

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.

A near neighbor of mine, who had been an invalid with age and biliousness for over fourteen years, was then induced to try it. After a reasonable length of time she reported the same results as in my children's case. This convinced me that the Pad was good. It brought peace to my family. I began to look well into the principles claimed for the Pad. I also hunted up every person I could find who had tried it. At last I stumbled on one of the owners. I became convinced that the Pad was a success beyond question. I learned from them that when the Pad was worn as directed, there could be no failure. With this conviction, and notwithstanding I partially comprehended the sacrifices I had to make—absence from my family, opposition from the doctors, and prejudice, the ridicule and indifference from my fellow-men generally—yet I decided to return to the city of Cincinnati, where I had lived seventeen years of my life, and there

BEHIND THE PIONEER WORK.

proclaiming a principle that looked like a humbug on its face to a people who never before had heard the name of the Holman Pad, and Ague and Liver Pad. If there is any one here who has ever experienced all that it means to make a discovery that, if adopted, would redound to the benefit of man, or has experienced the hope, joy, disappointments, discouragements, contempt, sorrow and labor that fall to the lot of those who attempt to promulgate it, then he is prepared to count the cost of the Holman Liver Pad to date. Those who have not, could with profit read the lives of Galileo, Jenner, Harvey, Fulton, and many others who have tried it. Like all new beginnings, my commencement was a hard struggle. The first three cases were among the worst chronic played out ones I ever had. These were the desperate ones. They had exhausted the whole list of medical science and humbugs—and the poor Pad had to come in and be put up as a target for the doctors to shoot at. The first was a case of thirty-four years' standing, notoriously well known. Because the Pad did not cure in three weeks, the doctor was heralding it all over town. But when it did cure no one ever heard from them a word of credit or praise given the Pad. The next was a case of twenty-five years' standing; there was but one slight chill after wearing the Pad. Also George Krenning. In his case, as in all others, there was plenty of ridicule. In his case, I said to him, "No cure, no pay." In five days he acknowledged himself well; in thirty days he gave me his testimonial, and is now at Fort Recovery, Ohio, selling Pads for a living. So with John C. Preston—a case of liver and stomach disease, pain in side and liver, constipation, diarrhea, headache, and other ailments, which he had for over eight years. Dr. Bissell, of Cincinnati, who had suffered a thousand deaths with neutralized in the stomach for over eight years, was permanently cured inside of two weeks. P. A. Moffatt, of heart disease, malaria, Col. Thompson, assistant postmaster, Cincinnati, S. V. Curtis, banker, of Middleton, a very old case of malaria and biliousness, who had spent a small fortune to be cured and was never aided until he used the pad. This was that one after another, remarkable cures, covering nearly every form of disease, and including almost every kind of blood poison, came about children, who had been daily receiving every part of the Pad, until this little common sense doctor has assumed a history of gigantic proportions. Important deposits of consolidation remain free of charge are now to be found, not only in nearly all the important cities of this country, but also in the Canada and portions of Europe. They have also found their way in lesser proportions to Asia, West Liberia, South America, Mexico, the Bahamas, etc. One of the remarkable facts connected with this treatment is that it seldom fails to cure where instructed are literally followed, except in cases where the condition of the stomach are destroyed by the use of powerful medicines, or where the short time over the pit of the stomach—the result of tight lacing. In the language of another, I believe there is no disease that can be kept in subjection and modified by the use of medicine, but what can be acted upon in a far more satisfactory manner by the Holman Pad and the auxiliary, salt water foot-baths used with it. I believe there is no disease that medicine will cure but what can be cured more promptly and effectually by this treatment. I do know that times without number diseases universally acknowledged to be beyond the reach of medicine, have melted away under the action of these remedies, and the work was done so quietly and with so little inconvenience to the patient, that in many cases the pain was gone ere he was aware. More than a quarter of a million earnest, intelligent living witnesses bear testimony to the truth of these statements. The experiences that have come under my own observations of the wonderful cures which I hear continually from the lips of grateful patients, have made it for me a work that transcends every other consideration. Money could not buy me to aid in suppressing it. Think for one moment what the Holman Pad will do for the spleen.

PHYSICIANS ONE AND ALL.

will tell you that it is next to impossible to cure a chronic case of enlargement of the spleen—usually called ague cake. By the application of the Pad, the power to correct the disturbance of this organ will be understood and appreciated, when I say to you that it will begin to remove the enlargement, or ague cake almost as soon as applied. An ague cake under the pad is like the ice cake before the sun's rays. I have had repeated cases of this trouble, or disease, of from a few months to twenty-three years' standing. Thus far I have never known a failure to cure within from two to four weeks. This may seem hard for you to believe. Ocular demonstrations will bear me out in these statements.

Permit me to call your attention to its antiodal and preventive power. As a preventive and its weight in gold; it is impossible to compute the value of a discovery which, without medicine, may be relied on to prevent the most dangerous malady—the Holman Pad will pro-

veat Yellow, Cholera, Typhoid, Remittent, Bilious, Constipative, and all kinds of Liver, and Biliousness, and all kinds of inalaria in every form. I make this bold declaration, that I doubt if there is a case in existence that the Holman Pads will not cure. I use Pads in the plural sense. It is understood that it is to be adjusted and worn according to directions. If you will give the Pad and our Plasters and Medicated Salt Foot Baths, that are frequently used, one quarter the patience and fairness you give any other treatment and will drop everything else and rely entirely on them, they will bring you the blessing of health, that it has seldom been your privilege to enjoy, provided your stomach is not entirely worn out and destroyed by the use and abuse of medicines. After you are once cured, if you will secure a second Pad, and in the spring time when all nature is undergoing a change, would wear it, say two weeks, and also at any time, for a few days, when you feel any symptoms of biliousness, as a preventive, you will find one Pad keeping you in health a whole year—therefore making the Holman Pad the cheapest, the pleasantest, and most convenient, the surest and most satisfactory curative, preventative, and thorough system regulator in the world. Of all this you can rest assured.

IT HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED.

beyond the possibility of a doubt, that it will prevent chronic internal rheumatism and neuralgia. The same may be said of sick headaches, also spinal diseases and nervous prostration. These are directly traceable to a great nerve centre that pervades the digestive organs over the pit of the stomach. This is the battery that communicates quicker than thought to every part of the system any disturbance of the stomach. Disease there means nerve prostration, irascibility, inflammation, obstructions. Hence, pain and suffering indescribable. These feelings are, of course, intensified in proportion to mental strain or undue excitement. Also in proportion to the amount of poisonous substances which are absorbed into the blood that poisons the brain nerves, muscles tissues and organs, and cause nervousness, dizziness, general debility, gout, neuralgia, rheumatism, paralysis, and death. The Pad, and our Plasters, and Medicated Foot-baths will do more for you in curing these than all the World's treatment combined. In the name of humanity, try them. But you are ready to say—you are asking too much for it to say it will cure and prevent all these. Not so. If it be true these diseases all come, as I claim, from the same cause, and I will give ample proof that they do, then, if the pad cures or prevents in one, it must of necessity in the whole. And this it does. Oh! would that the doctors, for humanity's sake, who hold in their hands the lives of so many millions, understood better the fundamental cause, and acted upon it, instead of treating all specifically. Not to treat disease by first finding the cause reminds me of once drinking from a small brook a cup of water that tasted putrid. I sought the cause by first rinsing out my cup. The taste was still the same. I followed the stream some distance, and found a putrid hog lying in it. I need not tell you that boiling the water would not have made it less offensive, so long as the cause remained. You are, no doubt, ready to ask, "What is the principle by which the Pad acts?" The Holman Pad is made of a number of harmless vegetable compounds, such as have been found to be an antidote to diseases in the human system, and contains just the tonic required for the system. It does its work without any internal medicine, and is two-fold distinct in its action. The principle is absorption—Nature's law. A tonic is thrown into the system by the way of circulation, and exactly where needed, over the liver and stomach and centre of the nervous system, which pervades the digestive organs. Another property it has, which is to absorb from the system all bilious, malarious and medicinal poisons into the Pad. If there is any disease in the system, it immediately sets about its work. The question would naturally be asked, how is this possible? It is a fact established beyond controversy, that the human body, when at sea, can exist no inconsiderable length of time without food or drink, by occasionally wetting the garments with salt water, and that this can almost entirely be satisfied in this manner. Again, if a plaster of wet tobacco be placed for a few minutes only over the pit of the stomach, it will produce a deadly sickness. No person would be safe in trying the experiment for thirty minutes, even, for the poison of the tobacco will have entered the circulation by absorption. Punctures and blisters are used to draw or absorb diseases to the surface.

Every person knows the danger of rubbing or placing certain poisons on the surface of the body. The use of a few moments the entire system could be poisoned unto death. A blister and a poison can both be applied on the same spot, and at the same time, neither being an impediment to the other, showing beyond a question, that the body receives and throws off at the same time.

This method of curing disease, rather than drugging the stomach is so well understood in England that a committee appointed by the Royal Medical Society to investigate the subject reported as follows: "The activity of nearly every substance that can be used is three, if not four times greater, if given by the skin than if swallowed." Let us understand the reason of this. In the skin, and under the skin, and penetrating through all the tissues, and of all the organs of the body, in many places forming a complete network are fine ducts and small glands called lymphatics. These are the chief absorbents of the body, although absorptions takes place by the blood vessels also. It is because of the lymphatics extending from the skin to every organ and every part, that a raw piercing wind or damp atmosphere pierces through us. And this is also why the touch of deleterious matter makes us sick, and contact with poison may cost us our lives. For this same reason the poisons carried place upon the surface, have power to reach disease.

As a rule we do not recommend Patent Medicines, but when we know of one that really is a public benefactor, and does positively cure, then we consider it our duty to impart that information to all. Electric Bitters are truly a most valuable medicine, and will surely cure Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Complaints, even where all other remedies fail. We know whereof we speak, and can freely recommend them to all.—[Exch.—Sold at fifty cents a bottle, by all druggists.]

of the stomach, and by blood poison. The Holman Pad will begin to remove the trouble as soon as applied. In cases of inalaria in every form, I make this bold declaration, that I doubt if there is a case in existence that the Holman Pads will not cure. I use Pads in the plural sense. It is understood that it is to be adjusted and worn according to directions. If you will give the Pad and our Plasters and Medicated Salt Foot Baths, that are frequently used, one quarter the patience and fairness you give any other treatment and will drop everything else and rely entirely on them, they will bring you the blessing of health, that it has seldom been your privilege to enjoy, provided your stomach is not entirely worn out and destroyed by the use and abuse of medicines. After you are once cured, if you will secure a second Pad, and in the spring time when all nature is undergoing a change, would wear it, say two weeks, and also at any time, for a few days, when you feel any symptoms of biliousness, as a preventive, you will find one Pad keeping you in health a whole year—therefore making the Holman Pad the cheapest, the pleasantest, and most convenient, the surest and most satisfactory curative, preventative, and thorough system regulator in the world. Of all this you can rest assured.

It can be said, that on the American continent south of latitude forty-seven, not one person in five has a sound liver and stomach. And it is my fixed purpose, if my life, strength and talents are spared me, never to cease my labors in behalf of this blessed boon until every man, woman and child has heard of the Holman Liver Pad. To those of you who are old enough, and free to act for yourselves, if after all that has been said, you choose to treat the subject indifferently, preferring to suffer rather than yield your prejudice, then let me appeal to you, in the name of humanity, to save your children; for I have drank to the very dregs all that means to see a household blighted with sickness, and have on the other hand seen the joy, peace and happiness that good health brings us.

Facts are stubborn things, meet them as they may. A word to mothers and I am done. I quote the language of Mrs. Dr. Carter, of Philadelphia, who is a mother and physician. "It is now not uncommon to put apparently well children in the care of a physician, that their systems may be kept in such a state that they may be in no danger of contracting the scourge of the nursery—scarlet fever. But to do this by medicine is itself reprehensible. The Pad will prevent this disease, being at the same time a source of good and no injury. And these are not mere idle words, or what would be worse, false promises, that have been made repeatedly by actual experiment. The Pad has been placed upon one member of a family in which all were equally liable to infection, except for its protection, and this one weaving the Pad would be the only one not stricken down by the contagion. The Holman Pad should commend itself to every mother in the land. And the other disease that adds yearly to the little graves in the cemeteries of every village, town and city in the country—cholera infantum—for the curing of which our physicians have gone on no further than the baneful drug called opium, which lays the little innocent head to a fever, sleep, and leads only to a premature death. You cannot safely give the baby strong medicine of any kind, and carelessness or ignorance in this particular is little short of criminal, for the result, though unintentional and deeply regretted, is child murder. Lay the Pad upon the stomach of the teething infant upon the first indication of any derangement of that organ. It will draw the fever from the brain, draw the pain from the little writhing body, and regulate the bowels, just as rapidly as it can be done with safety, and more promptly than any medicine you could dare to give. Drugging is most pernicious to a child. Opium is injurious. They only suspend pain, but do not remove it or its cause. The medical faculty are wrong in using them thus frequently and largely. Do you think I am urging these facts upon you too strongly? By the love I bear my own, which thus far heaven has spared me, not for one million dollars would I be guilty of mistreating you. I tell you, and if it proved the last article I should ever utter, they would still be the same, that for children of any age this is one treatment that should and will supersede every other. For the sake of them, of the little ones confided to your care, which must needs be increasingly watchful, give this most potent, your lamelliate, candid and most reliable of all remedies. It will draw the fever from the brain, draw the pain from the little writhing body, and regulate the bowels, just as rapidly as it can be done with safety, and more promptly than any medicine you could dare to give. Drugging is most pernicious to a child. Opium is injurious. They only suspend pain, but do not remove it or its cause. 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THE HURON SIGNAL

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1881.

RAILWAY PROSPECTS.

It will be seen from the full report of the railway meeting at Exeter on Tuesday last, which appears in other columns, that the greatest unanimity exists all along the proposed line from Goderich to Woodstock, concerning the building of the road.

But although the meeting at Exeter was one of great importance, and clearly demonstrated that the people of Oxford, Perth and Huron, through which the proposed line would pass, are in accord on the question, yet, owing to the absurd amendment to the Railway Act which is the law at present, there are difficulties, legislative and otherwise, to be overcome before we can look forward to the turning of the first sod.

The work, however, is in good hands and we look forward to its successful termination, if the controllers of the C. V. Railway can be induced to take action with the promoters of the scheme.

In addition to the report of the Exeter meeting, we would direct attention to the R. R. letter of "Development," in this issue. It is from the pen of a gentleman thoroughly conversant with railway affairs, and although he takes issue with the people of Goderich on the question of route, yet he does so in an argumentative way that will be sure to command respect.

The area of the Dominion of Canada is given as follows in a document just issued by the Department of Interior: Square miles—Ontario, 109,480; Quebec, 198,355; New Brunswick, 27,322; Nova Scotia, 21,731; Prince Edward Island, 2,134; Manitoba, 151,000; British Columbia, including Vancouver's and other islands, 300,344; North-west Territory, 1,843,000; Keewatin District, 309,077; islands in the Arctic, 311,700; islands in Hudson Bay, 24,400. Total, 3,406,542.

Where? Where are the tall chimneys, sending curling smoke into the air? Echo answering, quickly whispers: "Here!"

Where is the "them" that Tilley says he can hear everywhere? Echo waits, and softly replies: "Here!"

Where is the cheap break fast table? Where the poor man's cheapened fare? Echo answers, still rejoicing: "Here!"

An interesting letter from "Progress," on the railway question, came to hand too late for insertion this week. It will appear in due course.

The Railway agitation in Seaford. The railway agitation has taken hold of Seaford, and the people of that town are bestirring themselves in the matter.

The voting took place in Pictou county, Nov. 9, on the Canada Temperance Act. In the town of Pictou there is a majority of 147 for the Act, and the other districts, so far as heard from, give a total majority of 566. Sixteen sections are yet to be heard from.

THE C. V. RAILWAY.

From Woodstock to Goderich.

Enthusiastic Meeting at Exeter.—The Delegates met at Exeter on Tuesday last, and the action of the meeting.

Reported for THE SIGNAL.

On Tuesday last at 11 a. m. a large and enthusiastic meeting of delegates from the various municipalities between Goderich and Woodstock was held at Drew's Hall, Exeter, to consider the feasibility of constructing the proposed line to connect with the C. V. R. from Lake Huron to Woodstock.

The contingents arrived from Goderich and Woodstock shortly after nine o'clock and were the first at the scene of action. By degrees the delegates from the other municipalities began to arrive, until all were represented with the exception of St. Marys and Goderich township.

Mr. M. C. Cameron, M. P., about this time despatched a telegram to St. Marys, enquiring whether or not Mr. Harding purposed being present at the meeting, and received in reply that the St. Marys delegates had left early in the morning, Mr. Harding being one of the number.

THE MORNING MEETING. The meeting was thereupon called to order, and on motion, Mr. A. Bishop, M. P. P. was called to the chair, and Mr. J. Ranton, of Exeter, was appointed secretary.

The first order of business taken up was the submitting of the credentials and names of the representatives from the different municipalities present, as follows:

GODERICH.—M. C. Cameron, M. P., Horace Horton, mayor; F. W. Johnston, Johnstone, reeve; Jos. Williams, R. W. McKenzie, C. A. Hunter and F. Jordan, councillors; S. Platt, Jas. Mitchell, Star, and D. McGillicuddy, of THE SIGNAL.

BAYFIELD.—John Esson, reeve; Jas. Thomson, A. Rutledge. STANLEY.—W. Graham, reeve; G. Cassels, deputy-reeve.

STEPHEN.—S. Hogarth, reeve; V. Ratz, deputy-reeve; T. B. Martin, S. Broken-shire, B. Faust, G. Murdoch, M. Murdoch, J. Hoist.

EXETER.—L. Hardy, Jas. Picard, W. Bissett, E. Drew, G. Samwell, G. Mace, D. Wanless, W. Fenwick, D. Pinch, G. Willis, A. G. Dyer, E. Howard, G. N. Howard, B. Swinerton, A. Walper, D. Johns, Isaac Carling, J. Ranton, Jas. Willis, F. Fitten, W. Bawden, T. McCallum, J. McLaughlin.

USBORNE.—Thos. Kay, reeve, John Shier, deputy-reeve, Jas. Hackney, D. Mills, R. Porter, D. Dulcan, F. Godbolt.

BLANSHARD.—W. Johnston, W. Sanderson, W. Rogers, J. McCurdy. WEST ZORRA.—D. R. Ross, Jas. Munroe.

WOODSTOCK.—J. M. Grant, deputy-reeve, W. Potts, councillor, G. R. Pattullo, Sentinel-reeve.

It being noon, and the St. Marys delegation not having arrived, it was moved by Mr. G. R. Pattullo, seconded by Mr. F. W. Johnston, that the meeting do now adjourn, to meet at 1 o'clock p. m. Carried.

THE AFTERNOON MEETING. The convention reassembled at one o'clock, and the list of delegates was added to as follows:

ST. MARYS.—Jas. Whitstone, J. J. Crabb, St. Marys Argus, D. Miller, J. Grant, J. E. Harding, M. W. Kenny, R. Hedley.

ZORRA.—Robt. Johnston, F. Hess. After the reading of the revised list of delegates by the secretary, the chairman called upon:

Mr. J. E. Harding to address the meeting, and the appearance of that gentleman was greeted with applause. He apologized for having been the cause of delaying the meeting. He had gone to Loran in the hope of catching the train, but failed to connect. He had then obtained the best horse available, but had discovered that the heavy roads caused the animal to lag. Hence his non-arrival at an earlier hour. St. Marys had gone far to secure the connection with Woodstock now spoken of, and had obtained a charter to build a line from Woodstock, to Embro, to St. Marys, and to some lake port west.

The charter was obtained in 1878, and the company formed, but at that time this section west did not see the necessity for a competitive line, and did not take kindly to it. The company then found that it would be difficult to make a short line—some 22 miles—pay, without an outlet to the Lake, and were constrained to let the matter lie in abeyance until the people of the west saw the necessity for assisting in the matter. That time had now come; the past year had opened the eyes of all to the fact that a town or village without a competitive line, was at the mercy of the single road that passed through it. The farmers had lost in their grain, the grain buyers had been unable to avail themselves of a rising market, owing to the scarcity of cars, and the business men had suffered terribly. Places with two or more lines were not thus situated, and now was the time to move in the matter. The C. V. R. would be able to give ample accommodation east, west, and south. It was in every sense a people's line, and would aid the people of Canada in preference to those of the United States, which was not the case with the other lines, for they gave better rates to the traders of the States than they did to those who built them. By the bringing in of the C. V. R. rates would be made fair, and greatly increased accommodation for traffic would be the result.

What was wanted most was to give the farmers an business man greater facilities for shipment than they at present possessed. There was nothing to prevent the line being built. The country through which it would pass was the richest in the Province; the Huron tract could not be beaten anywhere for fertility of soil, and good agriculturists; and Huron, Perth and Oxford were noted all over for the progress and prosperity of their people. All that was wanted was to help ourselves, pay the price that was required to put the line on a proper basis, and get the road. (Hear, hear.) There was a charter in existence which dated beyond the introduction of the amendment to the Railway Act, and we might claim with justice that the amendment should not apply to our road. It was at least an atrocious amendment, which should never have been placed on the Statute book. After explaining some of the absurdities of the amendment, the speaker closed by stating that he believed they could go to the Government, and with good cause make claim to have their road built under the same law as the other lines which were projected at the same time as it. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Robert Porter was called upon, and although he thought there were others present who had perhaps more information on the subject than he, yet was not averse to saying that he was in accord with the present movement to obtain increased railway accommodation. There was no question that a competitive line would prove of advantage to the people along its route, but we had had these lines spoken of before, and they had not come to anything. He would like to know if there was any assurance that the railway company would meet us halfway. It was well to consider this fact, and also what bonuses we could get along the contemplated route. As Mr. Harding had said, the line from St. Marys to Goderich was one of the finest sections of land in Ontario—some 330,000 acres of the best soil. We could offer the road this item, and we could also offer two excellent harbors on Lake Huron. Heretofore we could not propose any such offer, so that the present scheme was in this respect in advance of anything of the kind yet submitted. If the points he had mentioned were laid before the C. V. R. management he did not think there would be much difficulty in getting them to take action. The look-up on the road this year had opened the eyes of many who had in the past been opposed to a competitive line; they were now convinced of the error of the previous opinion, and when we came to canvass for bonuses we had a good argument to lay before them from their own experience. He was, however, opposed to the sinking fund system, and would prefer to have the bonus paid off in so many years with straight interest. He was in favor of the road, if liberal bonuses could be got. The people were in favor of giving fair bonuses, but nothing more.

Mr. Cameron, M. P., was the next speaker. He was exceedingly pleased to be at this meeting, and to see that the people all along the proposed line were thoroughly aroused to the necessity for action. The people of Goderich wanted another road and were bound to get one. They had felt the necessity for one for some time, and the need for competition had been intensified during the present year. Merchants, grain buyers, lumber dealers and others in Goderich had been made to groan, because of lack of shipping accommodation, and the county town of Huron was determined that this state of things must soon end. The people in this section should wish Mr. St. Marys and Goderich, in this matter, did not sacrifice their interests by further delay. (Hear, hear.) One thing was certain, if the people in the south were determined to rest on their oars and go no further, Goderich would not forget her duty to herself. Already five or six lines were looking toward Goderich for a Lake Port, the T. G. and B. by Wingham, the C. V. R. by Elora and Brudenry, a line from Drumbo, by Stratford, a line from Galt, Berlin; and the line under consideration to-day. The line were met to talk over to-day might be allowed to lie still, but Goderich would get another railway outlet, come from whence it would. Goderich at present favored the road by Bayfield, Zurich, Exeter, St. Marys, Embro and Woodstock, and would work hand and heart with the sister towns to get it built, if the people along the route were willing to do their part. (Hear, hear and applause.) The people in Goderich believed that although they were located in one of the finest parts of the garden of Canada, they would yet have a good field opened up to them to enjoy the privileges of Lake trade at their excellent harbor by a competitive line to the south, although a line from any point would enhance their trade. The first proposition should be to make a resolution at this meeting favoring the construction of the line from Goderich, to Embro, to St. Marys, and to some lake port west. This provision should be made to guard the rights of the people who voted the bonuses. The speaker here cited the case of the Stratford and Port Dover line, where the road although built to compete with the G. T. R. had eventually been absorbed by the larger corporation; and contended that an amalgamation of a similar kind should be jealously guarded against. Concluding, he said that if we could get connection with a first-class road such as the C. V. R. was destined to be, the people ought to deal liberally with them in the matter of bonuses, and pledge themselves to do their utmost to build the line. A second proposition would be to amend the present amendment to the Railway Act, which was most absurd law. At present a majority of the freeholders or long-term tenants in any municipality was necessary to insure the passing of a bonus by-law. If a man was sick, and could not go to the polling-place; or if a man was absent from home in a city on business; or if he were travelling in the great North-West; or if he had not the time to vote; or if he had conscientious scruples against voting—as some in South Huron had—in all these events, although he might be anxious to have all the advantages which additional railway accommodation implied, he were counted as voting against the by-law. And if absurdity could go beyond that, he would like to have some one point out an instance, (Hear, hear, and prolonged applause.) Unless the logical working out of the principle were followed, and compulsory voting became law, the absurdity should be wiped off the statute book. (Hear, hear.) That was a point which should be taken into consideration, and a deputation should be appointed to go to Toronto, and endeavor to influence the Government to remove the obnoxious and absurd amendment. If such a course were pursued, it seemed to him quite possible to get a modification of the law in this respect, under existing circumstances. In the matter of security, the interest of the people, as he said before, should be guarded. He was not in favor of giving unconditional bonuses, but if we dealt with the right line we should act generously with it. We should take care that it would not be absorbed by any of the existing lines in this section; but if it were taken hold of by the Syndicate—such as he differed in the House with that institution's construction of the Canada Pacific R. R.—or by Vanderbilt, we would not lose anything, and, perhaps, might benefit by the change. In concluding, the speaker said: Goderich is alive to her rights in this matter. We want another railway, and will have one. We will work faithfully with you to get the road to Woodstock, but if, through lack of prompt action, the people of the south where and get a line. But we are with you to-day, side by side, to work the road through, and this you can rely on, that Goderich will furnish both men and bonus to help along the line to a successful termination. (Loud and prolonged applause, and cries of "Good for Goderich.")

The following resolution was then moved by Mayor Horton, of Goderich, seconded by Mr. Jas. Picard, of Exeter. That, whereas the towns of Goderich and St. Marys, the villages of Bayfield, Zurich, Exeter and Embro, and the townships of Goderich, Stanley, Hay Stephen, Usborne, Blanshard, Nissouri and West Zorra are at present either entirely without railway facilities or do not enjoy advantages of railway traffic competition; therefore be it resolved, that a new railway is necessary through this district, and that this meeting approves of a line running from Goderich via Bayfield, Zurich, Exeter, St. Marys and Embro, to Woodstock, to connect with the Credit Valley R. R., as the most feasible scheme, and the best calculated to subserve the interests of the above-mentioned municipalities; and be it therefore resolved, that the delegates and others here assembled pledge themselves to endeavor to induce their respective municipalities to grant the necessary aid to secure the construction of the proposed railway, in the event of its being undertaken by a responsible railway company.

Mr. Horton, on rising to propose the resolution, said Goderich had been approached by other points, but that the most vital had thus far been shown by the people along the line now proposed. He corroborated the remarks of Mr. Porter, regarding the fertility and wealth of the section through which the proposed line would pass. The manner in which the trade of Goderich had been handicapped for want of shipping facilities during the past year was also tellingly described, and the action of the G. T. R. criticised. Some people had no conception of the amount of traffic which would be afforded a competitive line, but when it was stated that good authorities believed a lumber trade of 100,000,000 feet of lumber could easily be done each year in Goderich by the firms at present there, some idea could be had of the necessity for greater railway facilities than the G. T. R. now afforded, even at its best, which, unfortunately had not been the case during the past season. The grain trade had suffered severely, the buyers had lost heavily by not being able to ship when the market was up, and the farmers' community was thus placed at a disadvantage. Every delegate should be willing to return home and go into harness to work up the scheme. A bonus of about \$5,000 a mile would ensure the construction of the road, and he believed the time was propitious for carrying the scheme to a successful issue. (Applause.)

Mr. Jas. Picard was not a public speaker, but was in harmony with the project, and if the construction of one mile of the road, by himself alone would bring it this way, he was prepared to build that mile. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

THE HURON SIGNAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 18, 1881.

Enthusiastic Meeting at Exeter.—The Delegates met at Exeter on Tuesday last, and the action of the meeting.

Reported for THE SIGNAL.

On Tuesday last at 11 a. m. a large and enthusiastic meeting of delegates from the various municipalities between Goderich and Woodstock was held at Drew's Hall, Exeter, to consider the feasibility of constructing the proposed line to connect with the C. V. R. from Lake Huron to Woodstock.

The contingents arrived from Goderich and Woodstock shortly after nine o'clock and were the first at the scene of action. By degrees the delegates from the other municipalities began to arrive, until all were represented with the exception of St. Marys and Goderich township.

Mr. M. C. Cameron, M. P., about this time despatched a telegram to St. Marys, enquiring whether or not Mr. Harding purposed being present at the meeting, and received in reply that the St. Marys delegates had left early in the morning, Mr. Harding being one of the number.

THE MORNING MEETING. The meeting was thereupon called to order, and on motion, Mr. A. Bishop, M. P. P. was called to the chair, and Mr. J. Ranton, of Exeter, was appointed secretary.

The first order of business taken up was the submitting of the credentials and names of the representatives from the different municipalities present, as follows:

GODERICH.—M. C. Cameron, M. P., Horace Horton, mayor; F. W. Johnston, Johnstone, reeve; Jos. Williams, R. W. McKenzie, C. A. Hunter and F. Jordan, councillors; S. Platt, Jas. Mitchell, Star, and D. McGillicuddy, of THE SIGNAL.

BAYFIELD.—John Esson, reeve; Jas. Thomson, A. Rutledge. STANLEY.—W. Graham, reeve; G. Cassels, deputy-reeve.

STEPHEN.—S. Hogarth, reeve; V. Ratz, deputy-reeve; T. B. Martin, S. Broken-shire, B. Faust, G. Murdoch, M. Murdoch, J. Hoist.

EXETER.—L. Hardy, Jas. Picard, W. Bissett, E. Drew, G. Samwell, G. Mace, D. Wanless, W. Fenwick, D. Pinch, G. Willis, A. G. Dyer, E. Howard, G. N. Howard, B. Swinerton, A. Walper, D. Johns, Isaac Carling, J. Ranton, Jas. Willis, F. Fitten, W. Bawden, T. McCallum, J. McLaughlin.

USBORNE.—Thos. Kay, reeve, John Shier, deputy-reeve, Jas. Hackney, D. Mills, R. Porter, D. Dulcan, F. Godbolt.

BLANSHARD.—W. Johnston, W. Sanderson, W. Rogers, J. McCurdy. WEST ZORRA.—D. R. Ross, Jas. Munroe.

WOODSTOCK.—J. M. Grant, deputy-reeve, W. Potts, councillor, G. R. Pattullo, Sentinel-reeve.

It being noon, and the St. Marys delegation not having arrived, it was moved by Mr. G. R. Pattullo, seconded by Mr. F. W. Johnston, that the meeting do now adjourn, to meet at 1 o'clock p. m. Carried.

THE AFTERNOON MEETING. The convention reassembled at one o'clock, and the list of delegates was added to as follows:

ST. MARYS.—Jas. Whitstone, J. J. Crabb, St. Marys Argus, D. Miller, J. Grant, J. E. Harding, M. W. Kenny, R. Hedley.

ZORRA.—Robt. Johnston, F. Hess. After the reading of the revised list of delegates by the secretary, the chairman called upon:

Mr. J. E. Harding to address the meeting, and the appearance of that gentleman was greeted with applause. He apologized for having been the cause of delaying the meeting. He had gone to Loran in the hope of catching the train, but failed to connect. He had then obtained the best horse available, but had discovered that the heavy roads caused the animal to lag. Hence his non-arrival at an earlier hour. St. Marys had gone far to secure the connection with Woodstock now spoken of, and had obtained a charter to build a line from Woodstock, to Embro, to St. Marys, and to some lake port west.

The charter was obtained in 1878, and the company formed, but at that time this section west did not see the necessity for a competitive line, and did not take kindly to it. The company then found that it would be difficult to make a short line—some 22 miles—pay, without an outlet to the Lake, and were constrained to let the matter lie in abeyance until the people of the west saw the necessity for assisting in the matter. That time had now come; the past year had opened the eyes of all to the fact that a town or village without a competitive line, was at the mercy of the single road that passed through it. The farmers had lost in their grain, the grain buyers had been unable to avail themselves of a rising market, owing to the scarcity of cars, and the business men had suffered terribly. Places with two or more lines were not thus situated, and now was the time to move in the matter. The C. V. R. would be able to give ample accommodation east, west, and south. It was in every sense a people's line, and would aid the people of Canada in preference to those of the United States, which was not the case with the other lines, for they gave better rates to the traders of the States than they did to those who built them. By the bringing in of the C. V. R. rates would be made fair, and greatly increased accommodation for traffic would be the result.

What was wanted most was to give the farmers an business man greater facilities for shipment than they at present possessed. There was nothing to prevent the line being built. The country through which it would pass was the richest in the Province; the Huron tract could not be beaten anywhere for fertility of soil, and good agriculturists; and Huron, Perth and Oxford were noted all over for the progress and prosperity of their people. All that was wanted was to help ourselves, pay the price that was required to put the line on a proper basis, and get the road. (Hear, hear.) There was a charter in existence which dated beyond the introduction of the amendment to the Railway Act, and we might claim with justice that the amendment should not apply to our road. It was at least an atrocious amendment, which should never have been placed on the Statute book. After explaining some of the absurdities of the amendment, the speaker closed by stating that he believed they could go to the Government, and with good cause make claim to have their road built under the same law as the other lines which were projected at the same time as it. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Robert Porter was called upon, and although he thought there were others present who had perhaps more information on the subject than he, yet was not averse to saying that he was in accord with the present movement to obtain increased railway accommodation. There was no question that a competitive line would prove of advantage to the people along its route, but we had had these lines spoken of before, and they had not come to anything. He would like to know if there was any assurance that the railway company would meet us halfway. It was well to consider this fact, and also what bonuses we could get along the contemplated route. As Mr. Harding had said, the line from St. Marys to Goderich was one of the finest sections of land in Ontario—some 330,000 acres of the best soil. We could offer the road this item, and we could also offer two excellent harbors on Lake Huron. Heretofore we could not propose any such offer, so that the present scheme was in this respect in advance of anything of the kind yet submitted. If the points he had mentioned were laid before the C. V. R. management he did not think there would be much difficulty in getting them to take action. The look-up on the road this year had opened the eyes of many who had in the past been opposed to a competitive line; they were now convinced of the error of the previous opinion, and when we came to canvass for bonuses we had a good argument to lay before them from their own experience. He was, however, opposed to the sinking fund system, and would prefer to have the bonus paid off in so many years with straight interest. He was in favor of the road, if liberal bonuses could be got. The people were in favor of giving fair bonuses, but nothing more.

Mr. Cameron, M. P., was the next speaker. He was exceedingly pleased to be at this meeting, and to see that the people all along the proposed line were thoroughly aroused to the necessity for action. The people of Goderich wanted another road and were bound to get one. They had felt the necessity for one for some time, and the need for competition had been intensified during the present year. Merchants, grain buyers, lumber dealers and others in Goderich had been made to groan, because of lack of shipping accommodation, and the county town of Huron was determined that this state of things must soon end. The people in this section should wish Mr. St. Marys and Goderich, in this matter, did not sacrifice their interests by further delay. (Hear, hear.) One thing was certain, if the people in the south were determined to rest on their oars and go no further, Goderich would not forget her duty to herself. Already five or six lines were looking toward Goderich for a Lake Port, the T. G. and B. by Wingham, the C. V. R. by Elora and Brudenry, a line from Drumbo, by Stratford, a line from Galt, Berlin; and the line under consideration to-day. The line were met to talk over to-day might be allowed to lie still, but Goderich would get another railway outlet, come from whence it would. Goderich at present favored the road by Bayfield, Zurich, Exeter, St. Marys, Embro and Woodstock, and would work hand and heart with the sister towns to get it built, if the people along the route were willing to do their part. (Hear, hear and applause.) The people in Goderich believed that although they were located in one of the finest parts of the garden of Canada, they would yet have a good field opened up to them to enjoy the privileges of Lake trade at their excellent harbor by a competitive line to the south, although a line from any point would enhance their trade. The first proposition should be to make a resolution at this meeting favoring the construction of the line from Goderich, to Embro, to St. Marys, and to some lake port west. This provision should be made to guard the rights of the people who voted the bonuses. The speaker here cited the case of the Stratford and Port Dover line, where the road although built to compete with the G. T. R. had eventually been absorbed by the larger corporation; and contended that an amalgamation of a similar kind should be jealously guarded against. Concluding, he said that if we could get connection with a first-class road such as the C. V. R. was destined to be, the people ought to deal liberally with them in the matter of bonuses, and pledge themselves to do their utmost to build the line. A second proposition would be to amend the present amendment to the Railway Act, which was most absurd law. 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The following resolution was then moved by Mayor Horton, of Goderich, seconded by Mr. Jas. Picard, of Exeter. That, whereas the towns of Goderich and St. Marys, the villages of Bayfield, Zurich, Exeter and Embro, and the townships of Goderich, Stanley, Hay Stephen, Usborne, Blanshard, Nissouri and West Zorra are at present either entirely without railway facilities or do not enjoy advantages of railway traffic competition; therefore be it resolved, that a new railway is necessary through this district, and that this meeting approves of a line running from Goderich via Bayfield, Zurich, Exeter, St. Marys and Embro, to Woodstock, to connect with the Credit Valley R. R., as the most feasible scheme, and the best calculated to subserve the interests of the above-mentioned municipalities; and be it therefore resolved, that the delegates and others here assembled pledge themselves to endeavor to induce their respective municipalities to grant the necessary aid to secure the construction of the proposed railway, in the event of its being undertaken by a responsible railway company.

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The first order of business taken up was the submitting of the credentials and names of the representatives from the different municipalities present, as follows:

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BAYFIELD.—John Esson, reeve; Jas. Thomson, A. Rutledge. STANLEY.—W. Graham, reeve; G. Cassels, deputy-reeve.

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WOODSTOCK.—J. M. Grant, deputy-reeve, W. Potts, councillor, G. R. Pattullo, Sentinel-reeve.

It being noon, and the St. Marys delegation not having arrived, it was moved by Mr. G. R. Pattullo, seconded by Mr. F. W. Johnston, that the meeting do now adjourn, to meet at 1 o'clock p. m. Carried.

THE AFTERNOON MEETING. The convention reassembled at one o'clock, and the list of delegates was added to as follows:

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The charter was obtained in 1878, and the company formed, but at that time this section west did not see the necessity for a competitive line, and did not take kindly to it. The company then found that it would be difficult to make a short line—some 22 miles—pay, without an outlet to the Lake, and were constrained to let the matter lie in abeyance until the people of the west saw the necessity for assisting in the matter. That time had now come; the past year had opened the eyes of all to the fact that a town or village without a competitive line, was at the mercy of the single road that passed through it. The farmers had lost in their grain, the grain buyers had been unable to avail themselves of a rising market, owing to the scarcity of cars, and the business men had suffered terribly.

That Lass o' Lowrie's,

A STORY OF THE LANCSHIRE COAL MINES.

By FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

Possibly her silence attracted Liz's attention. Suddenly she looked up, and when she saw the gravity of Joan's face, her own changed.

"You're grudin' me doin' it," she cried. "You think I ha' no rest to care for sich things," and she dropped hat and ribbon on her knee with an angry gesture.

"Ben Maxy!" Joan said slowly. Liz twisted a bit of ribbon around her finger.

"It's not as I care for what Ben Maxy says, or what any other man says, for the matter of that, but it shows as I need na be so much ashamed o' my own shair as to need na stay i' doors as if I dare na about my face."

"Joan made no answer. "At yet," she said, smiling faintly at her own train of thought afterward, "I dunno see what I'm complainin' on. Am I out of patience because her face is na deeper? Surely I am in a wifical humour."

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Tha't ha' to tak' both fat an' lean together i' these days, or go wi'out mate."

Sammy remembered these sage remarks rather sorely as he sat awaiting the master of the household. His independence had been very dear to him, and the idea that he must relinquish it was a grievous thorn in the flesh.

"A man wi' so many crinkum-crankums as he seems to ha' gotten 'll be apt to be reither set i' polyties. An' I'll warrant this is na' the best parlour neyther."

"The door opened at this juncture, and Mr. Haviland entered, fresh, florid, and cordial. His temperament being an easy one, he rather dreaded collision with anybody, and would especially have disliked an uncomfortable interview with this old fellow.

"Ah!" he said. "Craddock, is it? Glad to see you, Craddock."

"Aye," he answered. "Sam'll Craddock fra' Riggan. Same to you, Master."

Mr. Haviland waved his hand good-naturedly. "Take your seat again," he said. "Don't stand. You are the older man of the two, you know, and I daresay you are tired with your work. You came about the lodge-keeper's place?"

"That little lass o' the owd parson's," began Sammy.

"Miss Anice Barholm," interposed Mr. Haviland. "Yes, she told me she would visit you. I never had the pleasure of seeing her until she drove here yesterday to ask for the place for you. She was afraid to lose time in waiting for her father's return."

"Yo' niver saw her afore?" "No," "Well," rubbing his hands excitedly over the knob of the chair, "I've a notion that I thout fur, even if he'd stand at nowt, won't that little wench, and he gave vent to his feelings in a delighted chuckle. "I'd like to see yo'."

"I don't think there is another woman in the country who would have done it," said Mr. Haviland, smiling. "We shall agree in our opinion of Miss Barholm, I see, Craddock, if we quarrel about every thing else."

al right to respect him. It was their ground too, and he had held it for them as well as for himself. He stopped at the Crown for his mid-day glass of ale; and his self-satisfaction was so evident that his friend observed it, and remarked among themselves that "the owd lad wur pickin' up his crumbs a bit."

"Yo're lookin' graidely to-day, Sammy," said one. "I'm feelin' a trifle graidelier than I ha' done," he answered, oracularly. "Things is lookin' up."

"I'm main glad to hear it. Tell us as how."

"Well—with studied indifference—" "It's naon so great luck i' comparison, but it's summat to be thankful fur to a man as is down i' the world. I've gotten the lodge-keeper's place at Mr. Haviland's."

"Tha' niver says! Who'd a thout it? How iver did that come about?" "Friends i' court," with dignity. "Friend's i' court. Houd me that jug o' ale, Tummy. Haviland's a mon o' discretion, if he is a Member o' Parliament. We've had quite a friendly chat this mornin' as we set i' the lobby together. He is na so bid i' his polyticks."

"Yo' stood up to him free enow, I warrant," said Tummy. "Th' gentle folk dunnot offer hear such free speakin' as yo' g' em, Sammy."

"Well, I had to be a bit independent; it wur nat'ral. It would na ha' done to wur nat'ral, if he wur the master an' me th' whole. But he's a mon o' sense, as I say, an' he wur civil enow, an' friendly enow. He's gotten gumption to see as polyticks is polyties. I'll tell yo' what, lads, I'm comin' to th' opinion as happen there's more sense i' some o' th' gen'ry than we g' em credit fur; they ha' not much but look lammin' i' their leads, it's true, but they're naon so bad—some on 'em—if yo're charitably w' out."

"Who was th' friend i' court, Sammy?" was asked next. Sammy's fist went down upon the table with a force which made the mugs dance and rattled.

"I don't think there is another woman in the country who would have done it," said Mr. Haviland, smiling. "We shall agree in our opinion of Miss Barholm, I see, Craddock, if we quarrel about every thing else."

CHAPTER XXI. DERRICK'S QUESTION. Derrick had had a great deal to think about of late. Affairs at the mines had been troublesome, as usual, and he had been often irritated by the stupidity of the men who were in authority over him.

"I don't think there is another woman in the country who would have done it," said Mr. Haviland, smiling. "We shall agree in our opinion of Miss Barholm, I see, Craddock, if we quarrel about every thing else."

without knowing it. Surely there never was a passion—if it is really a passion—that had so little to feed upon."

"So little!" echoed Grace. "Derrick got up and began to walk across the floor."

"I have nothing—nothing, and I am beset on every side."

"There is something extraordinary in the blindness of a man with an absorbing passion. Absorbed by his passion for one woman, Grace was blind to the greatest inconsistencies in his friend's speech and manner."

"Grace," he said, "I cannot trust myself; but I can trust you. I cannot be unfaithful to this—you can. Tell me what I am to do—answer me this question, though God knows, it would be a hard one for a man to answer. Perhaps I ought not to ask it—perhaps I ought to have decision enough to answer it myself without troubling you. But how can I? And you who are so true to yourself and to me in other things, will be true in this, I know. This feeling is stronger than all else—so strong that I have feared and failed to comprehend it. I had not even thought of it until it came upon me with fearful force, and I am conscious that it has not reached its height yet. It is not an ignoble passion, I know. How could a passion for one woman when I am suffering terrible pain, and prevents me from spending many sleepless nights. Nothing has done me so much good."

Carlton. One of the greatest benefits an agriculturist can bestow upon his calling is the importation of superior grades of stock. Although an improvement in this direction is steadily forcing itself upon the Canadian farmer, progress has not held its course unchecked.

Millions in It. J. D. Alexander, editor News, Barnesville, Ga., U. S. A., says: "For the past twelve months I have been suffering with inflammatory rheumatism. I tried several physicians but they failed to relieve me. A friend recommended St. Jacobs Oil. I at once procured a half dozen bottles, which I have used, and find that I am improving all the time. It relieves me at once when I am suffering terrible pain, and prevents me from spending many sleepless nights. Nothing has done me so much good."

A Real Necessity. No house should be without a bottle of Hayward's Yellow Oil, in case of accident. There is no preparation offered to suffering humanity that has made so many permanent cures, or relieved so much pain and misery. It is called by the name of the Good Samaritan, by others the Good Oil, and by the afflicted an Angel of Mercy.

Deserving of Praise. Too much cannot be expressed in favor of that unsurpassed remedy for rheumatic, neuralgic, cramp, sore throat, and all lung complaints. If you suffer from rheumatic colic, try Hayward's Peppermint Balsam. The cost is trifling, only 25 cents.

PERCHERON HORSES. Largest Importing and Breeding Establishment in the World. M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne, De Peque County, Illinois, U. S. A. (3 miles west of Chicago)

Since Wearing the Holman Liver Pad I Have Had Good Health. Holman Liver Pad Co. Its Effect on Me Has Been Truly Wonderful. Holman Liver Pad Co. It Acts Splendidly on Both Liver and Stomach. Holman Liver Pad Co. I Procured a Holman Liver Pad and Was Immediately Relieved. Holman Liver Pad Co.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE TO SAVE MONEY

by going to JAMES G. BALL'S

GREAT CLEARING SALE of all kinds of Furniture, Pictures and Picture Frames, which will commence on the

6th OF OCTOBER,

and continue until sold out as he intends giving up business and returning to the North-west. Great bargains and wonderful reductions in

CUPBOARDS, TABLES, CHAIRS, BED-STEADS, BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, LOUNGES, and all other kinds of furniture. Lumber and cordwood and all farm produce taken in exchange. Remember the old stand opposite Watson's Bakery.

Jas. G. Ball.

Extensive Premises and Splendid New Stock.

G. BARRY

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Hamilton Street, Goderich.

A good assortment of Kitchen, Bed-room, Dining Room and Parlor Furniture; such as Tables, Chairs, Hair, cane and wood seated, Cupboards, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Wash-stand Lounges, Sofas, What-Nots, Looking Glasses.

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

Picture Framing a specialty.—A call solicited. 1731

J. C. DETLOR & CO'S

MAMMOTH SALE

WILL CONTINUE THIS MONTH.

BARGINS IN EVERY LINE

GOODS AT SLAUGHTER PRICES.

JOHN C. DETLOR & CO.

Farmers Attention!

Barbed Fence Wire contracted for in any quantity at very lowest prices. I SELL EITHER 2 OR 4 BARBED FENCE WIRE.

Wire and barb galvanized after being twisted which cannot scale off.

Use Barbed Wire for Fences.

NO SNOW DRIFTS NO WEEDS—NO WASTE LANDS.

For sale by

G. H. PARSONS,

CHEAP HARDWARE, GODERICH.

LOOK OUT FOR

FRESH GROCERIES.

NEXT WEEK

G. H. OLDS

Since Wearing the Holman Liver Pad I Have Had Good Health. Holman Liver Pad Co. Its Effect on Me Has Been Truly Wonderful. Holman Liver Pad Co. It Acts Splendidly on Both Liver and Stomach. Holman Liver Pad Co. I Procured a Holman Liver Pad and Was Immediately Relieved. Holman Liver Pad Co.

SEEDS FOR 1881.

Thanking the public for past favors, I take pleasure in stating that I have on hand a better stock than ever before of choice Wheat, Barley, Peas, Black and White Oats, Tares, Clover, and Timothy; also Pea Vine Clover, Alsike, Lucerne and Lawn Grass.

A first class assortment of FIELD, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, selected with great care from the best seed houses in the country. Call and see. We keep the best and most genuine seed we can purchase.

COMPTON'S SURPRISE CORN.

The best field corn yet introduced. Ground oil cake kept constantly on hand.

JAMES MCNAIR.

Hamilton St.

JOHN PASMORE,

Manufacturer of Waggon, Carriages, Etc., Etc., VICTORIA-ST., Corner of Trafalgar.

SEEGMILLER CHILLED PLOUGH

And Agricultural Implements. Also, agent for the Queen's Fire & Life Ins. Co. This is one of the best Companies in existence, being prompt and reliable. Information furnished cheerfully on application.

Derrick marched into the Barholm's said.

Have you thought...

The Poet's Corner.

Delay is Dangerous. A SHORT MORAL ESSAY IN RHIME BY A HIGH SCHOOL PUPIL. What'er you do, do not delay: Yield not to fancy's idle sway. But keeping firm the onward way.

Holmesville.

Mr. John McArthur has lost about \$200 worth of stock this summer. Farmers are now making the best price out of their wool. Short wool sells at about \$2 per single cord in Clinton.

Fun and Fancy.

It isn't because a woman is exactly afraid of a cow that she runs away and screams. It is because good dresses are not fashionable. We would often have reason to be ashamed of our most brilliant actions if the world could see the motives from which they spring.

TO BUILDERS.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, LOSS OF VOICE, HOARSENESS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS. Prepared from the finest Red Spruce Gum.

Hardware! Hardware!

THE UNDERSIGNED IS STILL AHEAD FOR BEST HARDWARE AND LOWEST PRICES. HE KEEPS A FULL STOCK OF SHELF AND General Hardware! DO NOT FAIL TO SEE SAWS AND AXES!

Wingham.

Peter Fisher, Esq., who may be said to be the father of Wingham, is now away in Kansas for the benefit of his health. We are glad to say that at last accounts he was getting better.

Goderich Township.

DEATH FROM CROUP.—Mr. John Wood, of the Bayfield coast, last week lost a little boy about 2 years old, by croup. This is the second child he has lost by this ailment.

Decline of Man.

Impotency of mind, limb or vital function, nervous weakness, sexual debility, and all diseases caused by indiscretions and abuse, are radically and promptly cured by the use of Mack's Magnetic Medicine.

Newspaper Laws.

We call the special attention of postmasters and subscribers to the following synopsis of the newspaper laws: 1. A postmaster is required to give notice in writing to a newspaper publisher.

Bracefield.

Mr. Frank Coleman, of Stanley, has sold his imported two year old stallion to Mr. James Turner for the sum of \$1,800. It weighed 1,700 lbs., and is a fine animal.

Clinton.

Mr. D. A. Forrester has shipped his eighth car of flax seed, this fall. This represents nearly 100,000 lbs.

Woman's True Friend.

A friend in need is a friend indeed. This none can deny, especially when assistance is rendered who are unselfishly and disinterestedly engaged in relieving the complaints and weaknesses incident to our female population.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM. Its remarkable power in relieving certain forms of Bronchitis, and its almost specific effect in curing obstinate hacking Coughs, is now well known to the public at large.

Clinton.

Mr. D. A. Forrester has shipped his eighth car of flax seed, this fall. This represents nearly 100,000 lbs.

Clinton.

The Ottawa Herald very properly commends the style of Christmas cards as published in representative "Canadian seasons." These cards are advertised to represent "Indian Snow Shoe Races," "Indian Wigwam and Basket-makers," "Life in the Woods," "Raid Shooting the Rapids," with an Indian we presume as steersman.

Woman's True Friend.

Nature, after all, is the great physician. She hides all the secrets of health within her breast, generous bosom, and man need but to go to her intelligently for his every need.

JOHNSTON'S Sarsaparilla.

JOHNSTON'S Sarsaparilla. Use all the Year Around. A medicine that cures all the ailments of the blood, and restores the system to its natural state of health.

Clinton.

Mr. W. B. Moore, formerly with H. Pimsteel & Co., has secured a good situation in a Cleveland dry goods house.

Clinton.

George Duff, the champion deer-stalker of Scotland, is now in his seventy-seventh year, and yet he is credited with the ability to bring down seven or eight stags in a day, three or four being "trovans."

Woman's True Friend.

By a thorough knowledge of the laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

For sale by JAMES WATSON.

D'FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY. Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Cramps, Colic, Sea Sickness and Summer Complaint; also Cholera Infantum, and all Complaints peculiar to children teething, and will be found equally beneficial for adults or children.

Millions Given Away.

Millions of Bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have been given away as Trial Bottles of the large size. This enormous outlay would be disastrous to the proprietors, were it not for the rare merits possessed by this wonderful medicine.

Woman's True Friend.

Miss Eva Von Blumen, the female bicyclist, defeated equines in three separate contests at the State Fair grounds, Columbus, O., Oct. 27. She rode a mile in 4m., same distance in 4m. 35s., and five miles in 25m. 53s.

ANCHOR LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. NEW YORK TO GLASGOW. CABINS, \$60 to \$80. STEERAGE \$28. The steamer is a first class ship, with all the latest improvements.

For sale by JAMES WATSON.

D'FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY. Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Cramps, Colic, Sea Sickness and Summer Complaint; also Cholera Infantum, and all Complaints peculiar to children teething, and will be found equally beneficial for adults or children.

STOVES, TINWARE, LAMP GOODS. I would also return my thanks to the Fire Brigade and people of Goderich for the successful efforts in saving my property in my absence from home, at the late fire.

HURON CARRIAGE WORKS. T. & J. STORY, SUCCESSORS TO JOHN KNOX, MANUFACTURERS OF Buggies and Carriages.

Boots and Shoes. CAMPBELL'S BOOT and SHOE EMPORIUM, FOR ONE CENT.

GREAT BARGAINS. TERMS - CASH. WM. CAMPBELL.

Daniel Gordon, Cabinet-Maker and Undertaker. Oldest House in the County, and Largest Stock of his side of London!

TO... BUREAUS... WIRE... LANDS... GODERICH... R 1881... FLOWER SEEDS... PRISE CORN... McNAIR... ASMORE... Carriages... LLED PLOUGH... Life Ins. Co.

