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March 26th, 1885.

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The HURON SIGNAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

DEVOTED TO COUNTY NEWS GODERICH, ONT., FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1885. (McGILLICUDDY BROS. PUBLISHERS. \$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.)

THE HURON SIGNAL FRIDAY, MAY 15th, 1885.

FALSIFYING THE RECORD.

The editor of the Star makes a very loud religious profession, but that does not prevent him from uttering in his last week's issue the following brazen falsehood:-

"But where a barrister is appointed, an appeal both on questions of law and fact is allowed to the judge."

Here are the actual words of the Bill, and yet the editor of the local Tory sheet says there is an appeal on questions of fact: Some of the Liberals who have thought the Star man was a little better than his Tory associates here, have come to the conclusion that he can distort the truth in as barefaced a manner as any of them. It is hard to get any Tory to honestly quote the Franchise Bill.

ALL the Tories say it would be shocking for Mowat to appoint revising barristers.

THE Toronto World is of opinion that the obnoxious "Indian clause" will be left out of the franchise bill before it gets through.

TILLEY is to retire, and Galt will take his place as Finance Minister. The elder Tupper will also re-enter political life as soon as possible.

It is said that applications for the position of revising barrister for Huron were made at Ottawa two years ago. There was a keen race for the position.

It is Big Push Wilkinson's patron, Macpherson who controls Indian affairs, and the Indian vote would likely be worked by Big Push and his friend Roddy Pringle.

THE uneducated Indians who have not the franchise to whom the Tories want to give votes, if too ignorant to mark a cross on their ballot papers, will probably be permitted to make a tomahawk instead.

A. B. BEAD, a prominent Toronto Conservative, who is well known to many of our readers, has an able letter in the Globe of Wednesday, denouncing the Franchise bill. Honest Conservatives should read it.

ADDITIONAL taxes are to be placed on tea and tobacco in order to meet the annual expense of \$500,000 caused by the appointment of Macdonald's revising barristers. The Tory chiefdom was cute in not giving the women voters while he taxed the tea.

A VERY full account of the Batoche affair, and reports of meetings condemning the Franchise bill, have crowded out interesting local matter. But at this crisis we are anxious that the people should have full and reliable accounts of the battles on the prairie and in the political arena.

A CERTAIN INDIAN who is in government pay, is now writing to the Tory press in favor of the Indian clauses of the franchise bill. This red man has himself had several times, it is alleged, dodged his debts by pleading that he was an Indian and could not be sued! Him cuts Indian. Him vote Tory. Money in it.

GEN. MIDDLETON's instructions are to be most careful of exposing the lives of the volunteers to any unnecessary danger. A volunteer's life is rightly considered to be of much more value than that of a broad orange Indian.—Ottawa despatch.

Very true. But Macdonald proposes to disenfranchise a number of the volunteers and give votes to the Indians and half-breeds. The volunteers are welcome to the bullets, while the red-skins get the votes. The volunteer uniform should be a badge of full citizenship. A clause should be inserted into the next Ontario franchise bill giving a vote to every man who is or has been a member of a Canadian militia corps. This is sound we think, independent of any property qualification. The red-coats deserve votes better than the red-skins do.

ON THE WING.

The Boys at the Front—Signs of Dissolution—How to settle the Northwest Disfranchisement.

[The following was intended for last week, but was delayed by the mails.] TORONTO, May 6.

News of battle has arrived, and the fact that a portion of Toronto's crack corps, the Queen's Own, has melted powder, has almost set the city wild. There is great excitement, although everyone seems to be making an effort to appear calm. At noon today I was speaking to a well-informed Conservative friend, and after discussing the situation he finally remarked, "I admit there has been gross mismanagement on the part of the government, and although I hope for the best, yet I fear the result from a political standpoint. Should a reverse happen to the Queen's Own, the influence of the government in Toronto is gone."

And that is the feeling all over the city; and that is the feeling that should actuate the people of the country at large. Where is the man whose father, brother or son is today a target for rebel bullets, who will dare to say that the policy of the government which has caused this sad state of affairs is a true, a wise and a good one? Echo answers "Where?" And the mothers, wives and sisters, who bear bravely up in public, but whose heartstrings are torn with anguish in private, and who in the sacred precincts of their homes allow the pent up feelings to overpower them, and the long-kept-back tears to flow when they see the vacant chair at the family gathering, what of them? Politicians may rant, and ambitious men may scheme for preferment, but blood—the blood of our noblest and best—is too dear a price to pay for rant or ambition. Friends and relatives, at the call of duty, have taken their lives in their hands, and gone forth to preserve the integrity of our Confederation. They have braved death by flood and field; they have endured dreary marches and counter-marches; they have borne privations and lengthy vigils away from home and friends; they have faced the hail, the tempest and the deadly rain of bullets; and those of them who have died have fallen "with their backs to the field and their faces to the foe," and died as Britons can die when their country requires them so to do. We know not what a day may bring forth, and hoping for the safe return of those who have gone to the front, in the light of what has already been their portion, seems almost like hoping against hope. But be the fate of those who have gone to the prairies what it may, their action in leaving all that they held dear and dear when their country needed their help, is one which will emulate, if necessary arises, and another call is made for men to go to the front. But this does not lessen the responsibility of the government, whose iniquitous policy has brought about the crisis in the Northwest. The blame in fact being placed upon the shoulders of Sir John and his colleagues, and they will find it hard to shift the burden of guilt. A day of reckoning must come, and when it comes the unfaithful stewards must be turned from place and relegated to oblivion; Haman must hang, and Judas commit hari-kari.

THE Edmonton Bulletin has the following scathing article on the chicanery and effrontery of Macdonald:-

Replying to Mr. Blake, who had backed up a want of confidence motion on the Riel rebellion question with a strong speech, Sir John said: "It will be read by the Metis from the Rocky mountains to Winnipeg, that the hon. gentleman has assumed that the government has been guilty of delay, neglect and harshness; that they have oppressed the half-breeds and driven them to desperation by their conduct, and that they have preferred the requests of speculators and friends and members of parliament, to settling the wrongs of the Metis." Of course it was unparliamentary and altogether too bad for Mr. Blake to tell so much truth as to the rotten administration of North-West affairs in one speech. No doubt it made the walls of the old parliament building creak, they are so little used to the commotion. But, let the people who are visiting the grave yards at Prince Albert, who are cooped up in fear for their lives at Battleford, who are losing time and money in being humbugged at Edmonton, who are paying for the military necessary to restore that security to the North-West, that need never have failed, answer as to the truth of the assertions complained of. Sir John once called heaven to witness that his hands were clean. Can he do so now? Will the stain of blood wash out?

Rogation Days.

During the present week the Catholic church, and we believe also the Episcopal church, keep what is called the "Rogation Days." In St. Peter's church here those days have been kept in accordance with the ritual of the church. The Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday before Ascension Day are observed by all Catholics of the Latin rite as days of solemn supplication, and are called Rogation days because the Litany of the Saints is chanted in the procession which takes place in large churches on each of the three days, rogation being the Latin equivalent for the Greek word litany. The Rogations began in the kingdom of Burgundy, when they were instituted, or at least made solemn and public by Mamertus, Bishop of Vienne, at a time when the province suffered from earthquake and other trouble. Then they passed into the kingdom of Clavis, when the Council of Orleans, in 511, requires the faithful to rest from servile work and to fast. In England the synod of Cloveshoe in 747, prescribes processions and fasting till noon on the three days before Ascension, according to the way of our fathers. A Spanish council (council Gerund an 2) in 517 recognizes Rogation with abstinence, but on the Thursday, Friday and Saturday after Pentecost. The ancient custom at Milan, enforced by St. Charles Borromeo, to hold the Rogations and to fast on the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday after the Ascension. At Rome, according to Anastas Bibliothec, it was Leo III who introduced the Rogation days.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

The Goderich amateurs will produce the play "Time and the Hour" in new Victoria Hall, on the evening of May 26th. We understand that the company is practicing hard, and as the object is said to be a holiday, a big turn out is expected.

HOW TO SETTLE THE DIFFICULTY.

At one of the clubs at luncheon today, a number of prominent gentlemen were discussing the Northwest embroiglo, and

NEWS ABOUT HOME.

A chief's among ye, takin notes An' faith he'll print it.

TOWN TOPICS.

Everything now looks like summer, and George Stewart's photo looks particularly fine. Don't dress shabbily, when you can get stylish suits of clothing at low prices at P. & A. Pridham's, the fashionable tailors. I am this year selling coal oil stoves at a reduction of twenty-five per cent, with a cash discount of five per cent besides. Also cooking stoves cheaper than ever. G. N. Davis. Don't buy away with the idea that there is better and cheaper wallpaper in town than that sold at Mrs. Cooke's. Call and see before the stock is cleared out. It will pay you to call.

The booming of cannon is heard along the Saskatchewan, but shows the photographer is peacefully but steadily presenting his views to an admiring public, to their delight and his profit.

War in the Northwest is about settled, but Chicago, returned on Wednesday afternoon of being a woman wire body. Call and see his \$25 wire body. Will not be undersold by any dealer on top of the earth. J. BROPHY, West street.

House cleaning has fairly commenced, and John and Son have in a stock of wall paper window shades, wall stirs, whitewash and various other things, at room mounting, and everything necessary for the busy housewife at the cheapest house under the sun.

John Donagh was very ill on Sunday last.

R. Crockett, artist, of Hamilton, is in town.

Mrs. Stratton is recovering after a long and severe illness.

John Donagh was very ill on Sunday last.

George Knox, late bartender at the British, has gone to Toronto.

A country wedding was celebrated in town on Wednesday afternoon.

The summer sports club had another meeting on Tuesday evening last.

S. Sloane, the seedman, is just now making a specialty of turnip seeds.

Miss McDougall and Miss McGregor have returned from their visit to Toronto.

J. W. Small is lieutenant of the Crystal city home guards, a company of forty men.

Mrs. Archibald, of Edmondville, is visiting her parents, [Mr. and Mrs. S. McGaw.

Mrs. John Robertson, of Clinton, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. W. Smith, East street.

Mr. Woolverton, a Clinton dentist, is about to remove to Goderich to practice his profession.

Rev. J. H. Carson, who is a former Bruce boy, has offered his services as chaplain to his old corps.

J. C. Smith, of Port Huron, has returned to his mother's home, East street where he lies dangerously ill.

John McLean is now mate of the schooner Sigsbee. He left on Wednesday for Port Arthur where the vessel now is.

Geo. Swartz has returned from Goderich and again taken possession of the Prince of Wales hotel.—[Clinton News Paper.

The district meeting for the Methodist church of the Goderich district will be held at Hensall, on the 25th and 26th inst.

The services at St. George's had to be held in the Sunday School, on Sunday last, owing to the furnace being flooded by the heavy rains.

CONDUCTOR D. HOLMES

last week ended upon his 32nd year on the G. T. R. "Old Dan," as the conductor is familiarly called on the road, is one of the oldest and most faithful employees the G. T. R. has. He is good for many years yet.

We understand that Rev. Percy Owen-Jones, of St. George's church, has been invited to Ottawa. The salary offered him is \$2,000 a year. The curate of St. George's has already earned a name as a good and useful man, and has done his part faithfully here.

The hand grenade exhibition last week was not fully successful, as some of the bottles did not break at the first throw. However, the preparation in the glass bottles appears to be a useful thing to have around a building when a fire is discovered in its incipient stage.

The Bazaar in aid of St. Peter's R. C. church, to be held in July, gives promise of being a success. There has been a warm response to the invitation from the London and Toronto press and people, and the home friends of the church will not let the outsiders carry off the palm—and the prizes. Bear the bazaar in mind.

R. S. Chilton, American Consul Agent at this port, who returned from Washington some few weeks ago, was severely indisposed at his hotel since his return. However, we are pleased to see that he has almost entirely recovered from his illness, a touch of rheumatic gout, we believe, and his genial presence is again to be observed on the street.

A GOOD COOKER.—We have used the Arnold Automatic Steam Cooker, and are extremely satisfied with it. We cooked different vegetables, meat, and dessert at the same time, with the most satisfactory results. We readily commend it as being one of the most labor-saving, as well as one of the most wholesome and palatable modes of preparing food.

James Henderson, of Goderich township, well known to many of our readers, left for the States last fall, and mysteriously disappeared. He had some money with him, and foul play was feared. His body was discovered on Wednesday last week, at Mason's, near Alpena, but no money was found upon his person. A number of hard cases were hanging around that locality last fall, and the unfortunate young man was doubtless murdered and robbed.

H. S. L. S.—The entertainment of the High School Literary Society last Friday evening opened with a debate on the question: "Resolved that Wellington was a greater general than Napoleon," in which Messrs. Wilson and Bolton took the affirmative and Messrs. Carroll and McKibbin the negative. After a very interesting contest the victory was accorded to the champions of Wellington. The entertainment concluded with a solo by Mr. McIntyre, and a scintipion views by Mr. Hall.

The following is clipped from an Elkhart, Indiana paper, and will be gratifying to many of Mrs. Fisher's friends here. She is a daughter of Mr. Win Bissett, of Goderich:—"The friends of Mrs. Samuel Fisher, to the number of thirty or forty, gave her a very pleasant surprise, Saturday, leaving as a reminder of their regard for her, an elegant cake-basket. The occasion is said to have been very enjoyable to all concerned. The lady will soon leave Elkhart to join her husband, who is at present employed in Chicago, and her friends took this means to attest their friendship for her."

C. E. T. S.—There was a good turnout at the entertainment last Monday evening in St. George's church school house, and the programme was well given. Readings were given by Messrs. McKibbin and Rines, Rev. P. Owen Jones and Mrs. Toms; songs by Miss Rines, Mr. A. B. Henderson (encored), and Mrs. Toms; a trio by Miss Ball, Mrs. Toms and Mr. Henderson; and a duet by Mrs. Toms and Mr. Henderson. Messrs. Parker, Rines and Donogh, of the band, rendered an instrumental trio in fine style. Mr. H. L. Strang gave an interesting address on temperance. A number of persons joined the society.

THE UNITED EMPIRE.—The steamer United Empire, the premier boat of the Northwest Transportation company's fleet, and admittedly the finest and handsomest vessel on fresh water, was a magnificent spectacle indeed as she steamed into port on Wednesday morning, her beautiful lines revealed in all the glory of spotless new paint, with colors flying and band playing. The United Empire took up about 400 tons of freight, mostly merchandise, and supplies for Port Arthur. She had about 75 passengers, mostly for Port Arthur en route to the Northwest via the G. P. R. The boat is now equipped with a good brass and string band, and the popular captain, E. Robertson, is in command. A Goderich lad who ran away on the boat was captured at Kincaid and brought back.

SALVATION ARMY.—Special meetings were held in the barracks on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, and were conducted by Staff-Capt. Ludgate, a handsome young Englishman, with a good voice and a command of the concertina. The Staff-Captain indulged in plenty of singing, and some of his remarks were interesting, particularly those on the remarkable growth of the Army in Canada. He appeared to push the matters of collection to the fullest limit, a "drum-head collection" being taken up on the market square on Sunday afternoon. Some 22 soldiers were sworn in on Monday evening as a regular corps of the

ARMY. Capt. Calhoun

left on Tuesday, for a few weeks' rest at her home in London, after several months of uninterupted hard work. The Stratford lieutenant has taken her place, until her return.

On Thursday last the Goderich cricket club reorganized at a meeting held at the Albion hotel. The following officers were appointed for 1885:—Honorary president, Hon. A. M. Ross; honorary vice-president, R. S. Williams; president, S. Malcolmson; vice-president, W. Proudfoot; capt. Starke; sec.-treas., T. C. King; executive and field committee, Messrs. Reynolds, Johnston, Widder, McDermott and Starley Hays. The arrangements for practice and matches, and the fee for members are the same as on previous years. Moved by R. Vanstone, seconded by L. Elwood, that Allan Embury be requested to deliver a lecture on behalf of the club. Carried unanimously. Arrangements are now in progress for replenishing the outfit, and the selection of a practice ground, so that before long we may expect challenges to all the county clubs.

The funeral of the late Miss Annie Jessup, who died, after a long pulmonary illness, on Sunday night last, took place on Wednesday last at 10 p.m. The deceased who was in her 20th year, was the 3rd daughter of the late Geo. Jessup, who died in 1869, and she belonged for a number of years to the B. V. M., of which society she was a faithful attendant, despite her delicate health. The young ladies of the sodality to the number of about 40, in white veils, marched from the house to the church, and 6 of them marched in the place of the pall bearers who preceded the cortege to the church. The sight was imposing. The requiem high mass was conducted by Rev. Fr. Watters, who gave a short address to the assembled people. The floral offerings were very beautiful. The emblems of Faith, Hope and Charity from American consularities were formed of tea roses white lilies and similar; also a crown.

PRESENTATION TO MISS MULLIN.

Our accomplished young townsman, Miss Mary Mullin, who is organist of St. Joseph's church at Hullett, was at that place on Saturday last, May, made by the members of the choir, whose leader she is, the recipient of a beautiful gold bracelet with chain and gold medallion appended.

Miss Mullin gratefully acknowledged the handsome gift and kind regards of the members of the Hullett church choir. The address which accompanied the gift we present below.

DEAR FRIEND,—We, the members of St. Joseph's church choir, have long felt that your zealous and untiring efforts to promote harmony and spiritual welfare in the position you have occupied as our organist for the past three years, was deserving of more than mere thanks, and now ask you to accept the accompanying bracelet as a small evidence of our appreciation of your devoted services to us and our church. Our prayer is that God may long spare you to be a useful laborer in His earthly vineyard, and at last give you a crown of life to wear in His upper and better kingdom.

Ever Yours in Love, MEMBERS OF THE CHORUS, St. Joseph's Church, Hullett, May 1st, 1885.

VICTORIA STREET CHURCH.

The quarterly official board of this church met on Tuesday evening, for the conclusion of business of the conference year now nearly ended.

The pastor's report showed that during the year, 53 members have been received. Allowing for those who have died, removed or been dropped, there is an increase of 44, and the present membership in good standing is 79.

David Fisher was elected by a unanimous vote to be representative to the coming District meeting.

The following resolutions, among others were unanimously adopted:—That the heartfelt thanks of this church be, and are hereby presented to the local papers, for the kind services rendered by them during the year.

That we heartily co-operate with the official board of North Street Methodist Church, Goderich, in extending an invitation to the Guelph Conference to hold its session of 1886 in this town.

That, recognizing the blessings, which, under God, have attended the labors of Rev. J. H. Carson as pastor of this church during the year now drawing to a close, and believing that he has constantly exerted himself to build up the cause, we would therefore unanimously and heartily invite him to return for the incoming year, if possible; but if not so permitted, we desire to place on record our appreciation of his untiring efforts, and our unlimited confidence in his earnest Christian character.

WILLIAM SWANFIELD R. S. PORT ALBERT.

PROFESSOR.—Mr. Collins, miller, has returned from a few days visit to his family at Newnuch.

David Courtenay, of St. Thomas, is visiting in the village. He has purchased the property adjoining his own, from Mr. Robert Graham.

Mrs. Amber of Mitchell is the guest Mrs. Malaffy.

The friends of James Pinn will be glad to hear he is again convalescent. A number of small boats on the lake was quite a pleasing sight to some of our villagers on Monday last.

THE FRANCHISE DEBATE.

Some interesting points noted from Messrs. M. C. Cameron, M. P., on the Indian Vote.

Mr. Mills—I rise to ask the hon. gentleman how we are to understand the word Indian. Does he use it in the sense of an Indian enfranchised under the Indian Act, or in the sense of Indians who are not enfranchised?

Mr. Mills—What we are anxious to know is whether the hon. gentleman proposes to give other than enfranchised Indians votes.

Sir John A. Macdonald—Yes.

Mr. Mills—Indians residing on a reservation?

Sir John A. Macdonald—Yes, if they have the necessary property qualifications.

Mr. Mills—An Indian who cannot make a contract for himself, who can neither buy nor sell anything without the consent of the superintendent general—an Indian who is not enfranchised?

Sir John A. Macdonald—Whether he is enfranchised or not.

Mr. Mills—This will include Indians in Manitoba and British Columbia?

Sir John A. Macdonald—Yes.

Mr. Mills—Poundmaker and Big Bear?

Sir John A. Macdonald—Yes.

Mr. Mills—So that they can go from a scalping party to the polls. Now, I propose moving in amendment.

Mr. White (East Hastings)—I am happy to say that the Indians of the east riding of Hastings almost entirely manage their own affairs. They rent their own land, buy their horses, reaping machines and other goods, and a great many of them have votes, which I know many of them have given on the Reform side. I think the East Hastings Indians will vote independently of the Government and according to their own opinions.

Mr. Paterson—They are not on the reserve.

Mr. White—There are quite a number of them who have deserted lands.

Mr. Watson—I am sorry that I cannot express myself in the same way as the hon. member for East Hastings.

There are a great many Indians in my county who are not as intelligent as the Indians he mentions, and the first Minister has stated that they would be enfranchised. I believe this Act will enfranchise 1,800 to 1,900 Indians in Manitoba; and the first Minister has stated that the Act would apply to the Indians of the Northwest Territories, provided they had the same qualifications as white men. I believe that about 1,900 Indians will be enfranchised in that Province. There are 10,206 Indians altogether in Manitoba; they have 1,876 houses, and I suppose that each of these houses, with the ticket location they would have on the reserve, would be worth \$150. I do not think it is right that the wards of the Government should have the franchise over the plains, who must qualify under this Act, because they may have property worth \$400. They may have a cart or two, and a pony. And, when the Territories have representation in the House, Poundmaker or Piapot might become members of Parliament, for I think that, according to this Act, they would be eligible, and they would receive the majority of the votes in the Territories. If they came here as wards of the Government, they would probably support the Government.

The amendment of the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) is a good one. The Indians ought to be encouraged to leave their reserves, take up land, and work it in the same way as other people do. The young Indians are being educated, but I do not believe there are fifty Indians in Manitoba who can read or write, and I do not think the franchise should be extended to these uncivilized people.

Mr. Cameron (Huron)—If this proposition were similar to that adopted by the Ontario Legislature, in giving a vote to the enfranchised Indians who had accumulated property, independent of their rights to the reserve, I would at once concede the principle that they should be entitled to vote, but that is not the proposition of the Government. The first Minister said this Bill enfranchised all Indians, civilized and uncivilized, Christian and pagan, and we should have more time to discuss a sweeping measure of this nature than the Minister of Customs is disposed to give us. The hon. member for Algoma, as I understood him, also expressed himself quite satisfied with the legislation of the Ontario Parliament in giving the franchise to Indians, and he appeared to have the idea that this Bill was of the same nature, but the Ontario Bill does not give the right to vote to the Indian to the same extent as the Bill we are now discussing. In Ontario the right is limited to those who are enfranchised, and who are not receiving money grants and annuity from the Dominion Government under the Indian treaty. I have no particular interest in this question, because there are no Indians in my constituency, but I may say that personally I am of opinion that the enfranchised Indians should be entitled to a vote. Under the Indian Act of 1876, as amended by the Act of 1884, the Government have the right to enfranchise Indians in various ways. If the Government are satisfied that the Indians are intelligent they have the power to divide up the whole reserve into as many parcels as there are Indians living on it, and the Indians thus become enfranchised. What we complain of with regard to this Bill, is that it is not limited to enfranchised Indians, but its provisions are extended to Indians of every class, whether Christian or pagan, civilized or uncivilized. When I first read the Bill my opinion was that only the enfranchised Indians were entitled to vote, but the first Minister declared that there was to be no restriction whatever. I have no objection, not only that the enfranchised Indians should be entitled to the franchise, but also that Indians who are not enfranchised, who have accumulated by their thrift and perseverance sufficient property to qualify them, should be allowed to exercise the electoral franchise. The Province of Ontario has gone as far as the circumstances of the case can fairly warrant us

going. This Government has gone a step farther. On what principle does the first Minister propose to enfranchise every Indian, whether Christian or pagan, civilized or uncivilized? Under this Bill, the moment the Government see fit to grant representation to the Northwest Territories, without any further legislation, the Indians there will all be entitled to vote. This is a position that ought not to be submitted to Parliament. The hon. member for Algoma quoted some observations that I made a few days ago, and intimated that I was not in favor of expenditure on the Indians. The hon. gentleman is mistaken. We on this side are willing at all times that the public funds of the Dominion should be expended for the purpose of educating, christianizing, and civilizing the Indians of the Dominion. We are enfranchising the Indian before we educate him or christianize him. As I pointed out a few evenings ago, the word "Indian," as defined in the Indian Act, would include squaws, who would therefore have the right to vote under this Bill. I say that if this Bill remains unamended, the wife of the Indian will be entitled to vote. That is an extraordinary proposition. But it is a minor one. What I object more particularly to is to give the franchise to the Indians of the class to which the hon. gentleman alluded. In the United States, where the franchise is more liberal than the hon. gentleman proposes to make it here by the present Bill, there has never been any proportion to enfranchise the whole Indian population. There the Indian is enfranchised, the educated and civilized Indian. This proposal goes further, Hon. gentlemen opposite pride themselves on drawing their inspirations from England, but I am not aware that in England people occupying the position that these Indians do here, that of being supported by the Government, enjoy the franchise. Every year we vote millions of money to feed and clothe those Indians, because they are the infants of the Dominion. How is it to be expected, then, that they will have sufficient intelligence to make a proper exercise of that great privilege which this measure will confer upon them. I would refer hon. gentlemen opposite to President Hayes' inaugural address, in which he lays down a policy of dealing with the Indians that I would be well for this Government to follow; and certainly, from the tenor of that address, nothing was further from the mind of President Hayes than that this right to exercise the franchise should be given to the Indians without restriction. There is no country on the face of the earth which has ventured to take the step we are now taking. I say it is an unwise step, fraught with evil consequences in the future. If we give the Indians the right to vote, we cannot refuse them the right to send their own representatives to this House; and should the Government decide to give representation to the Territories, how would the hon. Minister of Public Works, for instance, like to have seated among his colleagues or near him Piapot, or Big Bear, or Strike-him-on-the-back, or any of the other Indians, about whom we hear so much these days. Are hon. gentlemen opposite prepared to assume that responsibility? I am very much afraid, from what they say, that they are prepared to push through Parliament this Bill which the first Minister has seen fit to introduce, without giving one word of explanation as to why Parliament should be asked to enfranchise the uncivilized portion of the community, who may have the necessary property qualifications, simply to gain party advantage.

Mr. Blake on the Franchise Bill.

The hon. gentleman's Bill is worse than his old Bill. His former Bill provided for the making of lists by three men, whom he was to nominate, but those lists were to be revised by the county and district judges after the first meeting of the lists to the Government nominees had no more to do with them for all time. All future dealings with the lists were to be in the hands of judicial officers. His present proposal, however, is to put these revising lists into the hands of his own nominees for all time. He is, in fact, proposing a scheme by which he can take control of the polls. The lists are to be made right for the Conservatives, and the Reformers will have to fight against them. The Secretary of State said that the lists could not be got from the local officers because we cannot command their services. But we can command their services of every citizen of this country, whether he be a local officer or not, to do things which are within our jurisdiction as the Federal Parliament. We do so in the case of sheriffs and other officers. We have got rid of that doctrine, used by the hon. gentleman many times in early days, that we could not force judges and other persons to discharge duties we order them to discharge; we force any citizen of Canada, we can force any local or municipal officer, to discharge that which is lawful for us to impose upon him, in order that the country may be well governed. The municipal councils do not make the franchise, says the Secretary of State. No; but the local officers decide, in the first instance, who are entitled to the franchise. That is the course here and in England; and, on the whole, it is the most satisfactory course. The judges, he says, are not more independent than the revising officers, because they are paid by the Government, and are equally obnoxious because they are appointed by the Government. But are they appointed for this purpose? No; they are appointed to dispense justice. Their whole character, their standing in the community, their instincts, their lives spent in the dispensation of justice—all these are against the supposition and you cannot, you will not suppose, that they will, when they are called upon as judges to discharge this particular duty, depart from their ordinary rule of life, degrade themselves in the eyes of their fellow-citizens by acting as revising officers. There is, however, one safeguard in the case of the revising officers, who will be selected by political men for a political and particular purpose. But, says the Secretary of State, there will be an appeal, and same as there is now. The Secretary of State declared that this was very easy and simple Bill, one with which we are all thoroughly familiar; but he proved that there was, at any rate, one member

this House who did not know it, who had a good deal to study before he could say he was familiar with it, and that one member of this House, with reference to whom the Secretary of State falsified his statement, was the Secretary of State himself. He declared that there was an appeal, as before. First of all, the 46th section gives an appeal, if the revising officer thinks it reasonable and proper to allow the appeal. I remember a county court judge who was a little unfortunate with the appeals that were made from his judgments; and after there had been a great many reversals, he said one day to a friend of his at the bar: "I really cannot understand how it is that they have just happened to appeal from me in the cases in which I am wrong. His decisions were always reversed when appealed from, and I thought those were the only cases in which he was wrong. Now, if that county court judge had been permitted, in every case, to decide whether an appeal should be allowed, he would take care only to allow an appeal to be taken in such cases in which he was certain he was right, and that the appeal would be reversed. How much is worth an appeal from the revising officer, to be made only when that gentleman considers it quite safe to allow his decision to stand for me, I leave you to say. What is more, the appeal is only to be allowed on questions of law; no appeal is to be allowed from the decision of the revising officer in matters of fact. But the admission or rejection of a vote is of itself a matter of fact. We know perfectly well that if you allow a revising officer to decide a vote, and will allow any appeal from his decision, in the admissibility or the weight of a vote, and if you will allow him to make up the cases in which an appeal is to be had, and if, finally, to make quite sure that there will be no convenient appeals, you allow him to decide when an appeal should be given, you might as well take away the right of appeal altogether.

The Revising Barriers.

The independent papers throughout the country are joining in protest against the new franchise bill, or rather against those two clauses in it which give votes to Indians and put the voters' lists in charge of revising barriers. The latter is by far the more iniquitous; it is a direct blow at our free representative institutions. It is an attempt to enable a party in the contest which may be the voters' lists by appointing the men who are to revise them. To make the case plain: if this clause is carried it will be that Sir John Macdonald on the advice of his party managers in each riding will select as revising barriers a party who in his private opinion will revise the rolls in the interest of the conservative party and against reformers. Whenever a man is put in a position for a party and you may always count on him doing his utmost for the party cause.

Why there is some other way by which these rolls may be revised. It appears to us that the worst possible way of doing it has been chosen, and we can see no reason for the selection of this way other than that it is the desire of the present government to have the advantage in the contest which may be two or three years off and which may be within a twelve month. No man who has regard for fair play, no man who desires to see the people have a free and untrammelled method of expressing their views at the polls, no man wishes to see a representative parliament corrupted and our selections made more reputable can countenance this method of revising the voters' lists.

That the measure is a bad one is brought out by the member of protest that have gone forth from all parts of the country, and we are glad to see that the government proposes to modify the bill by reason of public feeling. If they do not they may find the opposition of Mr. Blake and his followers sufficient to block legislation at Ottawa; and from all we can hear they are determined to do this. Nor would we blame them. The C. P. R. is in great need of money and the government, we believe, are anxious to vote it; but if they insist on first carrying this obnoxious clause in their franchise bill they may find that it will be some weeks before they can pass anything to the railway. This is a case in which the independent papers and men who are not hide-bound to the government to understand that the people prize above all things the privilege and the right to the freest expression of the public voice in the recognized way of proclaiming it.—Toronto World.

How Public Business is Delayed.

A main charge against the Dominion government by the Opposition is that the former deliberately withholds its important legislation till the close of the session and then seeks to rush it through parliament without proper consideration. In the earlier part of the session, which weeks are wasted, when they should be applied to the consideration of public questions. Take the present session as an illustration. The government are pushing the Franchise bill as if the whole fate of the Conservative party depended upon its adoption; and yet that bill was not urged until the session was nearing what everybody believed to be its close. Parliament assembled upon January 27, and from that day to the last day of February the House sat altogether only sixty-four hours and five minutes. A whole month virtually wasted. We come then to the month of March; and still the government business was neglected, and the House only sat 116 hours and 33 minutes during the entire month. The month of April, that closing today, will have been a busy month; and yet the House sat only 150 hours and 45 minutes. If we deduct from that latter time the protracted debates on the Franchise bill of the past two or three days, we find the whole time occupied by sittings of the House reduced to 112 hours and fifty minutes. During three months and two days parliament has only sat 331 hours and 25 minutes. It is for this the country pays each member \$1,000. The Opposition are warranted in rebuking the government for its indefensible course; and especially warranted in opposing the adoption of a bill in defence of which, not a ministerialist has for several days dared to utter a word in its support.

The Franchise Bill in Operation.

Young Tory lawyer (adjusting eyeglasses)—Aw, let me see now, can't you promise to vote Conservative next session?

Honest Farmer—No, Sir, I cannot. I shall vote for Blake and honest Government.

Young Tory Lawyer (after delicately elevating his Verre de Verre nose and carefully re-adjusting his glasses)—Aw, well then, I guess, we can't let you vote as you please.

Honest Farmer—But I will vote. I have a right to vote. I'll appeal.

Young Tory Lawyer—Aw, but you can't. I'm the Court of Appeal, and I won't hear your blasted appeal, don't you know.

This is Reliable.

R. N. Wheeler, Merchant, of Everton, was cured of a severe attack of inflammation of the lungs by Hayward's Pectoral Balsam. This great throat and lung healer cures weak lungs, coughs, hoarseness, bronchitis, and all pectoral complaints.

A Remarkable Escape.

Mrs. Mary A. Dailey, of Tunkhannock, Pa., was afflicted for six years with Asthma and Bronchitis, during which time the best physicians could give no relief. Her life was despaired of, until in last October she procured a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, when immediate relief was felt, and by continuing its use for a short time she was completely cured, gaining in flesh 50 lbs. in a few months.

Free Trial Bottles of this certain cure of all Throat and Lung Diseases at Jaa. Wilson's Drug Store. Large Bottles \$1.00.

A Startling Discovery.

Physicians are often startled by remarkable discoveries. The fact that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and all Throat 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 giving up their practice. Trial bottles free at J. Wilson's Drug Store. Regular size \$1.00.

To the Medical Profession, and all whom it may concern.

Phosphatic, or Nerve Food, a Phosphate Element, based upon Scientific Facts, Formulated by Professor Austin, M. D. of Boston, Mass., cures Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Nervous Attacks, Vertigo and Neuralgia and all wasting diseases of the human system. Phosphatic is not a Medicine, but a Nutrient, because it contains no Vegetable or Mineral Poisons, Opium, Narcotics, and no Stimulants, but simply the Phosphatic and Glyceric Elements found in our daily food. A single bottle is sufficient to convince. All Druggists sell it. \$1.00 per bottle. Lowell & Co., sole agents for the Dominion, 55 Front Street East Toronto.

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, and 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) \$1.00 per bottle. (2) \$1.00 per bottle.

Mrs. Helen Pharris, No. 331 Dayton St., Chicago, Ill., is now in her sixtieth year, and states that she has suffered with Consumption for about ten years, was treated by nine physicians, all of them pronouncing her case hopeless. She had given up all hope, when she procured Seven bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption completely cured her. Doubting ones, please drop her a postal and satisfy yourselves. Call at J. Wilson's drug store and get a free trial bottle. (1)

A Reward—Of one dozen "TEARERS" to any one sending the best four line rhyme on "TEARERS" the remarkable little poem for the Teeth and Gums. Ask your druggist or address.

PREVENT THE POOR DYSENTERY.—Poverty with perfect health is rather to be chosen than riches and dyspepsia. Try the magic effect of a dollar bottle of POINTEAU OF HEALTH.

Says Dryden: "She knows her man, when you rant and swear. Can draw you to her with a single hair." But it must be beautiful hair to have such power; and beautiful hair can be secured by the use of CINGLESSE HAIR RESTORER. Sold at 50c. by J. Wilson.

An Answer Wanted.

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)

A Blessing to all Mankind.

In these times when our newspapers are flooded with patent medicine advertisements, it is gratifying to know what 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 can be had for only fifty cents a bottle of James Wilson. (2)

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.

SPRING & SUMMER

New Goods arrived, and will be arriving during the Season.

I can suit all as to Material and Style.

HUGH DUNLOP, FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

Remember the Place—West street, next door to Bank of Montreal.

GODERICH.

Goderich Foundry and Machine Works, Runciman Bros., Proprietors.

CONTRACTS TAKEN FOR STEAM ENGINES, FLOURING MILLS, AND OTHER MACHINERY WANTED.

Flouring Mills Changed to the Gradual Reduction System.

Horse Powers, Grain Crushers, Straw Cutters, Agricultural Furnaces, Stoves, etc., etc., at Low Prices.

All Kinds of Castings Made to Order.

J. B. RUNCIMAN, R. W. RUNCIMAN, Goderich, Nov. 20, 1884.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

BARGAINS! GREAT BARGAINS! FOR CASH

OR PRODUCE. SEE THE GOODS MARKED DOWN.

W. H. RIDLEY, Jan. 21, 1885. The People's Store, Goderich

LOW PRICES.

COME AND SEE THE BARGAINS

GROCERIES, CROCKERY WARE, CHINA WARE, STONE WARE, &C., &C., &C.

Also a Large Line of Moustache Cups, Ladies Cups, Fancy Mugs, Majolica Ware, Vases, &c., which will be sold at COST.

W. MITCHELL, Hamilton street, Goderich. December 18th, 1884.

BAGAINS FOR CASH

I AM SELLING OFF MY STOCK OF CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS

At a Greatly Reduced Price for Cash. THIS IS A GENUINE ANNOUNCEMENT.

ABRAHAM SMITH, Goderich, Nov. 17th, 1884.

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 Tables, Chairs, Hair, case and wood cases, Cupboards, Bed-stands, Mattresses, Wash-stands, Lounges, Sofas, What-Nots, Looking Glasses.

N. B.—A complete assortment of Coffins and Shrouds always on hand also Hearses for hire at reasonable rate.

Picture Framing a specialty.—A call solicited. 1703

BOOTS & SHOES

Downing & Weddup

Begin 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.

QUICK SALES, SMALL PROFITS WILL BE OUR MOTTO

Please call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place, next door to J. Wilson's Drug Store.

None but the best of material used and first-class workmen employed. Repairing neatly done on the shortest notice.

Goderich, March 9 1882. DOWNING & WEDDUP

ART DESIGNS IN WALL PAPER

Now is the time, if you wish one or two nice rooms at home, to see Butler's room paper. He has over 20,000 Rolls of the Latest Designs

Beautiful colors, and at prices less than very much inferior goods. Call and see them. They are the best "value in town," and must be seen.

The Latest Spring Bazaar Patterns & Fashions, AT BUTLER'S

THE TWO

'Joan,' said Grizzle, 'ought to be a black cat. 'Ou, ay, I saw th' a kick for his thiefin' my trip in his mouth, 'as 'gloving' 'as th' cleanest of his hand, ar his tricks again th' o' him left to make 'Steady's' due.'

'Hoot, hoot, Joan words o' Holy Writ: is merciful unto his heart measure ye metted to you again?'

'Weel, Grizzle, th' mine, an' gin any mo' his dinner free him he be choosed.'

'Thee nor, Joan, The pair beas' 'an' I like a human. An' I steal, it is clear that predestined to live in glory o' God. Hoo, cile it wi' yer ain coo pair beas'!'

'An' hoo end I hoo sin I had na been pr Answer me that, noo 'Hoo, I ladly fe desired, an' that it is in the gall o' bitterne in inquiry, beas' ever heart was hardened. I 'Gin Pharaoh were cared naif for a coas 'was noo hard ma heart.'

'The Laird kens beas' is bestie, noo Dead, I misdoubt me some o' them in gin Gude Book says 'W says nae word o' cats 'Hoot, toot, what sayin' Grizzle! I these unwarly souls care to their ain do days. Mind ye no 'If any moon shall a book, God shall add i in this book? Hand an' be mair cruel' h Laird's destroye.'

'It's no blasphemy o' him o' mair right think, with the Gud thought lang ago, J too much upo yer beas' ye private in fore 'Gin ye speik that I'll never speik to y 'Sma' loss will it spend yer time telli predestined me to t nae wish to hear yo some thing pleasant The fury of the white heat. They s skirt, on her own s' without speaking I Joan suddenly roo huge work-baited i window ledge, took and a strig. Comi ed accurately from t door the little cret middle of the fire pl line connecting the of Grizzle's that we across this line, and taking up the big read. Grizzle wa and then, mutterin; gues to heaven she 'took up' an' oit b side-o' the room as

'The cottage had l faced the south, a fashioned divided d fire-place. On each the hearth, and i was a bed, a chair. The upper half of t the summer sunshin mer air came in lik the two gray old- past 50 years old- of hate and enred.

'When the sun b and bringing out t were in the cottar the dishes without gave Grizzle half t then closing the d her being met. This was the be of life. And the rest this beginning. F lived, those two s of that hideous ch the heathen, and t that should have once more was re to that estrangeme make angels weep dance, each at her and prayed the tr to prepare His tr trace into glory, cry, 'Come, Laird an' tak' Thine sin enemies who will ill place forever. glory. Amen!'

'The rose bush of t Joan's window an forms with a love their separate lit Father!—or to v the Sabbath day covously side by s while they joined or said Amen wit prayers, or list peace and forg horrible sight, an or since. Yet, husband, and s sisters and friend with hot hatred; the 'Our Fath that is without a stone.

'The neighbor came in, of ocu the wretched pa gossip about the ed a dear car to even, when oc into one into the en ly discomfited th one Joan made: an' min' yer ch cats on a simm pray daily that I dictate to Him v And Grizzle, I

JMMER

be arriving dur... al and Style. NLOP, AILOR.

Bank of Montreal

Machine Works, Proprietors.

NO OTHER MACHINERY WANTED.

al Reduction System.

Agricultural Furnaces, rice.

ide to Order.

R. W. RUNCIMAN

STORE.

NS! GAINS!

ASH

REDUCED DOWN.

LEY,

The People's Store, Goderich

ICES.

BARGAINS

RE. ONE WARE, &C., &C., &C.

7 Mugs, Majolica Ware, sold at COST.

SELL.

Hamilton street, Goderich.

R CASH

ROCK OF

ING

Price for Cash.

INCREMENT.

M SMITH

1900.

did New Stock.

RRY,

UNDERTAKER

derich

and Parley Furniture, sub at 100-102, Metcalfe, Wash-street

ways on hand also Horses for hire

SHOES

Weddup

ed business in the above Store

Having purchased a large and

close figures, we are determine

SELL BE OUR MCTO

reaching elsewhere.

n's Drug Store,

ion.

class workmen employed.

& WEDDUP

FALL PAPER

home. to see Butler's room paper.

Latest Designs

for goods. Call and see them. The

best besides

atterns & Fashions,

UTLER'S

THE TWO SISTERS.

Joan, said Grizzle, 'have you seen... 'Oh, ay. I saw the best an' gave him...

'Well, Grizzle, the best is none o' mine, an' gin any man catches me stealin'...

'The Laird kens weel that a pair becoms a better nor a human, whiles. Dead, I mistook me as that he'll have...

'It's no blasphemy. Let no monthin' o' him o' meir hair that he ought to think...

'The cottage had but a single room. It faced the south, and opposite the old-fashioned...

'This was the beginning of a terrible life, and the rest of it was according to this beginning. For twenty years they...

'The neighbors everywhere around came in, of course, to remonstrate with the wretched pair...

'The minister dressed himself hurriedly, and went down. There was a knot of neighbors at the door...

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to leave, said, 'Na, na. There's room enoch, an' I maun be here. Gin Joan repeats I maun be at hand to forgive her...

'The summer went and came and went and came again with late sweet flowers, and tender breaths of wind across the hills...

'And twenty years went by. It was a wild, wet morning in March. Mr. Macleise, the minister, was coming down the road...

'He came to the cottage, and found it even as Elsie had said. The moment they entered Joan called the minister. He came to the cottage...

'The old man looked at her with his keen, sad eyes. 'I'll pray for Grizzle Joan, but—'

'The voice of the speaker had risen almost to a scream, and suddenly it pierced the dull ears of the force that lay gibbering and laughing on the other side...

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had been watching hold above her head, casting the faces now in light and now in shadow, lay the two sisters dead in one another's arms.

'I had ga'en asleep, sir, said the old woman in the chimney nook, when of a sudden there came a sweet fit to walk the deed. I jumped up an' luiked an' there were Joan an' Grizzle napped in one another's arms...

'Two days afterwards the sisters were buried in the old kirkyard. 'And over the grave the old minister put a simple stone with the words: 'Elysium.''

'This is his solitary meditation: 'Well I know my Mary can paint nicely; ye see, I know she painted the money to pay for what few lessons she has taken and she learned the five dollars I have spent to-day. I could have invested this in eggs...

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AMONG THE ESQUIMAUX.

Mrs. Olaf Krarer tells some stories of the Land of Ice. Mrs. Olaf Krarer, an intelligent little Esquimaux woman, 27 years of age...

To a reporter she said: 'My country is different from this. I will explain how we build houses in my country. We press the snow into hard bricks, and build a tent-shaped house. Inside we lined the walls and floor with fur...

'We never wash, for there is no water and it would freeze on our faces. A lady in my country uses plenty of oil, but the ladies here think they look nice with powder and paint. The ladies of my country have an easy time, no work but the making of clothes and the care of her children...

'I will explain for you how we hunt in my country. The men kill whales, walrus and seals. The first man who strikes his spear into an animal gets the skin and the meat is divided between the others. The meat is eaten raw and the people like best the blood and fat. The skins are used for clothes which are sewed up with animal's sinews...

'The beds of my country are made of the furs. If a man lives alone he makes the furs into a sack and crawls into it when he wants to sleep. We sleep when we are sleepy and eat when we are hungry. Our night time lasts for six weeks, but we have always light from the snow and stars. Our daytime we don't like...

'This climate, concluded Mrs. Krarer, 'is very warm. And she pointed to the little lady who had been exposing her arms. Short arms they were and peculiarly shaped. The arms of the Esquimaux men are straighter, from being more. Her waist-rod is 40 inches, her height 120 pounds...

'What did you think of the people of this country when you first saw them?' was asked Mrs. Krarer. 'Oh,' she replied, 'they looked so big they almost scared me to death; and I was most frightened when I first saw a black woman.'

'Never run into debt, nor if you can find anything else to run into. Marry young, and if you make a hit keep cool and don't brag about it. Be kind to your mother-in-law, and if necessary, pay for her board at some good hotel. Bathe thoroughly once a week in soft water, kate soap, and avoid tight boots. Exercise in the air, but don't saw wood until you're obliged to. Luff every time you feel tickled, and luff once in a while anyhow. If you have daughters, let your wife beat them up; if she has common sense she can beat you; if she can't, let her hold the baby half the time, and all-wise start the fire in the morning and put on the tea-kettle. Eat wash washing days, and be thankful if you have to shut your eyes to do it.'

Notwithstanding much has been said about the importance of a blood-purifying medicine, it may be possible that the matter has never seriously claimed your attention. Think of it now! If, by the use of a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla you avoid the evils of scrofula, and permit a healthy constitution to your offspring, thank us for the suggestion.

Use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap for Prickly Heat, Nettle Rash, Scaly Eruption, itchy, and all diseased conditions of the skin.

Good Humor in the Family.

Good humor is rightly reckoned a most valuable aid to happy home life. An equally good and useful faculty is the sense of humor or the capacity to have a little fun along with the business and works of life. We all know how it brightens up things generally to have a lively, witty companion who sees the ridiculous points of things, and can turn an annoyance into an occasion for laughter. It does a great deal better to laugh over some domestic mishaps than to cry or sulk over them. Many homes and lives are dull because they are allowed to become too deeply impressed with a sense of the cares and responsibilities of life to recognize its bright and especially its mirthful side. Into such a household, good but dull the advent of a genial, humorous friend is like sunshine on a cloudy day. While it is always oppressive to hear persons constantly striving to say funny things, it is comfortable, soothing, and brightens a little fun in, to make an effort to have some at home. It is well to turn off an impatient question sometimes, and to regard it from a humorous point of view instead of being irritated about it. 'Wife, what is the reason I never can find a clean shirt?' exclaimed a good but rather impatient husband, after rummaging all through the wardrobe. His wife looked at him steadily for a moment, half inclined to be provoked; then, with a comical look, she said, 'I never could guess your name, I give it up.' Then he laughed, and they both laughed, and she went and got his shirt, and he felt ashamed of himself and kissed her, and then she felt happy; and so what might have been an occasion for hard words and an unkind feeling, because the contrary, all through the little vein of humor that cropped out to the surface. Some people have a peculiar faculty for giving a humorous turn to things when they are provoked. It does just as well sometimes to laugh things off as to scold them. Let us have a little more of that sort. Let us have a little more of it at home.

Why Mr. Huff Didn't Come. His name was Huff, and he came from Washington, D. C. For some time he was associated with a crowd of young persons with a crowd of young persons who were tight trousers who haunt the lobby of the Park theater. On Friday night a sick young man came up to the theater and made the acquaintance of Huff's eminently sociable friend, Adamson, who is a student. Said the smooth young man; 'I'd like to get some good partner in a forgery racket.' Said Adamson; 'I've got a friend who is the finest man in the country at first-class forgery. His name is Huff, and he's a daisy.' This sick young man and Huff became fast friends. After they had talked over the discouragements offered to the poor, down-trodden, hard-working criminals of America, Huff said that he would forge checks on anyone, but he wanted a smart person to pass them off. Then the sick young man introduced a black-eyed, low-browed, sharp-nosed friend, a very villain in countenance.

'I want to make big money,' said Huff. 'You've struck the right gang this time,' said the black-eyed man. 'I'm a good fellow for big money, too. Shake your friend as soon as you can, and we'll go about our racket now.'

So it came to pass that Huff and the black-eyed man walked down to 6th avenue arm in arm. While they walked so pleasantly Huff talked gaily of the golden harvest which was to be reaped, and touched tenderly upon the subject of billiards and racing. 'We'll go to Chicago and have a terrific old time of it, won't we?' he said. 'That's me all over,' murmured his companion. 'Tear things all to pieces.' 'Open the eyes of the natives.' 'Beautiful language: You hit my sentiments every time.'

It was a golden dream until the 23rd street watchman pointed to the black-eyed man seemed to have an idea. 'By George,' he said, 'I forgot to mention to you that my name is Heidelberg; and that I'm a police detective, and that Inspector Byrnes has instructed me to arrest you on a charge of passing forged checks on three Washington banks. You have run up a big telegraph bill on the chief of police of Washington, and—'

'My God, why—why, what—'

'I'd like to see you, but my friend Heidelberg has forgotten to mention that he is a detective too,' said Heidelberg, as he waved his hand toward the sick young man who just arrived. Huff smiled faintly and said something about knowing it all the time. Then he was arrested by police headquarters on the 23rd street market. He was arraigned at the afternoon market police court and committed to the care of the Washington police.—[New York Herald.]

A secret. The secret of beauty lies in pure blood and good health. Burdock Blood Bitters is the grand key that unlocks all the secretions. It cures all Scrofulous Diseases, acts on the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Skin and Bowels, and brings the bloom of health to the cheek.

Twenty-five brown looking young women and twenty-five red checked young women, the latter wearing high topped boots, passed through this city from New York for Mauch Chunk on the Reading road at six o'clock last evening. They originally came from Hungary, so did the young women. They were all married, who wanted to get married, sent an agent to Hungary three months ago to get them wives. The fair-haired girls were all strangers to the young men until they met them on the arrival of the steamer 'Werra' at Castle Garden on Sunday. They were all married in New York before starting for the coal regions.—[Philadelphia Times]

Depend upon it. You can depend upon Haysard's Yellow Ointment as a specific in Rheumatism, neuralgia and all painful and inflammatory complaints. It not only relieves but cures.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Materials, Trimmings, Millinery, Wraps, April Fashion Notes. Old-fashionedness is stamped on new materials. New are the mohairs, the poplins, mousseline de laines and chaliers of 20 years ago, and new are old samplastic borders which decorate fine summer wools. The two former coming to us from last season, the latter of this year, and greeting elderly people with the same bright sprigs and jaunty flourishes which adorned their youth and now impart gaiety of attire to some daughter or granddaughter. Like visions of their departed spring-time, too, come those sampler-stitch borders and costumes where the quaint decoration appears on vests, fronts, cuffs, collar and back draperies, will be among the most pleasing of spring outfits. Yet not more so than white wools trimmed with gilt or silver cords laid-on in vermilion or coral designs, as may seem convenient, sometimes profuse and imparting great richness, as where vest, collar, cuffs and portion of the skirt are thus overlaid, or again where a few touches make up in delicate suggestion for lack of abundant placing. Pale colored wools are overlaid in the same way with matching or harmonizing silken cords, and we are told that in comparison, the flatness of braids brought about a fashionable contempt, at least for showy dresses, although in case of many stylish costumes for general wear, braids is chosen above all other garnitures. Ottoman silks are very fashionable with soft dull finish, and the cord, though not as heavy and broad as last season, yet quite noticeable. Watered silks give a change, but do not interfere with the popularity of brocade, while satin defies dismal prophecies, and is used again in handsome outfits. There never for a time when black lace has had a more leading position. It will constitute entire head dresses over a foundation of cheap silk or satin; will lighten up beautifully better qualities of the same, or afford a flash to moire or brocade, while the elegance of velvet or its representative, nonpartisan velveteen, with fast pile and rich showings, united with lace, need only be suggested to persons of taste.

An Ex-Alderman Tries It. Ex-Alderman Taylor, of Toronto, tried Haysard's Yellow Oint for Rheumatism. It cured him after all other remedies had failed.

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.

Wheeler's Tissue Phosphates. AS A BRAIN AND NERVE RESTORATIVE, Dr. Wheeler's Tissue Phosphates is found on well established physiological and chemical laws, since it is composed of those elements in our food that contribute directly to the growth of the nerve ganglia—the batteries that generate nerve force. In nervous debility it is seventy per cent. greater value than phosphorus pure, in pill or solution, or as Hypophosphites.

AYER'S Hair Vigor restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black, sandy-colored, thinning hair, or hair that has become bald. By its use light or red hair may be darkened, thin hair thickened, and baldness often, though not always, cured. It checks falling of the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth to vigor. It prevents and cures scalp itching, 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. P. BURTON, writing from Kirby, O., July 3, 1882: 'Last fall my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time I became nearly bald. I used your hair Vigor, and it grew again. I have now a full head of hair growing vigorously, and I am very much pleased with the result of your preparation. I should have been satisfied long ago.'

Mrs. A. W. BROWN, proprietor of the Medford (Ohio) Dispensary, writes: 'AYER'S Hair Vigor is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I have used it from my own experience, and it promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The Vigor is also a sure cure for dandruff, and while my knowledge has the preparation ever failed to give entire satisfaction.'

Mrs. O. A. FRESCOTT, writing from 15 Elm St., Charleston, Mass., April 14, 1882, says: 'Two years ago about two-thirds of my hair came off. It thinned very rapidly, and I was fast growing bald. On using AYER'S Hair Vigor the falling stopped and a new growth commenced, and in about a month my head was fully covered with hair. My hair has continued to grow, and is now as good as before it fell. I regularly use but one tin of the Vigor, but now use it occasionally as a dressing.'

We have hundreds of similar testimonials to the efficacy of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It needs but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its value. PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. GODERICH PLANING MILL ESTABLISHED 1825. Buchanan, Lawson & Robinson MANUFACTURERS OF Sash, Doors & Blinds. DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF Lumber, Lath, Shingles and builder's material of every description. SC. G. FURNITURE ASSOCIATES. 227 A Orders promptly forwarded to Goderich Aug 7 1883 1203-15

THE FRANCHISE.

Discussion of This Unpopular Measure.

Meetings at Goderich and Manchester—The Resolutions Adopted.

A very influential gathering of Liberals and others opposed to the passage of the Franchise Bill, was held in the Reform Rooms, Goderich, on Monday evening last. The addresses were all well received, and the resolutions were carried unanimously.

Mayor Horton occupied the chair, and Mr. W. Proudfoot acted as secretary. The chairman said that it was the right of every man in this free country to discuss affairs which touched his rights and privileges, or anything that he held to be sacred. He thought the measure they had met together to discuss was wholly uncalculated. It had not been demanded by any portion of the people.

Mr. Joseph Williams said the matter was one of the most important which free men can consider, as it lay at the foundation of our political liberty.

That the electors of Goderich here assembled most strenuously protest against the proposal to remove the preparation of the voters' lists from the hands of responsible municipal authorities, and to place it, and the revision of the lists, in the hands of nominees of the Government of the day, who are not to be guided by the assessment rolls, nor necessarily to act upon proper legal evidence, whose discretion and powers are excessive; and from whose decisions there is no right of appeal.

Mr. E. J. Duncan supported the resolution in an eloquent speech. He would like to do all he could to arouse every man to resist to the uttermost the attempt to be made by the government to perpetrate upon us a measure so flagrantly unjust, and so fraught with danger to the rights of the vast body of the electors.

Mr. S. Yates briefly seconded it. He wished to emphasize the statement of the mover as to the time being most inopportune for additional burdens being added to the already large debt of the country.

Mr. J. T. Garrow read the following resolution:—That this meeting will be willing in every way to assist the Indian to sever his tribal relations, and after assuming the obligations of citizenship, to extend to him the electoral franchise upon precisely the same terms as we ourselves.

Mr. W. F. Footes followed, showing that the bill was a measure attempted under the Indian clause.

Mr. James Young, of Manchester, said that after hearing the bill read and its provisions explained in the able manner that had been done, he believed every one present, Reformer or Conservative, could not help but condemn the measure.

Mr. C. A. Humber seconded the resolution in a few sound words. He said a Conservative friend of his had said he was the second worst Grit in town (laughter), but he believed that if he set out all his mind on the iniquitous franchise bill, he would be called the worst Grit, and that would be no disgrace.

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There were loud calls for "Col. Ross," and the Provincial Treasurer, who was in town and had dropped in to hear the speeches, was constrained to respond, although the hour was late, and did so in a very forcible speech.

Mr. W. F. Footes seconded the resolution in a good speech. He said each clause of the bill appeared to be worse than the one preceding it. He illustrated this by the story of the doctor who was once called by the company at a club for his very heavy hand. The doctor said he would but \$3 that there was a dirtier hand in the room, and after he had accepted several takers, he triumphantly drew forth his other hand, dirtier still, and won the bet. And so, said the speaker, if you want a worse clause than the one you are reading, you will find it in the next. He dealt with the Indian question in an able manner as some length, and showed a thorough acquaintance with the question.

Mr. C. Seager said it was hard to keep from feeling and expressing indignation when he came to consider the provisions of a bill by which our law was attempted. Sir John A. Macdonald had been called "Old Tomorrow" by the Indians, and he thought he now was worthy of the additional appellation of "Strike-Him-on-the-Back" for that matter.

(Laughter and applause.) He showed the various dodges resorted to by the leader of the Government to gain and retain power in the past, from the "No Party" cry of 1867 to the recent gerrymander, and declared that the franchise bill was the most cowardly and infamous of them all. The name "Franchise bill" was a misnomer. It should have been called a bill to Burke public opinion in Canada and maintain John A. Macdonald in power for years. (Applause.) He described the revising barrister as the autocrat of the voters' list, and proceeded to analyze the provisions of the bill relating to that individual in a very full and lucid manner. He pointed out all the quirks and variations points, whereby a cunning revising officer could make great gain for his party. He held that the present system was satisfactory. The voters' lists were prepared by municipal officials responsible to the people, and under heavy penalties to faithfully and impartially perform their duties. Their work is revised by our county judges, and so far no party has had any undue advantage under the existing system. But the revising barristers are to be partisan officials appointed by the Government. They are not liable to any penalties for neglect or any unfair handling of the lists. They are not bound by rules of law and evidence, as our judges now are. Nor can they be removed, except by the house of Commons. There is no appeal on a question of fact, and an appeal may be allowed on a question of law only when the revising barrister is disposed to admit it. He concluded by reading the following resolution, and resumed his seat amid applause.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here on Tuesday to discuss the Dominion Franchise Bill. The Temperance hall was nearly filled with close-packed many Conservative being present, all anxious to hear the bill discussed. Mr. John Washington was called to the chair, and Mr. James Young acted as secretary. The chairman briefly alluded to the chief provisions of the bill, and then proceeded to do a stirring address by telling his hearers not to be discouraged, but to work faithfully, courageously and unitedly, and Liberal principles would yet win. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Seager, of Goderich, was then called on, and made a telling speech, exposing the iniquity and injustice of the measure. The expense it would cause for no good or useful, but for an injurious purpose was forcibly dealt with. He exposed the monstrous proposition to give the electoral franchise to Indians otherwise unfranchised, and the base purpose of the Government to endeavor to capture the voters' lists in its own interests. He read the principal clauses of the bill, and explained their operation in a clear and forcible manner.

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The assessment roll. So far the judges had given general satisfaction, for they had a desire to maintain a name for equity and fair dealing. Referring again to the Indian question, he said that the Ontario Government gave the right to vote to all enfranchised Indians, but not to Indians who were not enfranchised and who still reside with their tribes. Anything more was done was unwise and unfair, as it put it in the hands of the Federal Government to control largely the votes of its own wards, who as a rule would be likely to go with the administration who controlled their supplies and annuities. He contrasted the appointment and position of the old country revising barristers with the mode proposed under the Franchise bill, and showed that their appointment bore no analogy to that proposed by the bill. The judges there appointed the revising barristers for a single year; it was proposed that in Canada the Government should appoint them for life. He pointed out the absurdity of the claim of uniformity, and showed the confusion that would exist in the various provinces when such had two distinct voters' lists. Another bad feature of the bill was that it gave the franchise to some who did not deserve it, and took it away from others who now held it. It was against all English usage to take away the franchise from any class who were not guilty of holding it against hostile Arabi either by England or some other civilized power. At present Suakim he said, could not be held without fighting. Osman Digna for many months past has been besieging the place, and has frequently declared himself a detestable traitor upon driving the garrison into the sea. The holding of Suakim was a military, not a political question.

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think the people of Iowa are doing a noble work. One by one the saloons are disappearing, we had seven in this town when we came here, now we have only two, with a very good prospect of them quitting.

LONDON, May 11.—In the commons the Marquis of Hartington said the conclusion reached by the government practically involved the abandonment of the advance to Khartoum. He said the government had resolved to make Wady Halfa the most advanced position as a permanent defence of Egypt. The British troops would be withdrawn as soon as the Nile rises. This will probably occur about the end of May. The statement was received with cheers from the government benches.

The latest advices from Iceland show that the first reports of the April avalanche were not exaggerated. Fifteen dwellings with their inhabitants were swept into the sea, and twenty-four persons were thus drowned. The avalanche destroyed fifty fishing boats. The loss in one village alone reached \$20,000.

New Advertisements This Week. July Examinations—Peter Adamson, Big Sale for One Month—J. C. Deilor & Co. Seeds—Samuel Sloan. Court of Revision—J. A. McDonagh. Piano Warehouse—G. Goderich. Court of Revision—R. K. Miller. Fine Arts—E. Crockett. Court of Revision—Wm. Campbell.

Travelling Guide. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. Express. Mixed. Mixed. Goderich (Lv. 7:20 a.m.) 11:23 p.m. 3:30 p.m. Stratford (Ar. 8:40 a.m.) 3:30 p.m. 7:30 p.m. LAGS OF RAYFIELD.

The People's Column. DIANO WANTED—THE CHURCH of England Temperance Society is desirous of raising a piano for its Society meetings and entertainments. Address Box 45, Goderich.

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COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, 1885. First-class, Grade C, Non-professional at the Normal Schools, Toronto and Ottawa, on Wednesday, July 15th, at 12 p.m. Third-class Non-professional Examination at the High Schools, in the County, on Monday, July 13th, at 10 a.m. Second-class Non-professional Examination at County High Schools, on Wednesday, July 15th, at 11 a.m. For First-class certificates, Grades A and B, Examination will begin after the conclusion of the Professional Examination. Candidates must notify the Secretary, on or before First of June, the School where he or she desires to write, naming the optional subject he or she wishes to take, and the certificate he or she now holds, if any. The notice must be accompanied by a certificate of character and of fee of \$2.00 or \$3.00 if the Candidate applies for a 2nd and as well as a 3rd class Examination. No name will be forwarded to the Department until the fee accompanies it. Forms of application may be had from the Secretary. The Head Masters of the High Schools will please send the applications of their Candidates to the County Inspector of the division in which the Candidate is situated. Third-class certificates may be renewed on re-examination. PETER D. DALRYMPLE, D. M. MALLOCH, Esq., Secy. R. Exm'rs. 1885-1886. 1885-1886.

MISS O'NEILL & MISS O'REILLY are now prepared to do dress and mantle making in the shortest possible time. Heres cardcutters and good fitters, they may be relied upon to give satisfaction. Miss O'Neill is a Bradford milliner of long practice, and any person wanting a neat and well made bonnet or hat, would do well to give her a call, as she has a small stock of millinery to dispose of at her parlour, opposite Bayley's Hotel, Hamilton street, Goderich, Ont. Cutlery and fitting specially.

EDWARD SHARMAN, BRICKLAYER and plasterer, thanks the public for their continued patronage. He is still ready to do all work in his line in a superior manner. Prices to suit the times. Estimates given for buildings when required. 1887-1887.

For Sale or to Let. HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The house for a number of years occupied by Mr. C. A. Humber, for sale or to rent, good orchard and garden. For particulars apply to JAMES SMALL, 1884-1884.

HOUSE AND TWO LOTS FOR RENT.—The house has three rooms; there is a good stable and well on the premises. Also a good young cow for sale. For particulars apply to MRS. JOHN WILSON, dressmaker, over G. G. Newton's store, Goderich, 1884-1884.

FARM TO LET—FOR A TERM OF years, Lot 59, in the Marland concession of the Township of Goderich, apply by letter to J. S. LIZARS, Stratford, 1886-1886.

Amusements. GODERICH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE LIBRARY AND READING ROOM, cor. of East street and Square (top floor). Open from 1 to 6 p.m., and from 7 to 10 p.m. ABOUT 2000 VOLS IN LIBRARY. Leading Daily, Weekly and Illustrated Papers, Magazines, &c., on File. MEMBERSHIP TICKET, ONLY \$1.00. granting free use of Library and Reading Room. Application for membership received by Librarian, in rooms. GEO. RICE, ALEX. MORTON, Secretary. 1886-1886.

BRITISH ASS. COY. TORONTO—Established 1833. PHENIX INS. COY. (of London England)—Established 1825. HARTFORD INS. COY. of HARTFORD Conn. established 1810. RICKS takes in the above first-class Office as the lowest rates by HORACE HORTON. The undersigned is also Agent of the CANADA PER. LOAN AND SAVING COY. TORONTO. Money to Loan on first-class security, from 7 to 8 per cent.—Charges moderate. HORACE HORTON, Goderich Sept. 10, 1880.

doing he has increased by an atom his will power and that such increase remains though he takes a dozen drinks next day and sees "smoked" for a week afterwards. No growth to will is ever lost. But if will is neglected it will grow rusty and weak. That it can increase when cultivated is a proof that it will not increase if not cultivated.

Mr. John Collis had the misfortune to lose one of his team horses on Tuesday morning last. This is the fourth horse Mr. Collis has lost within a year. Quarterly services in the Methodist Church here on Sabbath last.

Paris Figaro states that the Government is at present negotiating with China for the cession to France of the Fishers Islands, lying between the Island of Formosa and the Chinese mainland.

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The People's Column. DIANO WANTED—THE CHURCH of England Temperance Society is desirous of raising a piano for its Society meetings and entertainments. Address Box 45, Goderich.

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COURT OF REVISION—THE COURT of Revision for the Town of Goderich will hold its first sitting on Tuesday, May 20th, 1885, commencing at 10 a.m. All parties interested will be notified by the Clerk of Court.

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, 1885. First-class, Grade C, Non-professional at the Normal Schools, Toronto and Ottawa, on Wednesday, July 15th, at 12 p.m. Third-class Non-professional Examination at the High Schools, in the County, on Monday, July 13th, at 10 a.m. Second-class Non-professional Examination at County High Schools, on Wednesday, July 15th, at 11 a.m. For First-class certificates, Grades A and B, Examination will begin after the conclusion of the Professional Examination. Candidates must notify the Secretary, on or before First of June, the School where he or she desires to write, naming the optional subject he or she wishes to take, and the certificate he or she now holds, if any. The notice must be accompanied by a certificate of character and of fee of \$2.00 or \$3.00 if the Candidate applies for a 2nd and as well as a 3rd class Examination. No name will be forwarded to the Department until the fee accompanies it. Forms of application may be had from the Secretary. The Head Masters of the High Schools will please send the applications of their Candidates to the County Inspector of the division in which the Candidate is situated. Third-class certificates may be renewed on re-examination. PETER D. DALRYMPLE, D. M. MALLOCH, Esq., Secy. R. Exm'rs. 1885-1886. 1885-1886.

MISS O'NEILL & MISS O'REILLY are now prepared to do dress and mantle making in the shortest possible time. Heres cardcutters and good fitters, they may be relied upon to give satisfaction. Miss O'Neill is a Bradford milliner of long practice, and any person wanting a neat and well made bonnet or hat, would do well to give her a call, as she has a small stock of millinery to dispose of at her parlour, opposite Bayley's Hotel, Hamilton street, Goderich, Ont. Cutlery and fitting specially.

EDWARD SHARMAN, BRICKLAYER and plasterer, thanks the public for their continued patronage. He is still ready to do all work in his line in a superior manner. Prices to suit the times. Estimates given for buildings when required. 1887-1887.

For Sale or to Let. HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The house for a number of years occupied by Mr. C. A. Humber, for sale or to rent, good orchard and garden. For particulars apply to JAMES SMALL, 1884-1884.

HOUSE AND TWO LOTS FOR RENT.—The house has three rooms; there is a good stable and well on the premises. Also a good young cow for sale. For particulars apply to MRS. JOHN WILSON, dressmaker, over G. G. Newton's store, Goderich, 1884-1884.

FARM TO LET—FOR A TERM OF years, Lot 59, in the Marland concession of the Township of Goderich, apply by letter to J. S. LIZARS, Stratford, 1886-1886.

Amusements. GODERICH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE LIBRARY AND READING ROOM, cor. of East street and Square (top floor). Open from 1 to 6 p.m., and from 7 to 10 p.m. ABOUT 2000 VOLS IN LIBRARY. Leading Daily, Weekly and Illustrated Papers, Magazines, &c., on File. MEMBERSHIP TICKET, ONLY \$1.00. granting free use of Library and Reading Room. Application for membership received by Librarian, in rooms. GEO. RICE, ALEX. MORTON, Secretary. 1886-1886.

E. CASE, M.D., C.M., M.O.P.S., Ont. Physician, Surgeon, Acetonebury, Ont. Office—That formerly occupied by Dr. Hutchinson Duggan. Night office—Martin's hotel.

J. B. WHITELEY, M.D., C.M., P.R.Y., S.I.C.I.A.N., Surgeon, Acetonebury, Ont. Office—That formerly occupied by Dr. Hutchinson Duggan. Night office—Martin's hotel.

D. R. McLEAN, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, Corner C. Office and residence Bruce Street, second door west of Victoria Street.

D. R. SHANNON & HAMILTON, PATENTERS, SURVEYORS, ARCHITECTS, &c. Office at Dr. Shannon's residence, near the Goderich. G. C. SHANNON, J. C. HAMILTON.

Legal. SEAGER & LEWIS, BARRISTERS, Goderich. J. A. MORTON, C. SEAGER, JR., E. N. LEWIS.

D. C. HAYES, SOLICITOR &c., Office corner of the square and West Street, Goderich, over Butler's bookstore. Money to lend at lowest rates of interest.

GARROW & PROUDFOOT, BARRISTERS, Goderich. J. T. Garrow, W. Proudfoot. 175

CAMERON, HOLT & CAMERON, Barristers, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Goderich and Wingham. M. O. Cameron, G. P. H. Holt, M. G. Cameron, Goderich. Wingham.

ACTION SALE OF VALUABLE A VILLAGE PROPERTY. Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated the 17th day of November, A.D. 1876, which will be produced at the time of the sale, by Isabella Wood and Frederick Wood to the Vendor, there will be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 23rd day of May, A.D. 1885, at two o'clock in the afternoon, AT THE MORGAN HOTEL, IN THE VILLAGE OF RAYFIELD, in the County of Huron, by William Harrison, Auctioneer, the following valuable property, which will include numbers 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597,

