

AUSTRALIA.

Her Mineral Wealth Clearly Described.

The Gold Fever—Down in a Coal Mine—The Tin Mines—A Wealthy Colony.

From our own Correspondent.

The mining resources of the Australian Colonies are large, particularly as regards coal, tin, copper, iron and lead. The yield of gold in New South Wales, and in fact, throughout all the colonies, is greatly on the increase compared with the returns of a few years ago. The principal districts in this colony where the most active operations are now carried on are Bathurst, Madage, Leachlan, Tumut and New England, in all sixty-five goldfields, covering an area of about thirteen thousand square miles of auriferous formation. The discovery of gold in Australia was first made in Victoria in 1850, but the Government would not recognize the right of the people to seek for and obtain the riches believed to be hidden under their feet until 1851, when it was found to be totally in vain to try to stem the flood of opposition, and licenses to mine were issued. No sooner was gold mining declared a recognized pursuit, than the entire population of Melbourne—then a flourishing colonial town—was plunged into a feverish excitement, and, as aptly said, they were "drunk with gold."

The town was almost depopulated in a short time; tradesmen put up their shutters, lawyers and doctors left their practice, clerks threw up their situations, sailors deserted their vessels, everybody rushed to Ballarat and its neighborhood, then the chief theatre of action, to gather in a few days what many struggle through a whole life time without making—a fortune. Melbourne property was sold for a song to raise money to start mining companies; and all trade and business was at a standstill; but notwithstanding the troubled state of affairs, Victoria was in a single day, as it were uplifted from being an unconsidered, out-of-the-way nook in the wilderness to become a power amongst the nations. The fever rapidly spread to New South Wales, where rich fields were also discovered, and where the total yield for the first thirty years of systematic gold mining is nine and a quarter million ounces or something over two hundred and eighty-eight and a quarter tons, valued at nearly one hundred and seventy millions of dollars. The history of most gold mines in Australia as in America or elsewhere, is very simple and in most cases identical. Gold is discovered in some valley which ages before was the bed of a river, there is

A RUSH OF MINERS to the place, wash-dirt is struck probably at the surface or it may be deep in the soil, and while the alluvial gold is being worked by those lucky enough to come on it, the less fortunate search the neighboring hills for quartz-reef, knowing it must be in the vicinity. This found, claims are pegged out, leases taken and machinery set up to crush the quartz. If the alluvial claims come to an end the greater number of the miners, leave for new fields. Many of the business places brought into existence by the rush are closed, depression creeps over the place, and in a year or two people have forgotten that such a place existed. There is probably few more melancholy sights than

A DESERTED GOLD FIELD, a number of gazing holes, drear as graves, where probably fortunes were made or lost; a lamppost and the crooked remains of a building or two, likely transformed from a grog shanty into a dwelling house; numerous scattered bottle-fragments and other signs of life and revelry, are now all that remain to mark the place where a few years ago stood a thriving mining town with several thousand of a population. There may be pointed out a deserted claim that in itself has a history and yielded its owner a fortune; further on one even richer in its returns, but was the means of its owner's ruin; everything we see is in fact a significant illustration of the evanescent nature of the pursuit of the

"Bright and yellow hard and cold. Heavy to get home; numerous colds. Many stories are told of the early discovery of gold in Australia. It is said that in New South Wales

A CONVIC WAS THE FIRST to find a specimen of the rich metal. He was ordered to disclose the spot where the discovery was made, and after many ineffectual efforts to satisfy the demands of those in authority, he was accused of beating up old gold ornaments to deceive the people, and was put to death as a breeder of dissatisfaction among the other convicts, many of whom started with "French-leave" in search of the gigantic treasures they held I to be hidden around them. Men and half of those perished in the search, or were killed by the natives. In Victoria a shepherd was the first to get the machinery of the colony out of its normal state. He brought a lump of the ore to Melbourne and sold it to a jeweller, but would not disclose where he discovered it. When the rush was first made to Ballarat

FABULOUS AMOUNTS were washed from the alluvial diggings, and it was an ordinary day's work in some claims for two men to wash from one to two thousand dollars worth. This sudden wealth brought about its almost invariable consequence—titter abandon and recklessness. All old Victorian miners are familiar with the story of the Scotchman who left the Glasgow police force and made rich in a short time by his good-fortune, was so elated that he had his horse shod with

SHOES OF GOLD, and did many other like extravagant things, and died almost a pauper. In the museum at Brisbane we saw a cast of two nuggets found in Victoria, each weighing over one hundred pounds, and valued at about twenty-five thousand dollars. Bathurst and its neighborhood gave the richest returns of any place in New South Wales, and New South Wales not to be behind her sister colony

was almost as prolific in her golden nuggets.

THE LARGEST NUGGET found weighed one hundred and twelve pounds. It was discovered by a young black fellow (aborigine) who was a boundary-keeper for a Dr. Kay. The black fellow, like his master, and like many of the colonists at this time, carried a hammer for securing specimens of quartz, for where quartz is found alluvial gold is not far distant. He came to two large boulders, partly covered what appeared to be a smaller black one partly buried in the earth. Satisfying himself that this was no ordinary rock he went for his master and unearthing it he found a nugget of nearly one hundred and twelve pounds weight and valued at over

THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. Alluvial mining in New South Wales is nearly a thing of the past. Quartz mining is carried on with tolerable success, but most of the gold fields are suffering from a want of the necessary capital, and this want is attributed to a disinclination on the part of the Colonial capitalists to engage in any speculation where there is a shade of the uncertainty of one pound making another twenty shillings.

THE GOLD DIGGER'S LIFE is a very wandering, homeless one, attended by hardships, privations and many dangers, to say nothing of the uncertain results. He possesses little else than a pick-axe and shovel, billy-can and blanket. When one field is worked, he straps his blanket in a roll on his shoulders, and with his billy-can and shovel starts for a new field. Many such men may be seen in Australia for years have led this aimless, nomadic life. When night overtakes him he builds a fire, hangs his billy-can over it to boil his coffee, and prepared his "dampers"—cakes made of flour and water and baked in hot ashes. His simple meal finished, his blanket serves for a bed, and with the canopy of a brilliantly star-illuminated Australian sky, with its Southern Cross Magellanic cloud, Milky Way, ("barn" or big river of the aborigines), constellations of Pleiades, Orion, Hydra, the "Coal Sack"—a dark spot in the Milky Way near the constellation of the Southern Cross, or the "bright Aurora Australis" shooting in every direction over his head, he seems content to call this home, and thus year after year drags in his unfriended existence.

TIN MINING in New South Wales appears to have a future before it very similar to that of gold mining. The surface tin is pretty well exhausted, and miners are now engaged in deep sinking. For this much time, patience and capital is required. There have been some extraordinary finds near Vegetable Creek, in the New England district, and the richness of the wash-dirt is remarkable. A handful of the dirt taken from the heaps formed at the mouth of a shaft requires little more than a breath to blow away the sand and leave the hand covered with pure tin. The industry is only about nine years old, and is worked as yet on a small scale. Many Chinamen are employed, and in some of the tin mining districts two-thirds of the population are Celestials.

Of all the mining resources the coal treasures of New South Wales are the most extensive and at present the most profitable and valuable. The

COAL COMPARES FAVORABLY with English or Welsh coal, and for gas making and some other properties tests prove it to be superior. The principal field in the colony is at and around Newcastle, about seventy-five miles north of Sydney. This field covers an area of 23,000 square miles, and ranks as one of the best and most extensive in the world. It had long been our desire to visit coal mine and see its workings, and having secured a pass from one of the overseers, we put ourselves in readiness to make our first trip into the bowels of mother earth. It might be interesting to those not familiar with coal mining operations, to give a brief description of what we saw. On approaching the mine the surroundings, the working of engines, and the clanking of chains and pulleys might be mistaken for the evidences of some large manufacturing establishment, but the mountains of refuse coal heaped about, the sooty appearance of the buildings and the ebony hue of the workmen—quite "in correspondence with their environments"—all betoken the nature of the work. Above

THE MOUTH OF THE PIT is a massive platform to which all the coal from below is brought and is then wheeled in "skips" or small cars each containing about half a ton to the "shoot" into which it is emptied, and from there run into coal wagons or cars and from there run down to the shipping docks. Above the platform are two large wheels over which run strong wire cables attached to the "cages" which descend or ascend as required. Having dressed ourselves in an old suit and each being provided with a miner's lamp, and accompanied by a guide, we entered one of the cages with express instructions not to move until we found ourselves at the bottom. The shaft was about nine feet in diameter, and showed by the light of our lamps as we shot by a variety of strata. Soon we were

AT THE BOTTOM in total darkness except the unsteady glimmer of our lamps which are like small coffee pots filled with grease and having the cotton wick sticking from the spout. Having "got our sight" by sitting down and accustoming our eyes to the surrounding darkness, we were better able to realize the working of this busy, noisy little subterranean world. Boys shouting and beating their ponies, cars or "skips" rattling past in all directions, cables rumbling, chains clanking, pulleys working and in the distance, the steady stroke of the force-pump worked by compressed air, all tend to give the visitor a favorable impression of life underground. We next proceeded with our guide along one of the main arteries to find some of the workmen engaged in digging the "dusky diamonds." These roadways or tunnels are about ten or twelve feet in width, and from six to ten feet in height. In the centre is an iron track, over which is drawn by means of the cable attached to the engine above, a train of skips which pass loaded and

unloaded to and from the shaft. The

tions of the mine. After a walk of nearly two miles walled in on all sides by seams of coal and rock we came to where men were at work. They generally work together by twos, both

FOR COMPANY AND SAFETY. By a lottery system called "tobling," they change places every three months. This does away with all possibility of overseers showing a partiality to any of the workmen, and besides doing away with favoritism gives all equal chances as to positions of safety or danger, advantage or disadvantage. On our approach nothing was at first discernible but dull, unsteady, flickering light, soon the dusky outlines of men stripped to the waist could be made out. One is in a corner picking around a great mass of coal weighing several tons, trying to dislodge it. Another is lying on his back and digging a cavity under another seam preparing to blast it, and which may at any moment prove treacherous and crush him to death. Another has put in a charge of blasting powder and has retired to a safe distance to await the result. The men are black from head to foot, and some who are not near the main current of air are obliged to live for eight hours a day in an atmosphere both foul and dense, and the new comers find it reeking with perspiration. From here

WE VISIT THE STABLES where some fifty to sixty horses and ponies are kept for weeks without seeing the light of day. When their day's work is done they are un hitched from their skips where they have been engaged in drawing loads to the main line, and through the dark windings they readily find their way to their stables. They are generally taken above ground once a month to enjoy a holiday, and for hours at first stagger about unable to see. As a class the miners are industrious, but only a small proportion of them are thrifty, sober and church-going. They live in small shanty-like or wattle-and-dab huts, built upon public commonage, generally belonging to the mining company; they pay six pence or a shilling a week rent; they earn from twelve shillings (about \$3) to one pound (\$5) per day of eight hours, but the hours spent out of the pit, except by a small proportion, are employed very unprofitably, and consequently they live from hand to mouth, and many of them are frequently in debt. Their condition as a class might be greatly improved if

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION were agitated here, and the same active steps taken as we notice Ontario is making to that end. They are generally given to sporting, and every second Saturday is his apart for recreation. Racing and other sports are set on foot, and the two weeks' wages rapidly change hands on the result of these races. From Friday afternoon the following Tuesday is given up as a time for a general carouse, with the more dissipated class and the "clubs," during that time do a thriving business, and rake into their title many a poor fool's hard-earned fortnight's work.

Silver and lead have been found in various parts, but the mines are little worked. A difficulty is found in successfully treating silver ore. Copper is widely distributed, but the copperiferous formations cover over 5,000 square miles. In this mining industry work has been retarded by the low price of the metal, but the exports for last year amounted to nearly to two million dollars. D. E. McC.

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New Life for Functions Weakened by Disease, Debility and Distipation. The Great German Invigorator is the only specific for impotency, nervous debility, universal lassitude, forgetfulness, pain in the back or sides, no matter how shattered the system may be from excesses of any kind, the Great German Remedy will restore the lost functions and re-secure health and happiness. \$1.00 per box, six boxes for \$5.00. Sold by all druggists. Sent on receipt of price, postage paid, by F. J. Cheney, Toledo, Ohio, sole agent for United States. Circulars and testimonials sent free. Sold by Geo. Rynnas, sole agent for Goderich. 3m.

A REWARD—Of one dozen "TEABERRY" to any one sending the best four line rhyme on "TEABERRY," the remarkable little gem for the Teeth and Gums. Ask your druggist or address.

Loss and Gain. "I was taken sick a year ago With bilious fever." "My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I could not move!" I shrunk! From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life." R. FITZPATRICK. Dublin, June 6, 1881.

How to Get Sick.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know how to get well, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters. 1m.

In the history of medicines no preparation has received such universal commendation for the alleviation it affords, and the permanent cure it effects in kidney diseases, as Dr. Van Buren's Kidney Cure. Its action in these distressing complaints is simply wonderful. Sold by J. Wilson. 2m.

A CRUEL EVIL.—Children are often fretful and ill when Worms is the cause. Dr. Low's Worm Syrup safely expels all Worms. 1m.

Respect Old Age. An old favorite is the remedy known as Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Thirty years reliable for cholera morbus, diarrhoea and summer complaints. 2.

A Great Discovery That is daily bringing joy to the homes of thousands by saving many of their dear ones from an early grave. Truly Dr. King's new Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Loss of Voice, Tickling in the Throat, Pain in Side and Chest, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs, a positive cure. Guaranteed. Trial Bottles free at J. Wilson's Drug Store. Large size \$1.00. (6)

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Thousands Say So. T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kan., writes: "I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers." Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure Kidney and Liver complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year. Sold at 50 cts. a bottle by J. Wilson. [3]

Well Rewarded. A liberal reward will be paid to any party who will produce a case of Liver, Kidney or Stomach complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure. Bring them along, it will cost you nothing for the medicine if it fails to cure, and you will be well rewarded for your trouble besides. All Blood diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, and general debility are quickly cured. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price only fifty cents per bottle. For sale by J. Wilson. [5]

CINGALESE.—A name well known in connection with the Hair Renewer, which restores grey hair to its natural color by a few weeks use. Sold at 50 cents per bottle by James Wilson. 2m

These are Solid Facts. The best blood purifier and system regulator ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity, truly Electric Bitters. Incurability of the Liver, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Weak Kidneys, or any disease of the urinary organs, or whoever requires an appetizer, tonic or mild stimulant, will always find Electric Bitters the best and only certain cure known. Buy it sure and quickly, satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by J. Wilson. [4]

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Pleasant Work the Year Round. Good agents are earning from \$40 to \$75 per month and expenses.

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in the County, and as I now purchase for cash, will not be underbilled by any one. I offer Tapestry Carpet Lounges, from \$5.50 upwards. Whatnots, wood, from \$2.50 up. Sew Back Chairs, from 75c. up, and everything else in the same proportion.

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Eustace Mr. Graham lawyer in the Randolf as dental conv occupied the library was t rriage settlem topic of conv in the parlor certain man Randolph w His dark so and worst cr —for he nev her child h which he had deed he ha being seen I Jessie not be the way w I would have Randolph in child lay at r the sea, and I the crime I perfect secre detected. Yet of it, for he I a selfish natu he had murd but necessi bigamy. W marry Marry her was to de mother and h they had alre had not heit er since Eustace and she thou Grahame to But at the fr flew into a to leave Bengar ion if his rem his darling p ing for it but every sacrific the estate ab that Randol and her child which was es Bengary, an accomplished gary to lea to the altar. His thoug thing but the He could not of the awfu rid of the las spiring fram viction of hi fished upon of the recolle fumed becau tle enormity him; it was n or apprehen in his bosom wrathful feel had been c against his i further, to I would rather reasons, the lar occasion i manner. Mrs. Grah the highest c neverheard and was co crime he h scheme had issue. Rang gary, and t of her ambit no compunc of the wean secure this practised ag moment m satisfaction. was filled w unqualified "Pshaw, I do you fret People in for conven much for M of the estat that make v the honor o family." "Honor," sneer. "Oh honor, I, t to—" "Hush, mother; I allude to t oblivion I revealed t never, I h "Oh, I said Rand to prevent "Yes—m in that m is alive st "Who k alive." And he significan "You h she inquir He nod

Eustace, the Outcast.

CHAPTER XXII.

RALPH DUNSMORE SPRINGS THE MINE.

Mr. Grahame was closeted with his lawyer in the library at Bengarry, and Randolph and his mother sat together in the parlor holding a private and confidential conversation. The subject which occupied the attention of the two in the library was the construction of the marriage settlement—that which formed the topic of conversation between the pair in the parlor was the marriage itself and certain matters concerned therewith. Randolph was gloomy and ill at ease. His dark soul was haunted by its last and worst crime—the murder of Jessie—for he never dreamed but that she and her child had sunk with the boat in which he had set them adrift. The foul deed he had managed to do without being seen by human eyes, and had Jessie not been providentially rescued in the way we have narrated, the murder would have been utterly concealed. Randolph imagined that Jessie and her child lay at rest forever at the bottom of the sea, and he was fully convinced that the crime had been committed with perfect secrecy, and would never be detected. Yet was he troubled on account of it, for he had loved Jessie as well as a selfish nature like his could love, and he had murdered her not from choice but necessity—to save himself from bigamy. While Jessie lived he durst not marry Mary Maxwell, and not to marry her was to defeat those schemes of his mother and himself, to carry out which they had already done so wickedly. He had not hesitated to confide in his mother's disimulation to this marriage, and since Eustace was also deemed dead, he and she thought they might induce Mr. Grahame to waive it for the present. But at the first hint at such a thing he flew into a terrible rage, and swore to leave Bengarry to a charitable institution if his remaining son dared to thwart his darling project. So there was nothing for it but acquiescence, for of course every sacrifice must be made rather than the estate should be lost. Then it was that Randolph resolved to destroy Jessie and her child, and contract the marriage which was essential to his acquisition of Bengarry, and having, as he supposed, accomplished this, he had come to Bengarry to lead the bride selected for him to the altar.

His thought and feelings were anything but those befitting a bridegroom. He could not shake off the recollection of the awful deed he had done, nor get rid of the last look of the horrified despairing frame of Jessie, when the conviction of his intentions and her fate flashed upon him. He could not get rid of the recollection, and he chafed and fumed because he could not. It was not the enormity of the crime that disturbed him; it was not remorse for his cruelty or apprehension of his guilt that gnawed in his bosom—it was rather a savage, wrathful feeling at the thought that he had been compelled to do the thing against his inclination, and that he was, further, to marry a woman whom he would rather not have seen. From these reasons, therefore he was on this particular occasion in anything but an amiable manner.

Mrs. Grahame, on the contrary, was in the highest of spirits. She, of course, had never heard of Randolph's secret marriage, and was consequently ignorant of the crime he had committed. Her grand scheme had now come to a triumphant issue. Randolph would inherit Bengarry, and that was reaching the summit of her ambition. She was troubled by no unpropitious feelings at the thought of the means they had both taken to secure this desired end. The cruelty practised against Eustace did not for a moment mar the complacency of her satisfaction. Her vain, ambitious soul was filled with but one feeling—that of unqualified delight.

"Pshaw, Randolph," she went on, "why do you fret so much about the matter? People in your sphere always marry for convenience. You may not care much for Mary Maxwell, but then think of the estate you get with her. Doesn't that make up for all the rest—that and the honor of an alliance with such a great family."

"Honor," returned Randolph, with a sneer. "Oh yes, I ought to feel it a great honor, I, the grandson of a shoemaker, to—"

"Hush, Randolph," interrupted his mother; "for heaven's sake hush! Why allude to that when we can bury it in oblivion? The only one who could have revealed that circumstance has gone—never, I hope to return."

"Oh, I am certain he'll not return," said Randolph. "I took effective means to prevent it."

"Yes—yes! I know you sent him away in that man-of-war. Who knows? if he is alive still?"

"Who knows? I know that he is not alive."

"And he looked at her with a peculiar significance."

"You have heard of his death, then? He inquired, in an eager tone. He nodded.

"Was he killed in action?" "No, he died of starvation!" "Oh, Randolph—where?" "On a desert island, where I left him for that very purpose."

"Good Heaven!" "Don't waste your pity on him. If I had not done so he would have been back long ere this, and cut out our scheme completely. But, as I say, I prevented that, and he is now food for fishes, or his bones are bleaching on the rocky island."

"Poor Ralph," sighed Mrs. Grahame. "He brought it all on himself. Do smooth your brow, Randolph, and look pleasant. Remember what depends on your ready acquiescence."

"Oh, I have made up my mind for it now and shall go through with it."

"That is right, my dear boy. It will be a proud day to me when I see you settled on the estate."

"Which won't be just yet," rejoined Randolph. "I cannot quit the revenue service the moment I have entered it. Besides, I want to hunt down those confounded smugglers, especially that fellow Donaldson, who balked me so completely the other week. He will land on the coast soon with another cargo, and I mean to capture him. Halloo! who is that my father is talking to in the hall?"

"To John, the gardener, I dare say—about the flowers next week."

"Confound it, that is Dunsmore's voice," said Randolph, who had been intently listening. "What brings him here?"

"He presumes on his relationship to the first Mrs. Grahame," returned his mother. "But I am sure he must see that we don't want him."

"Curse him, I hate him," hissed Randolph with a vindictive scowl. "He balked me at the very moment of my triumph, and was the witness of my mortification."

"Never mind," returned his mother, soothingly. "You can afford to bear his enmity now. He will not see you mortified a second time."

Randolph was about to rejoin when the door opened, and Mr. Grahame entered, followed by Captain Dunsmore. The greeting between the latter and Randolph was of the coolest kind—almost insulting on the part of Randolph, and undisguisedly disdainful on the part of Dunsmore. Mrs. Grahame received him with a very haughty bend of the head, which he as haughtily returned, and not a word passed between them.

"Dunsmore has come to say that he can't be present at the marriage," observed Mr. Grahame. "He is called away to join his new ship."

"Indeed—that is a disappointment," said Mrs. Grahame, with freezing politeness.

"Of course it is," added her husband, in a tone of sincerity. "We shall have so few of our family relations present that I counted much on Dunsmore being there. You couldn't delay your departure for a few days I suppose?"

"Impossible," answered Dunsmore. "My presence in Portsmouth is indispensable."

"Well, well, if it can't be helped it can't be helped—that is if the call of duty is really absolute."

"Oh, pray, don't plead for Captain Dunsmore's presence," said Randolph snappishly. "I have no doubt if his inclinations led him to do that, he could find a way of making his duty give way to it. Had it been his joinee, Eustace, we should have heard nothing of his being called away."

"Whatever might be said as to the questionable taste of your remark, I shall not controvert it," rejoined Dunsmore, coldly. "Those whom I admire, honor and love, I generally do my utmost to befriend."

"Ah, and of course you neither admire honor, nor love me," sneered Randolph. "Fortunately I can exist perfectly without your favor, and can afford to despise your hospitality."

"Well," returned Dunsmore. "I dare say you thoroughly understand the feeling of each towards the other without the necessity of verbal expression."

"Perfectly," said Randolph, in an insulting tone.

"There, there; don't nag in that way," exclaimed Mr. Grahame. "I know well enough Dunsmore, that you take the part of Eustace. But you cannot deny that Randolph has proved himself much more obedient. Heaven knows I would not have cut Eustace off but for his own self-willed madness. If Randolph had done the same thing he would have met the same fate. But he knew what was due to my authority and the honor of the family. This you cannot but admit."

"Mr. Grahame," returned Dunsmore, his brow flushing with the warmth of his feeling, "if it could serve any useful purpose, I would freely express my opinion of the character and conduct of your two sons; but, inasmuch as, Eustace, alas! is no more, it would be idle to recall the past. I cannot, however, allow even you to cast an imputation on his memory. While retaining, therefore, the utterance of my thoughts of your treatment of him and of the monstrous wrongs so intemperately inflicted on him by one not far off, I must tell you that I think in the matter of his marriage he acted a faithful and honorable part. He was true to

himself, and to the claims of truth and love."

"But he disobeyed me," rejoined his listener angrily.

"Yes, Mr. Grahame, but you will have to consider if your law and God's law were in harmony on the point before you utterly condemn Eustace."

"Now, I won't hear you. I won't hear you," cried Mr. Grahame petulantly, and with the air of a man who dreaded the stings of a guilty conscience. "As you say the poor boy's death makes such a discussion useless. We had better change the subject."

"No," said Dunsmore. "I had better take my leave. I have only one other matter to speak about, and it is connected with this painful matter. I have been making endeavors to discover the girl whom Eustace married, but have not succeeded. She has left the neighborhood, and nobody seems to know where she has gone. Now, the poor thing must be in great poverty and distress, and for the sake of my poor dear friend, I am anxious to assist her. Can you give me no information as to her whereabouts?"

"Me?" cried Mr. Grahame, loftily. "Certainly not."

"Ridiculous," said Mrs. Grahame, with a magnificent toss of the head.

"Do you know anything of her?" asked Dunsmore, addressing Randolph, with indignant sternness.

"I never answer impertinent questions," replied Randolph, in a tone and with an air of vulgar insolence.

"You refuse to reply?" "Yes, I flatly refuse."

"Then look you. I am thoroughly in earnest regarding this, and am determined to sift the matter to the bottom. You, I know, are capable of anything, and you may have found it to your interest to remove her. But if you have—she has suffered the smallest wrong of your hand, I will leave no stone unturned to bring you to justice."

"Why, what on earth would he remove the girl for?" exclaimed Mr. Grahame.

"There may be a very cogent reason indeed," said Dunsmore, significantly. "Suppose the girl is to become a mother, and suppose the child should be a son—that son is the heir of Bengarry."

"Nothing of the kind!" exclaimed Mr. Grahame. "I have made a settlement which effectually prevents that and secures the estate to Randolph. Your suspicions, Dunsmore, are groundless. He had no reason whatever to remove the girl."

"He does not disclaim the charge," said the captain.

"But he will, added Mr. Grahame. "You don't know anything of that person, Randolph?"

"No, he doesn't," said a strange voice, ere Randolph had time to reply.

"They gazed round with one simultaneous start, and beheld Ralph, the gamekeeper, quietly standing within the room, in front of a large folding screen which stood near the door."

On Randolph and his mother the apparition produced all the effect of an electric shock. Terror and dismay paralyzed both of them, and while Mrs. Grahame could only grasp the sides of her chair and gaze at Ralph in speechless consternation, Randolph's countenance turned ghastly pale with the extremity of horror. This continued but for a moment; for immediately the conviction flashed across his mind that this was no ghost, but Ralph himself in veritable flesh and blood—that he had been rescued from the desert island, and had come to reveal to his father the secret which he possessed. Little did he suspect all he had come to reveal.

As Ralph was dressed in clothes similar to those he was in the habit of wearing at Bengarry, Mr. Grahame knew him at once, and, the first moment of his astonishment over, approached him with a gesture of indignant anger.

"So, you drunken, dissipated vagabond, you have dared to come here again after deserting my service. Perhaps you have had the audacity to come to seek your wages. Be off this instant or I will have you lodged in jail."

"No you won't," rejoined Ralph, with the utmost nonchalance, while with his kindling eyes he flashed glances alternately toward Mr. Grahame and Randolph.

Here Captain Dunsmore stepped up to Ralph with a curious scrutinizing glance. "Surely I should know your face," he observed.

"I should think you should, Captain," answered Ralph. "You have seen me on board the Falcon."

"Exactly, you were one of the crew."

"No I wasn't—asking your pardon for contradicting you. I was betrayed into the hands of the press gang by that viper there, and sent to the vessel, but I didn't ever come to look on myself as one of the crew."

"How dare you stand in my presence and tell a parcel of lies?" cried Mr. Grahame, in violent indignation. "You ran away from my service."

"Now, you just stop a bit," interrupted Ralph coolly. "Don't get into a passion, for that won't do no good. I ran away, you say. I no more ran away than Mr. Eustace did, for the same band that entrapped him, entrapped me, and they were got to do it by the same traitor—"

there he stands. Just look at his white gills. Oh, don't he know what I've come here for—to take the sting out of him and mar all his scoundish plans."

They did look at Randolph, and were amazed at the picture represented of hopeless dismay, mingled with baffled wrath and rage. He looked just as he looked in the state-room of the Hector when his villainy was exposed before Captain Brentwood.

"What does this mean?" exclaimed Mr. Grahame, struck beyond measure by Randolph's appearance.

"I suspect it means some further rascality," observed Dunsmore. "This man has come here to reveal more of his infamous character."

"Right you are, Captain Dunsmore," said Ralph. "I've come to bring to light the blackest heart that ever beat below a row of ribs, and tumble down the prettiest plans that ever hellish nature hatched. But, first and foremost, I've got to greet this sister of mine that I haven't seen for some time."

And with a sardonic grin the remorseless Ralph approached Mrs. Grahame, who still sat paralyzed with consternation and dismay.

"Well, Nell, how goes it old lass? he went on, his grey eyes emitting flashes of triumph and malignant satisfaction at every word. "Hope you've been enjoying yourself all the time I was away, thinking what a nice, pleasant fate you consigned me to."

"What does all this mean?" exclaimed Mr. Grahame, utterly bewildered. "Mrs. Grahame, I look to you for explanation. Why does this man, who was my gamekeeper, address you so familiarly; and why are you so embarrassed and even terrified by his presence? Why don't you speak?"

"Yes, why don't you speak, Nell?" added Ralph, with another malicious grin.

"Fact is," added the gamekeeper, "you'll wait a long time afore she answers your questions; and as I have a good deal to do, and can't afford to wait, I'll answer them for her. First and foremost, that is my sister."

"Your sister?" echoed Mr. Grahame, as he involuntarily went back a pace or two.

"My bonny feeble sister, as you thought was come of a genteel family, but is only the daughter of a drunken shoemaker, who died in the workhouse. She gave us all the alip for some time, and managed to hoodwink you into marrying her, but I found her out by chance, and in course she had to do something for me, more particularly as she was afraid I would blab."

"My God, is this true?" gasped the old man, addressing the question to his wife. The latter could make no reply, but sat overwhelmed with the confusion of detection.

"In course it's true, every word of it," said Ralph, after waiting a minute to give Mrs. Grahame an opportunity to speak. "But mind you this, not a word of the matter would you ever hear heard from me if Nell and her precious son had continued to trust me. But they sacrificed me, and now they find what they've made of it."

"It is true, then," said Mr. Grahame, glancing between the conscience-stricken countenances of his wife and son.

"Yes, curse it, it is true," roared Randolph, prompted by desperation to brave it boldly out. "I knew nothing of it till a day or two before I joined the Hector, and when I did learn it I did my best to keep it concealed from you, because, I knew it would only annoy you. To save you needless pain I had this fellow removed from the neighborhood, and was in hopes we would not return. This is what I did, and I don't think you will blame me."

"On this will disgrace our family forever!" roared Mr. Grahame. "When it gets noised about it will stop your marriage, for Maxwell will never think of forming an alliance with—with oh, horrid!—with the grandson of a pauper shoemaker! So madame, this is your work," he added, casting a withering look upon his wife. "The tale you told me of your father being a military officer who died on the field, was a pure fiction, and under cover of the lie you managed to mingle your base blood with that of my honorable family. Oh, idiot that I was to be so easily deceived! Dunsmore, I am punished now. Would to God I had been less harsh to Eustace, for he, at least, preserved his honor."

"And am I then, to be punished for what is no fault of mine?" cried Randolph. "Let my mother's family be what it may, I am at least your son, and have done nothing to forfeit my inheritance."

"Liar!" shouted Ralph, glaring upon him like a wild beast about to spring. "Liar—murderer!—double murderer that you are! dare you say that?"

Impulsively Randolph raised his hand to strike the speaker, but a gleaming flash in Ralph's eye warned him not to deal the blow.

"Ay, do it," said the gamekeeper. "Just do it, and you shall find that you are not on the quarterdeck. Just put your hand once on me, and the next instant I'll lay you sprawling at my feet."

"Come, come, Ralph, this violence won't do," interrupted Captain Dunsmore. "You have received provocation enough I dare say, but this is neither the time nor the place to avenge yourself."

"There you are wrong, Captain Dunsmore," said Ralph, calming down. "This is the time and the place, but not the way. I can have revenge of a much sweeter kind, and I am going to take it. If I had had my will I would not have stayed away for a week yet, and then I would have brought a constable with me to arrest a criminal—him there."

"A criminal, Ralph! what do you mean?"

"I mean by that time he would have been a bigamist—a man with two wives."

"This shaft struck home with terrible effect. It was a blow for which Randolph was utterly unprepared, and turning deadly pale he staggered against the wall, and it was evident his knees could scarcely support him.

"What horrible revelation is now to be made?" asked Mr. Grahame. "You do not mean to say that Randolph is—"

"Is married!" shouted Ralph triumphantly. "Yes, married, and has been for years."

"'Tis false!" roared Randolph, with frantic and spasmodic vehemence. "Is it?" said Ralph, retreating towards the screen near the door.

"Yes, false!" shouted Randolph, with a ghastly, distorted, yet furious countenance. "Then look there," exclaimed Ralph, dashing down the screen, and revealing to Randolph's horrible gaze the forms of the living wife and child.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Strong Adjectives.

It sells immensely, in fact it has the largest sale of any patent medicine in Summer," says J. F. Smith, druggist, Dunville, of Fowler's Wild Strawberry, the great remedy for Stomach Complaints.

The Ten Commandments.

A gentleman who was well known for his liberality, was besieged by many children who were selling tickets for a fair.

A dozen fled into his office at once, and many more would come. He could not be expected to buy of all, yet he hesitated to refuse any without good cause. Said he:

"I will buy tickets of all who can say the Ten Commandments."

Of the twelve not one could make the required recitation, and all belonged to the same Sunday school class.

Another energetic young saleswoman made her appearance.

"How many commandments should you say there were?" she was asked.

"Sixteen."

"You place the figure rather high; but let's hear what you know."

"Well," she said slowly, "I don't know but four."

"Say the four for me, then."

A moment's pause.

"I don't believe I know but two."

"We will hear the two, then, if you please."

"I've forgot them," said the vendor of tickets, a member of the same Sunday school and the same class before mentioned.

"Well, then, I guess I can't deal with you," and she was dismissed.

As many as fifty applied at the same time, yet none could say the commandments except one little girl, of whom tickets were bought.

If our Sunday school scholars were put upon the stand how many could repeat the Ten Commandments?

Husband and Wife.

James More and wife, well known in Jamington, were both chronic sufferers from dyspepsia that the best medical aid failed to relieve. Three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured both husband and wife.

Meteorological Report—Month of July, 1884.

It rained on 12 days; amount of rainfall 13.9 cubic inches.

Greatest velocity of wind during 24 hours on the 6th. Wind, N. W., fresh, and weather cold and cloudy; 532 miles or 22 miles per hour.

Least velocity of wind during 24 hours on the 24th. Wind, north, light, cloudy; 120 miles.

Thunder and lightning on the 1st, 4th, 12th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th and 30th.

No. of cloudy nights, 14. No. of clear nights, 15. No. of hazy nights, 2. Prevailing wind during the month, northwest.

Hail shower on the afternoon of the 12th. G. N. MACDONALD, Observer. Goderich, August 7th, 1884.

Worms often destroy children, but Freeman's Worm Powders destroy Worms, and expel them from the system.

National Pills is the favorite purgative and anti-bilious medicine, they are mild and thorough.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

A Startling Discovery.

Wm. Johnson, of Huron, Dak., writes that his wife had been troubled with acute Bronchitis for many years, and that all remedies tried gave no permanent relief, until he procured a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which had a magical effect, and produced a permanent cure. It is guaranteed to cure all diseases of Throat, Lungs or Bronchial Tubes. Trial bottles free at J. Wilson's drug store. Large size \$1.00. (5)

Don't fill the system with quinine in the effort to prevent or cure Fever, and Ague. Ayer's Ara. Cure is a far more potent preventive and remedy, with the advantage of leaving in the body no poisons to produce dizziness, deafness, headache, and other disorders. The proprietors warrant it.

Purely Vegetable.

First the bud, then the blossom, then the perfect fruit. These are the several stages of several of the most important ingredients composing the painless and sure cure—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. The juices of plants greatly concentrated and purified, gum and balsams in harmonious union all combined, give the grand results. Putnam's Extractor makes no sore spot, does not lay a man up for a week, but goes on quietly doing its work until a perfect cure results. Beware of acid substitutes.

Wheeler's Tissue Phosphates, &c.

DR. G. A. BAYNES, Editor *Public Health Magazine*, Montreal, says: "We have never for some time been presenting Dr. T. B. Wheeler's Compound Extract of Phosphates and Calcarea, and we must, in justice to the Doctor, state that it is quite equal, if not superior, to any compound of the kind."

We have used it in the first stages of phthisis with marked benefit, as also in cases of extreme dyspepsia, where everything else had failed, and in many other affections of the system, in preparation, and may be taken for a long time without "palling on the stomach."

AYER'S Hair Vigor

restores, with the gloss and brilliancy of youth, faded or gray hair to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use light or red hair may be darkened, thin hair thickened, and baldness cured, though not always, cured.

It checks falling of the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth of rigors. It prevents and cures scurf and dandruff, and heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp. As a Ladies' Hair Dressing, the Vigor is unequalled; it contains neither oil nor dye, renders the hair soft, glossy, and silken in appearance, and imparts a delicate, agreeable, and lasting perfume.

Mrs. C. E. BURROUGHS writes from Kirby, G. J. N. B. "I had my hair combed for the first time in a long time, and I found it very soft and glossy. It is also very thick and healthy. I have used it for some time, and I am sure it is the best preparation I should have been using."

Mrs. A. C. FARMER, leader of the "Scottish Ladies' Sewing Society" of Scotchburgh, writes from Scotchburgh, Pa., Aug. 10, 1884: "I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for some time, and I am sure it is the best preparation I should have been using."

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WANTY CURRENCY.

All Falls of Huron got on the New York Exchange.

of assessment for the town of for this year has been fixed at a dollar.

Elliot, councillor, Goderich took a car load of stock to on Wednesday week.

Mr. Gardiner, the popular England minister in London, ad an unanimous call from the congregation of Carlisle, Michigan of \$1000 a year.

Wilson, of Clinton, who has been a traveller for the wholesale house of Brayley & Co., ad to that of Robertson, Linton Montreal, and now carries dry goods.

Chas. Harrison was severely while loading hay on the farm factory, Grey. He slipped from the roof and one of the ad him on the head causing a ad of the brain which rendered able for about 12 hours.

Stephen and Osborne Branch ad Fair, which is to be held on the 6th and 7th of October, to be a grand success.

Friday week, Mr. D. Milloy was from Brucefield, riding on a ard on the wagon, when he ad fell off, the wagon passing body, and the fall rendering him ns.

MOST HORRIBLE!

A Frenzied Story—Cannibalism and Inhumanity—How the Greely Survivors Escaped—Preserving Their Own Courage.

New York, August 12.—The Times says that the documents in possession of the navy department add to the record of miserable human suffering already published in connection with the finding of Greely by the relief expedition, the most shocking stories of inhumanity and cannibalism.

When the rescuing party discovered the half-starved survivors, their first duty was to look to the two men who were in sensible from cold and privation. One of them shrieked as the sailors took hold of them.

It is reported that the only men who escaped with the knife were three or four who died of scurvy. The amputated limbs of men who afterwards perished were eagerly devoured as food.

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Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 8.—General Horatio King, whose report of what he learned in Buffalo led Mr. Beecher to return to Governor Cleveland's support, said to a reporter: "After leaving Buffalo I went to Albany and saw Governor Cleveland."

The Manitoba thistle caterpillar has filed an appearance in this section, says the Tara Leader, and is getting its business in fine style.

all protests that there is no between the cases of Messrs. Blackstock, except that they Toronto lawyers, the latter being the choice of the Lennox there was great dissatisfaction among the West Ontario Mr. Edger's nomination.

Christian Review: "Like if any one doubts you with it alone: for if you attempt you only rub it deeper in, the slauder dries out, and a brush it off without being d."

FACTS!! FACTS!!

AND DON'T FORGET IT

That we have never been, and never intend to be undersold by any legitimate house in the Trade, either in

Sugars, Teas, Coffees

General Groceries, Crockery & Glassware at Rock Bottom Prices.

150 Doz. FRUIT JARS

JUST ARRIVED.

Come and See Us

C. A. NAIRN,

Court House Square, Goderich.

Jas. Saunders & Son

GODERICH.

WALL PAPER.

CARPET FELT.

BABY CARRIAGES.

CHEAP. CHEAP.

20,000 ROLLS

West Street, next door to the Post Office.

"The Cheapest House Under the Sun."

April 16, 1884.



REDUCED RATES

Steerage and Intermediate

GODERICH

Liverpool, Londonderry, Glasgow

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP

LIVERPOOL-LONDONDERRY-GLASGOW

THE SHORTEST SEA ROUTE TO AND FROM ENGLAND.

EVERY SATURDAY FROM QUEBEC.

Cabin Rate from Quebec to Liverpool, \$80.

From Quebec to Liverpool and Return, \$110.

Sailings from Quebec.

PERUVIAN 21st Aug.

SARINIAN (Extra Sir) about 16th "

SARINIAN 23rd "

PARIAN 30th Sept.

POLYNESIAN 6th "

PERUVIAN 13th "

SARINIAN 20th "

PARIAN 27th "

POLYNESIAN 4th Oct.

COLBORNE BROS. are going to have the largest and most varied stock of General Dry Goods for the coming fall that they have ever shown.

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS A LARGE ASSORTMENT, AT J. C. DETLOR & CO'S.

NEW MEDALION DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW CORSETS, NEW EVENING WOOL SHAWLS, 4-BUTTON KID-GLOVES, AT \$1.00.

New Fall Tweeds and Coatings J. C. DETLOR & CO.

MR. C. H. GIRVIN, GODERICH, ONT. DEAR SIR: We have received the KITCHEN CABINET you shipped to us some time ago...

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. GROCERIES, SUGAR, Sugar-Cured Hams and Breakfast Bacon.

WESTERN FAIR. 1884. Canada's Great Exhibition AND INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE. LONDON, CANADA, September 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.

PARIS GREEN AND HEBLEBORE. JAS. WILSON. Eye, Ear and Throat.

Get your Printing at this Office.

THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE.

GEORGE ACHESON, The Premier Dry Goods Merchant of Goderich, is now

SLAUGHTERING GOODS.

Come at Once and Share the Bargains.

5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT

Allowed for Cash on all purchases over \$1.00.

Goderich, July 3rd, 1884.

R. W. MCKENZIE

IS NOT GOING OUT OF BUSINESS

GENERAL HARDWARE!

CHEAP HARDWARE EMPORIUM.

Five (5) Per Cent. Off Cash Sales!

R. W. MCKENZIE'S

Goderich Foundry.

The Chicago House Spring Millinery. Summer Millinery.

Miss Wilkinson's, - Chicago House

AT THE MEDICAL HALL. SWEDISH TURNIP SEEDS.

F. JORDAN, Chemist and Druggist

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

See Those 10, 12 1/2, 17, & 20c. Dress Goods

EXAMINE THOSE PRINIS: 5c., 8c., 9c., 10c., 12 1/2c.

W. H. RIDLEY, The People's Store, Goderich.

The Poet's Corner.

The Devil and the Lawyers. The devil came up to the earth one day. And into the court-house he wended his way...

Etiquette of Conversation. Do not manifest impatience. Do not engage in argument.

Do not interrupt another when speaking. Do not find fault, though you may gently criticize.

Do not allow yourself to lose temper or speak excitedly. Do not allude to unfortunate peculiarities of any one present.

Do not intrude professional or other topics that the company generally cannot take an interest in. Do not talk very loud.

Do not be absent-minded, requiring the speaker to repeat what has been said that you may understand. Do not speak disrespectfully of personal appearance when any one present may have the same defects.

Do not try to force yourself into the confidence of others. It gives their confidence never betray it. Do not use profanity, vulgar terms, slang phrases, words of double meaning, or language that will bring a blush to any one.

The Social Pillar Shams.

I have just returned from a long and pleasant reunion and two-handed reminiscence with an old-time friend, whose face I had not seen for twenty years.

Among others, he made it a rule never to follow a man very far who bought a diamond in his own shirt who buys things because they are high, and gets side-tracked at Sing Sing, with ten years for repentance.

Fewer people are actually fooled by hand-me-down pomp than is generally supposed. Those who have arrived at years of discretion, as a general rule, call to mind from twenty-seven to thirty-nine people in their own horizon who have sought to get there, but stepped on something while in transit, and fell with a sickening thud.

Only a few months ago a young man who occupied a fifteen dollar seat at the opera fainted, and when they had carried him out and worked upon him for some time, and they were beginning to be alarmed and overhauled him like a dog, they found that his shirt bosom was pinned to his vest, and his cuffs were pinned to the inside of the sleeves of his spike-tail coat, because there was nothing else to pin to, and he only wore one sock.

Little do we know of the actual suffering that is going on all around us. Do you think it hurt to see a sensitive nature to be frowned upon by the proud and haughty milkman's alternates, as he rudely jostles me on his way to the dress-circle, while I joyously climb to the peanut gallery, softly humming to myself "Empty is the Cradle, Baby's Gone," or a bar from some other great orator?

It is so agreeable that even an infant will take it. For coughs, colds, hoarseness, croup, asthma and bronchitis, Haggard's Pectoral Balm is reliable for young or old.

A young man from Vermont was hired by a family who were in extreme want of a footman. He was an utmost friendly personage, as willing as he was free and easy; but he knew nothing of life out of a small farmhouse.

The Scott Act in Huron.

To the Editor of the Montreal Witness. Sir,—I have just returned from a two week's trip through Huron county. Huron is a fine county. I had a new experience while I was there—I had an opposition. In Oxford and elsewhere if I wished a fight I had to go to the "Anti's" month, but in Huron they have one fellow willing to come to our meetings and talk on behalf of the traffic. They had two, but one of them took the precaution to change his name from Collins to Bell before he talked for whiskey. He only tried it one night I believe. I told the people I did not blame the fellow for if I wanted to talk on that side I would change my name too. We had some wonderful meetings. Again and again although the opposition speaker was present with his crowd, when we took the vote at the meeting so great was the temperance sentiment that no one voted against the Act.

So far as I know there are over thirteen newspapers in the county. Eight are for the Act, three against, and two doubtful. The most influential papers of the county are with us. Nearly everywhere I went Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Methodist, Baptist, and all the other ministers were on the platform supporting the Act.

The petitions will be hung up in the sheriff's office in about three weeks. In some of the municipalities the canvass is not completed, yet they have 5,200 names on the petition. At last general election there were 10,500 votes polled. Considering that the petitions were circulated during a very busy season, and under the circumstances could not but be done imperfectly, the result is wonderfully gratifying. They have a fine lot of men at the head of the organization. I will long remember my visit to old Huron.

Yours in the fray, C. R. Morrow. Strathallan, Ont., July 30, 1884. Eating green apples, cucumbers and unripe fruits generally may be so termed. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures all Summer Complaints.

Mathias Mergridge, of Union settlement, Wayne county, Pa., celebrated his 80th birthday in the same house that he had lived in for sixty-four years. He is possessed of a wonderful voice, as well as a remarkable flow of language. He used to go to great delight in exhibiting his vocal powers. One of his feats was to stand on the top of a hill in the valley and deliver a speech of half an hour in length that could be distinctly heard in two villages, one three miles south of the hill and the other the same distance northwest.

He called to see Horace. Gracely one and talked a straight streak for two hours not even stopping to spit. On taking his departure he said he would drop in again when he would have time enough to talk a little while. He got started in a hotel at Honesdale once and talked continuously for twenty-seven hours notwithstanding he had been offered \$10 to stop at the end of the eleventh hour.

Theron P. Keator, editor of Ft. Wayne Ind., Gazette, writes: "For the past five years I have always used Dr. King's New Discovery for coughs of most severe character, as well as for those of a milder type. It never fails to effect a speedy cure. My friends to whom I have recommended it speak of it in some high terms. Having been cured by it of every cough I have had for five years, I consider it the only reliable and sure cure for coughs, colds, etc." Call at Wilson's Drug Store and get a Free Trial Bottle. Large size \$1.00.

Cure for Deafness.

As numerous testimonials will show there is no more reliable cure for deafness than Haggard's Yellow Oil. It is also the best remedy for ear aches, sore throat, croup, rheumatism, and for pains and lameness generally. Used internally and externally.

Seeings is believing. Read the testimonials in the pamphlet on Dr. Van Buren's Kidney Cure, then buy a bottle and relieve yourself of all those distressing pains. Your Druggist can tell you all about it. Sold by J. Wilson Goderich.

Can any one bring us a case of Kidney or Liver Complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure? We say they cannot, as thousands of cases already permanently cured and who are daily recommending Electric Bitters, will prove. Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Weak Back, or any urinary complaint quickly cured. They purify the blood, regulate the bowels, and act directly on the diseased parts. Every bottle guaranteed. For sale at 50c. a bottle by J. Wilson. [1]

Physicians are often startled by remarkable discoveries. The fact that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and all Throats and Lung diseases is daily curing patients that they have given up to die, is startling them to realize their sense of duty, and examine into the merits of this wonderful discovery, resulting in hundreds of our best Physicians using it in their practice. Trial bottles free at J. Wilson's Drug Store. Regular size \$1.00. [4]

In these times when our newspapers are flooded with patent medicine advertisements, it is gratifying to know that to procure that will certainly cure you! If you are bilious, blood out of order, liver inactive, or general debilitated, there is nothing in the world that will cure you so quickly as Electric Bitters. They are a blessing to all mankind, and he had for only fifty cents a bottle of James Wilson. [2]

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For four thousand years or more the world groaned, suffered and fumed about its corals, for there was no positive relief—no certain and painless cure until Dr. Scott Putnam gave to the world his great Corn Extractor. If there is suffering now it is a result of carelessness, for the remedy is at hand. Try Putnam's Corn Extractor. It is sure, painless, and prompt. Beware of substitutes. N. C. Putnam & Co., proprietors, Kingston.

Extensive Premises and Splendid New Stock.

GEO. BARRY CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER Hamilton Street, Goderich. A good assortment of Kitchen, Bed-room, Dining Room and Parlor Furniture, such as Beds, Chairs, tables, and wood seated, Cupboards, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Wash-stand Lounges, Sofas, What-Nots, Looking Glasses.

BOOTS AND SHOES

REMEMBER Have the Largest Stock, The Latest Stylest The Most Reliable Goods, And the Lowest Prices, Please Call & Examine.

E. DOWNING,

Goderich, May 8th, 1884.

BOOTS & SHOES

Downing & Weddup Beg to announce to the Public that they have opened business in the above Store in the store lately occupied by Horace Newton. Having purchased a large and well assorted stock of Spring and Summer Goods at close figures, we are determined to give the Public the benefit.

DOWNING & WEDDUP



CURE SICK HEADACHE

Headache yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure one case do not.

ACHE

Is the name of so many lives that there is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

The Ontario Mutual LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE, - WATERLOO, ONT. DOMINION DEPOSIT, \$100,000.00. The only purely Mutual Life Co. in Canada. Total number of Policies in force, Dec. 31st, 1883, 2,341, covering assurance to the amount of \$6,572,719.00.



PRINCIPAL LINE

CHICAGO OF PORTLAND CEMENT

KANSAS CITY

OMAHA DENVER LINCOLN CALIFORNIA

A PRIZE

Says Dryden: "She knows her man, and when you rant and swear. Can draw you to her with a single hair."

It makes a ask her if her The only p their lot are t cometary. Life in jll traces of care, good fortune, bridled ton tag to pull An old su paper right fr the paper was he did not kn there was so: Waiter—"W Customer (oc bill of fare) the correlation property of across the hal beans for one "It seems t daughter, 'thi good many ti doesn't sit a your doct. blushing reply you know, a court of speci A gentiana found-chamber found him fas tacles upon hi awakening hi tacles while y the other. I without my gl whatever in n In a fit of r cause real est ing' as lively; borhood, the exclaims: 'A hgt every sev made. Not b an hour! please make a idiotic lying a hasn't been a nado in Iowa An unphi reached town took a summe looman had with 'early the 'deliverie stranger stop powerful stor that I know c didn't, exci tions when stones come I Try pop-co Try sun be Try ginger Try clam b Try butter Try a hot ralgic pain, a Try taking if you wish t Try a nap going out lat. Try a cloth put about t throat. Try walkin you when yo Try cranb sippela. Try planti den if coast neighborhood. A Mes "Will you Mr. Dumley Mr. Duml would. "Do you l gased at the wretcheberry 'that I woul "No, what manded. "An oasia. Eye. He will k thou dash th He will k taken. Last any l day and nig He will k his flock. He will k in the foot He will k temptation. He will k or thou goes He will k king the int prepares. He will k He will k mitted to B Jenny Li Taylor pres er, ignoran ing tribute the Swedil with deligh ed prise, a pit stairs b self, and w to know w at one of M to heaven. Christian v dies; but though he would take man as the milk to fee Mr. M. saved his Dr. King's cupping, a large bob when Do everything Brochodis and all I guarantee Wisen's i

Fun and Fancy.

It makes a milkman's wife blush to ask her if her silk dress is watered.

The only people who never grumble at their lot are those who occupy one in the cemetery.

Life is like a harness. There are traces of care, lines of trouble, bits of good fortune, branches of good manners, bridled tongues, and every-day has a tug to pull through.

An old subscriber being handed his paper right from the press, asked why the paper was so damp. The editor said he did not know unless it was because there was so much dew on it.

Waiter.—"What will you have, Miss? Customer (looking over the restaurant bill of fare).—"Permit me to cogitate. In the correlation of forces it is a recognized property of atoms." Waiter.—"Baked beans for one?"

"It seems to me," said a judge to his daughter, "that your young man calls a good many times a week. My court doesn't sit anywhere near as often as yours does." "Oh, well, papa," was the blushing reply, "I am engaged to him, you know, and that entitles us to a court of special sessions."

A gentleman made his way into the bed-chamber of one of his friends, and found him fast asleep with a pair of spectacles upon his nose. "What!" cried he, awaking him. "Do you want your spectacles while you sleep?" "Oh," replied the other, "I am so near sighted that without my glasses I could see nothing whatever in my dreams."

In a fit of rage and disappointment because real estate is evidently not "booming" as lively as he wishes in his neighborhood, the editor of the Iowa Capital exclaims: "A tornado is a wind storm, but every severe wind storm isn't a tornado. Not by five or six hundred miles an hour! Will newspaper reporters please make a note of this, and stop their idiotic lying about Iowa weather. There hasn't been a regular old twister of a tornado in Iowa this year."

An unsophisticated countryman, who had turned out on an early morning train, took a snorter through a street where a policeman had just dotted the sidewalks with 'early deliveries.' After viewing the 'deliveries' with great curiosity, the stranger stopped a citizen and said, "Had powerful storm here I see." "Why, no," replied the citizen. "Ye didn't," exclaimed the countryman. "Then where in thunder did them hail-stones come from?"

Try pop-corn for nausea. Try sun baths for rheumatism. Try ginger ale for stomach cramps. Try clam broth for a weak stomach. Try buttermilk for freckles. Try a hot fannel over the seat of neuralgic pain, and renew frequently. Try taking cod liver oil in tomato sauce if you wish to make it palatable. Try a nap in the afternoon if you are going out late in the evening.

Try a cloth wrung out from cold water put about the neck at night, for a sore throat. Try walking with your hands behind you when you find you are bending forward. Try cranberries as a poultice for erysipelas. Try planting sunflowers in your garden if compelled to live in a malarial neighborhood.

A Here Appropriate Name. "Will you have some of the desert, Mr. Dumley?" inquired the landlady. Mr. Dumley politely allowed that he would. "Do you know," he remarked, as he gazed at the very narrow little piece of waterberry pie which was sent him, "that I would hardly call this a desert." "No, what would you call it?" she demanded.

"An oasis." Fourteen Keeps. He will keep thee as the apple of the eye. He will keep thee in all thy ways, lest thou dash thy foot against a stone. He will keep thy foot from being taken. Least any hurt thee, he will keep thee day and night. He will keep thee as a shepherd does his flock. He will keep thee from the evil that is in the world. He will keep thee from falling. He will keep thee from the hour of temptation. He will keep thee in all places whither thou goest. He will keep thee in the way, and being thee into the places which He has prepared. He will keep the feet of his saints. He will keep that which thou hast committed to Him.

Mr. Dumley's Answer. Jenny Lind once went to hear Father Taylor preach in Boston, but the preacher, ignorant of her presence, paid a glowing tribute to her powers of song. As the Swedish nightingale leaned forward with delight, drinking in this unexpected praise, a tall man who sat on the pulpit stairs began slowly to unwind himself, and when he had done so, wanted to know whether any one who had died at one of Miss Lind's concerts would go to heaven. Father Taylor said: "Sir, a Christian will go to heaven wherever he dies; but a fool will be a fool, even though he be on the pulpit stairs. It would take more grace to save such a man as that than it would take skimmed milk to feed an elephant."

A Life Saving Present. Mr. M. E. Allison, Hutchinson, Kan., saved his life by a simple Trial Bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, for Consumption, which caused him to procure a large bottle, that completely cured him, when Doctors, change of climate and everything else had failed. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Severe Coughs, and all Throat and Lung diseases, it is guaranteed to cure. Trial Bottles at J. Wilson's drug store. Large size \$1. (1).

A Wide Awake Druggist. J. Wilson is always alive to his business, and spares no pains to secure the best of every article in his line. He has secured the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, the only certain cure known for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, or any affection of the Throat and Lungs. Sold on a positive guarantee. Trial bottles free. Regular size \$1.00. (3)

Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to get more money right away. Proceed from first hour. The broadway opens before the workers, absolute. At once address, TAYLOR & CO., AUGUSTA, 1885.

Canadian Pass. Agt. Toronto, Ont. B. JOHNSON, Ticket Agent, Goderich.

Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to get more money right away. Proceed from first hour. The broadway opens before the workers, absolute. At once address, TAYLOR & CO., AUGUSTA, 1885.

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JOE CUSHING'S RAILROAD.

His Elegantly Engraved Annual Pass for General Distribution.

'Joe Cushing,' said a railroad man to a reporter the other day, 'used to own a mill on a certain railway up in New Hampshire, and it was an almighty big mill, too. Well, the railroad got to looking Joe pretty hard. They told him he'd got to ship over their line or shut up his mill, and they proposed to change him any rate they wanted to. At last Joe couldn't stand it any longer. There was another railroad six miles away, and one day he went to see the general manager of the other line, and offered to build a road 'cross lots' from his mill if he was guaranteed certain reasonable charges for all time to come. His offer was accepted, and inside of twenty-four hours Joe had 500 men at work shoveling down hills, filling up valleys, bridging streams and laying rails and ties. The officials of road that had been putting the blocks to him went to see him, and offered to carry his stuff for the cost of transportation if he would abandon his project, but Joe promptly refused them. In a few months he had his road completed, and he has been using it ever since.'

'Now, the fun of the thing is that as soon as everything was in working order Joe went to Boston and had a lot of printing done, and before many days every railroad official in America received an elegantly engraved annual pass, enclosed in a neatly printed circular. The front of the pass read as follows: "1881. JOE CUSHING'S ROAD. 1881. Pass Mr. _____ until Dec. 31, 1881, unless otherwise ordered."

"No." Joe CUSHING, President. "On the back was printed the same sentence: 'This pass is not transferable. The person accepting and using it thereby assumes the right to travel and transport baggage over this road whenever he pleases, and at the risk of Joe Cushing, who will be financially responsible for all damage to person or property incurred while so traveling.'

"The circular was headed by a map of the road showing the location of the mill and the length of the line. It said in substance: 'My road is only six miles long, but it is perfectly solvent, pays all its interest charges and taxes, and it is a first-class property. I have a few more here with send you an annual pass, and invite you to use my line at any and all times at my own risk. If you should see fit to extend to me in return the courtesy of an annual pass over your road I shall greatly appreciate it.'

"Well, sir, the man's cheek was so enormous that the officials of nearly every road in America laugh over the thing and send him a pass, and I hear of him every now and then in different places all over the country using his annuals." (St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Lanarkshire kee-keeper, in a London journal, gives the following on handling and quieting bees, the remedies when they are irritated, and the best treatment of them. When bees are accustomed to people and domestic animals, are a few the apary, they seldom offer an attack unless through some provocation, which they are to resent. Inocuous manipulation, turning the nest, and pulling weeds or vegetables; certain odours, such as musk and other scents; vinegar and allowing bees to have access to the honey comb or robbing other hives, are a few of the many things that irritate them, all of which should be guarded against. One bee irritated and using its sting may set the whole apary in a frantic and vicious state, which may last for weeks ere they can be calmed down. It is possible that bees possess a sense that we are ignorant of. One thing is certain, when people of a nervous temperament manipulate there is something that excites them. We can avoid irritating bees in many ways, such as by leaving the apary for a time when they are inclined to sting, or disturbing them as mentioned above; but there are times when all danger has to be faced, and caution with firmness necessary, and veils, if stings are dreaded. When manipulating, I seldom use either a veil or smoke, carbolic acid being much superior to the latter that it enable me to manipulate with safety, leaving the bees in a passive state after it. The hive also is the better able to resist foul brood, while moths do not harbor where it has been used, neither is the honey tainted nor the larvae affected by its use, as is the case when smoke is used. Carbolic acid is useful to prevent robbers attacking another colony. The robbing hive is well smeared at the entrance; this diverts the bees from making further inroads on its weaker neighbors. When commencing to manipulate, if the bees are vicious, or suspected to be so, I smear the alighting-board with some amoniac solution. The robbing hive is smeared the tops of the frames with the acid, and having a wing or feather so saturated so that I may dialodge the bees from any part by its use, placing it near the bees, causing them to retreat to or from any part I may choose. When this is done the bees remain quiet, and do not crowd over the frames or attempt to sting as they do when smoke is used. There are many applications and nostrums recommended for stings, none of them being effectual as a cure, for the very simple reason that the poison has impregnated the system before the alkali can be applied and reach the acid to neutralize it. The best remedy I ever found was to apply heat by steam or water to the patient cause, a free perspiration, and to give a little salvolatile; but this ought to be prescribed by the medical man. Not a moment should be lost to bring on a free perspiration, and every means resorted to that will accomplish that end.

Thousands bear witness to the positive curative powers of the GREAT GERMAN INVIGORATOR, the only remedy that has proved itself a specific for general debility, seminal weakness, impotency, etc., and all diseases that arise from self-abuse or overtaxed brain, finally ending in consumption, and the congenital disease known as Bright's Disease. Sold by all druggists, or will be sent free on receipt of \$1.00 per box, or six boxes for \$5. Address F. J. CHENEY, Toledo, Ohio, sole agent for the United States. Send for circular and testimonials of genuine cures. Geo Rhyms, Goderich. 3m

A BANKER'S TESTIMONY.—For a Cough, Cold or any Bronchial affection. "Pectoria," in my opinion, is just the thing. I have used it in my family for Coughs and Colds for the past four years with the most unvaried success, and today my opinion of it is that I continue to think still more of that which I bear, thinking well of. GEO. KEPP, Manager Ontario Bank, Pickering. Price 25 cents at all druggists. m

Never Give Up. If you are suffering with low and depressed spirits, loss of appetite, general debility, disordered blood, weak constitution, headache, or any disease of a bilious nature, by all means procure a bottle of Electric Bitters. You will be surprised to see the rapid improvement that will follow; you will be inspired with new life; strength and activity will return; pain and misery will cease, and henceforth you will rejoice in the praise of Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by J. Wilson. [6]

AMONG THE MORMONS.

A Sunday Service in the Salt Lake City Tabernacle.

Service in the Tabernacle is held on Sundays at two o'clock in the afternoon. The Saints assemble not only for the city, but from all the country round, and many vehicles of all sorts are left standing in the neighborhood. The centre of the church fills rapidly with women, while men promenade in the side rows of seats. There are seats for thirteen thousand persons in the amphitheatre and galleries, and many more crowd in at some of the great conferences. A broad gallery closes around at the front, where the choir sit in two wings, facing each other, the men on one side and the women opposite. The space between is filled by three long crimson-cushioned pulpits, and on each side of the front, the men sit on one side and the women opposite. The centre of the front is occupied by the president and his two counselors; the second one for the twelve apostles, and the lowest for the bishops, but I believe the order is not very rigidly observed, and speakers or men sit at one, each rank overlooking the heads of the one beneath. The highest was designed for the president and his two counselors; the second one for the twelve apostles, and the lowest for the bishops, but I believe the order is not very rigidly observed, and speakers or men sit at one, each rank overlooking the heads of the one beneath. The highest was designed for the president and his two counselors; the second one for the twelve apostles, and the lowest for the bishops, but I believe the order is not very rigidly observed, and speakers or men sit at one, each rank overlooking the heads of the one beneath. 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AN EARTHQUAKE.

New York and Other Cities Alarmed by the Shock.

At Trenton the shock was felt at 2.05 p.m., while at more southerly points it was felt at 2.10. Reports from various points indicate that the shock was felt from Portland, Maine, to the City of Mexico. The Brooklyn bridge towers oscillated visibly, while the bridge rocked as if struck by a hurricane or an iron steamboat.

Philadelphia, Aug. 10.—For the first time since January 8th, 1817, a very perceptible shock of earthquake was felt here today. It was of about ten seconds duration, and the undulation apparently extended from northeast to southwest, increasing in violence with each succeeding second, and subsiding gradually.

Colborne. Mrs. Henry Morris, of Colborne, and her sister, Mrs. George Howell, of Des Moines, are visiting friends at Brantford. Bayfield. On Sunday, the 3rd inst., Rev. Mr. Taylor, Episcopalian, was overcome with faintness while preaching, and fell down in the pulpit. He was assisted home.

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Loans and Insurance. WE ARE LENDING MONEY AT 6 (six) per cent. Private hands. SEAGER & LEWIS, 1883. Goderich, April 17th, 1884. \$500,000 TO LOAN. APPLY TO CAMERON HOLT & CAMERON, Gode...

NOTICE—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Corporation of the Town of Wingham will on MONDAY, the 19th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1884, pass a By-Law for stopping up that portion of William Street in the Town of Wingham...

THIRTY-SIXTH WHOLE NUMBER. New Advertis. Farm Help—John J. Farm Wanted—Signs. Voters Lists 1884—1885. M. NICHOLSON. WANTED—A good girl for a small family. WANTED—A good girl for a small family. MISS PARSONS. FOR SALE—Rollers and Irons. MUSIC FOR. FOR SALE—A fine house. FINE HOUSE. FOR SALE—A fine house. STORE TO BE LET. SHEPPARD'S. 50 ACRE LOT. VOTERS LIST. THE HURON SIGNAL.