhat threadbare, but it stood very well the vigorous whacks the minister laid upon it, as it swung on the clothes-line in the wind. The dust flew over him in clouds, but, in his ragged attire, the reverend gentleman bravely kept up the battle, and in twenty or thirty minutes his task was conquered.

As he was taking the carpet down from the line, the face of a man appeared over the fence. It was a face he had not seen at meeting.

"I have been trying to find a man to beat a carpet," said the stranger, "and after watching your work here, I guess you are the man I want. I live up there," pointing to a substantial stone house on the hill-side. "Will you do the job?"

The minister smiled under his slouched hat. A sudden thought decided him, and he said, "Yes." He had heard of the owner of the stone house—an alienated church member and a confirmed absentee. Perhaps the Lord intended his minister to soften the man's heart by beating his carpet.

At dinner his wife heard with dismay that he was "hired out." She remonstrated, and wanted to know when he expected to write his sermon. But he had no fears on that score; he had already found his text—"Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might."

That afternoon the minister went over and performed his task, according to agreement. It was a hard hour's work, but he did it thoroughly, and entirely to his employer's satisfaction.

"What is your name, and how much do I owe you?" asked the man.

The reverend gentleman smiled again as he told who he was, and added that if his neighbor would make himself at home in his congregation, and become a friend and sympathizer in his work the account between them should be called square.

The man was confounded when he discovered to what use he had been put—"the new minister"; but he did not forget his workman, nor his workman's words. His place in the church was vacant no longer, nor his hand slack in offerings for its needs. The minister had won not only a personal friend, but a restored helper to the cause of Christ.—Youth's Companion.

Boots & Shoes

Spring is about opening and the Ladies of Goderich and Vicinity will be wanting something nice in footwear. I have the largest and best stock it has ever been my pleasure to show.

All the leading lines and styles in Kid, Dongola, and other fine material, in Common Sense and Opera Toe.

In Staple Goods an immense stock, suitable for Town and Country wear. Prices lower than ever.

In goods of my own Manufacture I carry a large stock, many lines of which I have been selling at wholesale for several years, having sent large shipments to British Columbia and other points.

Ordered Work receives my special attention, and I am determined to give you the very best that can be made. I have customers in this branch of my business from Montreal to the Pacific Coast.

Repairing promptly attended to and neatly done.

To the Shoe Trade of Huron District: I have a stock of goods larger than is carried by many of the jobbers, and buying my goods in large quantities for cash I will sell to you at jobber's prices or less. Call or write for quotations on any lines you may be needing.

Leather and findings in any quantities from a quart of pegs or a pair of half-soles to fifty sides of sole leather.

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Travelling Guide.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. Trains arrive and depart at Goderich as follows:

Mail and Express ARRIVE 1.00 p.m. DEPART 1.15 p.m.

Mail ARRIVE 1.30 p.m. DEPART 1.45 p.m.

Mixed ARRIVE 2.00 p.m. DEPART 2.15 p.m.

Mail and Express ARRIVE 2.30 p.m. DEPART 2.45 p.m.

Mixed ARRIVE 3.00 p.m. DEPART 3.15 p.m.

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Mixed ARRIVE 9.00 p.m. DEPART 9.15 p.m.

Mail and Express ARRIVE 9.30 p.m. DEPART 9.45 p.m.