

The Huron Signal

DEVOTED TO COUNTY NEWS AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

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THE HURON SIGNAL

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FRIDAY, JAN. 29th, 1886.

M. C. CAMERON'S Wingham speech is a sort of "Political Rogue's Gallery." Every one of the "subjects" is numbered—and so are the days of most of them.

The Dominion Parliament will meet on Thursday, 29th of February. The premier has put off the date to as late a period as possible, but he will blame the Grits for the late session, as usual.

MR. BLAKE'S demand that the half breeds now in prison for revolt should be pardoned early and fully is likely to be granted. The Government has already had enough vengeance on the Metis.

The National Policy boom has struck the Tory stronghold of Goderich township. At the last meeting of the township council, a report of which has been handed up by the clerk, attention was publicly called to the increase in pauperism.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE'S speech has struck the Tories with chilling effect. In fact the London Free Press acknowledges that it was a "Cold Wave." Yes, there is a decidedly cold wave sweeping over Torydom. We expect to find the Tories completely snowed under when the Government goes to the country.

The Wingham Times put the case correctly in the following:—"Somebody once said that when you throw a stone amongst a pack of dogs you can tell where it does effective work by the howl that is raised. So it is with the speeches of M. C. Cameron, M.P. He has been hurling missiles with telling effect into the Conservative camp, and as a consequence the attacks the Conservative press are making upon Mr. Cameron are only to be expected."

OVER in England they are a little more definite on the question of what constitutes "beer." The legal definition of beer there extends to "any liquor which is made or sold as a description of beer, or as a substitute for beer, and which, on analysis of a sample thereof, shall be found to contain more than two per centum of proof spirits." According to this law, the Canadian "Blue Ribbon Beer" would not have the ghost of a chance as a temperance drink. The Canadian law should be more precise on the question than it now is.

M. C. CAMERON, M.P., will speak at St. Thomas on February 11th, and reply to the speech recently delivered by Hon. T. White in that city. We understand that Mr. Cameron will bring Government records with him which will convict Mr. White of absolute falsehood. When the member for West Huron gets through with the Minister of the Interior he will have proved that White is black—in a political sense—and the feat will not be a difficult one with the proofs that Mr. Cameron has so industriously hunted up. There is a keel hauling in store for "Doubting Thomas."

The London Free Press, in a fit of envy, says:—"The Huron Signal is gross enough to believe that the London Advertiser made a name for itself by the splendid account it gave of Blake's banquet. To the provincial newspaper man the setting-up of a speech from the author's manuscript, don't count for much from a reportorial point of view."

The Free Press should not be so inordinately jealous. The Advertiser gave about 20 columns of a report of the banquet, only 9 of which were taken up with Mr. Blake's celebrated speech. The work, independent of any report of the speech of the Liberal leader, was a most commendable piece of journalism. We happen to know just what the Advertiser did, and have no hesitation in saying that such a report in its entirety would tax the resources of any daily. It is the Free Press that is green-of envy. By the way, that paper gave a pretty full report, which would have been more creditable if the entire notes of its reporters had been put into type.

THE RIEL QUESTION.

A Review of this Celebrated Case.

The Objectors of the "Star" Fully Met.—Interesting Extracts from Public Documents.

On Dec. 4th, 1885, THE SIGNAL published an article on the Riel question. The Star had asked for information on the subject, and we gave the desired information. Our contentions on the occasion may be summed up briefly as follows:—

- (1) That Riel deserved death fifteen years ago for the murder of Scott.
- (2) That Sir John Macdonald at that time was an accessory to Riel after the fact, and paid Riel money to escape.
- (3) That Macdonald, after helping Riel to escape, at Peterborough "wished to God he could catch him."
- (4) That Sir John got Riel to resign for Provencher in 1872, in the interest of Sir George Cartier.
- (5) That the amnesty to Riel and his accomplices was based upon an arrangement made by Sir John in 1871.
- (6) That the recent insurrection in the Northwest was caused by the maladministration of the Government.
- (7) That half breed petitions had been systematically pigeon-holed without being attended to, until the rebellion broke out.
- (8) That immediately after the outbreak 2,000 of the claims were settled by commission.
- (9) That the half breeds took up arms to make an incompetent department grant them their rights, and not as rebels against the "crown and dignity of the Queen."
- (10) That Riel was insane.
- (11) That he was tried for treason-felony and convicted for murder.
- (12) That his trial was by a picked jury of six instead of the usual twelve "good men and true."
- (13) That Hon. Wm. Macdougall, Hon. Peter Mitchell, and Mr. D. Macmaster, Tory members for Glengarry, believed the trial was illegal.
- (14) That the hanging of Riel finally became with Sir John a question of votes, and that he only decided to hang the condemned man when he became convinced that in no other way would he be able to hold his Orange Tory supporters.

These statements were made by THE SIGNAL seven weeks ago and remained unanswered until Jan. 15th, when our drowsy contemporary awoke from its long sleep, and proceeded to reply. Like Rip Van Winkle of old, the Star during its snooze had lost track of the progress of events, and in its vain effort to unsettle our premises exposes its want of knowledge of current events and an ignorance of facts which are lamentable even in the columns of a poorly edited Tory journal. The article in the Star evidently has not been penned by the editor—he is by no means anything like as ignorant of the past and present political history as the writer of the article in question. The article has been written by the "hired man," who is known to be an adept at clerical errors. The "hired man" evidently lives quite a distance from the post office, has never heard of HERRICK, and has no knowledge of public matters outside of what transpires in the ledgerroom on his concession. He admits some of our contentions, jumps over others, and takes exception to a few. In the interest of the society for spreading intelligence amongst benighted Tories, we will deal with the two column article in question.

Clause No. 1 is admitted, and THE SIGNAL is allowed to score one.

Clause 2 to 6 are taken exception to by our contemporary, but its argument reads as incoherently as the wanderings of a willful, and we will therefore prove the charges:—

Clause 2—Sir John Macdonald corresponded with Archbishop Tache to get Riel, then charged with the murder of Thomas Scott—to leave the country, and finally sent \$1,000 to buy the rebel off. A further sum of \$500 (\$3,000) was afterwards paid Riel and Lepine, at the request of Lieut-Gov. Archibald. That constitutes Sir John Macdonald an accessory after the fact. Here is Sir John's letter to Archbishop Tache:—

Ottawa, 27th Dec., 1871. "MY DEAR LORD ARCHBISHOP—I have been able to make the arrangement for the individual that we have talked about. I now send you a sight draft on the Bank of Montreal for \$1,000. I need not press upon your Grace the importance of the money being paid to him periodically—say monthly or quarterly—and not in a lump, otherwise the money would be wasted, and our embarrassment begin again. The payment should be spread over a year. Believe me, Your Grace's very obedient servant,

J. A. MACDONALD. "His Grace, the Archbishop of St. Boniface, Montreal."

Clause 3—The Star admits this clause.

Clause 4—As our contemporary seems to know nothing about this portion of our Canadian history we will proceed to enlighten it. 1872 is the year famous in Canadian history as being that of the Pacific Scandal, general election. Notwithstanding a lavish expenditure of Sir Hugh Allan's thousands in Montreal West, Sir George Cartier failed of reelection in that constituency. Louis Riel—a felon bribed to leave the country by Sir John—was nominated Tory candidate for Provencher, Man. Riel was approached by Archbishop Tache and Lieut-Gov. Archibald, at the instance of Sir John Macdonald, and asked to retire in favor of Sir George Cartier. He agreed to do so on the following conditions:—

- (1) That the settlers shall be continued in the exercise of all the rights they have been accustomed to, being in respect of the lands in the rear of their lots, and no sales or entries shall be permitted till the question of their rights shall be settled and adjusted, under the agreements with the delegates.
- (2) That no person shall be allowed to enter in the townships laid aside for the halfbreeds, from the date of the selection, and any person entering after that date to be removed by the government.

These conditions were telegraphed to Sir John on the 10th of September, 1872, and the following answer was obtained:—"Ottawa, Sept. 12, 1872. "Lieut. Gov. Archibald— "Sir George will do all he can to meet the wishes of the parties; this statement should be satisfactory."

The result was that Riel retired, and Sir George Cartier was elected. After the election the following telegram was sent to Sir George Cartier, Montreal:—"Winnipeg, 14th Sept, 1872. "Your election in our country is by acclamation and have reason to hope in the success of the cause entrusted to your hands."

Since that time Louis Riel has been hanged, Joseph Royal has become M.P., for Provencher, A. Lepine is an exile, and Dubuc has been made a judge of the supreme court of Manitoba. Rather an unequal division of favors, truly.

The answer to clause 4 will, we think, be considered satisfactory even by the Star.

Clause 5—That an amnesty to Riel and his associates was arranged for by Sir John and his colleagues is not denied by the Star, but so as to place the matter beyond question we produce the following witnesses:—

Sir Hector Langevin, said:—"At the commencement of the meeting of Parliament in Oct. last (1873), I had two interviews with a large number of the Privy Council of the Government from the Province of Quebec, about the amnesty in connection with the troubles in the Northwest territory. After exchanging our views and discussing the matter, I said to the gentlemen present that if the amnesty was not granted within a reasonable time after the session of Parliament, I would resign my seat as a member of the Government, and that my colleague, Hon. Mr. Robitaille, was ready to do, and would do the same."

Archbishop Tache, and before the Royal Commission—"Another conversation I had with Sir John Macdonald, who again impressed me with the necessity of informing the people of the good intentions of the Government towards them. I said to him then, 'This is all very well, but there have been acts committed which are blameworthy, and there may be some others before I arrive there. May I promise them an amnesty?' He answered me, 'Yes, you may promise it to them.' All of which proves that our 5th clause was correct.

Clause 6 is borne out by the fact that the Toronto Mail, the leading organ of the Government was forced to make the following confession on July 8th, 1885:

"It has never been denied by the Mail that the Metis had good grounds for grievances. By the passage of the Manitoba Act of 1870 into Canada had formally and frankly recognized the rights of the halfbreeds of that Province to share in the Indian title, and it follows as a matter of course that if they had rights in the soil of Manitoba, those of them dwelling in the regions beyond had rights in the soil there."

This admitted of no dispute. It must have been quite well understood by Parliament in 1870; at all events the records show that the Government of the day recognized the point, though a settlement was not then made for.

In spite of this recognition, however, and of the manifest and undeniable logic of the case, the Department for years and years steadily refused to move in the matter. It was a tangled question; it would involve far distant dependencies without political influence. It was a claim that would be made the worse for time—standing in the pigeon-hole.

This was the way in which the officials treated the just demand of the Metis, and we agree with Mr. Blake, that their negligence was gross and inexcusable, and contributed to bring about the insurrection.

Had they had votes like white men, or if, like the Indians, they had been numerous enough to command respect and overawe red tape, without doubt the wheels of the office would have revolved for them; but being only halfbreeds, they were put off with an eternal promise, until patience ceased to be a virtue.

We repeat again that the departmental system under which such cases are neglected of the rights of a portion of the community was wrong, was wrong, and should be censured."

As against the above quotation the Star places a verbal opinion by Hon. Tom White, the now Minister of the Interior, but a gentleman, unfortunately, who laid down as his creed, when editor of a Montreal paper,

"That journalists were sometimes compelled by political exigencies to write in disregard of those considerations by which, under ordinary circumstances, they would be guided."

In other words, Hon. Tom White believes in lying when it suits the interest of the party, and so does the editor of the Star, and for that reason he quotes Hon. Tom White's later statements against a former condemnation of his predecessor.

We therefore prove our 6th and 7th clauses by the Mail—a witness for the party on trial.

The 8th clause is admitted by the Star, and the 9th is not gained.

Clause 10—That Riel was insane, is disputed by the Star which closes its contention by declaring that "the man who now argues that Riel was insane leaves himself open to the suspicion that he is either a knave or a fool."

Unfortunately for the Star, that polite reference to those who differ from it does not settle the case, and we will print the opinions of the four doctors who were called in the Regina witness box—two for the defence and two for the prosecution:—

Dr. Jules, swore that he was not an expert on insanity. He is the Government registrar at Regina. He did not think Riel was insane.

Dr. Wallace, superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Hamilton, said he had heard the evidence, and he soon the prisoner outside for half an hour. He did not think there was any evidence of insanity about him so far as he could see.

Certainly not sufficiently strong evidence to guarantee a man's sanity.

Dr. Roy, for fifteen years superintendent of Beausport asylum, had opportunity of examining Riel carefully when he was treated in Beausport asylum in 1875-6. Riel was then suffering from the mania of ambition, called by eminent authors, "megalomania." The symptoms of the disease are sometimes found in ordinary maniacs. The following are Dr. Roy's words:—

"The victims are very egotistic and forget their best friends. They become violent and vindictive, and he soon the prisoner outside for half an hour. He did not think there was any evidence of insanity about him so far as he could see."

COL. ROSS AND THE TORIES.

The editor of the St. Mary's Journal read the Mail's lucubrations on the "disloyalty" of Col. Ross, of the 33rd Huron Battalion, and as a result he dipped his grey goose quill into gall and wormwood, and went for the gallant Colonel like the proverbial hired man. The Journal wants the Colonel "dismissed," "booted out," and otherwise humiliated because he dared to say at London that "man for man the halfbreeds were equal to our volunteers at prairie fighting." Well, if the Colonel did say that will the Journal dare say it isn't true? We don't think it will. It was all very well to go into ecstasies over the volunteers in the Northwest when the boys came home—and the changes were rung on the HERO business by the Toronto papers after a fashion that had a tendency to produce nausea—but now that we have cooled off, and look at the case as it really stands, what are the facts? Simply this, that 4,000 or 5,000 well-armed and well-equipped men, selected from several crack volunteer battalions, backed by 4,000,000 of people, and a country full of resources, after several months succeeded in quelling an insurrection participated in by a few hundred halfbreeds and Indians, without funds or resources, and short of arms and ammunition. If the number of volunteers had only been equal to the halfbreeds and Indians actually engaged in the so-called rebellion, Gen. Middleton would have taken far longer to finish the tedious "campaign" than he did—and we doubt if he would have finished it at all. We give all credit to the volunteers who left comfortable homes and submitted to the vicissitudes, privations, and discipline of military life when their country called them, but this does not close our eyes to the fact that the vanquished foe—a few hundreds in all—showed bravery and pluck in fighting for their hearths and their homes against the incroachments of grasping monopolists backed by an incompetent Department of the Interior.

We might also say that amongst the first of the officers of the volunteers to offer his services and the services of his battalion in the interest of the country, was Hon. A. M. Ross, Colonel of the 33rd, and had his services been accepted, no braver or better man would have been in the field. It's all very well for the Tory editor of the Journal to howl in his sanctum and through his paper against Col. Ross, but the people of Huron, who know him best, have no fears for his "dismissal" or being "booted out" of the volunteer force for telling the truth about a defeated but brave little band of men, who were driven to desperation by the maladministration of an incompetent Government.

Goderich Town Council Committee.

The following are the committees appointed by the new council. Cemetery—Johnston, Bingham, Thompson and Murney. Court of Revision—Mayor, Johnston, Cameron, Jordan and Butler. Finance—Colborne, Acheson, Reid, Humber and Dunlop. Fire—Butler, Humber, Thompson, Murney and Lee. Harbor—Lee, Murney, Acheson, Dunlop and McEwan. Market—Cameron, Dunlop, McEwan, Bingham and Reid. Public Works—Bingham, Lee, Butler, Jordan, Colborne, McEwan, Humber, Murney and Cameron. Relief—Mayor, Acheson, Dunlop, Ried and Humber. Special—Mayor, Johnston, Cameron, Butler, Colborne, Jordan, Lee, Humber, McEwan and Murney. Board of Health—Mayor, Town clerk, Colborne, Jordan and M. Nicholson.

On proposed public improvements, the Mayor, Reeve, Deputy Reeve, councilors Butler, Jordan, Bingham, McEwan, Humber, and Messrs. Joseph Williams, J. T. Garrow, C. C., E. Campion and Dr. Taylor.

A GRIBBY GRAB.—The Hamilton police were called on Thursday night to quell a young lady who threatened to poison herself because her parents would not allow her to go to the roller rink. This is a very sad case, but if the young lady insists upon one or the other, her parents would do well to declare in favor of poison. It is expeditious and effective, while the roller rink method of winding up a life is tortuous and painful.—Toronto News.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S PARLIAMENTS.—At the several annual meetings the following were elected: John Mason was elected president of the Hullett Society; John Cumming of the Morris society; Geo. Castles of the Stanley society; Geo. E. Oreswell of the South Huron society; John Hunter of the Stephen and Uxbridge society; A. MacAllan of the West Riding society; Chas. Henderson of the Turnberry society; John Robertson of E. Wawanosh society.

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MR. BLAKE'S VIEWS.

The Policy of the Government Vigorously Attacked.

Valley's Bungling in Finance—The Tory Reaction—Our High Commissioner—The Gerrymander and the Franchise Bill.

The following are the opening remarks of Hon. Edward Blake, at the London banquet:

I thank you, from the bottom of my heart I thank you, for the warmth and cordiality of your reception. I know it to be far beyond any poor deserts of mine; but it is another and most marked expression of that continuous, abiding and unbounded kindness and confidence which have been shown me by the Liberal party for these many years, and especially during those dark and trying times which have passed since I took the lead. Will you allow me to use this my first opportunity available to congratulate the Liberals of Ontario on the activity they are now displaying, and particularly to express my joy at the energetic conduct and successful organization of the Young Liberals—(Hear, hear)—and my grateful thanks for the honor done me by my election to the honorary presidency of their great convention, a gathering from which I expect the best results. I declare, Sir, that it would be as impossible for my friends and supporters in and out of Parliament to surpass, as it is for me to repay their goodness. It has cheered and sustained me through many gloomy and stormy hours, and I can never forget it while I live. You know, gentlemen, I have never concealed it from you, that it was with reluctance I accepted the lead. High and honorable as that post is, I never coveted it; it suits me in no one of its relations to my life. I am deeply conscious how inadequately I fill it, and I grow each year more anxious to return to the ranks. I am told by some Ministerial organs, which, of course, have very confidential relations with the Opposition, that my wishes are seconded by a considerable number of my friends. (No, no.) I am glad to know it, and I wish that our community of sentiment in this matter might lead that contingent to so far confide in me as to concert measures to accomplish our common end. If they would accept me as their leader for this purpose only, perhaps we might, so united, make more progress towards the desired end than we have done hitherto. I am not in the habit of offering myself for office, but I make an exception in their favor, and shall expect the reply. Meaning, as this is a question, not of measures, but of men, they and I as good party men must try to subordinate our views for the moment to those of the majority, in the hope that by continuous pressure we may convert them in good time to our opinions.

To be serious, gentlemen, I trust that at no distant day you will relieve me, and meantime I will do my best, so far as health and abilities allow, to serve you in the place you impose upon me. (Loud and prolonged applause.) During the last few years many great struggles have taken place, and the opposing parties have developed their views on various important public questions. Let me run rapidly over the roll and recall to you some of these issues, so that you may judge of the road which I reply to public confidence and support. Try the Government, as I often told you, by their promises and their performances. There can be no fairer test. Let us look at the fiscal and financial policy. They declared Mr. Mackenzie's expenditures too high, and promised to reduce it. They have increased it about 50 per cent. They declared his taxation burdensome, and promised not to raise it. They have raised it about 50 per cent. They condemned his taxation as unequal, and promised to readjust it. They have reduced the inequality by imposing great sectional taxes, enormous burdens on prime necessities of life, and rates of duty on important staples used by the poor about twice as high as that laid on the rich. They declared his deficits scandalous and disastrous, but notwithstanding the vast increase in taxes they have produced magnificent deficits of their own. (Hear, hear.) And think for a moment what these deficits would be, had you still the misfortune to be taxed as lightly as in Mr. Mackenzie's time. Think of it, and measure the failure of these men in finance! They blamed Mr. Mackenzie for proposing a modest surplus of \$500,000, and declared that he had no right to levy that large sum in excess of the actual demands of Government, and should reduce the taxes at once. They have enlarged that debt beyond the wildest conjectures of 1878 or even 1882, and have thus, apart from the heavy charge of redemption, absorbed all the benefit derivable from the lowest rate of interest over the world. They have drawn from the people in duties and deposits, and permanently sunk enormous sums which would otherwise have gone into circulation; and they have thus increased the stringency and clogged the wheels of trade. They promised by a system of restriction and taxation to legitimate great and permanent prosperity the manufacturing and agricultural industries. We predicted that their system would result, as to manufactures, in the absorption for a varying period of industrial profits from the people, and then in an unwholesome stimulus and unwise application of capital; that with our small population a glut would soon ensue; and that there would follow demoralization of trade and distress alike to manufacturer and operative. Look at the main stories of their policy, the cotton industries, the woolen industries, the sugar industries for example, and

read in their record the fulfillment of our prediction. They have regulated the flour milling industry to death.

As to the agricultural interest, in whose leading business we were producing a surplus, remember their dishonest attempts to cull the farmers; their declarations that they could improve prices by duties; their promises to bring a Remembrance during a brief period of high prices; their claim that it was all their doing. Remember also our declaration that their policy would hurt and could not help the farmer. Look at later prices for wool and barley, wheat, and beef, and other products, and draw your own conclusions. As to the operative and the laborer, remember their promises to them, and our argument that the free competition in labor between Canada and foreign States would tend to regulate wages and that for labor there was no protection. It has since been admitted by them that the condition of labor in the States is a main factor.

Need I say anything of the balance of trade—the Minister's sage declarations that he was going to reduce imports, and his joy when one year they balanced exports, of his announcement that they were going to improve even on this; of the condition of the balances shortly after, and of the anxiety now entertained that we may import largely so as to pay more taxes. (Applause.) After a period of distress which culminated in 1879 there came, as was natural and inevitable, in spite of misgovernment, a gleam of prosperity to Canada. They claimed it all for themselves. They had done with their little acts—(laughter)—and what they had done they would continue to do. They promised us ten years of prosperity. They advised us to clap on all sail. All over Canada they promoted the boom and encouraged the expansion. They decried the good times better still. What we have done, we will do tenfold. Do you remember the hundreds of new manufactories and the millions of new capital which the verdict of '82 was to introduce into Canada? Many believed them. They got their majority. Many acted on their advice, and launched into adventures, clapping on all sail for the ten years' prosperous voyage. We warned you that it was a delusion fostered by the crime or the folly of the Ministers. Some sensible men in the ranks of our warning voices too. Much mischief was done, but much was thus averted. A crisis was averted. But a period of severe distress and depression is what you have undergone, instead of the promised ten years' voyage under unclouded skies with sail swelling before a favoring breeze. In truth, instead of helping they had hurt you. They retarded the arrival, they diminished the extent, they shortened the duration of your prosperity, and they intensified the following depression. (Loud applause.)

Look, I pray you, everywhere and at everything. Contrast predictions and promises with events and results, and say whether our rulers are to be trusted more! Alas, their removal will not undo all the evil they have wrought. Their work will live after them. (Laughter.) They have brought the country into such a state that we must abandon for years to come the hope of dispensing with very burdensome taxation, though I believe our condition may be greatly bettered by wise readjustment and a judicious relaxation and by honesty, economy and retrenchment in government. They promised to create a mutually beneficial interprovincial trade. They have, indeed, forced some of our Western products and trade upon the East, but they have failed to create the East-Western market, and they have produced in the Maritime Provinces a condition of irritation and ill-feeling so marked, a sense of injustice at the violation of pre-confederation promises so great, that it is my belief that the sentiment as to Confederation is less favorable, the link of union is less strong, today than it was ten years ago. I regret that many in the East blame Confederation rather than misgovernment for the unhappy results.

They promised that their tariff policy would secure a reciprocity treaty in two years. Reciprocity was their own, and it was to be reached by great Canada putting pressure on our little neighbors to the south. (Laughter.) They have not secured reciprocity. They have hardly tried. They have told us for seven years that it was useless to try, and they dared their press have discouraged the idea. This is for us as well as for those of the United States near us on the south, though of course not for those more remote, the greatest material question. There is none so important on either side of the line to the neighboring population. But it seems to me for many long years they have minimized the chances of a treaty. In 1872 they declined the United States offer of trade privileges in connection with the fishery relations; they accepted the principle of a money compensation for the fisheries; they left the headland question in abeyance; they abandoned the Fenian raid claims; they gave away the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and having thus seriously damaged and complicated our interests, they refused, towards the expiration of the treaty, though pressed as well by us as by the Imperial Government to act with regard to the new conditions shortly to arise. They took no step in time, but after Congress had adjourned, and when, as everyone knows, it was impossible to procure a mutual extension, they proposed it in language most useful to the American Secretary. They gave him an easy task. He blandly adopted their views as to the inexpediency of shutting out the American fishermen, but in the great surprise, he let these superior diplomatists that under the constitution of the Republic Congress alone could extend the freedom of the trade, and thus he used our position as the means of obtaining a one-sided extension by which we gave up all and got nothing.

Our wise men, informed at last of the constitution of the United States, and

embarrassed by their own argument, yielded, with results to the Canadian fishermen we can easily understand. Our Government does not seem to have thought about—at any rate, they made no effort to prolong—the transit arrangements, which soon after ended to the detriment of important Canadian interests. A promise was, however, given that Congress should be recommended to create a commission to consider the fishery and trade questions, and negotiations are said to be expected, let us hope to have a more prosperous issue than our past experience of the statesmanship of our representatives would warrant us in expecting. (Hear, hear.)

The Tories mourned with bitter tears over the exodus from Canada in Mr. Mackenzie's time, and the slow growth of population in town and country. They promised to change all that, and largely at the expense of the C. P. R. to introduce fresh numbers to our soil. But the exodus was greater than before, and the general progress of urban and rural population has been slower than before, while they have expended enormous sums on immigration, to a considerable extent on persons who come into competition with classes already hard pressed, and on others who were but transient visitors to Canada. They complained of our restricted immigration, and promised by treaties of commerce to open up to us new markets.

To achieve these triumphs they appointed a High Commissioner, with a magnificent furnished mansion and large salary and allowances, aggregating, I believe, something near the salary of the U. S. Minister at London. A Minister in France and Spain because the order of the day. In Spain we decided to stop, because for some incomprehensible reason it was supposed our advance might interfere with English negotiations, which have come to nothing. In France we lost a treaty by the delays incident to the Imperial authorities. The Ministers have labored, and have not even brought forth a mouse. (Laughter.)

But I forget. There are mysterious rumors about a second French treaty, which is said to have perished untimely before its birth, which has been hurried into the world, and which we must try some day to exhume for a corner's inquest. They declared that the new office would save the cost and inconvenience of English Ministerial missions, but the missions have been more costly and numerous than before. In fact, a Minister in two generally crosses every year. But to make up, the High Commissioner spends a good deal of his time in Canada. (Laughter.) Notwithstanding the complete failure of their system, they reject the steps of securing to Canada the right to make commercial treaties; the only step which will relieve us from the entanglements inseparable from the present plan, and give us a chance to advance in this direction our material interest. (Applause.) They have failed to secure the extension of extradition arrangements with the United States, which are in a condition scandalous to both countries, making each the refuge of the other's rogues, and which could be amended easily and very soon were we in direct communication with our neighbors through an agent in Washington, as I have long since recommended. They have always professed themselves the only successful adjusters of our relations with the Provinces.

I have spoken of their trade and taxation policy. I will speak hereafter of their centralization policy. As to the money relations, there has been a hand-to-mouth policy—(Hear, hear)—not based on general principles; but for all the Provinces, productive of local operations, demands and expectations of the most serious character. They have brought the question, at best one of great difficulty, and touching a very delicate point, into a very delicate condition. Other Provinces are coming forward, and the whole question has reached an acute condition.

While refusing to entertain the idea of reforming the Senate, the Government have, by their appointments, their vacillations, and by their management of Parliamentary business, impaired its modest possibilities of usefulness and its modest share of public confidence. That body is now pretty generally recognized for what it is, a convenient reserve for Tory patronage when in office, and a discredited financial condition. Other Provinces are coming forward, and the whole question has reached an acute condition.

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When the Reformers came in they gave up the right to name the returning officers, and provided that responsible public officials should fill the posts. But the Tories, taking advantage of the change while their opponents were in office, the moment they returned to power repealed the law, and seized into their hands the appointments. They took and have abused the power. (Hear, hear.) They have systematically gerrymandered Ontario. This Province was within

one of an equal division at the polls in 1882. But the gerrymander took from us eight seats, and endangered many more, so that we are in a decided minority in Parliament, and the change of a few votes would have almost swept us out of the House, though still sustained by half the electorate. This was a shameful and shameless act; a high-handed usurpation; an act of despotism under the forms of free institutions. (Hear, hear.) It was an act which saps the foundations of free and constitutional government, and outrages every notion of fair play. It is an act which we must never forget till its perpetrators are punished and its wrongs undone. (Cheers.)

The Government has since taken from the Provinces the power which each Province had up till lately exercised of settling the Dominion franchise. It is a power which, as the neighboring Republic prove, it is more consistent with the federal spirit to leave with the Provinces. They have thus created a double franchise, a double registration, double trouble and expense. Their franchise is less liberal than that of the late Ontario Act, and they retain the plural vote. They have conferred on the unenfranchised Indians, of whom the bulk are shown by their own official reports to be uneducated and dependent, who have not yet got, are declared unfit for, and do not want the other privileges and responsibilities of citizenship, who are the wards of the First Minister and Chief Superintendent, the right of voting for their provincial candidate if they choose against him if they dare. They have taken from the municipal officers the preparation of the lists, and, contrary to the English system, have seized the appointment of makers and revisers into their own hands. Their use of the power has been moderated for the time by the vigorous opposition and the force of public opinion; but they have in some cases greatly abused the power by the choice of partisans whose names figure in the records of election petitions and are embroiled in the jurisdiction of the courts. This act should have an end.

They have, besides these indirect means of affecting the people's choice, themselves elected members of Parliament. They made Sir Charles Tupper member for Cumberland by act of Parliament. By resolution they turned off the choice—the admitted choice—of the majority of the electors of Kings; they refused to take the opinion of the court; they refused to take the opinion of the people; they seated in Parliament the man whom Kings had rejected, and he now represents the people, forthwith, by grace not of the people's vote, but of the Conservative majority in Parliament!

Disappointments of one kind and another crop up all along life's pathway, or unfortunately it is the unexpected that always happens. There is at least one article of acknowledged merit that never disappoints. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is sure to remove the worst corns in a few days, and as no claim is made that it will cure anything else, it cannot disappoint. If you have hard or soft corns just try it. Beware of the article "just as good." N. C. Polson & Co., proprietors, Kingston.

West Wawanosh.

COUNCIL MEETING.—Council met today (Jan. 16th) according to statute. The following gentlemen took the declaration of office and qualification as members of the board: Reeves, Chas. Givins; Deley reeve, Chas. Durbin; councillors, Jas. Gibson, Thos. Todd, Robt. Lockhart. Moved by R. Lockhart, seconded by J. Gibson, that John Webster be auditor for year—Carried. The reeve appointed Alex. Pentland as the other auditor. Moved by deputy reeve, seconded R. Lockhart, that the officers' salaries for year be as follows: Clerk, \$110; assessor, \$75; treasurer, \$80; collector, \$65. Moved by deputy reeve, seconded by R. Lockhart, R. K. Miller be clerk—Carried. Moved by J. Gibson, that Alex. Stewart be assessor—Carried. Moved by T. Todd, seconded by J. Gibson, that Wm. Durbin be treasurer—Carried. The clerk was instructed to draft a by-law confirming the appointment of the officers. Moved by deputy reeve, seconded R. Lockhart, S. H. 15, con. 5, asked for compensation for damage done to his property by giving roadway to N 15 on same con. the side road not being opened up. Moved by deputy reeve seconded by J. Gibson, that \$20 be granted for damage done during past three years—Carried. Moved by deputy reeve, seconded by R. Lockhart, that clerk and treasurer's bonds be presented for approval at next meeting—Carried. The following accounts were ordered to be paid:—J. Barron, road tax, \$20; E. Brophy, gravel, \$3; J. Brophy, posts, \$1.35; J. Flynn, damage to road, \$2; T. Taylor, gravel, \$26.40; Dr. Case, attending J. Barron, \$45; P. Thompson, wire fence, \$14.25; J. Brooks, culverts, \$5; W. H. Harrison, 2 culverts, \$5.50; R. K. Miller, election expenses, \$36.25; A. McLeod, gravel, \$2.40; Wm. Durbin, salary and stationery, \$84; trip to Goderich, \$3; R. Handerson, salary, \$65. Council adjourned to meet Feb. 13th. R. K. MILLER, clerk.

Paralysis, Deafness, Running Sores, Salt Rheum, Neuritis, Discharge Liver, Bright's Disease of the Kidney, Diabetes, Discharges of all kinds; cure guaranteed. Giles' Lintiment of Iodide Ammonia and Giles' Pills. Sold by F. Jordan, Goderich.

The London Telegraph says it is undeniable that Russia is preparing for a campaign in the Balkans for her own ends.

Hoarseness and Loss of Voice. Public speakers and singers are often distressed with hoarseness, and danger is lurking in the bronchial pipes. Hagar's Pectoral is a prompt cure for the irritation, and cures all throat and lung difficulties.

A Living Question. Question—"Is this life worth living?" Answer—"It all depends upon the liver." If torpid or inactive it causes a dull, tough, languid feeling. Dr. Cassell's Liver Cure gives health and buoyancy. Sold by Jas. Wilson, sole agent.

SHORTHAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

Isaac Pitman's Phonography.

Every Boy and Girl should Learn SHORTHAND.

THE PHONOGRAPHIC ALPHABET.

Table showing phonographic symbols for EXPLODENTS, CONSONANTS, CONTINUANTS, VOWELS, and DIPHTHONGS.

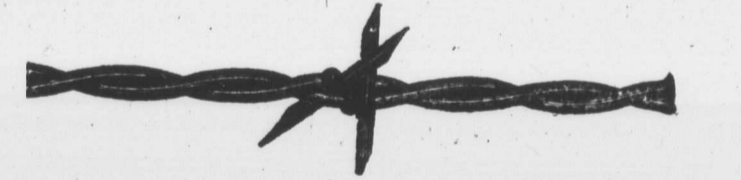
The Teacher, 20c. The Manual, 40c. ALL OTHER BOOKS IN PROPORTION. McGILLICUDDY BROS., GODERICH, ONT.

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. 1867

CHEAP HARDWARE.



PRICES LOWER THAN EVER

Best Hot-Cut Iron Nails for \$2.55 per 100 lbs

Best Barb Wire 6 1/4 c. lb.

CASH. This Wire stood a test last spring of 160 lbs. strain, in the Northern R. R. Car Shops, Toronto BEATING ALL COMPETITORS.

I have imported a large shipment of GLASS from Germany, very fine quality, and having imported direct, I can sell 10 per cent. cheaper than ever sold here before. All my SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE is sold on the same cheap basis as above. PAINTS AND OILS sold nowhere so cheap as I am selling them. Get your BUILDING HARDWARE from me and save money.

R. W. MCKENZIE

BOOTS & SHOES

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

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. Custom work will receive our special attention. 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

JUST IN

BY ADELINE S. AUTHOR OF 'JACOB'S FAIR FETTER' CHAPTER

Meanwhile, the boy, seated by the sentence over himself, and was with the policeman. 'I got another month' he conducted. He was dragged, out of the police testing, and struggling anely eager to make his understood. It was ju he uttered one cry that lard's heart. He got silencing hand away fr a moment and calle father!" And then he through the outer door came on and the little forgotten.

But Dr. Airlie tur time to the pe-wick Mr. Lockhart had been just in time to direct attention to the old r. Lockhart was on the ground in a swoon carried into the outer the floor, Dr. Airlie's arrangements. There upon his lips, his face livid hue.

"It's a aft, I think?" to the doctor. "Fatal!" "Not this time," said He was right. In a scintaneous began to gasped, moved, look pisco was new indeed to which he had been of furniture, except benches against the w and airy, but it had a Group of miserably women had gathered awaiting their turn

outer door stood open with a slight of sto to the street. Two c hovered about, and I brandy flask in his h ward by the old man "Where am I?" s feebly struggling into "Ah, I see—I see."

"My dear sir," as trust that you are fee Mr. Lockhart gave look, and tried to ris "Keep quiet, keep hurry," said Dr. had better rest for a be happy to see you Mr. Lockhart was ing his scattered sen to you," he said, rather out of keep position on the floe need of your assista your hand, if you pl one kindly get me a He stood leaning arm, putting aside f hand with grim d smiled a little and gether.

"Will you sit e a wee?" said one cordiality. Mr. I thanked him. Th of the benches nee his hands upon th head upon them. still distressed; n him from his stit short silence ensu Dr. Airlie at la old man and spok gentle tones.

"I fear," he sa hart, that my r respect to your r

Mr. Lockhart eyes, flashed fire "Leave me an our own affairs, ominous growl i have been free founded interfe Dr. Airlie dr ance of a man b

"My dear sorry—" "I don't care glad," said G any that you b ed him, I say, was, too. Yo were glad of it

JUST IN TIME.

BY ADELINE SERGEANT, AUTHOR OF "JACOB'S WIFE," "UNDER FALSE PRETTENCES," &c.

CHAPTER IV.

Meanwhile, the boy, maddened, as it seemed, by the sentence, had lost control over himself, and was struggling fiercely with the policeman. "I'll not go to prison for it; I didn't steal. It was that other boy, not me. Let me go, let me go."

He struck out wildly right and left. It took two strong men to bring him into subjection, and to hold him while the Magistrate addressed a few sharp words to him. He did not hear what was said, poor boy; the surging in his ears, the violent beating of his heart, rendered him deaf to the worthy Magistrate's exhortation. He only learned from the policeman's rough words after wards that he had, as they expressed it, "got another month" for his refractory conduct. He was dragged, rather than led, out of the police court, still protesting, and struggling as he went, in an eager to make himself heard and understood. It was just at the door that he uttered one cry that went to the old lord's heart. He got the policeman's silencing hand away from his mouth for a moment and called out—"Grandfather!" And then he was hustled away through the outer door, and a new case came on and the little disturbance was forgotten.

But Dr. Airle turned for the first time to the pew-like enclosure where Mr. Lockhart had been sitting. He was just in time to direct a policeman's attention to the old man's state. Mr. Lockhart was on the point of falling to the ground in a swoon or fit. He was carried into the outer room and laid on the floor, Dr. Airle superintending the arrangements. There was a little foam upon his lips, his face was of a strangely livid hue.

"It's a fit, I think?" said an inspector to the doctor. "Fatal, do you think?" "Not this time," said the doctor. He was right. In a few minutes consciousness began to return. The lord gasped, moved, looked round. The place was new indeed to him. The room to which he had been carried was bare of furniture, except for the wooden benches against the walls; it was high and airy, but it had a very desolate look. A group of miserably dressed men and women had gathered about the door, awaiting their turn as witnesses. The outer door stood open and communicated with a flight of stone steps which led to the street. Two or three policemen hovered about, and Dr. Airle, with a brandy flask in his hand, kept watch and ward by the old man's side.

"Where am I?" said Mr. Lockhart, feebly struggling into a sitting posture. "Ah, I see—I see." "My dear sir," said the doctor, "I trust that you are feeling better." Mr. Lockhart gave him a bewildered look, and tried to rise.

"Keep quiet, keep quiet; there is no hurry," said Dr. Airle, putting his hand lightly on the lord's arm. "You had better rest for a little time. I shall be happy to see you home." Mr. Lockhart was by this time collecting his scattered senses. "I am obliged to you," he said, with a laughiness rather out of keeping with his lowly position on the floor; "but I have no need of your assistance, sir. Policemen, your hand, if you please. Sa, Will anyone kindly get me a cab?"

He stood leaning on the constable's arm, putting aside the doctor's proffered hand with grim disdain. The doctor smiled a little and rubbed his fingers together. "Will ye no sit down, sir, and rest for a wee?" said one of the men, with rough cordiality. Mr. Lockhart nodded and thanked him. Then he sat down on one of the benches near the door, crossing his hands upon his stick, and leaning his head upon them. His breathing was still distressed; nobody liked to disturb him from his attitude of repose, and a short silence ensued.

Dr. Airle at last moved towards the old man and spoke in peculiarly soft and gentle tones. "I fear," he said, "my dear Mr. Lockhart, that my unfortunate position with respect to your most unhappy grandson—"

Mr. Lockhart raised his head. His eyes flashed fire as he spoke. "Leave me and my grandson to manage our own affairs," he said. There was an ominous growl in his tone. "He would have been free now but for your confounded interference."

Dr. Airle drew back, with the appearance of a man both grieved and shocked. "My dear sir," he began, "I am sorry—"

of your interference, sir. You will suffer for it—suffer for it—yet." He spoke thus far, with frequent breaks and repetitions in his sentences, which showed the depth and extent of his agitation; then, without listening to the doctor's apologetic phrases, he groped his way with outstretched hands, blind eyes, and shaking hands, to the outer door. The inspector offered him his arm, but the old man thrust it aside; he saw nobody in his brain's haste to get away from the accursed place. He made his way down stairs and into the street with the same unseeing, helpless gestures and uncertain steps; at times he muttered to himself, and paused to gasp for breath.

"It's a wonder he got down those steps safe," remarked the inspector. "Poor old gentleman! You'd better follow him, Mackie," he added to one of his subordinates. "See that he comes to no harm, and put him in a cab if you can find out where he wants to go."

"He comes from Glenbervie, and I think he is now staying in Buchanan Street," said Dr. Airle quietly. He had to submit to be asked two or three questions, to which he answered with his customary unctuous blandness. Then he also left the police court, and betook himself to his own hotel in George Square, where he was at once ushered into a private room.

And here a curious little scene took place. A boy of twelve years old rushed forward to meet him, and then stopped short. The doctor stood and looked at him with a smilingly contemptuous gaze. The boy's face was white, his eyes were redder; his fair hair was dishevelled, as if he had thrown himself down on the floor or the sofa in an agony of grief or rage. He wanted to ask a question, and he did not dare to ask it. As the doctor continued keep silence, however, he spoke at last, in broken tones—

"What have they done?" "Done?" said the doctor, coolly. "Why, sent the thief to prison for a couple of months. Do you suppose they could do less?" "You said—you said—you could get him off—I can't let him go to prison, when I—when I—"

"When you took the half crown yourself," said the doctor cheerfully. "It is a very odd thing that you should have done it, Gerald; you are not generally so wasteful of money. It seems to me rather like a case of kleptomania. Well, at any rate, I have saved you for once from the consequences of your own actions, and I trust that you will not put yourself again into circumstances of such danger. If it happened again you would be ruined."

"But the boy—the boy who has gone to prison—" "A young jail-bird," replied his preceptor, "who has probably been in prison a dozen times before, and he so again. It will do him no harm. Fortunately for you that I seized the situation at a glance, and took the chance of putting a half crown from my own pocket into his. That convicted him as much as anything."

Gerald Ruthven sobbed aloud. He had sunk into a chair and buried his face in his hands. The doctor drew a chair opposite him, and looked at him attentively. "You ought to thank me for saving you," he said, at last, "instead of crying like a schoolboy or a baby."

"I did not want any one else to bear the punishment," gasped the lad. "Possibly not, but you did not want either to go to prison, to have your name in the newspapers as a thief, to hear Lord Morven's opinion of your conduct. You say you would not mind. Then, my dear Gerald—don't let me hurt your feelings—but you are a fool. You would mind very much indeed. Now this boy probably does not mind. He will be far better off in prison than out of it. Why disturb the present balance of affairs?"

"But it's a lie, and I can't bear it. I must tell Morven and let him do what he likes. Anything is better than this!" Dr. Airle's smooth brow contracted. Gerald Ruthven was more difficult to manage than the doctor had expected him to be. It was necessary that he should give the boy a strong dose of the truth.

"My dear young friend," he said, with more suavity of manner than was even natural to him; "it appears to me that you scarcely realize your position—or mine. If you confess this little matter to Lord Morven, you bring disgrace not only on yourself but on your family. What a pleasing story it would make for the Radical papers! Your brother would never forgive you: the story would be brought up against you for the remainder of your life. You would place me in a still more difficult position. Out of consideration to your brother and yourself, I have committed what is, no doubt in the eyes of the law, a criminal offence. Are you going to nullify the efforts that I have made to keep your name and your brother's name stainless in the eyes of the world by a childish desire to make a useless confession of wrong-doing, and to receive a punishment which will neutralize in no way the effect of the conviction of the boy who has taken your place in jail?"

The ponderous words, the elaborate peroration were not lost upon the timid listener. Gerald was impressed, staggered, over awed. Surely Dr. Airle must know best! And it was a great relief to think that his dishonest act need never be known by the brother of whom he was mortally afraid. He was silent; and the doctor pursued his advantage.

"You need not fear," he said smoothly, "that you have done any injury to the lad. I will ascertain the date of his release, and will take pains to put him into a good situation or provide for his welfare in some way."

"Has he no friends? no father nor mother?" asked the boy. "I think not."

"Then," Gerald hazarded the remark rather falteringly, "it may be, after all, a good thing for him?" "Exactly so. That is the sensible view to take of it. Now give me your word, my dear boy, that you will say nothing more about the matter."

And Gerald promised, humbly enough, to hold his tongue. Dr. Airle took him back to the Towers in a day or two. He had brought his pupil to Glasgow for a little change and recreations, as well as to see some of the boy's relations resident in that town, and he was secretly a good deal disturbed in mind by the result of his visit. It was true that Gerald had already more than once betrayed that odd moral weakness, that curious want of distinguishing power between good and evil, which sometimes makes its appearance in members of families that have been virtuously brought up, but he had never hitherto done anything likely to him within danger of the law. The doctor earnestly hoped that he would be more careful for the future, but was not sorry to establish a hold over the boy's mind which might be useful to him in after years. Stephen Airle hungered and thirsted for power over the minds of the men and women with whom he came in contact. He liked to influence their thoughts, and control their motives. He had the same curiosity about their mental processes their secret griefs, joys, and ambitions, as he had with regard to the sciences of which he was a devoted student. Just as he would willingly torture a living dog or cat in order to demonstrate some scientific truth, so he would lay bare the wounded spirit and probe the aching heart of man or woman who came within his power. He had no more rancour against the human being than against the dumb animals that he tortured; but the suffering of either was nothing to him compared with his increase a knowledge of quivering nerves and rent heart strings. Knowledge, in his opinion, was power; and power was the only good thing in life which he desired. He congratulated himself, therefore, on the chance which had placed Gerald (boy as he was) under an obligation to him, which had given him the secret of Mr. Lockhart's wishes, and had moreover enabled him to inflict some mortifications upon the proud old lord of Glenbervie. He was not quite comfortable in his mind respecting Anthony's view of the matter: the lad looked as if he had force of will and tenacity of purpose enough to be revented upon the man who had screened his own pupil at the expense of a vagabond; but, after all, Anthony Lockhart was only a boy, and, although the doctor soothed Gerald's mind by saying that he would recompense the prisoner for all that he had suffered, he really meant to let Anthony drift out of sight as soon as possible, and would not have objected to give him a sly push towards those evil courses to which he was, only too probably, inclined.

Old Mr. Lockhart's fierce anger troubled Dr. Airle very little. The old man was not likely to advert in public to a subject that cost him so much grief and shame. Besides, what could he say? The doctor could assert the purity of his motives, his ignorance of the boy's relationship to Mr. Lockhart, and above all his certainty of the prisoner's guilt. No reasonable person could find fault with him.

But he had no cause for alarm. Mr. Lockhart came quietly back to Glenbervie, said nothing of his expedition or of his grandson's fate to anybody, and seemed to settle calmly down to his old life with his daughter Janet and her little son. But the doctor mistrusted this apparent calm. He believed that the lord meant to see his grandson at the expiration of his imprisonment; possibly to bring him home. It would never do for Anthony and Gerald to meet. Gerald's nature was weak, but it was also generous, and if Anthony manfully told his tale and accused Doctor Airle of having thrown the blame on him in order to screen another, it was quite possible that Gerald would avow the truth. Then nothing would remain for Stephen Airle but disgrace and dismissal. "I may get myself into a fine mess if I don't take care," thought that gentleman, with a grimace at his own inadvertence; "but how was I to guess that the ragged boy at the bookstall was old Lockhart's grandson. If I had known I would never have thrown the blame on him—at least, I think not; I'm not sure. And now let me see how the lord is to be prevented from meeting this lad. I know the Gov-

ernor of the prison fortunately; I think I can devise a way." He devised a way with some success. On the day when Anthony Lockhart was to be set free, Dr. Airle presented himself at the prison with a very long face. He had found out that a relation of the boy's—a relation on the mother's side—was dying, and wished to see her young cousin immediately. He made such strong representations about this cousin that the Governor, who knew him slightly, authorized the release of the boy—a mighty concession—full fifteen minutes before the rightful hour. But fifteen minutes were enough for Dr. Airle's piece of work. He was just in time.

He got the boy into a cab with him, endured, smilingly, the few bitter sentences with which Anthony assailed him, and then sat him down at the railway station, and offered to pay his fare to any part of the United Kingdom. The boy laughed in his face. "Do you think I would take a penny from you?" he said.

"What will you do, then?" asked the doctor, considering him gravely. "I'll go to London."

"Without a penny?" "Yes." The doctor shrugged his shoulders. "Why will you take nothing from me?" he asked.

"Because," said Anthony Lockhart, with a fierce light in his dark eyes, "I owe you too much already. I always pay my debts."

Then he turned away and plunged into the by-ways of the city. Stephen Airle looked after him with a smile. "The young cock crows loud," he said to himself. "Ah, well! I am not sorry to be rid of him. He is a young ruffian and scamp, I am sure of it. Go to London, will he? Not he! He'll go"—and the doctor pressed his white fingertips together with an air of saucy enjoyment—"he'll go to the devil. And I trust," added Doctor Airle, smiting more sweetly than ever, "I trust that he will be quiet about it."

It was at that moment that old Mr. Lockhart received the news of his grandson's departure with Doctor Airle. The chaplain, who saw the old man, observed that his face changed oddly as he heard where the boy had gone. But he made no remark. He bowed and took his leave. Only when he reached the outer gate did his strength forsake him. He tottered, recovered himself, stumbled again—and fell.

This time there was no doubt as to the gravity of the attack. Mr. Lockhart was carried back to Glenbervie a dying man.

Dyspepsia. This prevalent malady is the parent of most of our bodily ills. One of the best remedies known for Dyspepsia is Burdock Blood Bitters, it having cured the worst chronic form, after all else had failed.

Clothing Which Prevents Staking. The Lord Mayor of London and a large company of naval and military officials and others witnessed some experiments in the Thames at Westminster on Saturday afternoon, September 26th, from the decks of the river steam era. Six or eight persons, clad in costumes of ordinary appearance, and not one of them able to swim, embarked in a small boat. Then the tall figure of a woman rose suddenly in the boat, and with a frantic wave of her sunshade tumbled overboard. Two of her fellow passengers, who seemed to be naval and military officers, threw themselves into the water to rescue her, which, had she been sinking, they might easily have done, although they knew no more of swimming than herself, for, clothing as they were, they found it impossible to sink. All the others, one by one, followed until all were floating comfortably about with their heads above water. It was explained that the clothing worn by the adventurers was made of a fabric in which fine threads of cork were interwoven with wool, silk, or cotton, and, without presenting any conspicuous peculiarity of appearance, rendered the wearer perfectly buoyant. The inventor, Mr. J. W. Jackson, is an exhibitor at the Inventions Exhibition.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Nervousness. The unhappy and distressing condition called nervousness arises from, debility, irritation, poor circulation and blood of low vitality. Reorganize the system by Burdock Blood Bitters, which gives permanent strength by invigorating the blood and toning all the organs to perfect action.

Fluid Lightning. All sufferers from that terrible torment Neuralgia, can be made happy in one moment by a single application of Fluid Lightning, rubbed on painful parts, and without using any disgusting medicine day after day with little or no result. Fluid Lightning also cures as effectually Toothache, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Headache, and is only 35 cents per bottle at Geo. Rhyne's Drug Store.

Says Dryden: She knows her man, and 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 ORCHARD'S HAIR RESTORER. Sold at 50 cts. by J. Wilcox.

ATTENTION.

Special attention is called this week to the choice selection of CHRISTMAS GOODS

arriving at:

C. L. MCINTOSH'S

ALL NEW AND FRESH, comprising

Raisins, Currants, Figs, Prunes, Peels

&c., &c., which will be sold at Cheap Prices.

Call and inspect the stock. C. L. MCINTOSH.

Goderich, Dec. 3rd, 1885. 294-1a

FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY

MRS. SALKELD

has pleasure in announcing that her stock of the latest novelties in

SHAPES, WINGS, BIRDS, RIBBONS

&c., &c., is now complete. She has some of the most fashionable styles in walking hats. Goderich, Nov. 25th, 1885. 292-

NEW GROCERY.

JAMES LUBY

Wishes to announce to the Public that he has opened out a new Grocery Store in CRABB'S BLOCK,

where he will be pleased to meet that portion of the Public who wish to get New Goods at Cheap Prices.

TINWARE

At Lowest Rates will also be sold on the premises.

A Special Counter for Small Wares has also been introduced.

Highest Price Paid for Butter and Eggs. JAMES LUBY, Crabb's Block, East side Court House Square. Goderich, Nov. 5th, 1885. 292-3m

DOMINION CARRIAGE WORKS, GODERICH.

ALEX. MORTON,

FINE CARRIAGES

A LARGE STOCK OF

CUTTERS

Works---Opposite Colborne Hotel.

FASHIONABLE

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

HUGH DUNLOP,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

Fall and Winter stock of Tweeds, etc., now fully assorted. A CALL SOLICITED.

Ready-Made Clothing & Overcoats. A Splendid Assortment, Cheap. Remember the Place—West street, next door to Bank of Montreal. Goderich, Oct. 1st, 1885.

FALL MILLINERY.

MISS GRAHAM

Takes pleasure in announcing that she has returned from her trip east, and has now in stock a large assortment of FANCY TRIMMINGS, consisting of

Wings, Birds, Feathers, Ribbons, &c.

I have all the latest novelties in Hats, Bonnets, Shapes, Shades of Color, etc.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Goderich, Sept. 17th, 1885. 291-1f

FURNITURE!

JOHN BROPHY,

FURNITURE DEALER, WEST STREET. Has dropped Furniture down to hard pan for the NEXT SIXTY DAYS. I have just received a CARLOAD OF BEDROOM SETS, which for Style and Price DEFY COMPETITION. And my A 1 WIRE BED cannot be beat. Those requiring Bedroom Sets should call on me and COMPARE STYLE AND PRICES before purchasing elsewhere, as

I intend to Sell for Sixty Days at a Little Advance as Possible on Cost.

EVERYONE IS INVITED. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS. I Won't be Undersold by any Dealer on the Top of the Earth.

J. BROPHY, West Street.

Goderich, Nov. 11th, 1885. 292-2m

QUEEN CITY OIL WORKS

AGAIN VICTORIOUS! HIGHEST HONORS AND GOLD MEDAL FOR

PEERLESS OIL

At Toronto. Every Barrel Guaranteed. This Oil was used on all the Machinery during the Exhibition. It has been awarded SIX GOLD MEDALS during the last three years. See that you get PEERLESS. It is only made by

SAMUEL ROGERS & CO., TORONTO.

Toronto, Nov. 19th, 1885. 296-1f

BOOKS

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ND.

ALPHABET.

INVANTS.

ORT.

Manual, 40c.

ORION.

BROS.,

GODERICH, ONT.

chine Works,

roprietors.

NO OTHER MACHINERY WANTED.

Reduction System.

Agricultural Furnaces,

ice.

de to Order.

R. W. RUNCIMAN

DWARE.

IAN EVER

2.55 per 100 lbs

6 1/4 c. lb.

others R. R. Car Shops, Toronto

DRS.

ny, very fine quality, and having

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Drug Store.

as workmen employed.

& WEDDUP

Dentistry.

OLSON, L.D. D. S. DENTAL ROOMS, below the Post Office, West-st., Goderich, 2023-17.

WOOLVERTON, L. D. S. - Odd Fellows Hall, North St., bargains moderate. All work done.

People's Column.

LE-\$130 WILL BUY A me bay mare, 4 years old, suitable for purposes. Apply to CHARLES BERCH.

ATTENTION-DO NOT be seduced by cheap imitations of the market, as we are bound to an any huckster on the market, if they offer you, bring the fur to Smith's Tannery and get your TH BROTHERS.

MISS COOKE, AFTER 14 study of music, is prepared to give for the Piano, 24 lessons Terms - \$5 per course.

SHARMAN, BECKLAVE, painter, thanks the public for their patronage. He is still ready to do his line in a superior manner, at the times. Estimates given for work when required.

ISAAC PITMAN'S GEOGRAPHY. The most popular system. Instruction books for sale at the store. Every boy and girl should have one.

For Sale or to Let.

THAT LARGE STONE on Picton street, with stable, situated on the gravel road, on a middle stall P.O., with school house on the best quality of clay loam. A flag creek, called Silver creek, passes the lot. For terms apply to DANIEL GIBSON, Goderich P.O.

FOR SALE-SOUTH HALF of 20 North of Town, P.O. Goderich, situated on the gravel road, on a middle stall P.O., with school house on the best quality of clay loam. A flag creek, called Silver creek, passes the lot. For terms apply to DANIEL GIBSON, Goderich P.O.

Legal.

ER & LEWIS, BARRISTERS, 101, J. A. MORTON, E. N. LEWIS.

HAYES, SOLICITOR &c., 101, corner of the square and West street, or at his residence, near the end at lowest rates of interest.

ROW & PROUDFOOT, BARRISTERS, 101, J. T. GARROW, W. PROUDFOOT.

ERON, HOLT & CAMERON, BARRISTERS, 101, M. G. CAMERON, GODERICH W. E. WINGHAM.

Medical.

CASE, M.D., M.C.P.S., at Physician, Surgeon, Accoucher, Sec.-(That formerly occupied by Dr. J. S. Shannon's residence, near the Hotel, Duncannon. Night office - Hotel.)

MCLEAN, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, 101, corner of C. Office and residence 1/2 street, second door west of Victoria.

SHANNON & HAMILTON, Physicians, Surgeons, Accouchers, 101, G. C. SHANNON, J. C. HAMILTON.

Auctioneering.

V. BALL, AUCTIONEER FOR the County of Huron. Sales attended at P. O. of the County. Address orders to P. O.

N. KNOX GENERAL AUCTIONEER and Valuator, Goderich, having had considerable experience in auctioneering trade, he is in a position to see with thorough satisfaction all commissions entrusted to him. Orders left at Hotel, or sent by mail to my address, P. O. of Goderich, or JOHN County Auctioneer.

Loans and Insurance.

000 TO LOAN. APPLY TO MERON HOLT & CAMERON, 1799.

KEY TO LEND-A LARGE amount of Private Funds for investment in first-class Mortgages. Apply ROW & PROUDFOOT.

SAVE FUNDS TO LEND AT 4 1/2 per cent. on first-class farm security to R. C. HAYES, Solicitor, Goderich, 2010-17.

RADOLIFFE, REAL INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND MONEY LOANING AGENT.

PERSONS WANTING LOANS desiring to change their mortgages to their rate of interest. We supply funds to any amount at 5 per cent. We also received instructions from a controlling trust fund to lend out a amount on first-class farm mortgages at 5 per cent. Apply at once to R. C. HAYES, opposite the Colborne Goderich, 18th Nov., 1885.

FRANCE CARD.

W. F. FOOT, Life and Marine Insurance Agent, 101, opposite Colborne Hotel, Goderich, incorporated 1720 national, established 1822. Hand-in-hand, the only Company used to insure plate glass, in the province. Above are all first-class and old establishments taken at lowest rates. rich Dec. 20th, 1884.

000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT. TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS Co., consisting of loan money at 6 per cent., pay yearly on.

AMERON, HOLT & CAMERON, Barristers, Goderich, for the Toronto General Trusts Co., CAMERON, HOLT & CAMERON have arranged to receive private funds to loan on first-class farm security.

Sheppardton.

ARMED ROBBERY. We are requested by W. O. Bond and James Bogie to remind the laird of Cedar Cliff of their challenge of last May for a chopping and sawing contest with him and his mate James Kennedy, of Leaburn, for any stake as high as \$50. They are anxious to hear from the "old fellows."

Dunlop. Mrs. Henderson, of Goderich, spent several days here last week, visiting friends.

D. Cumming spent a few days with friends in Ashfield last week.

Jacob Rielly, the popular mill teacher, goes this week with his team to reside with Mr. Neiberger, at the Sheppardton saw mill for the winter months. He entertained a number of the young folks at a social hop on Friday evening by way of a good bye.

ACCIDENT.-We regret to learn that J. N. McArthur cut his foot badly while chopping the other day. He was taken by his comrades to the residence of the engineer, where one of the sick committee skillfully dressed the wound.

Leaburn.

No pastor appeared last Sunday to preach at the Presbyterian church here. A service was conducted by the elders, assisted by W. Clutton, sr.

Arthur Horton returned home last Monday, after a week's visit to friends in Clinton.

A midnight messenger disturbed the slumbers of our laird on Friday, by mistaking the cellar door for the porch. The fall did not hurt the visitor, but alarmed the laird, who, on learning his mission, accompanied him to a gathering of young folks, taking with him his trusty violin.

Bayfield.

The annual meeting of the Stanley Branch Agricultural Society was held at Morgan's hotel, Bayfield, when the following officers and directors were appointed:—George Castle, president; Wm. Townsend, vice president; J. Armstrong, sec. treas. Directors—Jos. Wild, Alex. Granger, R. Penhale, Alex. Sparks, jr., John Parke, J. Harrison, T. Moorehouse, John Johnston, Gabriel Elliott, D. McBrien. The finances are in good shape. After the regular business was done over it was proposed to organize a joint stock company and sell shares at \$10 each. A good number of shares has already been disposed of. It was thought advisable to call a special meeting of the directors and those interested in the matter at R. Bailey's, Bayfield, on Wednesday, February 3rd, at 2:30 p.m.

Colborne.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Salovey, of Maplewood, gave one of their popular dancing parties last Friday evening, which was a success. The violinist was a little late, but when he came things were lively until 7 a.m.

A CHALLENGE.—Having heard that W. Greig and H. Swede have said that they could cut more wood than Reed's whole gang, the undersigned hereby challenge said parties to cut a cord for any amount from \$5 to \$30, cutting to be done in Beer's woods. Wm. Reed, S. Drew.

PERSONAL.—Your scribe paid his customary annual visit to one of our Colborne sallow, Capt. J. Bogie, at his residence, Eastfield, a few days ago. We found him in the bosom of his family, and relating many a yarn of his 32 years' experience on the vast deep. The jovial mariner has his pet around him, as usual, being particularly taken up just now with a pair of little Skye terriers, which he said are the finest he ever had.

Bluevale.

Special meetings are still going on in the Methodist church, and a good work is being done.

Archy Eysel has come back from Dakota. He looks hearty, and seems to be doing well there.

Mr. Thompson has been teaching that D. Fraser during the past week, that gentleman being away visiting friends.

The singing class, under Mr. Coates' able management is doing well. Mr. Coates deserves praise, for singing has been sadly neglected here.

Armstrong Musgrove's genial face could be seen in Bluevale last Friday and Saturday. He was taken to the fresh hand shake did our old teacher receive.

A real live mosquito was seen in town the other day. It was remarked by someone that it might have followed some of the fugitives from the Northwest.

On Friday evening Robert Leethorn was taken suddenly ill in the new Foresters' hall. He was taken to the fresh air and soon recovered enough to go home. We are glad to see him about again.

On Saturday morning, 16th inst., Mrs. Atcheson, who has been ill for some time, passed quietly away to her long home. Her remains were followed to the Bluevale cemetery by a large number of friends and relatives on Monday, the 18th inst. Another gone from our midst, and who can tell who will be the next.

About two months ago it was proposed by some of our enterprising Foresters to add to the dimensions of Bluevale, and also to improve it, by building a hall, consisting of a committee was appointed. According to Messrs. J. Gurness, (chairman), F. Patterson, R. N. Duff, Thos. Nixon, and Wm. Messer, (secretary). These gentlemen threw themselves soul and body into the work, regardless of labor or expense, spending days of their own time in hastening the completion of the work, and are now rewarded by seeing Bluevale the site of the best hall in this part of Huron. It is to be regretted that Bluevale is not blessed with a few more such live energetic men, for if there were, who would say that Bluevale might not yet wake from her slumbers and rise to world-wide fame. The building was duly finished, and was formally opened by Mr. Elliott, C. H. R., of Listowel, assisted by others, and dedicated to Liberty, Concord and Benevolence. In

the evening a most successful concert was held. A good program had been provided, and though the evening was stormy, the music-loving people in and around Bluevale turned out and filled the hall. Rev. A. Y. Hartley occupied the chair, and gave the performers a free advertisement in his opening address. Of course everyone knew Mr. Hartley could give satisfaction, and he did not disappoint anyone. The musical classes played by Mrs. and Miss Sage, of Listowel, were a great attraction, and it is to be hoped another opportunity will soon be given to the citizens of Bluevale to hear these ladies perform again. The rest of the programme consisted of readings, speeches by Mr. Elliott, Listowel, and Mr. McIntyre, Lucknow, and vocal and instrumental music, Mrs. Whitney, of Wingham, presiding at the organ. The most pleasant evening of the season broke up with "God Save the Queen" on the glasses. The receipts were about \$70.

Goderich Markets.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Wheat, Flour, and other goods.

1886. Harper's Magazine.

The December Number will begin the Seventy-second Volume of HARPER'S MAGAZINE. The Wagoner's novel "East and West" and Mr. Howells' "Indian Summer" hold the foremost place in current literature. The new serial stories from R. L. Blackmore and Mrs. R. M. Crane, a new editorial department, discussing topics suggested by the current literature of America and Europe, will be contributed by W. D. Howells, beginning with the January number. The great literary event of the year will be the publication of a series of papers—taking the shape of a story, and depicting characteristic features of American society as seen at our leading pleasure resorts written by CHARLES DUDLEY WARREN and illustrated by C. S. REINHART. The MAGAZINE will give special attention to American subjects treated by the best American writers, and illustrated by leading American artists.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Table listing Harper's Magazine, Harper's Weekly, Harper's Bazar, and Harper's Young People with their respective prices.

NOTICE TO FARMERS HOES FOR SALE

I am going to commence buying hoes for curing, and will pay the highest price for good quality of hoes, and will take 2 lbs per 100 lbs for shoring off all hoes. For hoes, shoulder-stick, or any other odd lot, will be bought, so it is not necessary for farmers to dress their hoes properly in order to realize top prices.

Hams, Lard and Sausage.

I will also during the coming season have on hand wholesale and retail, hams, lard and sausage. Fresh beef, corned beef, salted beef and poultry in season. All orders delivered to any part of the town. Thanking you for your past patronage and soliciting a continuance of the same in the future, the wishing you the compliments of the season.

ROBT McLEAN,

Place of business East side of the "Square", Goderich, Dec. 18th, 1885.

1886. Harper's Bazar.

HARPER'S BAZAR is the only paper in the world that combines the choicest literature and the most artistic illustrations with the latest fashions and methods of household adornment. Its weekly illustrations and descriptions of the newest Paris and New York styles, with its useful patterns, suggestions and cut patterns, by enabling ladies to be their own dressmakers, save many times the cost of subscriptions. Its papers on cooking, housekeeping, and domestic economy, and its practical, much attention is given to the interesting topics of social etiquette and the illustrations of art needle-work are acknowledged to be unequalled. Its literary merit is of the highest excellence, and the unique character of its humorous pictures has won for it the name of the American Punch.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Table listing Harper's Bazar, Harper's Magazine, Harper's Weekly, and Harper's Young People with their respective prices.

A BIG CHANCE IN STOVES. SAUNDERS & SON. Very Low Prices. Special Cuts on All Goods! West-st., Next Door to Post Office.

J. H. RICHARDS, CARLOW. NEW GLASSWARE. Every Description—very cheap. NEW DRY GOODS. Currants, Raisins, Peels, Teas & Confectionery. CHRISTMAS and NEW YEARS!

CHRISTMAS, 1885. MRS. H. COOKE. SILVER WARE, PHOTO ALBUMS, SCRAP ALBUMS, AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CHRISTMAS CARDS, FAMILY BIBLES, BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, WRITING DESKS, FANCY GOODS, &c. &c.

SUNDAY AT HOME, LEISURE HOUR, BRITISH WORKMAN, BAND OF HOPE REVIEW, OTHER LEADING PERIODICALS, LADY'S COMPANIONS, (Plush) ODOR CASES, (Plush) DOLLS, TOYS, VASES, SLEIGHS, PLUSH MIRRORS &c., &c., &c.

NEW & STYLISH GOODS AT ALEX. MUNRO'S DRAPERY AND HABERDASHERY WAREHOUSE. SLEIGHS AT ALL PRICES. NEW & STYLISH GOODS AT ALEX. MUNRO'S DRAPERY AND HABERDASHERY WAREHOUSE.

A TREAT. To All Lovers of a Good Cup of Tea. DIRECT FROM INDIA. Absolutely Pure Uncolored Green Tea. G. CRABB, Square, Goderich.

AT COST! LADIES' FURS. SOME HEAVY CLOTHS. LADIES LINED KID GLOVES. CHILDREN'S CAPS. MEN'S PLUSH CAPS.

COLBORNE BROS. SPECIAL ATTENTION. FIRST-CLASS GOODS. The Stock is Very Large, and Must Necessarily be Reduced. HAMS & BACON.

GRAND XMAS DISPLAY. NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS. MEDICAL HALL! F. JORDAN, Medical Hall, Goderich.

GREAT RUSH TO THE Toronto Cash Store. GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER! P. O'DEA, Manager.

FINE TAILORING. B. MacCormac. Having now taken full charge of the Tailoring Department of Mr. ALLAN P. McLEAN, beg to advise my numerous Customers and the general public, that I am prepared to offer big inducements in my line to Cash Customers.

J. C. DETLOR & Co. SPECIAL BARGAINS. Dress Goods, Tweeds, Mantle Cloths, and Ready-Made Clothing. CALL AND SEE THEM.

The Poet's Corner.

The Village Choir. Half a bar, half a bar, Half a bar onward!

Mr. Bonner and Maud S.

The following remarks on the Queen of the trotting turf, by her owner, Mr. Bonner, will be read with interest by horsemen.

"Now take Maud S. for example. Well, she is a putson, if ever there was one."

"Of course, there are exceptions to every rule; some horses will not get fat, no matter how much you feed them."

"One thing that may cause the loss of many valuable horses at this time of the year is ignorance or carelessness, that results in their catching cold."

"If you suffer from Headache you may be sure that your Stomach, Liver or Blood is out of order, and perhaps all three are combined in bad action."

Care of the skin.

Most women value a clear complexion, if attainable. Helen of Troy is said to have bathed daily in wine and milk to preserve the purity of her silky skin.

As a result of the excitement which has recently been stirred up regarding the discovery of a cure for the rabies, a correspondent points out that the fourth Duke of Richmond met a terrible death from hydrophobia in 1819, while Governor General of Canada. He was bitten by a fox while hunting in the county of Perth, Upper Canada.

KNIGHT'S FOR A SHAVE, HAIRCUT, SHAMPOO, OR DYE. TWO DOORS EAST OF P.O. 1915-17

1873. GRIP! 1886. CANADA'S COMIC JOURNAL.

The aim of "GRIP" is to set forth, in an impartial and independent manner, the political and social life of Canada.

GRIP'S PLATFORM: Patriotism without Partisanship; Truth without Temper.

Address the Grip Printing & Publishing Company, 35 & 38 Front Street West, Toronto.

HARKNESS HAIR BALM. Restores grey hair to its natural color, removes Dandruff, stops the hair from falling out.

GET THE BEST! THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

LARGEST \$1 PAPER. In cities of four and upwards 75c. each.

POPULAR DEPARTMENTS. Of interest to every member of the family. Not a day without a new arrival.

The discovery of the instantaneous process of taking photographs has been quickly followed in the medical world by a perfect and instantaneous remedy for all acute aches and pains, as Neuralgia, Toothache, Rheumatism, etc.

Master Menno Baer, of Hullett, had his arm broken above the wrist on Saturday last.

REWARD OF COUNTERFEITS! GILES' Liniment Iodide Ammonia. The best and only certain medicine in the world.

Giles' Improved Mandrake Pills. Safe, sure, reliable and effective. Do not gripe. Purely vegetable.

CONFERTY & CO'S SEED ANNUAL FOR 1886. The only seed catalogue in the world.

GODERICH BOILER WORKS. Have just received a large stock of BRASS & IRON STEAM FITTINGS, BOILERS & ENGINES.

CHRYSTAL & BLACK. Works near G. T. R. Station, Goderich, Feb. 25, 1884.

COAL.

I am now prepared to furnish for all kinds of Coal, I handle only the best Coal, and those having from me can depend on quality and price.

THE CELEBRATED DR. CHASE'S MANDRAKE DANDELION LIVER CURE. Have you Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Jaundice, Headache, Dizziness, Pain in the Back, Constipation, or any disease arising from a deranged liver, Dr. Chase's Liver Cure will be found a safe and certain remedy.

TRY CHASE'S GERMEN CURE. A safe and positive cure for all cases of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, etc.

TRY CHASE'S KIDNEY AND LIVER PILLS. Sold by all dealers. T. SMITHSON & CO., Sole Agents, Goderich.

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

No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure until I used Hop Bitters. The first bottle nearly cured me.

Seeing is believing. Read the testimonials in the pamphlet on Dr. Van Huron's Kidney Cure, then buy a bottle and relieve yourself of all your irritating pains.

A BANKER'S TESTIMONY. For a Cough, Cold or any Bronchial affection, "Pectoria," in my opinion, is just the thing. I have used it in my family for Coughs and Colds for the past four years with the most unvaried success.

New Life for Functions Weakened by Disease, Debility and Disipation. The Great German Invigorator, the only specific for impotency, nervous debility, universal lassitude, forgetfulness, pain in the back or sides, no matter how shattered the system may be from excesses of any kind.

Burdock Blood Bitters. WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, RHEUMATISM, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, AND every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

\$200,000.00 in presents given away. I do not adopt any special scheme of advertising a cheap specialty, but will sell you a good outfit at prices that cannot be surpassed.

THE KEY TO HEALTH. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually all about weakening the system.

HELPS TO CURE. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you a copy of our new book, "The Key to Health."

TRY CHASE'S KIDNEY AND LIVER PILLS. Sold by all dealers. T. SMITHSON & CO., Sole Agents, Goderich.

Keep Your Feet Dry! BOOTS & SHOES

E. DOWNING, Crab's Block.

Prices that Will Suit Everyone. Ladies' Boots, in Button or Laced, from \$1.00 to \$5.00.

EASE AND SECURITY. GEORGE RHYNAS, - Druggist, SOLE AGENT, GODERICH.

CHICAGO HOUSE. MISS WILKINSON. The Very Latest Winter and Spring Fashions.

DANIEL GORDON, CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER. It will pay you to buy your Furniture from the undersigned, as I have now as complete an assortment as there is in the country.

C. H. GIRVIN, GENUINE NEW YORK SINGER SEWING MACHINES. KITCHEN CABINET. Organs and Sewing Machines Repaired.

GEO. BARRY, CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER. Extensive Premises and Splendid New Stock.

ART DESIGNS IN WALL PAPER. 20,000 Rolls of the Latest Designs.

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

Fun and A down-east fire of lution on a decess 'He had responded 'It's wonder they 'has gone to his last Customer—"Harported cigars?"

It is not permitted in the same carriage whither he is betrouse because there is a large of people in a 'When a society takes no risks.

Household Stain on cups and moved by rubbing w. If the oven is to place a small dish of When sponge cake is out in thin al To remove butter and spread on the To prevent mixing, mix it with t Never put salt into it till it has been thoroughly soap suds and boil a Boiled starch can by the addition of little salt, or both, c gum arabic.

If matting, oot spreads have oil spot alcohol, rub with h rimes with clear, col It is said that c their flavor, and c buttered cloth is la jar before serving Nones in a sick r or stand too near th all things they shou leaning over a rick A liquid black is made by adding lead one gill of tur water, and one onc Picture frames m are admirably ad drawings, and are up a little sulphur i it in the cage, R found in alcohol of sulphur be kept places. Old newspapers t touch to newly c and for a day and thing else. Rub perfectly dry. Th polish stores that i eued for some long

Colde.—A gargle tea, and used cold, is now the fashion London during the and similar "cold of the year. BARACH.—It is lowing single mett list of the carache drops of chloroform wool in the bowl of the vapor through ing ear. BURKS.—A Chie the following for t and burn: Cov freely with soft severe apply soon a plentiful dressing on, and fresh oil a When this coveri will have formed.

When your hair or, or has an o daily, and apply Carbolic Germ and for a day. Barach's Sold for Parkyn's Drug Sto Mr. Abraham lark employer of national fame, sai an address before that neither the p nor of natural ju and the hopeless

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RRY,
NDERTAKER
ALL PAPER
atest Designs
Terms & Fashions,
TTLER'S

Fun and Fancy.
 A down-east fire company, in a resolution on a deceased member, says:—"He had responded to his last alarm. It is a wonder they didn't add that he had gone to his last fire."
 Customer—"Have you some good imported cigars?" New clerk—"Not just now; but we will have in about an hour. The printer around the corner is at work on the labels now."
 The Car sleeps with his pet dog, and we regard such a circumstance as a fit cause for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals. The poor brute is liable to be blown to pieces by dynamite any night.
 It is not permitted a Mexican to ride in the same carriage with a woman to whom he is betrothed. This is probably because there is always more or less danger of people in a carriage falling out. When a coronita has leasooed a beau she takes no risks.
 A society paper in describing the order in which a bridal party passed down the church aisle, says—"The bride walked the aisle of her father." This may be all right, but it seems to us that a church was hardly the place for her to display her acrobatic accomplishment.
 Certain patent medicine men will be grievously disappointed if cholera doesn't make its appearance in this country this year. Their labor of changing the labels on the bottles of their unsold stock of liver remedies to "cholera cures" will have been thrown away.
 Milkman: "Johnny, did your put water in the milk this morning?" New assistant—"Yes, sir." "Don't you know that is wicked, Johnny?" "But you told me to mix water with the milk." "Yes, but I told you to put the water in first and pour the milk into it. Then, you see, we can tell people we never put water in our milk."
 "Good gracious, Dussaberry! I didn't know until today that you had been married three times." "Yes, Bromley, I have taken all the degrees. The first wife knocked all the romance out of me, the second taught me humility." "And your present wife?" "Made a philosopher out of me. I can bear other people's troubles with a great deal of self-complacency."

Words of Wisdom.
 The more you say, the less people remember.
 Simplicity of character is the natural result of profound thoughts.
 The plant of happiness cannot thrive without the air of cheerfulness.
 The innocence of the intention abates nothing of the mischief of the example.
 Make friends with your creditors, if you can, but never make a creditor your friend.
 Many people mistake stubbornness for bravery, meanness for economy, and villainy for wit.
 The harvest gathered in the fields of the past is to be brought home for the use of the present.
 Promises made in time of affliction require a better memory than people commonly possess.
 The misery of illness is nearly manifest in high life as in the rags and filth of extreme poverty.
 Deprive the people of the means of proper subsistence, and you enslave and destroy the nation.
 Cheerfulness is an excellent wearing quality. It has been called the bright weather of the heart.
 We should be as careful of our words as of our actions, and as far from speaking ill as from doing ill.
 For a gold currency the people are being encouraged to sacrifice their goods, their liberties, their children and themselves.
 Gold and silver would be better as mere medals of commerce than as fluctuating legal tenders in the hands of speculators.
 Give no quarter to those vices which are of thine inward family, and having a root in temper pour a right and propriety in thee.
 To avenge one's self is to confess that one has been wounded; but it is not the part of a noble mind to be wounded by an injury.
 Who is wise? He that learns from everyone. Who is powerful? He that governs his passions. Who is rich? He that is content.
 Those that would be safe have need to be suspicious of the tempter. The garrison that sounds a parley is not far from being surrendered.
 He who expresses in his conduct justice and charity accomplishes the most beautiful works; the good man is, in his way, the greatest of all artists.
 Public opinion is a weak tyrant compared with our own private opinion; what a man thinks of himself, that it is which determines, or rather indicates, his fate.
 It does us good to admire what is good and beautiful; but it does us infinitely more good to love it. We grow like what we admire, but we become one with what we love.
 The foundation of good labor in any sphere is a good man, and that is done to give breadth, depth and fullness to him will react in ultimate improvement upon his work.
 Knowledge must be made vital in the heart before it can blossom into conduct, and the continual passing of right feeling into right action alone can form a worthy character.
 Men who complain most loudly about inequalities of the human lot are generally a little blind to those great stores of wealth and blessings that no class can monopolize, and no wealth can buy.
 The man who will not execute his resolutions when they are fresh upon him can have no hope from them afterwards; they will be dissipated, lost, and perish in the hurry of the world, or in the slough of indolence.
 Leaves are light, and useless, and idle, and wavering, and changeable, and even dance; yet God has made them part of the oak; in so doing he has given us a lesson not to deny the south-east winds, within because we see the lightness without.
 Nothing to do.
 We saw the man who can't find anything to do, the other day. He is a young man in the vigor of life. Intellectual nature has endowed him with a hearty constitution, strong arms and a muscular form. He never was sick a day in his life, and has the use of all his limbs and faculties; and yet, piteous thought, this young man can find nothing to do. He has sponged on all his friends, and never has a cent unless he can borrow it. The anxiety of that young man for work is something quite touching. But he wants a good job, of course. He has been out of work a long time, but he is just as particular now as he was when he first started out to hunt for employment, or pretended to. We have seen him sitting on the post-office steps for hours, as with the faint expectation that the postmaster might resign and he be called to fill the vacancy. We have observed him halt in front of a railroad agent, seemingly hesitate whether he hadn't better step in and see if they wanted to hire a superintendent. Work! Of course he would, if he could get a good job. Good jobs are around hunting up just such young men, too; but somehow they miss him. He sees people in good, easy situations, and he wonders why he can't fix himself that way. He would scorn to accept any situation he considered menial, and he is too lazy to embrace an opportunity to perform hard work, and so goes along from day to day, hunting a "situation," as he will tell you, and sinking deeper and deeper into the slough of confirmed loafing.
 In the history of medicines no preparation has received such universal commendation for the alleviation it affords, and the permanent curative effects in kidney diseases as Dr. Van Buren's Kidney Cure. Its action in these distressing complaints is simply wonderful. Sold by J. Wilson.

Two Hundred Millions.
 Mr. Van derbilt was worth \$200,000,000. If we say that he was worth \$800,000,000 or \$1,000,000,000 do we get a perceptibly different impression about the bulk of his fortune? Most people do not. To the average mind the conception of enormous wealth is much the same whether it is reckoned in hundreds of millions or in vigintillions. The human mind cannot grasp these great sums or clearly appreciate the difference between 100,000,000 and 200,000,000. Let us try and describe Mr. Vanderbilt's great fortune in terms of linear, square and cubic measurement and of weight. Everybody understands these terms, and they make a definite impression on men's minds.
 If this sum of \$200,000,000 were in standard silver dollars it would present such features as this:
 Put lengthwise, dollar after dollar, it would stretch a distance of 4,672 miles, making a silver streak from New York across the ocean to Liverpool.
 Piled up, dollar on dollar, it would reach a height of 355 miles.
 Laid flat on the ground the dollars would cover a space of nearly sixty acres.
 To transport it would require 258 cars carrying 20 tons each (this is the capacity of the strongest freight car), and making a train just about two and a half miles long.
 On ordinary grades it would require 12 locomotives to haul this train. On 15 or 20 locomotives would be needed.
 In one dollar bills this 200,000,000 fortune would assume such shapes as this:
 The bills stretched lengthwise would extend 23,874 miles, or nearly the circumference of the earth at the equator.
 Piled up one on another, close as the leaves in a new book, they would reach a height of 12 miles.
 Spread out on the ground they would cover 746 acres, or nearly the whole surface of Central Park, including ponds and reservoirs.
 A safe deposit vault to contain these bills would require to be 23 feet long, 22 feet wide and 20 feet high.—(New York Times.)

McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate is invaluable for Wounds, Sores, Salt Rheum, Cuts, Burns, Scalds and Fester, as a healing and purifying dressing. Do not be imposed on with other useless preparations, recommended to be good. Use only McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate. Sold by Geo. Rhynas. 1m

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

Salt Rheum Cured.
 Are you troubled with Salt Rheum, Rough Skin, Pimples or Canker Sores; if so, go at once to Geo. Rhynas' Drug Store and get a package of McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate. Price 25 cents. It was never known to fail.

Rev. J. G. Falls, Dutton, certifies:
 "For many years my wife has been troubled with Dyspepsia, and has tried everything after another recommended with but little or no effect till advised to give McGregor's Speedy Cure a trial. Since taking the first bottle I have noticed a decided improvement, and can with confidence recommend it to be one of, if not the best medicine extant for Dyspepsia. This invaluable medicine for Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Kidney Complaint, is purely vegetable. Sold at G. Rhynas' drug store. Trial bottles given free. 1m

Merchants can get their Bill Heads, Letter Heads, etc., printed in the office for very little more than they generally pay for the paper, and it helps to advertise their business. Call and see samples and get prices.


GODERICH PLANNING MILL
 ESTABLISHED 1855.
 Buchanan, Lawson & Robinson
 MANUFACTURERS OF
 Sash, Doors & Blinds
 DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
 Lumber, Lath, Shingles
 and builder's material of every description.
 SCHOOL FURNITURE A SPECIALTY.
 Order promptly attended to.
 Goderich Aug. 2, 1883.

Amusements.
 GODERICH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE LIBRARY AND READING ROOM, cor. of East street and Square up stairs.
 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, etc., on file.
 MEMBERSHIP TICKET, ONLY \$1.00, granting free use of Library and Reading Room.
 Application for membership received by Librarian in rooms.
 J. H. COLBORNE, ALEX. MORTON, President. Secretary.
 Goderich, March 19th, 1885.

C.A. NAIRN
 HAS EVERYTHING
 YOU WANT
 IN
GROCERIES,
 NEW AND FRESH
 FOR
1886.
 He is showing a splendid assortment of
China and Glassware.
 Come in and look, if you don't buy,
 No Trouble to Show Goods.
 C. A. NAIRN,
 Court House Square, Goderich
 Dec. 4th, 1884.

SEEDS
1885.
 Turnip seed, Millet, Hungarian Grass seed, Corn and Buckwheat.

MONEY TO LOAN
 Private funds to invest at reasonable rates of interest.
SAMUEL SLOANE,
 Hamilton Street, Goderich,
 Goderich, May 13th, 1885. 1884-4m

Goderich & Kincardine

MARBLE
 WORKS.
JOSEPH VANSTONE,
 PROPRIETOR.
 Importer of and dealer in
Marble & Granite
 MONUMENTS,
 HEADSTONES,
 ETC., ETC.
Window & Door Sills
 and House Trimmings of all kinds in OHIO and all work designed and executed in the Best Style.
 N. C. BURWASH,
 Manager Goderich Branch.
 Goderich, Sept. 10th, 1885. 2012-3m

HAYWARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM
 CURES COUGHS COLDS HOARSENESS, ETC.
1885.
GODERICH WOOLEN MILLS.
 To the Wool Growers of the Surrounding Country:
 We wish to say that we are prepared to take your Wool in exchange for Goods, or work it for you into any of the following articles, viz: Blankets—White, Grey or Horse. Shirtings—Grey or Check. Cloths—Tweeds or Full Cloths. Light or Heavy. Flannels—White, Grey, Colored, Union, Plain or Twill. Sheetings—Broad or Narrow. Stocking Yarn—White, Grey, Clouded or in Colors. Carpet Warps made to order.
 Our facilities for this work cannot be surpassed. We will endeavor in most cases to do the day it is brought in, if required.
 Custom Spinning and Reeling, or Spinning on the Cup, coarse or fine, hard or soft twist, as required.
 We are in a position to do all kinds of custom work, usually done by a full set custom mill, and we will guarantee to do for you fully equal, if not a little better than any in our surroundings.
 A call respectfully solicited.
E. McCANN,
 East End Woolen Mills,
 Goderich, May 13th, 1885.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER
 THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

NOW COMPLETE!
 A CHOICE STOCK OF
DRY - GOODS
 and Groceries.
 SPECIAL LINES IN
 Dress Goods, Shirts, and Tweeds.
 Highest Price Paid for Butter & Eggs.

GEORGE ACHESON.
 THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE.
 Goderich, April 29th, 1885

Travelling Guide

GRAND TRUNK			
Express	Mixed	Mixed	
Goderich L.V. 7:40 a.m.	12:20 p.m.	3:45 p.m.	
Stratford Ar. 8:40 a.m.	3:20 p.m.	7:20 p.m.	
Express	Mixed	Express	
Goderich L.V. 8:00 a.m.	1:15 p.m.	8:45 p.m.	
Goderich Ar. 10:30 a.m.	3:45 p.m.	8:45 p.m.	

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Best Family Newspaper in Canada
 ESTABLISHED 41 YEARS.

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JUST THE THING FOR THE FAMILY!
 Every member of the household eagerly looks for it each week.

LARGE \$1 PAPER!
 In clubs of four and upwards, 75c each. BALANCE OF 1885 FREE!


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GODERICH PIANOS. PIANOS. PIANOS.
 HAVING SECURED THE Agency of Canada's Celebrated High Class Pianos, Manufactured by Messrs. Mason & Hamer, of Toronto, I am prepared to sell the same at Moderate Prices and on easy terms of payment.
 Having a thorough knowledge of the manufacture of Pianos, and what kind of material and felt are required to make a first-class instrument, intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to consult me before purchasing.
 Tuning and Repairing a Specialty.
 All work warranted first-class.
 Orders left at the Book Store of Mrs. Cook or Mr. Innis promptly attended to.
EDWARD I. BROWN

PIANOS. PIANOS. PIANOS.
 Goderich, Sept. 10th, 1885. 2012-1f

WIN more money than at anything else, taking an Agency for the best book out. Beginners succeed. No fee. None fail. Terms free. HALL'S BOOK CO. Portland Maine. 1874

The People's Livery

JOHN KNOX, Proprietor.
 The subscriber is prepared to furnish the public with
The Finest Rigs
 AT REASONABLE PRICES
 CALL AND SEE US—Opposite the Colburn Hotel Goderich.
 Goderich, Feb. 11th, 1885. 1885-

HAYWARD'S YELLOW OIL
 CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.
 Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and efficient destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

COAL.
 Prices to Suit the Times!
 The subscriber having completed arrangements for Hard Coal, is now prepared to fill all orders for September and October delivery with the very best grades of Screened Coal, direct from the mines by all rail, at the following prices, delivered anywhere in town:
 Chestnut & Stove, - \$6.50
 Egg & Grate, - 8.25
 Soft coal at current market low prices. Unfired for past season. A continuance of 30% discount is now being collected.
W. M. LEE,
 Goderich, Sept. 30th, 1885. 2011-2m

A PRIZE of \$1000 is offered for the best recipe for a cure of the disease known as "the itch" or "scabies" which will help you to cure more money right away than anything else in the world. All of the successful recipes for this disease have been published in the "Free Press" and are now being sold by the publishers. At once address TRU & Co. Augusta Me. 1874

HURON COUNTY COUNCIL

Electing the Warden - Appointing Commissioners - The Minutes of the First Session.

Jan. 28th, 1886. The council met today pursuant to statute, the clerk in the chair, and all the members present.

The clerk called the roll and then requested the council to select a warden. Moved by Mr. Clegg, seconded by Mr. Elliott, that Thos. M. Kay, Esq., reeve of Uxbridge, be warden for the current year.

Moved by Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Strachan, that Valentine Raiz, Esq., reeve of Stephen, be warden for the current year.

Upon a ballot being taken twenty-six members voted for Mr. Raiz and twenty-four for Mr. Kay. The clerk declared Mr. Raiz duly elected warden of the county of Huron for the year 1886.

The warden, having subscribed the declaration of office before his honor Judge Toms, made the following inaugural speech:-

GENTLEMEN:- I thank you very much for the honor you have conferred upon me. There are some older and, I think, better men to fill the position than I, but as it has been the selection of the council to place me in the Warden's chair, I will endeavor to fill it to the best of my ability. I hope to do the work in the best interest of the county, and trust that we will during the year everything running smoothly. As I have said before, I thank you very much for the honor you have done me.

The minutes of last meeting of December session were read and approved.

Moved by Mr. Strachan, seconded by Mr. Esso, that a committee of five be appointed to select the standing committees for the current year. Carried.

Upon a ballot being taken the committee was declared to consist of Messrs. McMillan, Strachan, Cook, Elliott and Clegg.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Griffin, that the selecting committee be instructed to have the names of the candidates printed and distributed to the voters. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. McMillan, that Mr. W. N. Watson be appointed auditor for the current year. Carried.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Beacom, seconded by Mr. Elliott, that Mr. James Patton be appointed auditor for the current year. Lost on a division by a majority of 5.

On motion the council adjourned to meet again at 10 o'clock a.m. tomorrow.

SECOND DAY - WEDNESDAY. The council met pursuant to adjournment, the warden in the chair. The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

The Selecting Committee's report was read as follows and adopted:

Equalization - Kaine, Bissett, Kay, Johnston, Griffin, H. Eilber, Beattie, Sanders, Strachan, McMillan, Durain.

Finance - Wilson, Clegg, Torrance, Esso, S. R. Ross, Patton, D. McMillan, Kaine, Oliver, J. Beck.

Road and Bridge - Kelly, Walker, Jacques, Bryan, Hayes, Currie, Campbell, Scott, Horney, C. Eilber, Elliott.

School and Printing - Dr. Rollins, A. McMurchie, Hennings, Wray, Esso, Cameron, Kalloisich.

Jail and Court House - McPherson, How, Manly, Stothers, Coates, Rogers, C. Eilber, Bryan, Scott.

Salaries - A. Allen, Girvin, B. Cook, Anderson, Beacom, McMillan, Clegg.

Warden's Office - McMillan, Cook, Elliott, Strachan, Girvin, D. D. Wilson.

Special - Kaine, Kelly, Campbell, Coates, Elliott.

The report of Mr. Miller, I. P. S., also his resignation of that office, was read and referred to the Selecting Committee.

A letter from Mr. A. McD Allan, requesting the council to appoint a committee to select grain to send to the Colonial Exhibition in London, Eng., was read and referred to the Special Committee.

The opinion of Mr. Garrow, county solicitor, in re draining water back on bridges and in mill race, was read and referred to be printed in the minutes.

A communication from the County Council of Perth in reference to width of wagon ties, etc., was read and referred to Special Committee.

Also a communication from the County Council of York in reference to amendments to the Municipal Act.

An application from Mrs. Dickson, matron of the jail, requesting an increase of salary, was referred to Salaries Committee.

An application from Dr. Roseburgh for a grant to the Prison Aid Association, was referred to Finance Committee.

An application from Mr. Moss, to be appointed inspector of stone work for bridges, was referred to Road and Bridge Committee.

boundary lines, to be paid the respective municipalities after the June meeting of council.

The clerk was instructed to procure a copy of the Ontario Statutes for each reeve and deputy, the same to become the property of the respective municipalities.

The Clerk and Mr. F. W. Johnston, were appointed on the Board of Audit for the current year.

Messrs. Harstone, of Seaford, and Halls, of Goderich, were appointed on the board county examiners of school teachers for the current year.

Moved by Thomas Strachan, seconded by B. S. Cook, that this council be informed that an application is being made to the Local Legislature to form a new county, and taking away from the County of Huron the townships of Grey and Howick and the village of Wroxeter, this council most earnestly protests against this scheme being carried out as being against the wishes of the people of those municipalities, and that the warden and clerk be instructed to petition the Legislature on behalf of this council against this act being consummated.

A letter from the county treasurer, with statements of accounts, &c., was referred to Finance Committee.

An application for furnishings for the county jail was referred to Finance Committee.

Moved by P. Kelly, seconded by Mr. Wray, that the road commissioners for 1886 make out a statement of all cheques issued by them for 1885, with names of parties who received, and amounts of said cheques, and submit the same to this council next Friday, and that said report be printed in the minutes - Carried.

Four tenders for the county printing were referred to School and Printing committee.

The council then adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock p.m.

THIRD DAY - THURSDAY. Council resumed, the warden in the chair.

A number of accounts were submitted and referred to the Finance committee.

The report of Mr. Hays, road commissioner, was read and referred to committee.

Three tenders for the stone work of Egmondville bridge were referred to Road and Bridge committee.

Moved by Mr. Girvin, seconded by Mr. Anderson, that the sum of \$300 be granted by the council, to be equally divided between the branch agricultural and horticultural societies - Carried.

Moved by Mr. McMillan, seconded by Mr. McMurchie, that three valuers be appointed as provided for in section 264, chap. 174, Revised Statutes of Ontario, for the purpose of valuing the real property within the county, with a view of obtaining a more correct basis for equalizing the rolls in the various municipalities, and report at the June meeting of the county council.

Moved by Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Currie, that the motion appointing valuers be referred to the Equalization committee - Carried.

The report of the School and Printing committee was read and adopted.

The effect of the report was to recommend that Mr. Miller's resignation be accepted, to take place on February 14th.

Application for the position of Public School Inspector for West Huron were received from Messrs. George Kirk, Chatham; J. Turnbull, Clinton; Cornell, Strathroy; and Thom, Exeter. These, with the testimonials accompanying, were referred to the School and Printing committee.

The council then adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock on Thursday.

Abolished. The council met at 10 o'clock a.m. on Friday, the 30th inst. The following gentlemen took the declaration of office: J. Griffin, reeve, D. McMurchie, 1st deputy, Wm. Stothers, 2nd deputy, H. Chambers and H. Girvin, councillors. The following accounts were paid: D. Cowan, repairing scraper, \$1; D. McKenna, repairing culvert, \$2; W. D., \$2; D. McKenna, underdrain, \$2; J. W. Jackman, wire fence, \$19 50; J. Cameron, repairing road on boundary, \$1; D. Alton, lumber for three culverts, \$3; \$3; each school section where municipal elections were held, \$2; W. Lane, delivering ballot boxes and papers, \$7; J. A. Bryan, for printing, \$6 50; McGillivuddy Bros., for printing, \$2. Moved by D. McMurchie, seconded by H. Girvin, that the salaries be as follows - Clerk, \$120; treasurer, \$90; assessor, \$90; collector, \$80; auditors, each, \$10; deputy return officers, each, \$6; selectors of jurors, each, \$4. Moved by W. Stothers, seconded by H. Girvin, that W. Kilpatrick be assessor, and that James Brown be collector. Moved in amendment by D. McMurchie, that D. Sullivan be assessor. The motion was carried. Moved by H. Girvin, seconded by D. McMurchie, that Robert A. Carrick be auditor. The reeve appointed Morgan Dalton. The clerk was instructed to ask for tenders for the township printing from the Star, Signal, and Sentinel. In minutes of previous meeting it appeared that D. McLennan received \$8 for culverts on boundary line; should be \$4. A letter was laid before the council asking for assistance in securing proper medical attendance for George Edmondson. The matter will receive attention. Next meeting of council on Feb 16, 1886.

Wm. Lane, clerk.

Goderich Township. Holmesville, Jan. 18th, 1886.

Council met today according to statute. Members all present, these handing in their declaration of qualifications and office, the reeve took the chair. The minutes of last meeting of old council were read and passed. The cost of township elections was paid, \$69.

It was agreed that the reeve attend to No. 4 and No. 5 S. divisions, deputy reeve No. 3, J. H. Elliott No. 1, Ed. Acheson No. 2, and John McClellan No. 5. The salaries of township officers were put in one motion as usual, that not proving satisfactory, a separate motion was put for each, viz.: Moved by J. Beacom, seconded by E. Acheson, that the salary of clerk be \$110 - Carried. By same, salary of treasurer \$75 - Carried. Moved by E. Acheson, seconded by J. H. Elliott, that the salary of assessor by

\$65 - Carried. Moved by J. Beacom, seconded by E. Acheson, that collector's salary be \$75 - Carried. Auditors \$5 each. Council asked for applications for assessor. None would take it at \$65. It was then moved by J. Beacom, seconded by E. Acheson, that the former motion be rescinded, and that assessor's salary be \$70 - Carried. Moved by E. Acheson, seconded by J. Beacom, that Wm. Wakefield be assessor. Moved in amendment by J. H. Elliott, seconded by J. McClellan, that Geo. McKee be assessor, the reeve voted for W. Wakefield or in favor of motion. The clerk was ordered to ask for tenders for printing from each of the local papers and to send them samples. Council appointed J. A. Ford auditor. Reeve appointed J. R. Holmes second auditor. John Weir was appointed keeper of No. 6 pound on 15th con. The following accounts were paid - W. Dunn, indigent, \$10; W. McCabe, for suit of clothes, \$18; McCullough, gravel, \$19 52; News Record, printing, \$5 50; Mr. Irie, stationer, \$4 20; W. Collins, indigent, \$18 75; R. Bray, indigent, \$18 75; clerk registering B. M. D., \$9 50. Pathanizers were appointed, these will be specifically notified. Fence viewers same as last year were re-appointed. Pound keepers same as last year were re-appointed, both the latter will be notified, and all are requested to qualify previous to time specified in notice sent and received. Applications will be received for collector at next meeting of council. Owing to the increase of pauperism no further advances of money will be made to any indigent unless a petition signed by at least a dozen ratepayers is sent to clerk. The party in charge is really in need and resided in the township. Council adjourned to meet again on the first Monday in April.

JAMES PATTON, clerk.

Abolished. Mr. Errit refused \$425 for his team last week, and one in only two years old.

Mr. Bentley, of E. Wawanosh, by a mischance broke his leg one day last week.

The wife of Rev. Wm. Hilliard, of this place, passed away last Friday morning. Tuesday came and the reeve and his friends sympathized to the gentleman in his sad bereavement.

Alex. McKenzie, of Galt, was visiting friends here last week.

J. C. Richards has purchased the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Helwig as a tailor shop, and has moved his harness business therein.

Mr. Deusted, tinsmith, has commenced business here.

Rev. Mr. McGosh, of Wingham, is expected to preach the Episcopal church here on Sabbath next at 2:30 p.m.

Reverial services are now going on in the Methodist church here. Mr. Jackson, of Palmerston, a noted revivalist, is rendering valuable assistance.

On Monday last week two of our bachelor friends turned up missing. No one knew when, where or how they had gone. Tuesday came and the reeve and his friends sympathized to the gentleman in his sad bereavement.

Rumors of suicide, deficits and numerous other things filled the air; but also no solution of the matter was found, Wednesday came and before night it was almost unanimously conceded that one of them, if not both, had deserted the noble band of bachelors, who have their headquarters at this village. Thursday morning came, but as yet nothing definite was learned of the fugitives; but on Thursday evening a ray of light broke forth.

One of the boys of the neighborhood happened to be in Seaford, and met one of the missing ones returning with a beaming countenance, and when interrogated as to the whereabouts of his companion, made a clean breast of the whole affair, and said the gallant Macdonald was not both, had deserted the noble band of bachelors, who have their headquarters at this village. Thursday morning came, but as yet nothing definite was learned of the fugitives; but on Thursday evening a ray of light broke forth.

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Colborne. On Thursday last one of the old settlers of this section passed away, after an illness of a couple of weeks, in the person of Donald McMillan. He had resided in Colborne nearly sixteen years, and was universally respected by those who knew him. He leaves a wife and four children - three daughters and a son - to mourn his loss.

Mr. Farnell's Assistant. London, Jan. 28 - The Daily Telegraph says it is the opinion of leading Liberals, including many former Ministers, that Gladstone should invite the assistance of Mr. Farnell or Mr. Healy in arranging a Home Rule scheme for Ireland.

Six hundred fishermen on the Cape and Bonaventure coast have been rendered destitute by the failure of the Robin fishery.

The Galt papers record the death of Peter Kreier, for many years past clerk of the Division Court there, at the age of 80 years.

M. Girrd Renaud, of the Grand theatre, New York, made an occasion in a hall on Brete, France, on Wednesday. The hall was driven out to sea and suddenly vanished.

At Toronto on Wednesday about 200 men sought work from the mayor, but his reply was that nothing could be done for them until the council voted an appropriation.

SAW LOGS WANTED. The undersigned is prepared to buy all kinds of Saw Logs, namely - Hard Maple, Cherry, Birch, White Pine, Hemlock, Pine, and Rock Elm, Hasewood, Hemlock, Pine, Cedar, for which he will pay the highest Market Price when delivered at the mill.

Falls Reserve Saw Mill. He also will do CUSTOM SAWING at the mill at a liberal rate. All orders promptly attended to.

XAVIER BESCHLER. Ben Miller, Jan. 28th, 1886.

\$200,000 PRIVATE FUNDS. To lead on farm and town property at low interest. Mortgage loans at lowest rate. Unusual charges for the Trust and Loan Company of Canada, the Canada Land and Credit Company, the London Loan Company of Canada, interest, 6, 8, and 7 per cent.

N. B. - Borrowers can obtain money in one day, if title satisfactory. - DAVIDSON & JOHNSTON, Bankers, Goderich.

\$20,000 PRIVATE FUNDS TO LEND. On farm and town property at low interest. Mortgage loans at lowest rate. Unusual charges for the Trust and Loan Company of Canada, the Canada Land and Credit Company, the London Loan Company of Canada, interest, 6, 8, and 7 per cent.

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"Early British Church." LECTURE BY REV. H. W. STEELE, at St. George's School House Tuesday, Feb. 8th.

Silver Collection in aid of the improvement fund. NOTE - This Lecture has been very favorably received by large audiences in London and elsewhere, and the public are invited to compare it with any other of the kind. - G. H. OLD'S, Goderich, Jan. 28th, 1886.

"I take only one English weekly paper, The Spectator, and one Canadian, The Work, and as a rule I should be puzzled to say which I should like to give up first. - G. H. OLD'S, Goderich, Jan. 28th, 1886.

The Week: A CANADIAN JOURNAL OF POLITICS, SOCIETY AND LITERATURE. Published Every Thursday, at \$3.00 per annum.

Independent in Politics, THE WEEK appears for a comprehensive Table of Contents to the different sections which exist within the circle of a cultured home.

An average of fifteen short, crisp Editorials is given in each number upon CANADIAN, AMERICAN, and ENGLISH POLITICS and LITERATURE.

Amongst the regular Contributors is Professor Goldwin Smith; and a distinguished public man in London has kindly undertaken to supply regularly an English Letter, Paris and Washington Letters will appear at regular intervals.

In addition there are special contributions from some of the ablest writers in the Dominion and the United States.

THE WEEK has now entered upon its third year with most encouraging prospects, and with many new features.

C. BELLETT ROBINSON, 5 Jordan St., Toronto, Ont. Sample copies free on application.

JOB WORK. On the shortest possible notice and at THE SIGNAL JOB DEPARTMENT. Has the Best Facilities in the County of Huron for turning out every description of REASONABLE RATES.

The following is a partial list of the work we are enabled to turn out: MCGILLICUDDY BROS., Proprietors, Office - North St., next to Registrar's Office Goderich.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

Will Sell the Balance of Clothing now in Stock at Cost.

W. H. RIDLEY, Jan. 21, 1886. The People's Store, Goderich.

CHEAP CLOTHING! In thanking my friends and neighbors for their patronage during the two years I have been in the business, I have just received the Most Complete Stock of

Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds, Garments (Goods Purchased from Me) Cut to Fit for Nothing. READY-MADE CLOTHING ON HAND. OVERCOATS TO BE SOLD AT COST. LEVI CARD, McLean's Block, Corner of Hamilton Street and Square, Goderich.

Jan. 27, 1886. These Spectacles and Eye Glasses have been used for the past 25 years, and given in every instance unbounded satisfaction. They are the best in the world. They never tire, and last many years without change.

FOR SALE BY F. LAZARUS, IMPROVED SPECTACLES. PRESERVE YOUR SIGHT. By wearing the only FRANK LAZARUS (Late of the firm of Lazarus & Morris) Renowned Spectacles and Eye Glasses

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