

NEWTOPICS OF A WEEK

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN FEW WORDS FOR BUSY READERS.

A Complete Record of the Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper.

CASUALTIES.

Charles Emon was killed while attempting to open a can of dynamite at Ashland, Wis.
 Fireman Lee and brakemen Walker and Donnelly were fatally injured in Cincinnati by a collision.
 Two men were killed and two probably fatally injured by the explosion of a locomotive at McKinney, Pa.
 John Glaspie, a millionaire lumberman and horse owner of Stillwater, Minn., was killed in a railway accident.
 The 2-year-old son of H. I. Kenny, Conlonge, Que., was choked to death, by a small screw nail which lodged in his throat.
 In a mill near Amherst, N.S., Thursday, Andrew Olsen became entangled in a belt and received injuries from which he died in four hours.
 The family of Alexander Kennedy, Kemptville, were poisoned by porridge of which they partook Saturday morning. Mr. Kennedy died and the others are in a critical condition.
 The ground under the town of Sandgate, county of Kent, England, sank several feet Saturday and great terror was caused among the inhabitants. Many houses were destroyed or badly damaged, but nobody was killed.
 A very destructive cyclone visited various parts of Georgia and Mississippi on Saturday. Nine bodies had been recovered from the ruins in Mississippi up to last night, and eighteen dead and many injured are reported in Georgia.

SUICIDES.

Thomas White of Toronto killed himself Sunday night by taking carbolic acid.
 Mr. John Dingle, a well-known resident of Oshawa, committed suicide yesterday by hanging.
 At Sheet Harbor, N.S., Capt. Fred. Henry committed suicide by hanging himself with a skate strap.
 A man giving the name of Frank La Page shot himself through the head at Niagara Falls, Ont., Sunday and died in a short time.
 Augusta Erricon, a Swedish servant, 25 years old, threw herself before an engine on the elevated road at Third avenue and Twenty-third street, New York, and was instantly killed.
 A young private who had been struck several times by a corporal on the parade ground jumped from a high rock at Ehrenbreitstein, and was dashed to pieces on the enormous boulders below.
 The 7-year-old son of Mr. Henry Cook, of East Selkirk, Man., playing with a ball, twisted around his neck a rope that was hanging from the ceiling, and jumped from the cradle. When found by his mother he was dead.
 At Bridgeport, Conn., Alex. P. Hetherington, a young Greek, shot Miss Emma Klaus, a young lady to whom he had proposed marriage and was refused, and then shot himself through the heart. The young lady's injuries will not prove serious.

WORK OF THE FLAMES.

The Royal hotel at Point Edward was burned Monday morning.
 Wm. Bouter, of Marmora, lost \$1,000 in the destruction of his house.
 Jesse Card's bootstore at Bayfield was damaged to the extent of \$150 Friday.
 The Queen's Hotel, Milbrook is in ashes. Loss \$3,400; insurance \$4,800.
 Joseph Myers' house, Fingal, has gone owing to a defective chimney. Insurance \$900 covers loss.
 The house of Mr. John McKenzie, at Crow Harbor, Guysboro, N. S., was burned and McKenzie perished in the flames.
 A faulty stovepipe caused the burning of three houses at Laprairie, Que., Thursday. Eight persons are homeless. Loss and insurance unknown.
 The warehouses of D. & A. MacDonell at St. John's, Que., were destroyed by fire Saturday. The loss is \$10,000 and the insurance \$34,000. Some 225 persons are thrown out of employment.
 On Saturday afternoon fire destroyed the woolenware workshop of the Central Prison, Toronto. This is the fourth time the prison has been visited by fire. No prisoners escaped. The loss will be about \$55,000, and there is no company but only self-insurance by the Province.

THE CRIMINAL RECORD.

Thomas Dolan, charged with burglary was sentenced at the Falls to five years in Kingston penitentiary.
 Judge Martine in New York has sentenced Col. W. B. Hayes to eight years imprisonment for perjury.
 An old man named Riley, living near Belmont, N.Y., was murdered by his son, Martin Riley, aged 25.
 A Crow Indian terrorized Wiley, Montana, for several hours Friday, but was finally shot dead by a ranchman.
 Keepers in the Insane asylum at Austin, Texas, are said to have beaten a patient named W. H. Culpepper to death.
 About 115 post-office officials at Bucharest have been implicated in a systematic robbery of the mails. A cable states that fifty of the accused persons have been arrested.
 At Pittsburg, Pa., on Saturday the convicted participants in the Homestead poisoning case were sentenced: Dempsey and Bentley, to seven years; Gallagher five years, and Davidson three years.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

Bobaygeon has granted a bonus of \$11,000 to the Lindsay, Bobaygeon & Pontypool Railway.
 Russell Sage has bought the New York and Massachusetts railroad at auction for \$50,000. Its original cost was \$1,500,000.
 The Hendrie syndicate has taken possession of the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg electric railway, having paid the balance of the purchase money, \$136,000.
 Mr. Thomas Tait has been promoted to be assistant general manager of the C.P.R., and Mr. J. W. Leonard succeeds Mr. Tait as superintendent of the Ontario and Quebec division.
 The C.P.R., having secured running powers over the L. & P. S. R., is endeavoring to purchase a passenger steamer in the United States to put on the route between Cleveland and Port Stanley.

MUNICIPAL.
 The fire company of North Bay has been reorganized.
 Kingston's rate of assessment this year will be 17½ mills on the dollar.
 Toronto Public School Board ask the city council to furnish the sum of \$490,000 for carrying on the schools next year.
 The reeves and deputy reeves of Durham county met at Bowmanville and passed a resolution in favor of separating from the county of Northumberland.
 The cost of the new court house of Oxford county is \$109,949.77. A. J. Brown, contractor, of Toronto, has put in a bill for \$16,595 for extras, over which there is a dispute.
 At a special meeting of the Toronto council Friday, Dr. Allen the medical health officer, was dismissed from his office by a vote of 14 to 9, on the ground that his conduct of the department had not been in the interests of the city.

MARITIME MATTERS.
 The overdue steamship Naronic has not yet been reported.
 The steamship City of Paris hereafter sails under the United States flag, and will be known as the "Paris."
 A vessel called the Cacique was sunk in a collision in the English channel on Thursday night. It is thought thirteen lives were lost.
 A new company has been formed of Toronto and American capitalists to run four steamers between Toronto and Montreal during the coming season.
 News has reached San Francisco of the loss of the barque Lady Sampson, bound from Sydney, N.S.W., to Honolulu with coal. The captain, his wife and part of the crew reached Honolulu by a small boat, and were almost starved to death. The balance of the crew are supposed to be lost.

TARIFF TOPICS.
 At the meeting of the Patrons of Industry in Toronto a resolution in favor of the removal of duties on British goods was introduced and adopted.
 The government has made a concession to the binder twine combine by reducing the duty on rove, their raw material, from 20 per cent. to 10 per cent.
 The U. S. Judiciary committee has recommended that the duty on imported liquors be reduced from \$2.50 to \$1 per gallon, and that the tariff on all goods be reduced whenever it is found that they are influenced by a trust or combination.
 A Paris despatch says that the Government commission appointed to inquire into the matter has discovered that since the high tariff came into effect, about a year ago, over four million francs worth of Swiss watches have been smuggled into France.

MISCELLANEOUS.
 The Lingham gold mine in Belmont, Hastings county, is proving highly profitable.
 The divorce application of Mr. James Balfour, of Hamilton, has passed the Senate Committee.
 A census of the emigrants in the Central prison shows that 9 are English, 3 Irish, 3 Scotch and 39 natives of the United States.
 The census record shows that during 1891, 23 males and 42 females died who were over 100 years old. One man lived to be 118 and one woman was 112.
 A bin Said, sultan of Zanzibar, is dead. The British have declared Hamid his successor. An attempt by Khalid, son of deceased, to seize the throne was frustrated.
 It is said the Imperialist flag is again to be hoisted in Brazil.
 In Ottawa \$950 has been subscribed to the Irish home rule fund.
 The net debt of the United States increased \$615,699.14 during February.
 The Irish Nationalists of New York on Friday celebrated the 115th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet.
 M. Thebaud urges the French Government to grant annually from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 francs for operations on the Panama canal until the work is completed.
 The Imperial Federation league's proposal to summon an Imperial conference to discuss Imperial defence and other matters will not be accepted by the British government.

NOTES OF SPORT.
 Jack Dempsey defeated Billy Keough, a heavyweight, at Portland, Oregon.
 At the New Orleans pugilistic carnival Friday night Smith beat Goddard in 18 rounds.
 The police authorities of Brooklyn have decided to prohibit professional boxing matches.
 The backer of John Graham, the Toronto skater, offers to match him against any man in the world.
 The New York Times says indications are that a trust is to be formed for the promotion of prize fights.
 At Minneapolis John S. Johnson cut the 100 and 120 yards skating record from 10 1-5 and 11 1-2 to 9 4-5 and 11 3-5 seconds respectively, standing start.

THE DAUGHTERS OF EVE.
 Princess Kaiulani, of Hawaii is in the States.
 The Legislative Assembly of Arizona has passed a bill authorizing woman suffrage.
 In the Manitoba Legislature the proposal to grant woman suffrage was defeated by a vote of twenty-eight to eleven.
 The South Dakota legislature held a stormy session Thursday, and the bill granting woman municipal suffrage was lost by 50 to 27.
 One hundred leading society people of Columbus, ladies and gentlemen, have been summoned to appear in court charged with gambling, having played progressive euchre at their homes.
OF MILITARY INTEREST.
 A military institute has been formed in Montreal.
 Severe fighting has taken place in Brazil, and atrocious cruelties are reported.
 Brazil has ordered 70,000 small calibre rifles and 35,000,000 cartridges from a Berlin firm.
 The arms and accoutrements of the St. Thomas Cavalry Company have been transferred to London.
 It is the intention of the Government to repair the old stone magazine at Fort George, and to take steps to prevent further decay.

1892 **Fall and Winter.** 1893

Memories of past winters and by-gone experiences have taught us what is needed, and we have secured the best things in

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DO YOU KNOW that the word "CASH" has a wonderful influence in the world of commerce!

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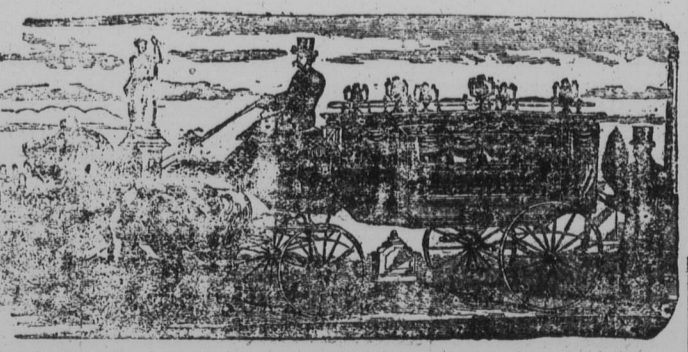
REMEMBER—One Price to all; and right down to the limit below which honest goods cannot be sold.

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 WILSON BROS., Props.
 First-class Manitoba Wheat Flour manufactured and always kept in Stock and sold in any quantities.
 FLOUR.....per cwt. \$1 90 to \$2 00
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 Special attention given to GRISTING, which is done on the shortest possible notice.
 Highest Price Paid for Grain.
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PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

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TARIFF REFORM HIS MAIN SUBJECT.

Abuses of the Pension System to be Corrected—Combines to be Swept Away—A Tariff for Revenue Only Promised—The Silver Problem to be Boldly Met.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Grover Cleveland, of New York, was on Saturday successfully inducted into the high office of President of the United States for his second term, with all appropriate ceremonies, amid the gathering of a mighty multitude. In his inaugural address he spoke as follows:—My fellow-citizens: In obedience to the mandate of my countrymen, I am about to dedicate myself to their service under the sanction of a solemn oath. I deem it fitting on this occasion while indicating the opinions I hold concerning public questions of present importance to briefly refer to the existence of certain conditions and tendencies among our people which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of their Government. While every American citizen must contemplate with the utmost pride and enthusiasm the growth and expansion of our country, the



President Cleveland. sufficiency of our institutions to stand against the rudest shocks of violence, the wonderful thrift and enterprise of our people, and the demonstrated superiority of our free government, it behooves me to constantly watch for every symptom of insidious infirmity that threatens our national vigor.

It cannot be doubted that our stupendous achievements as a people and our country's robust strength have given rise to a heedlessness of those laws governing our national health which we can no more evade than human life can escape the laws of God and nature.

Manifestly nothing is more vital to our supremacy as a nation and to the benefit of our people than the maintenance of a sound and stable currency. Its exposure to degradation should at once arouse to activity the most enlightened statesmanship, and the danger of depreciation in the purchasing power of the wages paid to toil should furnish the strongest incentive to prompt and conservative precautions. In dealing with our present embarrassing situation as related to this subject, we will be wise if we temper our confidence and faith in our national strength and resources with the frank concession that even these will not permit us to defy with impunity the inexorable laws of finance and trade. At the same time, in our efforts to adjust differences of opinion we should be free from tolerance of passion and our judgment should be unimpaired by alluring phrases and unwearyed selfish interests.

I am confident that such an approach to the subject will result in prudent and effective remedial legislation. In the meantime, so far as the executive branch of the Government can intervene, none of the powers with which it is invested will be withheld when their exercise is deemed necessary to maintain our national credit against financial disaster.

Closely related to the exaggerated confidence in our country's greatness which tends to a disregard of the rules of national safety, another danger confronts us not less serious—I refer to the prevalence of a popular disposition to expect from the operation of the Government special and direct individual advantages.

The verdict of our voters which condemned the injustice of maintaining protection for protection's sake, enjoins upon the people's servants the duty of exposing and destroying the brood of kindred evils which are the unwholesome progeny of paternalism. This is the bane of Republican institutions and the constant peril of our Government by the people. It degrades to the purposes of witchcraft the plain of our fathers established and bequeathed to us as an object of our love and veneration. It perverts the patriotic sentiment of our countrymen, and tempts them to a pitiful calculation of the gain to be derived from their Government's maintenance. It undermines the self-reliance of our people, and substitutes in its place dependence upon governmental favoritism. It stifles the spirit of true Americanism, and stultifies every ennobling trait of American citizenship. The lessons of paternalism ought to be unlearned, and the better lesson taught that while the people should patriotically and cheerfully support their Government, its functions do not include the support of the people.

The acceptance of this principle leads to a refusal of bounties and subsidies, which burden the labor and thrust of a portion of our citizens, to aid ill-advised or unprofitable enterprises in which they have no concern. It leads also to a challenge of wild and reckless pension expenditure which overleaps the bounds of grateful recognition of patriotic service and prostitutes to vicious uses the people's prompt and generous impulse to aid those disabled in their country's defence.

tures should be limited by public necessity, and that this should be measured by the rules of strict economy, and it is equally clear that frugality among the people is the best guarantee of a contented and strong support of free institutions.

One mode of the misappropriation of public funds is avoided when appointments to office, instead of being the rewards of partisan activity, are awarded to those whose efficiency promises a fair return of work for the compensation paid to them. To secure the fitness and competency of appointees to office, and to remove from political action the demoralizing madness for place, civil service reform has found a place in our public policy and laws. The benefits already gained through this instrumentality, and the further usefulness it promises, entitle it to the hearty support and encouragement of all who desire to see our public service well performed, or who hope for the elevation of political sentiment and the purification of political methods.

The existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests, formed for the purpose of limiting production and fixing prices, is inconsistent with the fair field which ought to be open to every independent activity. Legitimate strife in business should not be superseded by an enforced concession to the demands of combinations that have the power to destroy, nor should the people to be served lose the benefit of cheapness which usually results from wholesome competition. These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people, and as in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness, to the extent that they can be reached and restrained by federal power, the general Government should relieve our citizens from their interference and exactions. Loyalty to the principles upon which our Government rests positively demands that the equality before the law which it guarantees to every citizen should be justly and in good faith conceded in all parts of the land.

The enjoyment of this right follows the badge of citizenship wherever found, and, unimpaired by race or color, it appeals for recognition to American manliness and fairness. Our relations with the Indians located within our borders impose upon us the responsibilities we cannot escape. Humanity and consistency require us to treat them with forbearance, and in our dealings with them to honestly and considerately regard their rights and interests. Every effort should be made to lead them through the paths of civilization and education to self-supporting and independent citizenship. In the meantime, as the nation's wards, they should be promptly defended against the rapacity of designing men and shielded from every influence or temptation that retards their advancement.

The people of the United States have decreed that on this day the control of their Government and its legislative and executive branch shall be given to a political party pledged in the most positive terms to the accomplishment of tariff reform. They have thus determined in favor of a more just and equitable system of federal taxation. The agents they have chosen to carry out their purposes are bound by their promises, not less than by the command of their masters, to devote themselves unflinchingly to this service.

While there should be no surrender of principle, our task must be undertaken wisely and without vindictiveness. Our mission is not punishment, but the rectification of wrongs. If in lifting burdens from the daily life of our people we reduce inordinate and unruly advantages too long enjoyed, this is but a necessary incident of our return to right and justice. If we exact from unwilling minds acquiescence in the theory of an unequal distribution of the fund of governmental beneficence treasured up for all, we but insist upon a principle which underlies our free institutions. When we tear aside the delusions and misconceptions which have blinded our countrymen to their condition under vicious tariff laws, we but show them how far they have been led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity.

When we proclaim that the necessity for revenue to support the Government furnishes the only justification for taxing the people we announce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which judgment may be influenced by familiarity with perversions of the taxing powers, and when we seek to re-instate the self-confident and business enterprise of our citizens by discrediting a subject dependence upon governmental favor we stimulate those elements of American character which support the hope of American achievement.

Anxiety for the redemption of the pledges which my party has made and solicitude for the complete justification of the trust the people have reposed in us constrains me to remind those with whom I am to co-operate that we can succeed in doing the work which has been especially set before us only by the most sincere, harmonious and disinterested effort. Even if insuperable obstacles and opposition prevent the consummation of our task we shall hardly be excused, and if failure can be traced to our fault or neglect we may be sure the people will hold us to a swift and exacting accountability.

English Editorial Comments. LONDON, March 6.—The Daily News says editorially of President Cleveland's inaugural address:—"It was worthy of the occasion which it recognised universally as by far the greatest one that Americans have known since the civil war. He read his countrymen a lesson on some faults of the national character, while doing full justice to their splendid qualities, the faults of which are but defects. The merit of the address lies in the courage of it. What other ruler in Mr. Cleveland's place would have dared to avoid the safe path of obscurity and platitudes and give sixty millions of people a piece of his mind?"

The Daily Telegraph says:—"Mr. Cleveland's brave words would have been more convincing to our minds of great reform if he had not already been in power and failed to do much to root out the plagues of American life. Tammany and kindred associations laugh at any efforts to purify politics."

The Daily Graphic says:—"Mr. Cleveland's confession of faith is full of good sense and is arranged in very harmonious style. It is a admirable sermon on political self-reliance."

The Morning Post says:—"The address breathes throughout a resolute, practical tone. The most striking feature of it is the contrast between the vulgar adulation of wealth that characterised the utterances of the Republicans and this fair promise to attempt vigorously to restore the finances and improve the general tone of public life."

The Daily Chronicle says:—"It is a long time since an American President has had the courage to speak such words to his countrymen who are accustomed to be addressed from Washington with sprawling dattery."

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Double width Cloakings 60c.	"	"	90c. Suitable for Spring
" " " 50c.	"	"	75c.
"All Wool Undershirts 60c.	"	"	85c.
" " " 55c.	"	"	75c.
" " " 75c.	"	"	\$1.00.
Overcoats at \$8.75	"	"	\$5.00.
" " " 4.50	"	"	6.50.
" " " 6.00	"	"	8.00.

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NLESS you attend to that hacking cough of yours it may end in Consumption. Try a bottle of CHESTNUT COUGH BALM, only 25 cents a bottle and a splendid medicine.

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You'll be surprised at the number and variety of beautiful and useful articles, just suitable for X-mas presents, At SUTHERLAND'S.

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Tinware, etc., In endless abundance and Variety.

Repairing Done to Order and in First-Class Style

JAMES SUTHERLAND, Tinsmith, Gorrie.

Sheep Skins Wanted.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT.

A Digest of the Doings of Our Legislators at the Capital.

OTTAWA, March 1.—The Budget debate after dragging along for two weeks was closed early this morning with speeches by Mr. Laurier and Mr. Foster. The leader of the Opposition reviewed the trade situation and said the requirements of Canada were practical free trade with a tariff sufficient for revenue purposes only. Mr. Foster made an eloquent speech in defence of the Conservative policy of protection, and laid great stress on the statement made in Mr. Blake's memorable letter that reciprocity with the States meant assimilation of tariffs and ultimate political union. The exodus, which had formed a text for a portion of Mr. Laurier's address, he explained by saying that people went west for land, and south for labor; if Canada had more industries there would be no exodus southward. He claimed that the Canadian farmer was not suffering from a burden of taxation, and drew a graphic picture of the agricultural distress in free trade England. The debate lasted until 12.15 when the division bells rang, and the vote on Sir Richard Cartwright's amendment for freer trade stood 72 for, 120 against; Government majority 54. Mr. Calvin, of Frontenac (Ind. Con.) voted with the Opposition. Messrs. McCarthy and O'Brien with the ministerialists. A motion was passed reducing the duty on the raw material used in the manufacture of binder twine.

MARCH 2.—Hon. Mr. Patterson replying to a query said the Government's intention was to preserve the old stone magazine at Fort George. Mr. McCarthy enquired concerning the value of raw materials used in various industries. Mr. Langelier moved to admit free of duty all foreign sugars claiming that we are paying three millions annually in sugar taxes. Mr. Kenny opposed the motion and remarked that no sugar refinery was paying more than 14 per cent. interest. The arrival of 6 o'clock prevented discussion. Mr. Weldon's bill to disfranchise electors who have taken bribes was considered in committee. Mr. Mulock resumed the debate on his motion to place binder twine on the free list. Mr. Lister said twine sold in Port Huron for 8 cents, 10 cents in Sarnia, a difference of 24 per cent. Mr. Fairbairn, Dr. Cameron and Mr. Sproule spoke against the motion and on a division it was lost by a vote of 90 to 51. Mr. Pope then moved that corn be placed on the free list but it was voted down by 90 to 50. Mr. McCarthy voted for free twine, for free corn four Conservatives voted for and two Liberals against it. Mr. McMullen moved that the superannuation of civil servants should be abandoned and the act thereon repealed. Mr. Foster explained that a bill to amend the Superannuation Act would be introduced and the motion was withdrawn. In reply to Mr. Campbell, Mr. Foster said the Government had expended \$27,359 for two rowed harley, and had received \$16,201 from sales.

MARCH 3.—Mr. Costigan's bill respecting the granting of certificates to masters and mates was read a first time. Sir John Thompson introduced a bill to amend the Northwest representation by giving the ballot to the territories. Sir John Thompson asked that Monday be made a Government day to enable Mr. Tarte to bring up the Manitoba school question. Mr. McCarthy enquired if any measures had been taken to bring about fuller representation of Canadian interests at foreign capitals. Mr. Foster replied that Lord Rosebery had stated his willingness to give unofficial Canadian representatives all advantages given by ministers representing Great Britain. Mr. Weldon asked that the recent coal legislation in Nova Scotia be disallowed by the Governor General. The Premier reviewed the bill and said such legislation was within the province of the Nova Scotia Legislature and could not be disallowed. Mr. McCarthy placed on the order paper a notice of motion for tariff reform. It embodies a movement against combines and trusts, a substantial reduction in favor of English goods, and a willingness to reciprocate in trade matters with the United States "on fair and equitable terms." In the Senate Mr. Boulton concluded a speech on the tariff, which he commenced on Thursday. He wished a select committee appointed to enquire into the fiscal policies of Great Britain and Canada. Mr. Goyell replied and Mr. Boulton withdrew his motion.

MARCH 4.—In committee Sir John Thompson's Bill relating to Witnesses and Evidence was discussed. It gives an accused person the right to testify in his own behalf, and also makes him a competent witness; husband or wife is a competent witness in criminal proceedings affecting either. Mr. Mulock moved an amendment that a wife shall not disclose in evidence what she has heard from her husband, and vice versa. The amendment carried. Considerable discussion took place on the clause providing that a witness shall not be excused from answering a question because it might tend to incriminate him, or render him liable to civil proceedings, but the clause was adopted, and the Bill reported. On motion to go into supply Dr. Landierkin addressed the House on the enlargement of the Cabinet and compared the number of ministers with that of other countries. Mr. Foster, in answer to Sir Richard Cartwright, consented to bring down the industrial statistics as given in the recent census. The balance of the evening was spent in supply passing a number of items in the supplementary estimates, for Northwest affairs. One of \$1,500 for the governor general's traveling expenses was warmly criticised by the Opposition, \$500 for this purpose being included in the main estimate. The item passed.

MARCH 7.—Mr. Tarte brought up the Manitoba School question and spoke for five hours on this motion. That this House desires to express its disapproval of the action of the Government in dealing with the Manitoba school question, and in assuming to be possessed of judicial functions conflicting with their duty as constitutional advisers of the crown, which assumption is wholly unknown to the law, and if now acquiesced in will be entirely subversive of the principle of ministerial responsibility. Sir John Thompson replied in behalf of submitting the matter to the courts. He reviewed the case from its inception and quoted the N. Brunswick and P.E.I. cases as precedents for the government's course. He cited the fact that in 1890 on motion of Mr. Mackenzie the House resolved that such appeals should go to the courts. He contended that the government was acting as the constitution bade them. Mr. Hugh John Macdonald expressed himself opposed to remedial legislation. Mr. Larivière said Separate Schools were guaranteed by the B.N.A. act but the government was taking the right course. Mr. McCarthy moved the adjournment of the debate.

BUSINESS MEN.

A number of the leading firms of Leamington have declared war upon the pernicious credit system. John O. Atkinson, proprietor of the South Freeport, Ill. sheep ranch, has failed for \$75,000, with assets of \$30,000. Siegfried Wertheim, doing business in New York under the style of A. Wertheim & Co., importers of sulphite pulp and paper stock, has made an assignment. Liabilities said to be upward of \$500,000. Bank of Ireland stocks show a rise of five, and several other Irish securities have risen slightly. It is believed the fall in stocks was the result of a scare started for political purposes and that a full recovery of prices will follow shortly.

DOMESTIC POLITICS.

Sir John Thompson has given notice to take Mondays for Government business. It is understood that the Ontario Legislature will meet about the first of next month. The Conservatives of South Middlesex have selected Mr. Alex. Gray of Lobo as their candidate. A conference of representatives of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec was held Friday in the council chamber of the new Legislative building, Toronto. It is expected that several long-standing accounts will be settled and that the work of the arbitrators will be facilitated.

AGRICULTURAL.

A Lobo farmer marketed a load of clover seed in Parkhill the other day for \$507. Several sections of Manitoba are infested with wolves, and a number of cattle have been destroyed. The sub-committee of the Committee on Agriculture passed a resolution declaring that pleuro-pneumonia does not exist in Canada. During February the Dominion dairy station at Woodstock, turned out 2,698 pounds of butter from 68,381 pounds of milk; average percentage of butter fat, 3.88.

PROHIBITION.

The liquor question will not be submitted to the people of North Dakota for at least two years. Both houses of the Washington legislature have passed a bill making it unlawful in that state to manufacture, buy, sell or give away or to have in one's possession cigarettes or cigarette papers. The Manitoba Legislature, by a vote of 25 to 1, adopted a memorial to the Dominion Government, asking for a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor in that Province.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

It took five cars to transport the fishery exhibit of Canada to the World's Fair. Grey County Council has voted a grant of money, and employed a collector to send exhibits from time to time throughout the season. Three blocks of mica, one of which weighs 800 lbs., are being mounted by McFarlane Bros., Ottawa, for exhibition at the World's Fair. They came from the mine of Mr. T. C. Watters at East Templeton.

MORTUARY RECORD.

Madame Grevy, widow of the late President Grevy, of France, died Thursday. Mr. J. M. Ferris, ex-M.P.P. for East Northumberland, died Friday at Campbellford, aged 64. The death is announced in London, Eng., of Hugh Nelson, ex-governor of British Columbia. Mr. Charles Gurney, uncle of Mr. Edward Gurney, of Toronto, died in Hamilton Friday, aged 74.

TOUCHING THE WEATHER.

A snowstorm at Port Arthur began on Wednesday. It lasted 30 hours, and the town was buried under from six to ten feet of the beautiful. There was no locomotion except on snowshoes. The weather statistics for the month of February show that the general impression that the snow fall (5 feet 3 in.) of the present winter is something unusual in amount is not borne out by the meteorological record.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Hon. Edward Blake dined with Mr. Gladstone the other evening. Mr. H. M. Wilson, Q. C., of Brantford, has been appointed deputy judge of Brant county. President Harrison has accepted a professorship in the Leland Stanford University of California. Grover Cleveland was formally inaugurated as president of the United States in Washington, Saturday.

THE WORLD OF INDUSTRY.

It is said Walkerville will secure the Canadian branch of the McCormack reaper works. The Canadian Wind Motor Company is a new industry to be established in Woodstock, Ont., under an American patent. A syndicate has obtained control of all the large lumber mills on the Lake of the Woods. The output of the mills absorbed is sixty-five millions of feet.

THE LABOR WORLD.

There are now 700 carriagemakers on strike in Chicago. The tailors' strike in Winnipeg ended on the arrival from Toronto and Montreal of workmen to take the places of the strikers. The striking switchmen in Chicago are blamed for a number of assaults on the non-union men, and police protection has been asked.

ANNIVERSARIES.

Friday was the birthday anniversary of Pope Leo, who was born on March 2nd, 1810. All the Cardinals now in Rome presented him with a congratulatory address. Preparations for the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Montreal are under way. The festivities will begin on June 24th and extend over four days.

WITH RELIGIOUS REFERENCE.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage says that in three years and four months he has received from his church \$628 net. The church is heavily in debt. Rev. Dr. McMullen, of Woodstock, has been appointed a member of the Advisory Council on Religious Congresses of the World's Congress Auxiliary in connection with the World's Fair.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

ENGLISH.—Services at Fordwich, 10:30 a. m. at Gorrie, 2:30 p. m.; at Wroxeter, 4:30 p. m. Rev. Mr. Brownlee, Incumbent. Sunday School, one hour and a quarter before each service.

METHODIST.—Services at 10:30 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. Orange Hill, at 2:30 p. m. Rev. Mr. Greene, pastor. Sabbath School at 2:30 p. m. J. R. Williams, Superintendent.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Services at Fordwich at 11 a. m.; at Gorrie, 2:30 p. m.; Bible Class at Fordwich in the evening. Sabbath School at Gorrie 1:15 p. m. Jas. McLoughlin, Superintendent.

BAPTIST.—Services in Gorrie at 3 o'clock, p. m. and at the church on the 2nd concession of Howick at 10:30 a. m., and 7 p. m. Rev. J. A. Osborne, pastor.

METHODIST.—Services in the Fordwich Methodist Church, at 10:30 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 2:30 p. m. Prayer-meeting on Thursday evenings at 7:30. Rev. Mr. Edmunds pastor.

JNO. B. BRETHER, FIRE AND STOCK Insurance Agent WROXETER.

REPRESENTS:

- Wellington Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
- Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
- Perth Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
- Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
- Mercantile Insurance Co.
- Etna Insurance Co.

Give John A Call.

Auction Sale OF VALUABLE Freehold Property.

Situate in the Township of Howick in the County of Huron. THERE will be offered for sale by Public Auction by the undersigned At the Albion Hotel, in the Village of Fordwich, in the county of Huron, ON TUESDAY, THE 21ST day of MARCH, 1893, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, all that valuable property commonly known as the "McLean property," containing about 244 acres, more or less, and which may be more particularly described as follows: All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises, situate, lying and being Park Lots Numbers Ten and Eleven, also Seven, Twelve, Twenty-five, Twenty-six, Thirty-one and Thirty-two, together with Lots Numbers Thirteen and Fourteen, on the south side of Louisa Street, all in the town of Fordwich, in the county of Huron, save and except such portions as have been sold to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company and half an acre sold to one Hutchinson, containing thirty-four and a half acres, more or less. The said property is laid out in town lots and is also suitable for farming and gardening purposes. The property will be sold subject to a reserve bid. TERMS OF SALE:—Twenty per cent. on the day of sale, and the balance within twenty days, without interest. Further terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale, or in the meantime upon application to B. S. COOK, Agent. WM. H. NEWTON, Auctioneer, Fordwich, P. O.

Woolen Mill Store.

HAVING bought the woolen mill stock from J. W. Waterhouse and moved it into my

Furniture Warerooms,

I will sell the same very cheap for cash to make room for Spring stock, some of which has already been put in, and more coming, and I am prepared to furnish good woolen mill goods such as

- Yarns,
- Tweeds,
- Flannels,
- Druggits,
- Blankets,
- Shirtings,
- Sheetings,
- Underwear,
- Fulled Cloth,
- Dress Goods,
- Etc., Etc., Etc.,

which we will sell cheap for cash; or we will sell goods on account of next season's wool to good men at cash prices.

Our motto is "Good Goods and Fair Dealing with Everybody."

J. R. WILLIAMS,

P. S.—My Spring Stock of window shades and window poles is now on Exhibition. Come and see them.

One sleighload dumped a consignment of over \$1,000 worth of New Spring Dry Goods in front of

Dulmage's

Store, Lakelet, the other day, and lots more coming forward.

"What are you going to do with all the goods?" everybody asks. But when prices are quoted they say "His head is level; they'll go quick enough!"

The New PRINTS are exquisite.

In DRESS GOODS we have a greater variety than usual, with trimmings to match.

Two job lines of BLACK SURRAH Dress Silk at \$1.15 and \$1.25, regular price \$1.50.

Real IRISH POPLINS in beautiful colorings.

STAPLES at closest figures.

Store full in all departments.

We lead them all in TEA. Try our 12c.

Dried Apples and Tallow wanted.

Lakelet.

Fred Donaghy
Regent House, Fordwich
Is Showing a Grand Stock of

General Merchandize for the Christmas trade.
And in Order to Catch the Crowd,

Prices have been Marked down to cost, for the next Thirty days.
A Specially Fine Line of Glassware in stock.

Dry Goods in every style, the Choicest Lines and the Lowest prices.
Boot and Shoes to suit this season. Full Lines of Rubber goods.
Ladies' and gents' Furnishings in Large Varieties, splendid furs.
Complete stock of Seasonable and fresh groceries always on Hand.

Bargains Every Day
Come and Get them.

Hunter & Henry's
Hardware * Store.
* Fordwich *

A. B. Allison,

DEALER IN
Groceries,
Confections,
Canned Goods,
Pastry,
Toys,
Notions,

Oysters,
Biscuits,
Notions,
Etc.