

The Huron Signal

DEVOTED TO COUNTY NEWS AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

GODERICH, ONT., FRIDAY, FEB. 24, 1888.

(D. McILLICUDDY, PUBLISHER.)
\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

The Huron Signal
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
AT THE OFFICE:
NORTH-STREET, GODERICH.
It is a wide-awake local newspaper, devoted to county news and the dissemination of useful knowledge.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
\$1.50 a year; 75c for six months; 40c for three months. If the subscription is not paid in advance, the subscription will be classed at the rate of \$2.00 a year.
ADVERTISING RATES:
Legal and other casual advertisements, 5c per line for first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Measured by a standard scale.
Local notices in non-parade type 5c per line. Local notices in ordinary reading type 10c per word.
Business cards of six lines and under 5c per week.
Advertisements of Lost, Found, Strayed, Situations Vacant, Situation Wanted and Business Changes, Wanted, not exceeding 4 lines non-parade \$1 per month.
Houses on Sale and Farms on Sale, not to exceed 4 lines, \$1 for first month, 50c per subsequent month. Larger ads in proportion.
Any special notice, the object of which is to promote the pecuniary benefit of any individual or company, is to be considered an advertisement and charged accordingly.
These terms will in all cases be strictly adhered to.
Special rates for larger advertisements, made on application for extended periods, made known at the office of publication.

JOBBER'S DEPARTMENT.
A fully equipped Jobbing Office is carried on in connection with the ordinary newspaper business, where first-class work is turned out at reasonable rates. Everything in the printing line can be done on the premises from an illuminated poster to a visiting card.
All communications should be addressed to
D. McILLICUDDY,
Editor of THE SIGNAL,
Goderich, Ont.

HURON SIGNAL

FRIDAY, FEB. 24TH, 1888.

OWING to the pressure on our columns, caused by the publication of the Ontario Budget Speech, a large quantity of local and other news is unavoidably crowded out this week. Auburn, Leeburn, Dunlop, and other points where our life correspondents reside, will bob up serenely in our next.

LAST week they had a lively time of it in the Assembly, discussing the relative purity, or rather the relative corruption of the two political parties. Mr Meredith opened the proceedings by a vigorous assault upon the record of the Liberal party, as revealed in the election courts, making special mention of Glenagarty. He also alluded at Mr Mowat as one who had advocated the principle of "fighting the devil with fire." Mr Mowat denied such an advocacy. He had stated that some people pleaded such an excuse, but he did not believe in such a principle. Mr Fraser then got at Mr Meredith and asked him fore and aft. He accused him of posing as a political Pharisee; and taunted him with saying he would "see Jimmy Weeks through." Mr Meredith, with great indignation, denied this, but Mr Fraser rubbed it in, by pointing to the unfulfilled threat of the opposition leader during the Middlesex election, a few years ago, regarding Mr Pardee. Others took a hand in this washing of political dirty linen, but the choicest bit of election scandal was when the black mustached Evantrout, of Russell, with his pleasing French accent, described how the Conservative candidate in Russell, Mr Charles McIntosh, had two of his supporters hold up a board while Mrs McDonald and McIntosh did the high kicking act for \$5 a side. Mrs McDonald captured the stakes. None of the legislators pointed out the fact that only two members of the Legislature had been unseated for bribery by agents. There is room for a moral in contrasting the records of the courts in Federal and Ontario election cases.

DUNGANNON and Port Albert appear to be using every effort to agitate their railway scheme from Wingham. At the last meeting of the Ashfield council a deputation waited upon that body to obtain pecuniary assistance toward sending a delegate to Ottawa, and the sum of \$35 was obtained. We congratulate our friends on north upon their push and enterprise on the railway question, and commend their wide-awake action to the attention of Goderich railway committee.

THE petition for the repeal of the Scott Act in Huron has been sent back to the petitioners, to be completed in proper form. And the 1st of May continues to draw near.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Latest Political and General News from Ottawa.

The Opening of Parliament—The Faber of the Black Rod—League of the Race—Official Notes—Ottawa Society—Persons and Things of Importance.

From our own Correspondent.
OTTAWA, Feb. 21, 1888.
Parliament assembles the day after tomorrow and already the House post office is in full swing. The Governor General has issued invitations for a State dinner on Thursday night. There will be the usual ceremonies. The House of Commons will meet and sit in session till three loud knocks are heard at the door, when the dignified Sergeant-at-Arms staking to the door returns and in response to the Speaker's question, informs him that "a messenger from His Excellency the Governor General is without." Mr Speaker, politely supposing his surprise at the unexpected intelligence, commands "Admit the messenger." Admittance is then given to the Usher of the Black Rod, bearing his black rod, advances three steps into the Chamber and pauses to give three elaborate bows. These bows are of such a character as to justify the common belief that Mr Kimber has no backbone. Advancing three more steps he repeats the performance and then breaks the silence: "His Excellency the Governor General desires me to inform you that he has arrived in the Senate Chamber, and to request the attendance of the Commons." Again bowing to the U. of the B. R., backs out of the chamber passing at the threshold to bend double for the last time and departs amid a storm of applause from the amused Commons, who then rush pell mell into the Senate, where seated on the throne His Excellency, wearing a "jockey" hat and gold laced uniform, reads the speech from the Throne. Around him stand Sir John Macdonald robed in all his orders, the members of Cabinet, a staff of officers and the aides, in front at the Judges of the Supreme Court, in their ermine trimmed robes of office, and other dignitaries, while on the other hand sit the beauty and fashion of the Capital. The Chamber certainly presents a brilliant appearance.

A STORY OF A LITTLE BIG MAN.
From the foregoing it is evident that the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod performs highly important constitutional duties, and that it would be difficult for the Governor General to get along without him. In his own estimation Rene Edward Kimber is of even greater consequence. Unfortunately he is only five feet high and looks it. One day during the session he got in the way of the House of Commons cricket team which was playing at Rideau Hall, and when ordered out of the way by Mr Jenkins, a member of the House, looked up and demanded, "Do you know who I am?" No, said Jenkins, "and I don't know care who the devil you are, but out you go," and the big maritime member lifted Black Rod by the coat collar high in the air and deposited him outside of the crowd, who yelled with delight.

THE LEAGUE OF THE ROSE.
A peculiar English Protestant association is the League of the Rose, formed recently in Ottawa with the object of branching out through the Dominion. They had the audacity to sack the Prince of Wales to extend to them his patronage, and were told that His Royal Highness could not become connected with a political society. This society publishes a little monthly, and advocates among other things, immigration from Great Britain and Ireland only. This would exclude from Canada such highly desirable immigrants as the Germans. It denounces a paper currency, an exploded American idea, and for legislative union, rejected by Canada at Confederation. The officers of the society are chiefly civil servants.

SOME OFFICIAL NOTES.
On Saturday the Minister of Marine received the report of the commission appointed to enquire into the Oriental disaster.
The petition for Scott Act repeal in Bruce has been declared in order and the Privy Council is about to fix a date for voting.
Canada's exports for January amounted to \$3,418,874.
The Scott Act was sustained in Westminster by 700 majority whereas originally it was carried by only 73.
The Bank of London will apply to Parliament for power to wind up the business.
The Presbyterian church of Canada is applying for power to extend its authority over all of Manitoba and the Territories.

ELBUSTON MATTERS.
A rumor has been heard that Hon. A. Mackenzie will retire from public life and resign his seat in Parliament. This has caused a meeting of the Conservative association of East York to be held. Mr Mackenzie is thought by many, however, to be too loyal a party man to open a fighting constituency voluntarily. In Mississippi the Conservatives have nominated Mr E. E. Spencer ex-M. P., for the Legislature. Mr J. C. McCorkill will probably again oppose him. We are likely to have the writ for Russell issued very soon. In Prince Edward county Mr J. T. McCaig, ex-M. P., has taken

the field, but I hear the report that he is the nominee of the Conservatives is not correct as the regular convention has not yet been convened. The residents of the Missing District are complaining of lack of representation at Toronto and Ottawa, and a North Bay paper suggests an agitation by holding public meetings.

MILITIA MATTERS.
Major General Middleton's report has not yet been made public. The various Deputy Adjutant Generals are in a state of suspense as to where they will be shifted to this spring, the only certainty being that a general exchange of districts is the policy of the Department. It is not known when the commission appointed to consider the defence of the Dominion is to meet, but probably sometime in the summer. It will study the surveys prepared by the ordinance branch of the regular army when stationed in Canada, which have never been acted on.

LIKE A DANCING DERVISH who gradually increases his gyrations until he spins madly round like a top and finally sinks to the ground and collapses, so the whirl of capital society has been suddenly sent by the advent of Lent and the butterflies fetch a sigh of relief and regret. The season was short but gay. Every Saturday afternoon Her Excellency has been giving "At Homes", where skating and tobogganing are prominent features, and the Governor General's brother and Her Excellency's sister are stopping at Rideau Hall.

EASTERN ONTARIO RAILWAYS.
The business men of Ottawa, Arnprior, Almonte, and Carleton Place are just now discussing the best means of promoting the construction of a railway between Ottawa and Arnprior. There is an agitation for the speedy construction of railway communication between Ottawa and Kingston, and a line from Vandreuil up through Prescott and Russell counties to Ottawa is being actively agitated. Eastern Ontario desires and desires, and must soon have better railway communication. Prescott, Almonte, and Carleton Place are in the Canada Atlantic shoots across one corner of the county. Government assistance is looked for and with reason.

OF PERSONS AND THINGS.
The day after Parliament meets Hon. R. W. Scott will complete his 63rd year. He was born in Prescott, is leader of the Opposition in the Senate, has been a member of the House of Commons in Ontario Assembly and Mayor of Ottawa, is the author of the Ontario Separate School Act and the Scott Act, and has been 31 years in Parliament.
The Ouderdonk session arbitration board's cabinet is sitting here. They take evidence and then go to British Columbia.
Hon Mr Mercier is in Rome, where he can call on Hon Mr Blake.
The Supreme Court is now sitting, and Mr Denehy will open his cabinet as Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.
As I predicted some weeks ago, Mr Hardisty of the Northwest has been called to the Senate. It is said that Mr Denehy will open his cabinet as Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.
Hon Frank Smith has withdrawn his resignation from the Cabinet.

A NUMBER OF inland towns are agitating for the location of the recently endowed Baptist College in connection with McMaster University, the trustees of which are reported to be looking for a suitable place in which to establish that seat of learning. St. Mary's, Clinton, and other points which only rejoice in spring creeks, are already beckoning the trustees, but THE SIGNAL here and now puts in a bid for Goderich, and in addition to all the arguments that our inland contemporaries can use, claim superiority for our town as a Baptist location, on account of the magnificent water privileges that Old Lake Huron and the mouth of the Maitland jointly afford.

COMMUNICATIONS.
We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. Contributions to this department must confine themselves to public questions, and be brief.
To the Editor of the Huron Signal.
Sir,—In your last issue I see that Mayor Sanger denies that he ever made an arrangement with Mr Stubbs or me with regard to monthly payments of the billiard license. In my case, the fact that I deposited \$25 in the hands of the town treasurer, and that Mayor Sanger afterwards endeavored to hide that money from being withdrawn, proves that some arrangement of the kind was made. In the case of Stubbs it is true that Mayor Sanger had no personal arrangement with that gentleman, but the monthly payment scheme was arranged for Stubbs between the Mayor and Mr Holt, and the fact that Stubbs paid no license fee while he was here, and received no molestations at the hands of the authorities, corroborates what I have already said. I do not care to produce more witnesses at present, but I can do so, if Mr Sanger persists in his childish denial.
Yours, etc.,
D. CURRY.

OUR LOCAL "SPORTS"

Some of The Men who Rejoice in Fast Trotters.

Each Remarks About a Few of Our Trotters—Where the Fast Ones are Kept—The Gears that Go, and the Boys who Hold the Ribbons.

From the Canadian Sportsman.
GODERICH, Feb. 14th, 1888.
Thinking a few lines from here about horses might be of interest to your readers, I take the liberty of sending you a list of a few of the good ones we have, and how they are wintering.
The first one we make is at the stables of Mr A. M. Polley, where we are shown first Quebec Girl, a beautiful chestnut mare, that can do her mile in 2:40 quite easily. She is just recovering from a severe attack of distemper. She has been sent here from Quebec, to be bred to Mr Polley's trotting stallion, Ike Groff, who stands in the stall next to her. He is a handsome dark bay, 16 1/2 hands, and although he has not had any training this winter, he is showing a 30 clip now. He is five years old, coming six, and promises to be one of the fastest stallions in this country, should he have the good luck to remain with his present owner, who handles him himself, and a more gamey driver never fingered the ribbons behind a horse. He has a number of his get around here, and some of them are showing great action, and all of them are a breed by Mr Polley, who is a two-year-old gelding for which he refused \$500, a fine, rangy looking fellow, and if nothing happens him you will hear from him in the near future. Ike Groff's only one is one of the best bred stallions in Canada. Next to his stall is the once speedy mare Elsie Groff, record 2:24. She is a great, rangy mare, and looks every inch the trotter she was, but I regret very much to say that her days of performing on the turf are gone, owing to an injury she received two years ago. Mr Polley has decided to send her to his brood farm, with the expectation of some day having one of her offspring eclipsing the record of its mother.
Mr Robert McLean, our well known cattle dealer and butcher, dearly loves to sit behind a speedy chap and, as you may expect, he has two good ones. The first we look at is his speedy little French mare Lina N. N. She is a coal black, about 15 hands, and looks at though she could be made trot very fast with a little training. The pride of his pair is his wonderful little Goderich Chief mare, a perfect picture, and a trotter from the word go. She stands about 13 1/2 in color is dark brown, and has every appearance of making a sturdy campaigner. She is raised very similarly to the celebrated trotting mare Lucy, owned by Palmer & Wells, a girl which she has no doubt inherited from Royal Lyverge blood. We regret to say, that Mr McLean's inheritance to the principles of the Methodist church, of which he is a member, we do not expect he will allow his speedy little mare an opportunity of displaying the great speed of which she is no doubt possessed.
The cattle king of the west, has a very good and stylish driver, that is capable of making any man's horse move on the road.
Thos. McLean, also a brother of Robert's, has a fine black mare, four years old, who can do his mile up quite handy in 2:40. He won the colt race at Clinton last 1st, 2nd, 3rd, Thomas says he will pace in 2:20 before next winter, if he has no mishaps. Thomas, not being troubled with the colic, as his brother, Robert, loves to see his horse trot in a race, and is gamey enough to put him in every chance he gets. We called on Messrs Eijah and John Martin, of the Colborne Hotel, who breed as their speedy mare, grey mare Lily, by Goldust. She is a bright chestnut, 16 hands, very speedy in places, and we have no doubt, were she handled by an experienced driver, she will make it hot this season for any of them on the turf, as we understand it, is the intention to make the circuit with her this spring. There is quite a rivalry at present between father and son as to which is the best driver, but the writer thinks that Old Lige carried the palm.

Our two townsmen, Messrs VanEvery and Colborne, have a very fine piece of property in their Kentucky bred mare, Lady Van. She is a sorrel, 16 1/2 hands, a very racy mare and a breezy looking. She is in foal to the well bred stallion, Ridgewood. Judging by the kind manner in which her attendant, Ed. Van, looks after her, we expect to see a very promising youngster shortly. Ed. takes care that she is never left alone night or day.
Our plucky little driver, John Knox who has never started in a race without getting a piece of it, has a very fine bred bay mare, 16 1/2 hands, Occidental and Smith's Kentucky Mare, are now in foal to Ike Groff. John expects to have a flyer of his own to handle, in a few years, as he should, as both father and mother are as good as the best.

We last call upon Mr James Bailey, of the Union Hotel, and he brought out his trotting stallion, Ronan Cloud, by Sorrel Cloud, dam Lady Moscow. He is a beautiful roan 16 1/2 hands, and as pretty as a picture, a pure sanded fellow, and can trot his mile without a skip in 2:40. He is leaving some very promi-

ing colts in this part of the country. One of his seven months' colts sold this winter for \$125. Mr Bailey informed us that his horse had never been beaten but once on the turf, and on that occasion, only through his being out of condition.
In conclusion, at some future time I may be able to send you some more Echoes from A TRAVELLER.

Port Albert.
Dr J. R. Shannon will be at DeLong's Hotel, Port Albert, on Wednesday of each week from 12 o'clock to 3 p.m.
BOOM AT THE PORT.—About forty-five years ago Mr John Hawkins built a grist mill here, and ran it a number of years. It came into the hands of Jas. Crawford, about 20 years ago, who enlarged it and the saw mill, and ran them until 1876, when Mr Jas. Mahaffy bought the mill property and proceeded to improve it. Since that time he has done a fair business, buying wheat and shipping flour, but the time-honored stone were doomed, and at last Mr Mahaffy had to fall into line with the times. During the past year he has rebuilt the flour mill, and has now a new substantial building, much larger than the old one. He has also deepened the fall, which is now 18 feet, and placed a second water wheel in, making, with both wheels, 75 horse power. During the two months a force of millwrights under Mr W. Kozzith, have been at work inside, placing a full line of the latest and best machinery for the purpose of converting wheat into the purest of flour. In the new mill, the wheat passes through four operations for cleaning it of seeds and dirt; it then passes through 10 pairs of rolls, 13 reels, 3 purifiers, bran dusters, etc., using 18 elevators to distribute the stock to the different machines. The machines are all strong and beautifully finished, and the millwright work such the machinery, birch, cherry, black ash and elm being used, and is finished like furniture. The mill will have a capacity of from 75 to 100 barrels in 24 hours, and is being generally arranged for working. It is arranged to make any grade of flour known to the trade, but is especially intended for custom work and making flour for the retail business. Wm and J. S. Greay, of Toronto, furnished the machinery, and their expert Mr Laurie, made the plans. They have kept Mr Mahaffy waiting several months for the machinery. When the C. P. R. is completed to Port Albert, our flour mills will have access to outside markets. Who says the Port isn't booming!

WHAT'S UP?

Things That Are Happening Around Us.

The "Mill on the Square" Where "The Signal" was Printed Last Week—Restoration of Council Chamber—Necessity for Improvements.

—I find that I have to take my pen in hand once more, owing to the fact that when I remain quiet the neighbors don't know what's up on the Square, let alone on the back streets. For instance, when I opened THE SIGNAL last week I, and a number of the neighbors, eagerly, earnestly, anxiously, yearningly gazed for a fall, free and impartial account of the set-to, without gloves, between our local Tom Sayers and the Beneca Boy, but the fracas failed to materialize, much to the disgust of the neighbors, as well as to the chagrin of yours truly. I have taken the trouble to enquire into the particulars of the "mill" and find that it was a real set-to with bars knuckles, Marquis of Sluggers rules, catch-catch-can holds, two to enter and compete or no prize awarded, top-caps barred and no catch-weights. The Beneca Boy won the toss, and chose the corner of the Square, with his back to the sun. Contrary to the usual code, the contestants did not shake hands, but went into business as if they had a contract against the sun. But there—what's the use of my going into fall particulars now, when the bloom is beginning to fade on the eyes of the participants? I wanted only to draw attention to the fact that we—the public—want to have all our "milling enterprises" written up hereafter, and we look to THE SIGNAL to do it. If you're not up in the sporting line, I'll give you a hand, but we must have the news, or know the reason why. You will observe that the Globe and Mail, and other alleged first class journals, devote usually a column to sermons, and a page to bruising and cock fighting, and THE SIGNAL, if it wants to keep up with the procession, will have to follow suit.

—There was another racket during the week between Danny Mackay and Young Lochie, but it didn't assume the dignity of the first pummeling match, and neither of the contestants scored a record. Neither did the ubiquitous Constable Yule get on to them. These are the items that are of big interest to your readers, and if you will take the advice of a friend and neighbor, you will not overlook them in the time to come.
—Once again I face the waterworks and electric light questions, and ask with a loud voice, "What is going to be done about this year?" At present it looks as if the two schemes were as dead as the late Julius Cosar, and no resurrection appears possible. There has been a fall-out amongst the councillors, and John Butler, the Father of the Boom, has stepped down out, and the council has accepted his resignation. Now, John and I have had our differences of opinion upon the waterworks and electric light questions in the past, but here and now I am willing to state that on these self-same questions, although he doesn't know it all, Old John knows more than the remaining fourteen men at the council board. If he persists in his determination to cut loose from the council, the work that he has done in the past will have to be gone over again and picked up by some one else, and the result will be more loss of time. We can't afford to lose any more time on these questions, so far as preliminaries are concerned. We have gone too far to call a halt now, and although Butler is pretty cross-grained and gnarled on some points, I don't believe there is a man in the council can fill the gap his absence would create. It has been demonstrated beyond a peradventure that the electric light system will be required in Goderich to make our fall show a success; the people have voted for the electric light and the waterworks, and already nearly \$2,500 have been spent in furthering these schemes. We have put our hands to the plow, and we mustn't look back. And to boom the boom, and push it to a successful issue, the town council should study the gospel of common sense, and Big Boon Butler should continue in the traces. That's my opinion. If you like it, help along the good work; if you don't take kindly to it, there's no bylaw that make's it compulsory.

Dungannon.
The municipal council of West Wawanosh met in the town hall on last Saturday the 18th. All the members were present. The auditors presented their report of the municipal accounts for the year 1887, which was read and adopted. Other important business was transacted.
The Band of Hope held a concert on Friday 17th, as announced last week. There was a large attendance of young people. The Revs W. F. Campbell and D. G. Cameron, gave short addresses which were well received. The children adopted Matthew Arnold, A River of Rain, and recited themselves in their recitations, dialogues etc., in a manner which elicited great applause, the whole program being carried out very creditably and to the entire satisfaction of all present.
Revs Mr. McKay, of Lucknow, and D. G. Cameron, of Dungannon, exchanged pulpits last Sabbath.
Mrs Jas. Johnston with her daughter, of Sanlec county, Mich., is visiting her brother Thos. Strothers, of this village, who is very ill.

A visitor arrived at Dungannon on Monday the 20th inst. Mr. Gordon Anderson is the happy father. Mother and child are doing well. It is a girl. The population of Dungannon is increasing gradually.
We are sorry to have to state that Mrs Walter Stewart has been very ill, but it is pleasing to note that she is in a fair way of becoming convalescent.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE.
A Word or Two About New Publications That Have Come to Hand.
LITTLE'S LIVING AGE.—The number of *The Living Age* for February 11th and 18th contains Sideral Photography, Edinburgh; Count Cavour, and Dr. Johnson on Ireland, Westminster; Shelley's Capital, and Dethroning Tennyson, Nineteenth Century; Elk-hunting, Fortnightly; A Magyar Musician, National; The Three Evils of Destiny, Scottish; Marlitz, Gentlemen's; Cesar Borgia, Blackwood; Thackeray's Letters, Times; The Calamity in China, and Professor Bonamy Price, Spectator; The Possibility of a Small War in Europe, Economist; Atmospheric Curiosities, and Ice-boating in the Gulf of Finland, St. James's; Perpetual Motion, Nature; while the conclusion of "Richard Cable" and instalments of "Souvenirs of an Epistiot," "A Financial Operation," and "My Uncle's Clock," and poetry. For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price (\$8) is low; while for \$10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American \$4.00 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

Advertisements in THE HURON SIGNAL.

EGYPT.

Interesting Letter from the Land of the Pharaohs.

A Business End of "Araby the Blest" - By the Red Sea to Suez. The "Big Black" Egyptian Government and Education.

Six smooth, stably warm days' steaming in an English Peninsular and Oriental steamer, brings us to the pitiable, barren, rocky, cooling station - Aden. This town is a kind of Gibraltar which has been in possession of the British since 1839. Besides two British regiments stationed here it has a population of between 30,000 and 40,000, of all races, colors and religions under the heavens, all, or the principle part of them, living on the small trade carried on with the several lines of steamship calling at the port to coal. We were eager to land here, not for the beauty of the town or its surroundings, but up to this time we had received no intelligence from the outer world, and we knew a budget of letters and papers here awaited our arrival. As the traveller wanders about through the town he is amazed at the droves of camels seen in the streets. This being the entrepot and depot for nearly all the commerce and trade of the country, the droves of camels, we learn, are continually coming from the interior and going; there is no other means of conveyance, so the caravans answer the purpose of a railway. The towns, streets, houses, hills, mountains and even the people have a dull grayish color.

A PERFECT PICTURE OF DESOLATION; not a blade of grass to be seen any place; rain comes once in every three years on an average; the site is that of an extinct volcano or a great cinder heap, showing off to advantage the thousands of years' sun scorched, the part of "Araby the blest" has undergone. Three miles from the town is the Lion of the place - a number of immense tanks of masonry for conserving water, but no one knows when nor by whom. After being pestered for a half day with Arabs trying to sell us ostrich feathers at about two dollars per dozen (and very good at that, measuring from 10 to 18 inches, and a good white) or expatiating in very bad English on the superior excellence of a lot of merchandise and number cigar holders and a thousand other things in the trumpery line by which they live, we set out for the Straits of Babelmandeb, or Gate of Tears, and

THE RED SEA. Here human endurance is taxed to its utmost by a furnace blast from the sands of Africa, on the west of us, varied by occasional moon-day breaths of fire from the Arabian deserts on the east, and at all times - from early morn till at any eve - a scorching sun making a tremendous mirage of glistening, mirrors in all directions over the sea of fire. On the way up to Suez a number of desolate rock islands are passed on all sides, which even be seen remnants of wrecks, flung adornments to the barren rocks. Before Suez is reached away in the hazy distance, on the Arabian side, a range of mountains is seen, the highest of which is pointed out as

THE SIGNAL OF THE BIBLE, and as we gaze on its rugged outlines we find ourselves just here crossing the line of march of Moses, when he led the Israelites out of Egypt. Measurement here shows not much more than six fathoms of water, and it is claimed that the ever shifting sands of the Red Sea, may have a few thousand years ago almost allowed a dryshod passage at this point. Skeptic argues, for this reason, that there was no abrogation of the laws of nature to bring about this apparent miracle. A strong north wind swept southward what little water there was at this particular point, allowing the Israelites to cross on dry land, and an equally strong south wind sweeping up the Red Sea when the Egyptians were following, brought up the great volumes of water which caused their destruction. We looked in vain for chariot wheels and other relics of the perilous passage; the Arabs on either side had doubtless long ago sold them for old iron. At the northern extremity of the western branch of the Red Sea, called the Gulf of Suez, is the little dirty town of Suez, with a population of ten or twelve thousand, three hundred of whom are Europeans. The town presents nothing of interest, and only known on account of its being the southern terminus of the great Suez Canal, properly styled the modern triumph of genius. It may not be amiss to give here a

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE BIG DITCH, as the sailors are pleased to call the Canal. In 1854 M. de Lesseps, who had previously for six years been French Consul in Egypt, obtained permission from Said Pasha, then ruler of Egypt, to form a company for the purpose of digging a canal between the Mediterranean and Red seas. The capital of the Company was at first eight millions of pounds sterling, of which amount the Egyptian ruler owned nearly half. By a system of forced labor 20,000 Egyptians were supplied monthly for about five years. This labor, on account of a quarrel with the Khedive, who was under contract to supply it, was withdrawn, and machinery for excavating had to be invented to supply the place of men. For withdrawing the manual labor, the Khedive of Egypt was made to pay a total indemnity of 25,500,000, so that when this great undertaking was completed in 1869, a total expenditure of 217,000,000 had been made. Meanwhile England had prophesied failure and all kinds of calamities, and her political jealousy was strongly manifested in her interference with the contract between the French and Egyptians, but when the opening was formally made in the presence of the Empress of the French, Emperor of Austria, the Crown Prince of Prussia, and many other distinguished personages the English looked upon the project with more favor, and the Times, hitherto hostile, declared that "the work, like this, successfully accomplished in the face of so many obstacles does honor to the French, and the progress of modern science." In 1870, about 500 ships

passed through, paying dues amounting to a little over £200,000, ten years later nearly 2,000 vessels passed through, paying dues amounting to £1,500,000, and this

IMMENSE TRAFFIC has been steadily increasing. Three fourths of all the passing ships are British, and this same people, who, under Palmerston, endeavored to throw every obstacle in the way of the enterprise, now that it is a pronounced success, have stepped in and possessed themselves of nearly a half interest in the great work. The total length is one hundred miles, with an average of 110 yards at the waterline and about 24 yards at the bottom, depth an average of 25 feet. The source of the Canal passes through two great water lakes, thus saving the labor of cutting and excavating a distance of 22 miles, the entire length across the Isthmus of Suez, being 122 miles. Ships of the largest size pass through the ditch every few hours. When one large ship needs another the one that entered the canal first claims the privilege of keeping on her course, the other slackens speed and is obliged to draw up to one side and remain stationary until the other has passed.

LEAVING THE COMFORTABLE STEAMER at Suez we made for the railway station to take train to Cairo, but were beset with a dozen bengas, guides, custom authorities and other like encumbers on the community. The distance to the famous old city is 150 miles, through desert wastes principally, with here and there, as we approach the Nile, an occasional oasis. The railway carries an uncomfortable and the speed fair. The first 50 miles of desert passed through, we had a succession of that strange optical illusion,

THE MIRAGE. In the distance, as plainly visible as the burning sun in the heavens, stretched sheet after sheet of beautiful blue seas, and dark islands apparently covered with trees and shrubs; so strong was the deception that the reflection or shadow thrown by these islands and clumps of trees could be distinctly seen in the visionary lake. Now and again the illusion is dispelled by a jackson scappling across the burning sands right through our pretty blue lake, without apparently wetting his feet or running the slightest chance of being drowned. Here we coming to a peaceful camp, where, covering its weary way across the desert. Here a miserable stopping place where a couple dozen mud-built houses may be counted, the squalid humanity of the place, leaving them on the approach of the train to pursue their callings - begging. At last Zagazig, a goodly sized town of some 40,000, is reached, and a very fair lunch is partaken at the railway restaurant. Then

TE-EL KEER is passed, the battlefield of the terrible fight between the Arabs and the British in the late Sudan war. As CAIRO IS APPROACHED, the country changes from a wilderness of sand to a perfect paradise of verdure and beauty. Canals and ditches run in all directions, the rain seems to be passing through an endless garden - palm, date, fig, plum and many other fruit trees are seen in every direction; wheat, oats, rice, corn and barley in a flourishing growth testify to the fertility of the soil; but the mad villages, the primitive modes of agriculture, the half naked fellahen or farmers, and the general absence of everything calculated to make life comfortable, all go to show that Egypt is even yet a land of darkness and slavery and ignorance, and of both plenty and poverty side by side; and

EVERY YET A LAND OF PLAGUES, so far as flies and other insect pests can be counted as such. Here all the women wear a long dark cloth over their faces, allowing only the beauty of their eyes to be seen by the vulgar crowd. These yashmaks, or heavy veils, serve a useful purpose - they make all womankind equally beautiful, so that one has not that supremacy over another in the eyes of the lords of creation that our western beauties exercise over their less fortunate sisters. A dark mask may hide "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," but we pass it by in happy ignorance, and run no risk of getting a weary neck by too frequent turning to look on visions of loveliness, which if not closely veiled we might be tempted to gaze after. Before we attempt to describe the ancient city of Cairo (pronounced Ki-ro) we may here give a

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF EGYPT as it is to day. The population is about 5,000,000, although all the countries subject to Egyptian rule it may be estimated at 16,000,000. This is made up of Arab Egyptians, Christian or Copt Egyptians, Nubians, Abyssinians, Turks Armenians, Jews, and Europeans. The Europeans are principally French, Greek and Italian, and the English officers and soldiers stationed in the country protecting British capital there invested. The country is nominally a dependency of the Turkish Porte, to which an annual tribute of £700,000 is paid. The Khedive is assisted in the government of the country by a Privy Council appointed by himself, and "Assembly of Notables" chosen by the people meets once a year, but it has very little power to control the affairs of state. The country is divided into provinces corresponding to our counties, each presided over by a sort of governor, called the muftar, and assisted by the kadi, or judge. The province is subdivided into districts like our townships, and the nazir presides over this, while each village in the vicinity has its chief, or sheikh.

EDUCATION OF THE MASSES is neglected; a few good schools are established in Cairo and Alexandria, but in the few native schools the Koran, or Mohammedan bible, reading and writing are all that is taught. Instead of having a comfortable schoolroom with all modern appliances, the young Egyptians, in the country districts gather round a drinking fountain, and here they get a smattering of worldly knowledge dished out in a very desultory style. The country is on the verge of bankruptcy, owing to the profligate extravagance of the khedives, the undertaking of too many public works at one time, and the enormous

debt contracted in the Suez canal, which, it is estimated, cost the Egyptian Government some ten millions, and for which they get little or no return. Canals, telegraphs, railways, lighthouses and harbors, all begun since 1865, have plunged the land into a debt, the annual interest on which amounts to nearly six millions of pounds, the total revenue of the country being about ten millions, leaving four millions to govern the land, carry on government works and pay off the national debt, amounting to 80 millions. The great bulk of the population is engaged in agriculture, but, as we progress through several fertile valleys where the oldest industry of Egypt is carried on, namely,

ARTIFICIAL BIRD-HATCHING. There are upwards of 1,000 ovens in the part of the Nile valley, which produce in one season some ten million chickens. The peasants bring their eggs to these ovens and generally receive one chicken for every two eggs. The hen's patience is not here taxed with a long month's vigil over her forthcoming brood, and the dirty Copt stares in wonder when you use the expression "setting hen," and mentally concludes you must hail from a very old-fashioned part of the world where hens are allowed to bring forth their young in that tedious one-world style. But Cairo is within sight, and we excitedly poke our heads out of the car windows to get a first glimpse of the great pyramids, ten miles distant, now standing out strongly against the brightness of the setting sun just behind them; but we must take a separate letter to deal with these wonders justly characterized as "man's greatest folly," and the city of Cairo, its museum of antiquities, its innumerable mosques, its palaces, bazaars, tombs, and its wonderful old citadel. D. L. McC.

"What Drug will Scour These English Heaves?" Wicked Mabeth, who murdered good King Duncan, asked this question in his dying moments. Thousands of victims of disease are daily asking "What will scour the impurities from my blood and bring me health?" Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will do it. When the purple life-life is sluggish, causing drowsiness, headache and loss of appetite, use this wonderful vitalizer, which never fails. It forces the liver into perfect action, drives out superfluous bile, brings the glow of health to the cheek and the natural sparkle to the eye. All druggists.

A Romance in Cheese. Some two years ago a young man, now a student of our high school, was stirring curds in an Ashford cheese factory. Knowing that the products of the factory went directly to Europe, and feeling a curiosity to know under what skies his beautiful cheeses were cut, and who the consumers were, he corked up in a dainty bottle a message requesting the finder to write him at Ashford, and put the bottle into the curds, which were pressed, cured, and in due time sent to Liverpool.

Weeks passed and no return. The tender grass in the pastures grew dry and tough, the nipping frosts had browned the fields, and the milk yield was sadly waning, when one day in October an answer came. How it gladdened the heart of the long waiting artist in curds and sonnets! The message came from York, England. It was written by a young lady of that place, who found the bottle in the cheese, and at first took it for a Fenian bomb. A regular correspondence followed between the parties. Later on the lady "crossed the sea" to make an American tour, and Saturday last she met in Buffalo, according to appointment, for the first time in her life the hero of the cheese episode. The lady went to Springfield with her friend, and is now his guest. The question which agitates the town now is, what will come of it? - Exch.

After trying numerous so-called cathartic remedies and receiving no benefit I was finally induced to try Ely's Cream Balm, and after using one bottle I take great pleasure in recommending it to all sufferers from catarrh. N. L. Gorton, with S. Gorton & Co., Gloucester, Mass. I was a sufferer from catarrh for fifteen years with distressing pain over my eyes. The disease worked down upon my lungs. I used Ely's Cream Balm with gratifying results. An apparently cured. - Z. C. Warren, Rutland, Vt. Apply Balm into each nostril.

Hydrophobia in Ireland. The Rev. Robt. Leech, of Drumlane Rectory, Beltrabert, states in a letter that thirty people living near Carrigallen, county Leitrim, partook of the flesh of a pig that had been bitten by a rabid dog. Four of these were seized, after five weeks, with hydrophobia. Two doctors were called, but the true state of the case appeared to have been withheld from them, as they do not seem to have properly diagnosed the disease. Their remedies were useless, Mr. Stewart was become severe and frequent when Magauran was called in to administer his boasted specific. Two sisters were also suffering from the disease in its most violent form. One would shout, "There's the pig!" and then would make a noise and throw up her head like that animal. She was very violent in her efforts to bite all about her, and had to be held down by four persons. This was the state of the patients when Magauran was called in, and now all the patients seem to be fairly on the way to recovery.

Everybody needs a spring medicine. By using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the blood is thoroughly cleansed and invigorated, the appetite stimulated, and the system prepared to resist the diseases peculiar to the summer months. Ask for Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Take no other.

Dr. Low's Worm Syrup will remove worms and cause, quicker than any other medicine.

Keen Senses.

A writer in Nature, commenting on the experiments made upon the sense of smell in dogs, suggests that some explanation of the remarkable results may be found in the exclusive direction which is given to the sense.

It would be curious thing if in the alertness and strength of the senses there were to be found an inverse measure of the activity of the human mind as compared with the mind of the dog. In connection with this topic the writer gives some observations upon the conduct of birds.

The sense of hearing in some birds seems as wonderful and discriminating as that of smell in dogs. I have watched with astonishment a thrush listening for worms, as their manner is, and very evidently hearing them, too, within two yards of a noisy lawn mower on the other side of a small hedge of roses. Probably the worms come nearer to the surface in consequence of the vibration caused by the machine - they are safe to go - but that the thrush heard and not any other was evidence.

"Robins appear to be able to distinguish the voices of their own offspring and parents from a number of others, and at a great distance. I may observe, in such a case one cannot be quite sure, still less can one give all the details of long-continued observation that make up the evidence in favor of it.

When everything else fails, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures. Soil Improvement by Coal Ashes. Some things are plainly proved by practice and yet are unaccountable and inexplicable by means of science. Hard coal ashes are supposed to contain practically no plant food, and the chemists tell us they are worthless as a fertilizer. And yet few farmers who have used them on their fields or gardens but declare them to have been notably serviceable. They contain mostly silice and some alumina and magnesia, but only the inert trace of anything supposed to be useful to the plants. I have used them several years on light, sandy soil seeded with orchard grass, applying every spring the remains of twelve or fifteen tons of coal consumed in the winter, and with quite as much benefit to the grass as where a liberal top-dressing of manure from the stable has been given. Where ashes have been used as a summer mulch around currant bushes and grape vines and where plowed in the fall, the yield of fruit has been notably increased. It seems as the mechanical condition of the soil has a most important effect upon vegetation; and no doubt coal ashes improve the texture of both light and heavy land in a very useful manner. - N. Y. Tribune.

Will We Sully Met. Indications of Dyspepsia, such as Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Rising and Souring of food, Wind on your Stomach, or a Choking or Gnarling Sensation at the pit of the Stomach are fully met by Haddock Blood Bitters which has cured the worst cases on record.

A stranger visiting Liverpool was being shown round by a native who said: "Now, let's go and see the 'Widow's Home.'" The stranger put his finger to the side of his nose and winked, and then said: "Not much! I saw a widow home once, and she sued me for breach of promise and proved it, and it cost me three thousand pounds. No, sir; send the widows home in a cab."

Sign of the Beesheeb. "I have used Haggard's Yellow Oil with much satisfaction, for Colds and Sore Throat. I would not be without it at any cost, as I look upon it as the best medicine sold for family use." Miss E. Bramhall, Sherbrooke, P. Q.

"Well, Janet, hist ye over some Sunday night, as I look upon it as the best medicine sold for family use." Miss E. Bramhall, Sherbrooke, P. Q.

How a Millionaire Earned a Silver Dollar.

There is nothing strange in the fact that a man worth his millions should earn a silver dollar, but you may be interested to learn how he came into possession of this particular dollar.

A gentleman one day noticed a plainly dressed woman, with her hair, standing upon a city side-walk, looking at a brown stone church, almost embowered in the shade of the graceful trees that are the pride of a New England city, famed for its romantic situation. This gentleman was a member and officer of the church, and inquired of the lady if she would like to see the interior of the building. The invitation was thankfully accepted, and in the course of conversation he learned that she was a stranger in the city, her husband having recently secured employment in a manufactory near by. Finding that they had not decided as to the church they should attend, the gentleman said he should be pleased to have them come there, and in bidding the mother and children good day, suggested that he would wait in the vestibule the following Sabbath morning and give herself and family a seat. The welcome thus extended was accepted, and the next Sunday the mother and her children were placed in one of the best pews in the church. But the thoughtfulness of their still unrecognized friend was not exhausted. At the close of the service he led the way to the Sunday-school room and introduced the mother to the superintendent, who was very glad to receive the children and place them in care of good teachers.

This may be as convenient a point as any in my story to say that not long after this the mother found out that the kind gentleman who had taken time to show her the church, welcome her family into the Sunday-school, was a great mill owner and millionaire of the city. Now for the sequel some weeks previous to the incidents we have related, the superintendent of the Sunday school had offered a prize, in the form of a silver dollar, to that person who should introduce the largest number of scholars to the school within a certain time. When the day came for bestowing the prize, it was found that the millionaire member was the successful competitor, and the silver dollar, with suitable remarks, was placed in his hands. It is said the prize was more of a surprise to him than any one else, and it is reported that some of his friends and neighbors have seen him try the ring of that silver dollar as if it had a quality of music in it that ordinary dollars do not possess. In conclusion, you will be prepared to learn that the man who had it in his heart to do this Christian service for a humble German woman and her children, afterwards gave a round million of dollars for the education and moral uplifting of the freedom of the South.

Beesee Warning. Neglected coughs and colds so frequently produce serious results as to constitute a definite warning. There is no better, safer or more pleasant remedy for Coughs, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Colds and all throat and lung troubles than Haggard's Pectoral Balm.

The Influence of Luxury. The tendency of luxury is toward demoralization. Rome never became dissipated and corrupt until her citizens became wealthy, and adopted luxurious modes of living. Nothing is more conducive to sound morals than full occupation of the mind with useful labor. Fashionable idleness is a foe to virtue. The young man or the young woman who wastes the precious hours of life in listless dreaming, or in that sort of senseless twaddle which forms the bulk of the conversation in some circles, is in very great danger of demoralization. Many of the usages and customs of fashionable society seem to open the door to vice, and to incidentally, and at first unconsciously, lead the young and inexperienced away from the paths of purity and virtue. There is good evidence that the amount of immorality among what are known as the higher classes, is every year increasing. Every now and then a scandal in high-life comes to the surface; but the great mass of corruption is effectually hidden from the general public. Open profligacy is, of course, frowned upon in all respectable circles; and yet wealth and accomplishment will cover a multitude of sins.

Give Them A Chance. That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them. When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat and nose and head and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is take Roscoe's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain.

National Pills purify the blood, regulate Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

REWARD - Of one dozen "TALBER" to any one sending the best four lullabies on "TALBER," the remarkable little gem for the Teeth and Gums. Ask your druggist or address

"Did n't Know 't was Loaded"

May do for a stupid but cunning; but what can be said for the parent who sees his child languishing daily and fails to recognize the want of a tonic and blood-purifier? Formerly, a course of bitter, or sulphur and molasses, was the rule in well-regulated families; but now all intelligent households keep Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which is at once pleasant to the taste, and the most searching and effective blood medicine ever discovered.

Nathan S. Cleveland, 37 E. Canton st., Boston, writes: "My daughter, now 21 years old, was in perfect health until a year ago when she began to complain of fatigue, headache, debility, dizziness, indigestion, and loss of appetite. I concluded that all her complaints originated in impure blood, and induced her to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine soon restored her blood-making organs to healthy action, and in due time reestablished her former health. I find Ayer's Sarsaparilla a most valuable remedy for the lassitude and debility incident to spring time."

J. Castright, Brooklyn Power Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "As a Spring Medicine, I find a splendid substitute for the old-time compounds in Ayer's Sarsaparilla, with a few doses of Ayer's Pills. After their use, I feel fresher and stronger to go through the summer."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price 25¢ six bottles, \$1. Worth 50¢ a bottle.

ELLY'S GREASE BALM CATARRH IS WORTH \$1,000 TO ANY MAN, Woman or Child suffering from CATARRH.

Not Liquid or Stiff HAY-FEVER. A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents. Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY'S HIGHS, 200 West 23rd Street, N.Y.

J. WILSON'S Prescription Drug Store. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CIRCULAR FREE. CANADIAN BUSINESS UNIVERSITY AND SOUTHERN INSTITUTE. PUBLIC BUILDING, TORONTO.

CLEARING -SALE! The Cheapest House UNDER THE SUN.

GOING OUT OF Pictures, Picture and Room Moulding, Window Shades, Fancy Goods, Jewellery. Bring Along Your Pictures, and Have Them Framed. SAUNDERS & SON. Next Door to the Post Office. Goderich, Dec. 6, 1888.

HE THE OFES V When Alice had 1 week Helen's peace and indeed the situation might have perplexed an older and more Daring Helen's ab she had forgotten and jealousy; but her miser were in t thing happened nee mind her that they Noe was this the day had passed by ed that Alice, to had led to her decli ment, and again w on the night bef awaiting civility upon her that in A rivals still. The d dowed upon her s Alice and she were gone out after lun in the early part Alice, always glad ing indoors, had enormous piece which she had alc nearly a year, a promise constant e definite time. H tion for an hour of affairs, Alice at las Alice was sitting a chair with a litt Alice had been her arrival at Brae -dugling in no fir -ed anything was orde pleasure, and she silent disdain, whi talked in the light they were accuso the most serious o even sometimes jo rit, but Alice's h ponderous descrip the effect of crush indulged in by i Words cannot des ness in the eveni the drawing-room him to a game o hardness and in have melted away powers to pleas more the woman putation for her manner. Bu ness; when she s with the air of h her favorite subj at it, and Helen ment, until it fi what it meant, angry to be amu was clever in h strove to exert h she was generally studied her wo two people with sent concerned, been in finding. Percival loved i ness, her sponta gladness of hear ercise any fascin forge her chains that though she her own weapo itate her. Wh she wondered, over her ways a if she were to p dow and run set in pure gladness uberance of spi stacle in her p the effect on er if she were to r the rug and la knee, as Helen ing before. H figure had leo would look ill and clothing. a thing, it wou she had in han as Gray as Hel graciousness, smiles, which quick brillian up Helen's fac marvellous be been arranged ing on which fancy work, s leaving a sig "That is do rate." "What is reflectively, a one side to se she had intro "My domo sists upon oc in upon me ev lose all respo dulge her w bore."

HELEN LAFONE OR THE FOES OF A HOUSEHOLD.

A TALE OF ENGLISH LIFE.

CHAPTER XIII.

OPEN WARFARE.

When Alice had been at Brantwood a week Helen's peace of mind had gone; and indeed the situation was one which might have perplexed and troubled many an older and more experienced woman.

During Helen's absence from England she had forgotten Alice and her anger and jealousy; but now that she and her sister were in the same house something happened nearly every day to remind her that they had once been rivals.

Not was this the worst. As day after day had passed by and she was convinced that Alice, too, remembered what had led to her declaration of her engagement, and again what had taken place on the night before her wedding, the unwilling conviction was slowly forced upon her that in Alice's eyes they were rivals still.

Alice had been amiable itself since her arrival at Brantwood. She had indulged in no fits of temper because everything was ordered with a view to her pleasure, and she had ceased to sit in silent disdain, while Percival and Helen talked in the light easy way in which they were accustomed to discuss even the most serious questions.

She would even sometimes join in. In the same spirit, but Alice's humor was of rather a ponderous description, and generally had the effect of crushing the lighter article indulged in by her host and hostess. Words cannot describe her soft sweetness in the evening, when they sat in the drawing-room, or she challenged him to a game of billiards. All her hardness and indifference seemed to have melted away, she exerted all her powers to please; and became once more the woman who had gained a reputation for the gracious sweetness of her manner.

But it was a regal sweetness; when she smiled or spoke it was with the air of a queen distinguishing her favorite subjects. Percival laughed at it, and Helen joined in his amusement, until it flashed across her mind what it meant, and then she was too angry to be amused, she knew that Alice was clever in her way, that when she strove to exert herself to study people she was generally successful. She had studied her world, the little world of two people with whom she was at present concerned, and she had not long been in finding out that part of her bright-ness loved in Helen was her brightness, her spontaneous graciousness and gladness of heart.

If she wished to exercise any fascination over him she must force her chains in smiles; but she felt that though she must fight Helen with her own weapons, she could never imitate her. What would she look like, she wondered, as she sat pondering over her ways and means in her bedroom if she were to push open a French window and run across her lawn, springing in pure gladness of heart and youthful exuberance of spirits, over every little obstacle in her path; or what would be the effect on even her grace and beauty if she were to suddenly sink down upon the rug and lean her elbow on Percival's knee, as Helen had done only the evening before. Helen, with her small slight figure had looked very graceful; and she would look like a mere heap of flesh and clothing. She could never do such a thing, it would be fatal to the cause she had in hand: she yet she must be as gay as Helen. Hence her queenly graciousness, her slow, rather weary smiles, which were to extinguish the quick brilliant ones that came lighting up Helen's face all in a moment with marvellous beauty.

was graceful and smiling and amiable; and she stabbed her adversary in the dark. She was trying to lower Helen in her husband's eyes. This made Mrs. Moore angry; amusement came in when she imagined Alice picturing to herself that she would succeed, repeating her little conversation with Percival in all good faith, unable to look below the surface and see the spite which had prompted his replies.

Helen laughed quietly as she thought of the tone in which Percival would speak, of the veiled light there would be in his eyes, of how preternaturally grave he would become as he realized the absurdity of the whole thing. She wondered he had not mentioned it to her. She hoped, as a sudden thought flashed into her mind, that he had not read Alice's purpose in her words. The colour rushed into her face as she thought of his guessing the truth. With the instinctive wish of one woman to hide the failings of another she hoped he would not read Alice's motives aright, if Alice would not keep her own secret, how was Helen to keep it for her? What should she do? How act in such an emergency? The very nature of the difficulty forbade her to consult her husband, and to whom else could she speak?

A sudden longing filled her heart for Dr. Hazlett, a man who had always helped her in her troubles. She could have told him of even such a difficulty as this, and his clear common sense would have suggested something to be done. She felt singularly helpless. Her only distinct feeling was that she wished Alice would go home, and that she might as well wish for the moon. Alice had come intending to stay as long as it suited her convenience, and she would not leave Brantwood until she felt inclined. What her intention was in coming Helen shrank from acknowledging even to herself, though she knew the question would have to be faced sometime, and probably before long. She could only feel glad that so far Percival did not appear to suspect anything. He as well as she was growing tired of Alice; the increasing deference of his manner was, she knew, only a cloak for the increasing weariness he felt. If Alice would only be an exception to the world at large, and not let her wishes blind her to the truth.

The rain began to fall again, and she had to go into the house, where she found Percival, who had returned sooner than he had expected him. But it was not the first time she had to consider the question, nor was she able always to bring the same clear sight and sense to bear upon it. The longer Alice stayed, the more did Helen feel the want of sympathy between them. They had not a taste in common. Alice loved to spend whole mornings over her fancy work, talking all the time of herself and the life she had led. Helen's occupations, on the contrary, lay more in reading and writing for Percival, occupations for which silence and solitude were almost necessary; yet Alice always complained in a sweet, resigned way, and in Percival's presence, if she were left to spend an hour alone. Helen had once a private fit of laughter at the thought of the sitting-room which had been fitted up for her visitor's private use, and which she did not believe Alice had ever entered since she opened the door and stepped inside in Helen's presence on the day of her arrival. Besides, the constraint and irritation caused by Alice's constant presence was a feeling of being out of sorts, brought on by the damp, close weather. So she worried herself more than she need have done, partly from these causes, partly because there was no one to whom to speak of her difficulty. Things were growing worse. Alice seemed to be slipping into a position towards Percival which was not warranted by their relationship, and Helen suffered more than she would have believed she could suffer from the conduct of anyone else. Yet she and Percival never mentioned the matter. Helen was kept silent by an instinctive feeling of loyalty to Alice's womanhood, and Percival was silent because he knew not why. She forgot that he did not, like herself, know Alice's motive in coming to the house, that he had never heard a word of those conversations which were seldom absent from her thoughts. Sometimes she grew bitter and doubting. Perhaps after all she had been wrong in treating Alice's words, spoken two years before, as lightly as she had done. She had never stayed to ask if she had anything to go upon in her assumption that she could have won Percival's love if she had had a fair chance. She had as usual acted upon impulse in sending Percival to her father. Had she acted wisely, rightly? He was very kind and attentive to Alice. How did she know that his kindness and attentions were assumed to hide his swariness? She had his word for it, but once admitted one doubt, and all the rest followed as a matter of course. But she told herself that she did not doubt; she would not so far insult her husband. She was not well, and things assumed exaggerated proportions, that was all; everything would come right if only Alice would go away. Then it was borne forcibly in upon her that not only did she wish Alice to go—she ought to go for her

own sake. How to keep her secret and yet to get rid of her unwelcome guest she could not tell. At last an idea occurred to her. "I will speak to her," she thought. "She is at least straightforward. There will be no need to beat about the bush."

She arranged a plan, therefore, and determined to speak what was in her mind. "She will probably believe it is a first step to confession that I have failed to keep Percival's affection, but I cannot help that."

An opportunity presented itself that same evening. Percival left them after dinner to attend a meeting in the village. Helen told him to come home early if the proceedings threatened to be dull or to stretch over an inordinate space of time, and after saying "Good evening!" he went out, and the two were left alone.

TO BE CONTINUED.

A Pleasure Shared by Women Only. Malherbe, the gifted French author, declares that of all things man possesses, woman alone takes pleasure in being possessed. This seems generally true of the sweeter sex. Like the ivy plant, she longs for an object to cling to and love—to look to for protection. This being her prerogative, ought she not to be bold that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the physical salvation of her sex? It banishes those distressing maladies that make her life a burden, curing all painful irregularities, uterine disorders, inflammation and ulceration, prolapsus and kindred weaknesses. A nervous, it cures nervous exhaustion, prostration, debility, mental anxiety and hypochondria, and promotes refreshing sleep.

The best regulators for the stomach and bowels, the best cure for biliousness, sick headache, indigestion, and all ailments arising from a disordered liver, are without exception Johnson's Tonic Liver Pills. Small in size, sugar coated, mild, yet effective. 25 cts. per bottle, sold by Goode, druggist, Albion block, Goderich, Ont. agent.

DR. HODDER'S BURDOCK AND SASSAPARILLA COMPOUND. Highly concentrated, pleasant, effective, safe. ASK FOR DR. HODDER'S COMPOUND. Take no other. Sold Everywhere. Price, 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Proprietors and manufacturers, THE UNION MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont.

DR. HODDER'S COUGH AND LUNG CURE. Sold everywhere. Price, 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Proprietors and manufacturers, THE UNION MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont.

The First Symptoms

Of all Lung diseases are much the same: feverishness, loss of appetite, sore throat, pains in the chest and back, headache, etc. In a few days you may be well, or, on the other hand, you may be down with Pneumonia or "galloping Consumption." Run no risks, but begin immediately to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price 50c; six bottles, \$2.50.

Travelling Guide, GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. Goderich [L.V. Express, Mixed, Mixed, Stratford [A.R. 7:40 a.m. 12:45 p.m. 3:30 p.m. 7:30 p.m.]

DR. HODDER'S BURDOCK AND SASSAPARILLA COMPOUND. Highly concentrated, pleasant, effective, safe. ASK FOR DR. HODDER'S COMPOUND.

DR. HODDER'S COUGH AND LUNG CURE. Sold everywhere. Price, 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Proprietors and manufacturers, THE UNION MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont.

RIGHTLY AWARDED are those that not only read this and find it a most valuable and interesting treatise that will not only take them from their homes and families, but will also be a sure for every industrious person. Many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make \$5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we will free. Address: SIMON & Co., Portland, Maine. 30

THE HOLIDAY ISSUE, now ready, is complete in itself, containing no serial matter. The cover is enriched by an ornamental border printed in gold. The price is at usual 50 cents. It contains the most delightful stories, poems, and essays by distinguished writers, and superb illustrations.

NAIRN'S SPECIALS. FINE BOSNIA PRUNES. GOLDEN DATES. CALIFORNIA APRICOTS. BAHAMA PINE APPLES. MAPLE SYRUP. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

The Finest Brands of CANNED TOMATOES, CORN AND PEAS, ALLEN'S MINGE MEAT.

ARMBRECHT'S TONIC COCA WINE, FATIGUE MIND and BODY SLEEPLESSNESS

ARMBRECHT'S TONIC COCA WINE, FATIGUE MIND and BODY SLEEPLESSNESS

ARMBRECHT'S TONIC COCA WINE, FATIGUE MIND and BODY SLEEPLESSNESS

ARMBRECHT'S TONIC COCA WINE, FATIGUE MIND and BODY SLEEPLESSNESS

ARMBRECHT'S TONIC COCA WINE, FATIGUE MIND and BODY SLEEPLESSNESS

The Canadian Pacific Railway

The People's Favorite Route between MONTREAL - TORONTO, QUEBEC, OTTAWA, KINGSTON, BOSTON, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY, AND ALL POINTS EAST AND WEST.

Over 6,000,000 PEOPLE USE FRY'S SEEDS. D. M. FERRY & CO., WINDSOR, ONT.

MAY APPLE BLOOD SYRUP. AND WILL CURE BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BLOOD.

INVENTION HAS REVO. The world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes.

HAYWARD'S YELLOW OIL. CURES RHEUMATISM. FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

The Ladies' Friend! This size bakes eight cakes per minute. Price, 75c.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER. THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND. GODERICH BOILER WORKS.

Chrysal & Black, Manufacturers of all kinds of STATIONERY, MARINE, UPRIGHT and TUGULAR BOILERS.

SALT PANS, SMOKE STACKS and all kinds of Sheet Iron Works. STEAM and WATER PIPE FITTINGS constantly on hand.

A Complete 2nd-hand Threshing Outfit. Boiler, Engine, Separator, &c., all in good working order. Will be sold cheap. Mail orders will receive prompt attention. Works: Opp. G. T. R. Station, P.O. BOX 361. Goderich May 20th, 1888.

PATENTS. CAUTIONS, TRADE MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS. Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from WASHINGTON. Send MODELS OR DRAWINGS. We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

-Of one dozen "Tearer" so sending the best four line-... the remarkable Teeth and Bath. Ask for address.

't Know 't was Loaded"

A stupid boy's excess; but he said for the parent who languishing daily and falls the want of a tonic and er? Formerly, a course of alphas and molasses, was the regulated families; but now not households keep Ayer's...

Sarsaparilla, PREPARED BY Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. In bottles, 50c. Worth 60c a bottle.

CATARRH. FLYING CREAM BALM. CATARRH OF THE EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT, AND LUNGS.

WILSON'S. A Balm for all kinds of Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the Affections of the Throat.

Aplication Drug Store. Cry for Piicher's Castoria.

As a Child, she cried for Castoria, as a Man, she clung to Castoria, and as a Mother, she gave her Children, she gave them Castoria.

ULAR FREE. CANADIAN BUSINESS UNIVERSITY.

HEARING ALE!

heapest House EVER THE SUN.

Picture and Room ng, Window Shades, Goods, Jewellery.

ong Your Pictures, ve Them Framed.

INDERS SON.

r to the Post Office. 1888.

NEW Spring Goods.

New Dress Goods. New Prints. New Gingham. New Cottons. New Shirtings. New Cottonades. New Tweeds and Coatings.

SPECIAL LOW PRICES.

J.A. REID & BRO

Goderich, Feb. 23, 1888. 2094-17

ONTARIO'S BUDGET.

Treasurer Ross on the Finances of the Province.

An Exhaustive Address—A Comprehensive Review of the Receipts and Expenditures—Now Sir John Macdonald Receipt Provincial Debtors.

The following is the full address on Provincial finances delivered last week by the member for West Huron in the Ontario Legislature.

Hon. A. M. Ross, on rising to make his financial statement as Treasurer, was received with loud cheers. He said:—Mr. Speaker,—In presenting to the House the financial statement and estimates a certain order of procedure seems to have been established and acted upon as most proper and desirable under the circumstances.

Mr. Meredith—Was the amount paid to a settlement with St. Catharines for an unsettled balance due by that municipality. We have agreed to accept from St. Catharines new debentures to the amount of \$4,850, running for five years, and bearing interest at five per cent. Our ordinary receipts for last year amounted in all to \$3,123,211, against estimated receipts of \$2,788,125, so we have received \$335,086 more than we estimated.

Mr. Meredith—Who were the purchasers of the land? Mr. Ross—Mr. A. B. Lee bought block B and the Land Securities Company block C. The terms of sale were one-fourth down, balance on mortgages at 5 per cent. We have since sold the mortgages at par, so that practically the transactions were cash.

Mr. Meredith—How is the balance of the land not yet sold? Mr. Ross—The balance of the land not yet sold is \$3,377. The balance of the land will not be sold at present, as it will be required for brick-making at the Central Prison. The total expenditure in connection with the Parliament buildings has been \$164,678, and the receipts from land and mortgages \$122,211.

1887. From the Education Department we have received \$24,807, against an estimate of \$38,000. The cause of this falling off in the receipts from the Education Department will be seen by reference to statement No. 7 of the Public Accounts. There has been a small increase in the items of Model schools, and there has been a falling off in the receipts from the superannuated teachers' fund from \$18,095 in 1886 to \$1,480 in 1887, while the outlay in connection with superannuated teachers was \$58,295.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS. In regard to the municipal loan fund, it will be remembered that in 1886 I stated that a settlement was in progress with the Town of Cobourg for the amount of the debt to the town of the Province, namely, that new debentures should be issued for \$42,768, extending over twenty years.

Mr. Meredith—Was the amount paid to a settlement with St. Catharines for an unsettled balance due by that municipality. We have agreed to accept from St. Catharines new debentures to the amount of \$4,850, running for five years, and bearing interest at five per cent. Our ordinary receipts for last year amounted in all to \$3,123,211, against estimated receipts of \$2,788,125, so we have received \$335,086 more than we estimated.

Mr. Meredith—Who were the purchasers of the land? Mr. Ross—Mr. A. B. Lee bought block B and the Land Securities Company block C. The terms of sale were one-fourth down, balance on mortgages at 5 per cent. We have since sold the mortgages at par, so that practically the transactions were cash.

Mr. Meredith—How is the balance of the land not yet sold? Mr. Ross—The balance of the land not yet sold is \$3,377. The balance of the land will not be sold at present, as it will be required for brick-making at the Central Prison. The total expenditure in connection with the Parliament buildings has been \$164,678, and the receipts from land and mortgages \$122,211.

Mr. Meredith—How is the balance of the land not yet sold? Mr. Ross—The balance of the land not yet sold is \$3,377. The balance of the land will not be sold at present, as it will be required for brick-making at the Central Prison. The total expenditure in connection with the Parliament buildings has been \$164,678, and the receipts from land and mortgages \$122,211.

Mr. Meredith—How is the balance of the land not yet sold? Mr. Ross—The balance of the land not yet sold is \$3,377. The balance of the land will not be sold at present, as it will be required for brick-making at the Central Prison. The total expenditure in connection with the Parliament buildings has been \$164,678, and the receipts from land and mortgages \$122,211.

and we propose still further to reduce the amount during the present year. In agriculture, out of an estimate of \$139,886 we have an unexpended balance of \$2,310, and I am happy to be able to inform any gentleman who may be taken up the mantle of the former member for Peterboro' (Mr. Caroe) that the expenditure upon the model farm and college have been largely decreased.

THE MODEL FARM. The estimate on the college was \$19,815, and the actual expenditure was \$17,136. The estimate of the farm was \$14,198 and the actual expenditure was \$13,471. The creamery department has again been carried on a self-sustaining basis and the sum of \$404 has been divided as a surplus.

Mr. Meredith—Was the amount paid to a settlement with St. Catharines for an unsettled balance due by that municipality. We have agreed to accept from St. Catharines new debentures to the amount of \$4,850, running for five years, and bearing interest at five per cent. Our ordinary receipts for last year amounted in all to \$3,123,211, against estimated receipts of \$2,788,125, so we have received \$335,086 more than we estimated.

Mr. Meredith—Who were the purchasers of the land? Mr. Ross—Mr. A. B. Lee bought block B and the Land Securities Company block C. The terms of sale were one-fourth down, balance on mortgages at 5 per cent. We have since sold the mortgages at par, so that practically the transactions were cash.

Mr. Meredith—How is the balance of the land not yet sold? Mr. Ross—The balance of the land not yet sold is \$3,377. The balance of the land will not be sold at present, as it will be required for brick-making at the Central Prison. The total expenditure in connection with the Parliament buildings has been \$164,678, and the receipts from land and mortgages \$122,211.

Mr. Meredith—How is the balance of the land not yet sold? Mr. Ross—The balance of the land not yet sold is \$3,377. The balance of the land will not be sold at present, as it will be required for brick-making at the Central Prison. The total expenditure in connection with the Parliament buildings has been \$164,678, and the receipts from land and mortgages \$122,211.

Mr. Meredith—How is the balance of the land not yet sold? Mr. Ross—The balance of the land not yet sold is \$3,377. The balance of the land will not be sold at present, as it will be required for brick-making at the Central Prison. The total expenditure in connection with the Parliament buildings has been \$164,678, and the receipts from land and mortgages \$122,211.

position of the Province, let us look at the assets and liabilities. The first item in our assets is \$200,000 of uncollected bills, with premium calculated at the rate at which the others were sold of \$14,000. The drainage 5 per cent. debentures, invested the 1st December, 1887, \$188,703; the drainage 6 per cent. debentures, \$51,039; drainage works, municipal assessments, \$264,784, or a total of drainage debentures now only formerly 5 per cent, \$499,526. It will be recalled that last year I stated that it had come to my knowledge that, owing to an inaccurate system of book-keeping, the balances given did not accurately represent the present value of these securities.

Mr. Meredith—Was the amount paid to a settlement with St. Catharines for an unsettled balance due by that municipality. We have agreed to accept from St. Catharines new debentures to the amount of \$4,850, running for five years, and bearing interest at five per cent. Our ordinary receipts for last year amounted in all to \$3,123,211, against estimated receipts of \$2,788,125, so we have received \$335,086 more than we estimated.

Mr. Meredith—Who were the purchasers of the land? Mr. Ross—Mr. A. B. Lee bought block B and the Land Securities Company block C. The terms of sale were one-fourth down, balance on mortgages at 5 per cent. We have since sold the mortgages at par, so that practically the transactions were cash.

Mr. Meredith—How is the balance of the land not yet sold? Mr. Ross—The balance of the land not yet sold is \$3,377. The balance of the land will not be sold at present, as it will be required for brick-making at the Central Prison. The total expenditure in connection with the Parliament buildings has been \$164,678, and the receipts from land and mortgages \$122,211.

Mr. Meredith—How is the balance of the land not yet sold? Mr. Ross—The balance of the land not yet sold is \$3,377. The balance of the land will not be sold at present, as it will be required for brick-making at the Central Prison. The total expenditure in connection with the Parliament buildings has been \$164,678, and the receipts from land and mortgages \$122,211.

Mr. Meredith—How is the balance of the land not yet sold? Mr. Ross—The balance of the land not yet sold is \$3,377. The balance of the land will not be sold at present, as it will be required for brick-making at the Central Prison. The total expenditure in connection with the Parliament buildings has been \$164,678, and the receipts from land and mortgages \$122,211.

Mr. Meredith—How is the balance of the land not yet sold? Mr. Ross—The balance of the land not yet sold is \$3,377. The balance of the land will not be sold at present, as it will be required for brick-making at the Central Prison. The total expenditure in connection with the Parliament buildings has been \$164,678, and the receipts from land and mortgages \$122,211.

appears that during the years 1875-6-7-8-9 cheques to the amount of \$5,883.11 are charged as paid by the banks, which do not appear entered in the treasury books, nor are the cheques found amongst the returned cheques on file in the department. There are only two ways that may be suggested as accounting for this—either the banks have erroneously charged these amounts, or

Mr. Meredith—Was the amount paid to a settlement with St. Catharines for an unsettled balance due by that municipality. We have agreed to accept from St. Catharines new debentures to the amount of \$4,850, running for five years, and bearing interest at five per cent. Our ordinary receipts for last year amounted in all to \$3,123,211, against estimated receipts of \$2,788,125, so we have received \$335,086 more than we estimated.

Mr. Meredith—Who were the purchasers of the land? Mr. Ross—Mr. A. B. Lee bought block B and the Land Securities Company block C. The terms of sale were one-fourth down, balance on mortgages at 5 per cent. We have since sold the mortgages at par, so that practically the transactions were cash.

Mr. Meredith—How is the balance of the land not yet sold? Mr. Ross—The balance of the land not yet sold is \$3,377. The balance of the land will not be sold at present, as it will be required for brick-making at the Central Prison. The total expenditure in connection with the Parliament buildings has been \$164,678, and the receipts from land and mortgages \$122,211.

Mr. Meredith—How is the balance of the land not yet sold? Mr. Ross—The balance of the land not yet sold is \$3,377. The balance of the land will not be sold at present, as it will be required for brick-making at the Central Prison. The total expenditure in connection with the Parliament buildings has been \$164,678, and the receipts from land and mortgages \$122,211.

Mr. Meredith—How is the balance of the land not yet sold? Mr. Ross—The balance of the land not yet sold is \$3,377. The balance of the land will not be sold at present, as it will be required for brick-making at the Central Prison. The total expenditure in connection with the Parliament buildings has been \$164,678, and the receipts from land and mortgages \$122,211.

Mr. Meredith—How is the balance of the land not yet sold? Mr. Ross—The balance of the land not yet sold is \$3,377. The balance of the land will not be sold at present, as it will be required for brick-making at the Central Prison. The total expenditure in connection with the Parliament buildings has been \$164,678, and the receipts from land and mortgages \$122,211.

expense experienced and valued offices exact increases in their salaries and these increases cannot be avoided. For legislation we ask \$122,000, against \$123,600, a decrease of \$1,600. For administration of justice the estimate is \$304,296, while for a similar service last year we asked \$373,935, a decrease of \$69,639. The principal points of reduction are Crown counsel \$2,800, and for criminal justice \$5,000. The estimate for education is \$590,022, against \$576,258 last year, an increase of \$13,764, of which \$5,000 is for new and poor schools in the new districts and \$1,500 in connection with the High schools. For public institutions maintenance the estimate is \$703,624, against \$661,106, an increase of \$42,518. This is consequent upon the completion and occupation of the new buildings at Hamilton and Orillia for the insane and idiotic. For several years we have always expressed the hope that every new building we have erected would be enough to meet the requirements of the insane for some years. But as each building is completed the necessity seems to spring up for further accommodation, and that accommodation the Government feels itself bound to supply, as far as it is possible. (Cheers.) Instead of \$16,900 for immigration we ask for only \$7,700, a reduction of \$9,200. I think that reduction is in accordance with public sentiment. We propose to confine our operations to the maintenance of the sheds and the distribution of immigrants as they come. For agriculture we ask \$136,131 against \$139,886 last year, a reduction of \$3,755. I may say that it will be noticed, according to the estimates, that reduction is mainly in connection with the grant to the Agriculture and Arts Association, that portion of the grant to assist in holding the Provincial Exhibition. While the Government have not come to any definite conclusion as to whether that exhibition should be continued or not, we thought it best not to provide for it, but to take the sense of the House upon it whether the exhibition should be continued this year or not. There was considerable objection made last year to the continuance of the exhibition. But it was urged with irresistible force, and it then seemed to me that it should be continued for a year, as it was to be held in the eastern part of the Province and ought not to be interfered with. The exhibition was held as arranged, but was not a financial success. Regarding the hospitals and charities, in respect of which the estimate is \$113,277, an increase as compared with last year of \$7,155, the increase is made necessary by the increase of work done under the Act. For maintenance and repair of public buildings we ask this year \$21,412, against \$13,834 last year, a reduction of \$7,578. Of course the supplementary estimates may increase that when they come down. I may mention, in connection with that item, that it is but rarely the fact amount voted for public buildings is expended.

Mr. Meredith—Was the amount paid to a settlement with St. Catharines for an unsettled balance due by that municipality. We have agreed to accept from St. Catharines new debentures to the amount of \$4,850, running for five years, and bearing interest at five per cent. Our ordinary receipts for last year amounted in all to \$3,123,211, against estimated receipts of \$2,788,125, so we have received \$335,086 more than we estimated.

Mr. Meredith—Who were the purchasers of the land? Mr. Ross—Mr. A. B. Lee bought block B and the Land Securities Company block C. The terms of sale were one-fourth down, balance on mortgages at 5 per cent. We have since sold the mortgages at par, so that practically the transactions were cash.

Mr. Meredith—How is the balance of the land not yet sold? Mr. Ross—The balance of the land not yet sold is \$3,377. The balance of the land will not be sold at present, as it will be required for brick-making at the Central Prison. The total expenditure in connection with the Parliament buildings has been \$164,678, and the receipts from land and mortgages \$122,211.

Mr. Meredith—How is the balance of the land not yet sold? Mr. Ross—The balance of the land not yet sold is \$3,377. The balance of the land will not be sold at present, as it will be required for brick-making at the Central Prison. The total expenditure in connection with the Parliament buildings has been \$164,678, and the receipts from land and mortgages \$122,211.

Mr. Meredith—How is the balance of the land not yet sold? Mr. Ross—The balance of the land not yet sold is \$3,377. The balance of the land will not be sold at present, as it will be required for brick-making at the Central Prison. The total expenditure in connection with the Parliament buildings has been \$164,678, and the receipts from land and mortgages \$122,211.

Mr. Meredith—How is the balance of the land not yet sold? Mr. Ross—The balance of the land not yet sold is \$3,377. The balance of the land will not be sold at present, as it will be required for brick-making at the Central Prison. The total expenditure in connection with the Parliament buildings has been \$164,678, and the receipts from land and mortgages \$122,211.

give the Province the and let the difference Province and the m

It will be noticed surplus of building in the column of 188 a difference of only a Government ins The experience of years is necessary an accurate jud reasons are pre the introduction of —uncertainty in —appears to de and to leave no erment should ne panies, but should Last year a portion of the London Asyl kitchen and laund destroyed by fire. The Government th the building has t surance for the last when a claim was companies disputed that the building w scried as part of We concede that the acting as they ought vantage of a techni and I think i the honorable c in-hand and Queen who have paid the cal objections like i when a loss occur, ing claims in very i Under these Government have pration for insur policies expire, the its own insurance. times we ask all 72.6; then there any expense outside of ly, railway certifica nities \$52,200; ac occupied expenditure

Our estimated year as follows ESTIMATED: Subsidy..... Interest on paym to the minto to Ontario. Interest on Invest- Crown Lands Dep Crown Lands... Clergy lands... Common School Land Grammar School Woods and forests... Public Institution Toronto Lunatic Asyl Kingston Hamilton Reformatory for Fem Central Prison, Dead and Dumb Inst Education Departm Annual revenue... Licenses... Law stamps... Municipalities... Insurance companies Assessment of count of justices..... Total.....

We have some a net balance of penditure. These tificates and ann in all \$300,1 that in this cam credit for any pr will be recollecte ed the estimate. I would take the p increased subsidy portiont additional certificates in replace them, as a oness. The state ments of the other side o unexpected som are going to pay 336 over and abo with the expec of the estimate. I expenditure will be \$27,848. We I bank, \$273,246, do not propose a net balance of penditure. These tificates and ann in all \$300,1 that in this cam credit for any pr will be recollecte ed the estimate. I would take the p increased subsidy portiont additional certificates in replace them, as a oness. The state ments of the other side o unexpected som are going to pay 336 over and abo with the expec of the estimate. I expenditure will be \$27,848. We I bank, \$273,246, do not propose

It is impossible to foresee what progress contractors will make with the works they have in charge, and the only safe course, therefore, is to ask for what may complete the works, but as they are not all completed within the year the appropriation is not used up. I do not know that there are other items to which I need special refer, except that for statute consolidation. The amount we ask is \$21,500, which is the estimate for completing the work. It may be of interest to know what amount has been expended upon that service up to the present time. The total expenditure has been \$47,765, to which if you add \$21,500, the vote for this year, the total is found to be \$69,265. The cost of the 1877 consolidation was \$73,787. Under the head of miscellaneous, we ask \$268,100, against \$137,095 last year, and an expenditure of \$141,816. The estimate last year included the cost of the general elections, which amounted to \$69,549. Two items only under this head call for remark. One is the amount asked to carry out the enforcement of the Act in connection with the Act, \$25,000. In 1887 we asked for \$11,400, but spent \$24,896. We hear our Temperance friends are finding fault with the Government for not doing its duty in the enforcement of the Act. I think we can fairly point to our expenditure last year and to our proposed expenditure this year in answer to this. (Cheers.) I may say that the cost of the enforcement of the Act is much more onerous upon the Government than upon the municipalities, and yet it is the people of the municipalities who bring the Act into force. It would be more reasonable that they should bear the brunt. (Cheers.) In fact the municipalities are making a direct profit out of the Act under the system which hands the fine over them. The Government have some right to complain that when the Provincial Government agreed to assume the responsibility of enforcing the Act, the Dominion Government should place the fines so that they are not available for the administration of the law by giving them to the municipalities, leaving the bulk of the expenditure upon the Province. I will give the House a few figures to show the working of the system. In 1887 the municipalities received in fines \$94,808. They were asked to contribute their proportion of the expenditure, two-thirds. This amounted to \$44,563. Deducting that from the \$94,808, the municipalities are left with a profit during the last year of \$50,245, against a clear loss of expenditure by the Government \$24,596.

Mr. Meredith—Moral: pass the Scott Act. (Laughter.) Mr. Ross—No; the moral is that the hon. gentlemen's friends in Ottawa should amend their Order in Council, so that the fine will go to the general funds of the Province, and the municipalities lose the revenue by the operation of the Act. Taking a close estimate of the amounts received by the municipalities before the Act came into force, it may be estimated that they have lost \$135,000. If we deduct from this their profit of \$50,245, we find that their net loss is \$84,755. The Government, on the other hand, has paid directly in cash \$24,596, and they have lost in revenue \$124,000, making a total loss to the Province of \$148,596, against a loss to the municipalities of \$84,755. The figures I have given, I think, show that the Dominion Government ought to amend their Order in Council so as to

It is sometimes a flatness. The number of limit only positive or less Corn Ext possess equal loss. All dre — TBA-MEREDITH tertainment w church, on W. to be served. Payment will appropriate spe which will co nittance 25 c Come one, e Work, work. Jacksonville deni Cleveland last eventio Governor I smokes tobac also beverage

give the Province the lines collected, and let the difference be provided by the Province and the municipalities.

INSURANCE.

It will be noticed that the item of insurance of buildings is not carried out in the column of 1888. There is no doubt, a difference of opinion as to the policy of a Government insuring its buildings.

The experience of a large number of years is necessary for the formation of an accurate judgment; but when reasons are pretty well balanced, the introduction of a new element—uncertainty in collecting insurance—appears to decide the question.

It is not to be doubted that the Government should not insure in the companies, but should do its own insurance. Last year a portion of the main building of the London Asylum, described as a kitchen and laundry department, was destroyed by fire.

Under these circumstances the Government have asked for an appropriation for insurance, and when the policies expire, the Government will do its own insurance. In our ordinary estimates we ask altogether for \$2,983,724.68; then there are certain statutory expenses outside of the estimates, namely, railway certificates \$247,082, and annuities \$52,200; so that the total anticipated expenditure is \$3,282,905.

Our estimated receipts for the next year are as follows:— ESTIMATED RECEIPTS, 1888. Subsidy on capital stock \$1,193,372.90 Interest on Investments 48,993.20

Crown Lands Department: Toronto Lunatic Asylum \$3,000.00 London 10,000.00 Kingston 4,000.00 Hamilton 5,000.00 Ottawa 5,000.00

TRA-MEETING.—A tea-meeting and entertainment will be held in the Leoburn church, on Wednesday, Feb. 29. Supper to be served at 6:30 p.m.

Via S.S. "OREGON." SHINGLES! SHINGLES! SHINGLES! TWENTY FIVE 25 Toilet Setts NEW PATTERNS. NEW SHAPES. Prices to Suit Everybody.

CALL AND SEE THEM AT CHAS. A. NAIRN'S. Goderich, April 28, 1887. 2138.

FOR MUSICAL PEOPLE! North's Musical Journal is the best Musical Monthly published. Contains 16 to 20 pages of musical literature and 16 pages of new music in every issue.

NEW YORK OBSERVER. ESTABLISHED IN 1827. The Oldest and Best Family Newspaper. Six Regular Editors; Special Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

1888. HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE. AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY. HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE interests all young readers by its carefully selected variety of themes and their well-considered treatment.

LEOBURN. TRA-MEETING.—A tea-meeting and entertainment will be held in the Leoburn church, on Wednesday, Feb. 29.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 22.—President Cleveland and party arrived here last evening. Governor Hill, of New York, neither smokes tobacco nor drinks anti-prohibition beverages.

SHINGLES! SHINGLES! SHINGLES! A large quantity of first-class Georgian Bay Cedar Shingles, extra thickness, are on hand at our mill, at reasonable rates.

EPPS'S COCOA. BY BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast table with a rich and healthful beverage which will save us many a heavy doctor's bill."

ENVELOPES. THE NEW PAPER. The new Conservative Journal about to be started in Toronto, to be called The Empire.

Staff of Brilliant Writers, and Able Journalists in every department. The public may expect Full News from all quarters. Able Editors, Accurate Reports, Reliable Commercial News, Interesting Sporting Intelligence.

THE "WIRT" FOUNTAIN PEN. CAN USE ANY WRITING INK. EVERY PEN GUARANTEED. Writes Thin and Thick Letters, as with a dipping nib.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. has absorbed twenty-four other agricultural periodicals, and continues to be the recognized authority on agricultural matters the world over.

CHRIST ON CALVARY. First and Before Reproduction, and BEFORE PILATE. These magnificent works of art are neither old time chromes nor ordinary engravings.

THE PRINCIPAL TREATMENT. OF VAPOR. COLD MEDICATED. HEAD OFFICE, 235 YONGE ST., TORONTO. N. WASHINGTON, M.D.L.C.P.S.O., Eminent Throat and Lung Surgeon.

WILL VISIT GODERICH, ALBION HOTEL, FEB. 22ND, 1888. And Once a Month Thereafter. DISEASES TREATED.—Catarrh of the Head and Throat, Catarrhal Deafness, Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption.

Staff of Brilliant Writers, and Able Journalists in every department. The public may expect Full News from all quarters.

BRUCE'S SEEDS. GENUINE GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS. J. A. BRUCE & CO. 1888. Hamilton, Ont.

THE "WIRT" FOUNTAIN PEN. CAN USE ANY WRITING INK. EVERY PEN GUARANTEED. Writes Thin and Thick Letters, as with a dipping nib.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. has absorbed twenty-four other agricultural periodicals, and continues to be the recognized authority on agricultural matters the world over.

CHRIST ON CALVARY. First and Before Reproduction, and BEFORE PILATE. These magnificent works of art are neither old time chromes nor ordinary engravings.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE RISES IN PRICES OF SUGAR, I AM STILL SELLING 15 LBS FOR \$1.00. 10 LBS. JAPAN TEA FOR \$1.00.

Black, Green and Japan Tea for 50c. on which I am making a reduction of 5 cts. a lb. on quantities of 5 lbs and upwards. These Teas cannot be excelled in quality at the price.

SPECIAL DRIVE DRESS GOODS. 1800 yds. Bought at Half their Value. Come and See Them. OVERCOATS AND LADIES' MANTLES AT LESS THAN COST.

J. C. DETLOR & CO. THE FINEST MILLINERY! CAN BE HAD AT THE WEST STREET EMPORIUM.

ABRAHAM SMITH CLOTHING. OFFERING SPECIAL BARGAINS IN THE BEST STOCK OF CLOTHING. IN WESTERN CANADA, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

CARD OF THANKS. THE FIRM OF YATES & ACHESON having been dissolved by mutual consent, I beg leave to thank the customers of the late firm for past favors.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS. W. J. DOWDING. C. F. STRAUBEL. A variety of LIGHT AND HEAVY HARNESS, TRUNKS, VALISES, ROBES, ETC., always in stock, at lowest possible prices.

\$2,000 WANTED AT THE TORONTO CASH STORE, BY THE FIRST OF FEBRUARY. As I have determined to hold a Grand Clearing Sale to make room for Spring Purchase.

JOHN ROBERTSON, SUCCESSOR TO C. L. MINTOSH, Blake's Block, the Square, Goderich. Goderich, Jan. 15th, 1888. 2133.

J. C. DETLOR & CO. THE FINEST MILLINERY! CAN BE HAD AT THE WEST STREET EMPORIUM. A. J. WILKINSON.

ABRAHAM SMITH CLOTHING. OFFERING SPECIAL BARGAINS IN THE BEST STOCK OF CLOTHING. IN WESTERN CANADA, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

CARD OF THANKS. THE FIRM OF YATES & ACHESON having been dissolved by mutual consent, I beg leave to thank the customers of the late firm for past favors.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS. W. J. DOWDING. C. F. STRAUBEL. A variety of LIGHT AND HEAVY HARNESS, TRUNKS, VALISES, ROBES, ETC., always in stock, at lowest possible prices.

\$2,000 WANTED AT THE TORONTO CASH STORE, BY THE FIRST OF FEBRUARY. As I have determined to hold a Grand Clearing Sale to make room for Spring Purchase.

Never put a patient in a room that is dark and gloomy; let it be light and cheerful and with a fireplace if possible.

There should be little furniture in the room if the disease be infectious. It is better to have no curtains at all, but if the room looks bare use light goods which will easily wash.

When the bed clothes require changing and the patient cannot get up, roll the clothes to be changed tightly to the middle lengthwise; put on the clean things with half the width rolled up close to the other roll.

An authority on the subject says that there are five qualifications necessary to become a nurse: "sobriety, cleanliness, firmness, gentleness and patience."

A Reasonable Hope is one that is based on previous knowledge or experience, therefore those who use E. B. B. may reasonably hope for a cure because the previous experience of a thousand who have used it, shows it to have succeeded even in the worst cases.

A very neat and stylish street costume is formed of dark green velveteen, combined with checked red and green velveteen. The round skirt is made full at the back.

Some Hints. Mrs. Robert Williamson, of Glenora, Parry Sound, Ont., says, "I could not keep house without Hagar's Yellow Oil at hand."

A father of three sons and five daughters was asked what family he had. The answer was, "I have three sons, and they each have five sisters."

Destroy the Worms or they may destroy the children. Use Freeman's Worm Powders, they expel all kinds of worms.

A Profitable Life. Few men have accomplished the same amount of work and good in this world as the celebrated Dr. Chase. Over \$1,000,000 of his works have been sold in Canada alone.

AN IMPORTANT CLUB OFFER. SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE. Gives its readers literature of lasting interest and value. It is fully and beautifully illustrated and has already gained a more than national circulation exceeding 125,000 copies monthly.

HURON SIGNAL FOR \$4. HEADQUARTERS FOR BOOTS AND SHOES. E. DOWNING.

EVERY STYLE, QUALITY, & PRICE. Ladies' Fine Goods. OVERSHOES AND RUBBERS. Long Boots in Calf, Kip and Cowhide, FELT BOOTS AND MOCCASINS.

ORDERED WORK AND REPAIRING. E. DOWNING. Crabb's Block, Cor. East-st. and Square.

NEW FRUITS OF THE SEASON. CHOICE CONFECTIONERY. OYSTERS. BOQUETS AND FLORAL DESIGNS. E. BINGHAM'S, West Side Square.

1888. 1888. 1888.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Our Stock of Printing Stationery, consisting of all the leading grades of Plain and Linen, ruled and unruled papers, Cards, Envelopes, &c., is the most complete we have handled, and we guarantee the quality and price to suit all who will favor us with their orders. Call and see our samples and get our prices.

"THE SIGNAL" NORTH-ST., GODERICH.

The complexion is only rendered unattractively by Pimples, Liver Spots and Yellowness. These it is well known are caused from an inactive liver and bad blood.

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 and all wasting diseases of the human system.

"He Never smiled Again." No "hardly ever" about it. He had an attack of what people call "biliousness," and to smile was impossible.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS. WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRIVENESS OF THE SKIN, AND every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

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 disordered liver, Dr. Chase's Liver Cure will be found a sure and certain remedy.

HAGYARD'S PLEURAL BALSAM. BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS. GROMPTON CORSET CO.

DEEP. Beware of cheap imitations. These corsets are in use of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their orders to HAZLEY & CO., Portland Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex of all ages, can earn from \$5 to \$25 per day and upwards wherever they live.

NEW GOODS Fall and Winter. Ready-Made Clothing and Ends of Cloth. HUGH DUNLOP, FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

PURE PARISGREEN, HELLEBORE, INSECT POWDER. AT RHYNAS' THE DRUGGIST.

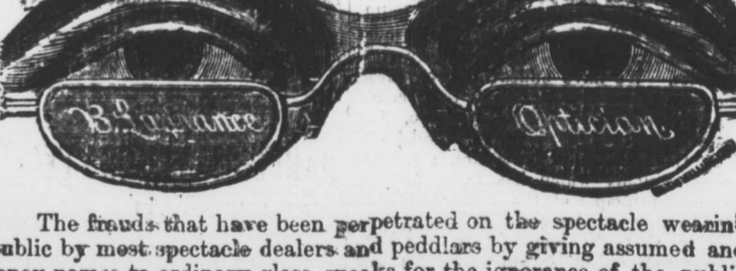
The "GURNEY" HOT WATER HEATER. Adapted for heating all classes of Public and Private Buildings. It is unsurpassed for simplicity and economy.

THE E. & G. GURNEY COMPANY (Limited), TORONTO. TO BE HAD FROM Jas. Saunders & Son, GODERICH ONT.

W.M. KNIGHT, 204 West Street, two doors east of P.O., Goderich.

The Greatest Luxury Obtainable for Impaired or Diseased Vision is a Pair of

The Celebrated Axis Cut Pebbles!



The frauds that have been perpetrated on the spectacle wearing public by most spectacle dealers and peddlars by giving assumed and fancy names to ordinary glass, speaks for the ignorance of the public generally, in the all-important subject of the preservation of sight.

F. JORDAN, Druggist, Goderich. Extensive Premises and Splendid New Stock.

GEO. BARRY, CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER.

A good assortment of Kitchens, Bed-rooms, Dining Room and Parlor Furniture, such as Tables, Chairs, Sofas, and wood centers, Cupboards, Bed-stands, Mattresses, Wash-tubs, Lounges, Sofas, What-Nots, Looking Glasses.

Fashion's Fancies

The draped bodice will play a part both for Fall and Winter, it is made of very soft silk, or similar clinging material.

In addition to the brilliant especially in cloth or flannel, such used for children's dress have seen some quality prettily made entirely of blue plaid; with the long haired black terry cloth gaiters that button a knee are worn with this costume.

A pretty ornament for the "row" is the petals of the "orned" of ends two inches long ribbon cut in sharp points at the edge. The petals are formed of thick, soft loops of gilt wire tassels. This is set on a long Red linen handkerchief, which is worn with muffs in preference to delicate white cambric or seamy touch fur without parity.

Evening basques are laced with satin ribbon instead of cord. Ostrich feather fans are not in good style for debutantes. The "p" of coiled plumes or also pair of a distinguished-looking skirt has a skirt of very thick fringed tulle, edged with black. The basque and dress smooth dark blue cloth, edged the fur. The bodice down the front, and there "roque and mull" to match of the fur.

Bonnets have lost their idyllic rage for braiding set in little importance, being quiet possible. The favorites are ballet-shaped ones, arched and still smaller flat ones, or black silk.

Flowers are revived for use and are made to appear as if possible, drooping from the top and surrounded with nature. They are used with the hair and come in sets containing for the skirt, covering the small chestnut for the hair.

A novel hair ornament small side combs, less than one inch long, made of oval or imitated shell, set with a sparkling or other small gems, some variety of-colored stones, are worn either at the side of the hair or surrounding the forehead.

There is no other remedial nation of medicines than the requirements in this wide range of such chronic disease as Dyspepsia and Kidney Complaint, Scrubbing of the blood.

A writer says: I had been looking for a breakfast appetite than an appetizing feeding. A hen may get tired day, and if given all at night, will lay better than bedded three or four times when it is in her best condition she is seen industriously is her natural mode of so working for it. If given scratch in winter the exercise will have an effect on the whole which will have an effect on the whole which will have an effect on the whole.

A lady's & Children's Hairdressing made a specialty on all days except Saturday. Bazaar and Science provided.

It is not uncommon of the year to find circulars and collections started leaves inferior in size shriveled at the edge with aphid. In such a sphere of the room as us dry, and is, perhaps, a trifle changes of temperature ventilation. Clin sensitive to such conditions success is attained only plants continually in a fine state. To do this requires in treatment neglected. They like temperature, good supply of water, and attention to free the foliage. Ventilate well, select the plants to a cold these conditions are to be experienced in cases flowers, provided the posed of equal parts of and well decompose beauty of a well-grown worth a little extra cost.

"They have a lantern," says a well known any other pill on the best satisfaction of biliousness, indigestion combined with John's Johnson's Tonic. Learn what no other before for suffering 25 cents per bottle, and get your bottles from what no other Druggist, Albany, N.Y. agent.

