

# The Ottawa Journal

DEVOTED TO COUNTY NEWS AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

GODERICH, ONT., FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1888.

## FROM THE CAPITAL

### Latest Political and General News from Ottawa.

#### The Debate on Unrestricted Reciprocity—The Combines Investigation—Prof. Saunders on Wheat—The Manitoba Bill—The Report of the Corridors.

From our own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, March 20, 1888.

The debate on Unrestricted Reciprocity cannot be brought to a close before tomorrow night unless the Government should decide that the House at all night tonight. The debate began on Wednesday so that my prediction of its lasting at least a week has been verified. In submitting the resolution Sir Richard Cartwright took four hours to state his case. His speech occupies 31 columns of Hansard, and will be the longest Liberal speech in future campaigns. The hon. gentleman first undertook to prove the necessity for a change of public policy, because the country was not progressing as it ought. Briefly some of his arguments and figures were as follows: Canada had not been able to keep either her immigrant or native population, as there were 950,000 native Canadians in the States, and three out of four of our immigrants left Canada for the same country. The population sent to the Northwest were not there today. Still there had been an increase in Canada's population and yet a decrease in our total trade from \$217,800,000 in 1870 to \$202,000,000 as it was today. Our farmers were suffering for want of a larger and wealthier market. He proposed as a remedy four things: (1) reform in our present system of taxation; (2) revision of our constitution; (3) the abolition of railway monopoly in Manitoba; (4) the obtaining of perfect free trade with the United States. The hon. gentleman then stated that the Americans were our best customers, and that under the proposed policy our trade with them would increase in a few years from \$80,000,000 to \$300,000,000. At present we sold \$38,000,000 of our natural products to the Americans. Sir Richard denied that we owed anything to England, except to forgive the statements for their blunders in negotiating in behalf of Canada, and we had a right, if we chose in our own interest, to admit American goods free of duty. He was no protectionist.

## RECIPROCIETY

### What Sir Richard Cartwright Says on the Subject.

#### The Abnormal Increase in Our Population—The Report of the Corridors—The Manitoba Bill—The Report of the Corridors.

OTTAWA, March 14.—After preliminary business in the House of Commons today, Sir Richard Cartwright rose to move the following resolution:

That it is highly desirable that the largest possible freedom of commercial intercourse should be secured between Canada and the United States, and that it is expedient that all articles manufactured in the natural products of either the said countries should be admitted free of duty into the other, and that the Government of the Dominion should take steps at an early date to ascertain on what terms and conditions such arrangements can be effected with the United States for the purpose of securing Unrestricted Reciprocity of trade interests.

Sir Richard spoke at great length upon the resolution. He said:—"I am not greatly given to indulging in conventional formalities, and it is not in a spirit of conventional formality that I say that I rise on this occasion to address the House under a sense of grave and weighty responsibility. It is true, my friends, that I am fortified and encouraged by bringing forward this motion by the knowledge that in so doing I not only voice the opinions of the representatives of the Liberal party in this Parliament, but also the views of the vast majority of those who support us of a very important section, to say the least of it, of those who on other questions differ from us very widely. Were I called upon to produce evidence that I think it might be found in the fact that within a very few months after this question had been considerably agitated throughout the Dominion, we found the leading statements of the several Provincial Governments who met in the City of Quebec, all the most important Governments in Canada being represented, without exception in approving unconditionally of the proposal which I now submit to this House. Nevertheless, I cannot conceal from myself that this motion is one likely to raise issues of very great moment, not only to the people of Canada, but to other peoples also. There is no doubt, however, that this motion is one which proposes in some considerable degree a new state of affairs. If it were assented to by the people of Canada, but to the contrary, very great changes would be made in the mode of administering our public and commercial affairs, and therefore it is equally clear that it is one which requires the most mature consideration on our hands. I am very glad, indeed, that the Government have recognized the importance of this matter, and I think it to their credit that they raised no objection to my proposal and set apart a special day for its discussion, and also agreed that the discussion, once started, should go on day by day. Sir, I believe it will be found that it is emphatically a question which touches the life of the people, and that it is a question which, possibly, if it suits their purpose, hon. gentlemen opposite may evade or may delay, but on which sooner or later, in my humble judgment, rather than to defer it, they and their friends will be required to take a distinct, plain stand.

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The Library Magazine for March comes out in a new dress which is highly creditable to the high-class literature which it embodies. It is certainly a very extraordinary dollar's worth of literature, the nearly 2,500 pages per annum which this Magazine gives to its subscribers. Those who seek it are not surprised at such very emphatic endorsements as given, for example, by Prof. Perry of Williams College, in a recent letter to the publisher: "I do not know when my subscription to the Library Magazine expired. Please renew it. I do not intend it shall expire at all so long as I am able to read."

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### Mr. Clarke Wallace's Committee has been sitting almost every day and has brought out a good deal of evidence in relation to sugar chaffers, though also to other matters, such as the Montreal Wholesale Grocers' Association when they were charged with more for sugar than the prices quoted, the members of the Guild, and made them pay cash in 14 days. The president of the Canada Sugar Refinery admitted this to be the case. He justified it on the ground that before the grocers had been selling

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### Before this is read the result of the negotiations between the Manitoba and Dominion Governments may possibly be announced, but at present nothing definite is known. It is rumored that the C. P. R. have expressed a willingness to sell their monopoly in Manitoba, some say for \$5,000,000, others for \$8,000,000. At all events almost daily conferences between the Federal and Manitoba ministers and the Canadian Pacific officials are being held.

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### Hon. Thos. White in a speech of an hour and a half replied on behalf of the Government, ending at midnight. He replied the Opposition on not knowing whether it was commercial union or reciprocity they wanted. Under either, Canada would lose \$7,000,000 in Customs revenue which would have to be made up by direct taxation. Both parties he declared were in favor of reciprocity in natural products but free trade in manufactures would sacrifice our manufacturers. Our trade with the United States was one of competition, not one of exchange. Not more than 10 per cent of the products of the farm were sent to the United States. Out of \$400,000,000 the enlargement of the same market was the best policy for the farmer. Using Mr. Blue's figures, Mr. White argues that the farmers of Canada would prosper and increasing in wealth. As to population, Canada had increased faster than the New England States, and Canadians were now leaving Manitoba and returning to Manitoba. He said the Minister was always ready to enter the freest commercial relations with the States so long as the duty of protection to our own industries was not abandoned. Next day Mr. Cartwright and Hon. Mr. Foster from New Brunswick replied. Many of the arguments on both sides were repetitions, and would fill this letter to summarize the half of them. In reply to the charge of disloyalty the Opposition say that Great Britain is hurt it does not matter if Canada is benefited. The industrialists say it is an unprecedented thing to tax the goods of the parent country free. Sir Charles Tupper has been Wednesday confined to his room with a cold, and is not expected to be able to take part in the debate.

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### Before this is read the result of the negotiations between the Manitoba and Dominion Governments may possibly be announced, but at present nothing definite is known. It is rumored that the C. P. R. have expressed a willingness to sell their monopoly in Manitoba, some say for \$5,000,000, others for \$8,000,000. At all events almost daily conferences between the Federal and Manitoba ministers and the Canadian Pacific officials are being held.

## CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS

### In discussion on the Civil Service it was stated officially that there are now 2,000 young men who have passed the examinations. There are 200 applications for employment in the Printing Bureau. I am informed by a member that the Government will introduce a redistribution bill for the Territories which will increase the number of the Northwest Council to 25, and order a general election for June under the new Act. Prohibition or License will be a chief issue in the coming year. A special committee to inquire into the question of quarantine.

## THE OBJECTIONS STATED

### Hon. Thos. White in a speech of an hour and a half replied on behalf of the Government, ending at midnight. He replied the Opposition on not knowing whether it was commercial union or reciprocity they wanted. Under either, Canada would lose \$7,000,000 in Customs revenue which would have to be made up by direct taxation. Both parties he declared were in favor of reciprocity in natural products but free trade in manufactures would sacrifice our manufacturers. Our trade with the United States was one of competition, not one of exchange. Not more than 10 per cent of the products of the farm were sent to the United States. Out of \$400,000,000 the enlargement of the same market was the best policy for the farmer. Using Mr. Blue's figures, Mr. White argues that the farmers of Canada would prosper and increasing in wealth. As to population, Canada had increased faster than the New England States, and Canadians were now leaving Manitoba and returning to Manitoba. He said the Minister was always ready to enter the freest commercial relations with the States so long as the duty of protection to our own industries was not abandoned. Next day Mr. Cartwright and Hon. Mr. Foster from New Brunswick replied. Many of the arguments on both sides were repetitions, and would fill this letter to summarize the half of them. In reply to the charge of disloyalty the Opposition say that Great Britain is hurt it does not matter if Canada is benefited. The industrialists say it is an unprecedented thing to tax the goods of the parent country free. Sir Charles Tupper has been Wednesday confined to his room with a cold, and is not expected to be able to take part in the debate.

## THE COMBINES INVESTIGATION

### Mr. Clarke Wallace's committee has been sitting almost every day and has brought out a good deal of evidence in relation to sugar chaffers, though also to other matters, such as the Montreal Wholesale Grocers' Association when they were charged with more for sugar than the prices quoted, the members of the Guild, and made them pay cash in 14 days. The president of the Canada Sugar Refinery admitted this to be the case. He justified it on the ground that before the grocers had been selling

## MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

### In this country in the last quarter of a century, beginning in 1861 and coming down to 1886, which is the last period for which I have absolutely accurate statistical information. It has been indisputable evidence that in this quarter of a century one out of four of the native population of Canada have been compelled to seek homes in a foreign country, and that out of the immigrants that we have imported, at great cost to this House, to be of great importance, showing the

## KEEPING THE FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS

### whom at such great cost we have brought into this country. I made the statement a few moments ago that of these immigrants three out of four had left this country and sought homes in the United States. I find that the foreign born population in Canada



IMPERIAL SORROWS.

THE AFFLICTIONS OF THE EMPRESS AND CROWN PRINCESS.

Domestic Intelligences.—A Hohenzollern Husband—A Wife with "Russian Blood." Dark Forebodings of Prince William. A Monument for the Late Emperor.

THE domestic relations of the late emperor of Germany, in his later years, were not supposed to be of the pleasantest nature. The eventful scene through which he passed as a child, united the memory of his mother with a great purpose, and for her sake he cherished an absorbing love.

But it is probable that this was largely because her image in his mind was always representative of the work he had become accustomed to humbling the power that humbled his mother and uniting the German states in an empire, with Prussia at the head. He was conspicuously a man of the early part of this century, the military spirit of which, cultivated first by his ancestor Frederick the Great, and afterward by Napoleon I, tended to make William a military despot.

At the time of William's birth in 1797, his grandfather was still upon the throne of Prussia, but William's father soon after became king. The first nine years of William's life were among his happiest. Queen Louise, his mother, took personal charge of the child's education, and of that of his elder brother, the Crown Prince Frederick William, his younger brother Carl, and his sister Charlotte; and it is said that a happier family circle could nowhere be found. Then came, in 1806, Napoleon's violation of the sacredness of Prussia; the battles of Jena, Austerlitz and Saalfeld; the queen's flight with her children before the conqueror; the mother's injunction to her country and to emulate the great Frederick. From that time forward William had no thought but to become a soldier, and before he reached his majority he not only saw the conqueror of his country dethroned and in exile, but took part in the work himself.

And Frederick—"Unser Fritz"—our Fritz, as the Germans love to call him; what must be his feelings at the thought of the emperor's death, and of the subsequence to his imperial father's death, William—his momentary grasping of a shadowy title, only to yield to another imperial master—death to him the advanced element of the German people have long looked with hope, to relieve them from an adherence to the system of a past age, which they have outgrown, and which they would gladly cast off as a ravelled and rotten garment. One has only to look into the face as depicted in his portraits to see the gentleman, the scholar, the husband and father; to see evidence of a nature rising far beyond the roar of guns and rattle of musketry, a nature that would give a golden age to Germany, not the golden age of Bismarck, but an age in which the composer, the scientist, the artist, would take rank above the field marshal and the manufacturer of heavy cannon. But this is not to be. Germany must exchange the comparative certainty she would find in Fritz for an absolute uncertainty in young William. The linking of the reasoning thinking German of today with the uncouth warriors of Frederick the Great, may still be continued. Indeed, situated as Germany is in the midst of jealous rivalries, doubtless no other could have effected a change from the Bismarck policy save Unser Fritz.

He married the Princess Augusta, of Saxe-Weimar, in 1829. He was then a prince of Prussia, a younger brother, 32 years old and his bride was 16. It has been supposed that he had been in love with the Princess Rad-Zivil, but being directed by the king, his father, to marry Augusta, he obeyed as once like a prince and a soldier. The earlier years of their married life do not appear to have been unhappy, but during the long period they lived together, the world missed hearing of those incidents indicative of affection which tell of a happy domestic relation, far more definitely than studied efforts to effect a like impression. It is quite likely that the man who, through years of unpopularity with Prussians, held steadily in face of all opposition to his political and military purposes, could not yield to woman's requirements, so far as to secure domestic bliss.

Nor was the disposition of the empress, especially during later years, thought to be of the pleasantest character. The emperor, at least after he assumed the imperial title, was not accustomed to see much of her. They did not occupy the same suite of apartments; except on state occasions they did not eat together, and never drove out in the same carriage. At 10 o'clock in the morning the empress would visit her imperial lord—and doubtless to her discomfort, her master as well—in his study. This was the only time in the twenty-four hours when the pair met without witnesses. The empress once meddled with politics, but for many years has abstained, though possessing her likes and dislikes, her particular dislike being Prince Bismarck. In the evening the em-

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ter something about her "Russian blood." Next to Prince Bismarck, the crown princess, now empress, stands prominent in the empress dowager's retinue. Looking forward to a time when one may be supposed is never pleasant, and Augusta had for years brooded over the changes which must occur when her daughter-in-law should become empress. The old lady has always maintained, that when the emperor died she would leave Germany and take up her quarters in Rome, avowing that she could not live in the fatherland with the alien who has robbed her of the affections of her first born son.

It is also asserted that the emperor himself shared in these feelings; that he was jealous of any of his power passing to Frederick. In the Hohenzollern family the head is an autocrat not only over his subjects, but over those of his own blood, and Frederick and Victoria were never able to make the least important move without the permission of the imperial father and father-in-law. Prince William is not described as a man of pleasant disposition. He was, however, a favorite with the old emperor, whom he is supposed to resemble more than his father. This fact has only served to alienate him from his parents.

There must necessarily be great sympathy with the new Empress Victoria. At 18 she left her home in England with her husband to enter the cold, autocratic world of the Hohenzollerns. She has endured the ill will of her august sovereigns and unpopularity with the Ger-

man people. Had not the emperor far passed the three score and ten years commonly allotted to the oldest men, he might long ago have reaped her reward, her triumph over her enemies. She is only permitted, however, to pay a brief visit, not to fully enter it. She may touch the sceptre, but not retain it. The blessing with which she has been obliged to content herself is the love of her husband and children. She may retire from the gates she has so long waited to open to her, with the title of empress, but after wearing the crown of a day or a month she must put on a widow's weeds.

And Frederick—"Unser Fritz"—our Fritz, as the Germans love to call him; what must be his feelings at the thought of the emperor's death, and of the subsequence to his imperial father's death, William—his momentary grasping of a shadowy title, only to yield to another imperial master—death to him the advanced element of the German people have long looked with hope, to relieve them from an adherence to the system of a past age, which they have outgrown, and which they would gladly cast off as a ravelled and rotten garment. One has only to look into the face as depicted in his portraits to see the gentleman, the scholar, the husband and father; to see evidence of a nature rising far beyond the roar of guns and rattle of musketry, a nature that would give a golden age to Germany, not the golden age of Bismarck, but an age in which the composer, the scientist, the artist, would take rank above the field marshal and the manufacturer of heavy cannon. But this is not to be. Germany must exchange the comparative certainty she would find in Fritz for an absolute uncertainty in young William. The linking of the reasoning thinking German of today with the uncouth warriors of Frederick the Great, may still be continued. Indeed, situated as Germany is in the midst of jealous rivalries, doubtless no other could have effected a change from the Bismarck policy save Unser Fritz.

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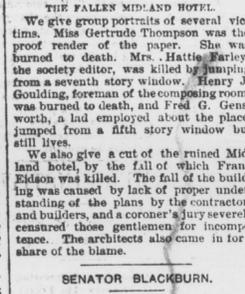
LESSONS TO BUILDERS.

The Time to Act. If you are threatened with Headache, Constipation, Dizziness or weakness, procure at once a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters and use it according to instructions. Prompt action is necessary in order that your trouble may be cured before it becomes chronic.



HATTIE FARLEY, HENRY J. GOULDING, FRED. G. ENSWORTH, GERTRUDE THOMPSON.

country by the burning of the Springfield Daily Union office, in which seven persons lost their lives. The building is alleged to have been constructed in a very improper manner.



THE FALLEN MIDLAND HOTEL.

We give group portraits of several victims. Miss Gertrude Thompson was the tender of the paper. She was burned to death. Mrs. Hattie Farley, the society editor, was killed by jumping from a seventh story window. Henry J. Goulding, foreman of the composing room, was burned to death, and Fred G. Ensworth, a lad employed about the place, jumped from a fifth story window but still lives.

We also give a cut of the ruined Midland hotel, by the fall of which Frank Edson was killed. The fall of the building was caused by lack of proper understanding of the plans by the contractors and builders, and a coroner's jury severely censured those gentlemen for incompetence. The architects also came in for a share of the blame.

Senator Blackburn. Kentucky's Son, Whose Answer to Senator Ingalls Has Attracted Attention. Hon. Joseph C. Blackburn, senator from Kentucky since March 4, 1885, whose recent answer to the Ingalls speech has attracted attention, is young enough to have a brilliant future before him and old enough to have had twenty-seven years of uncommonly active public life. Born late in 1838, he entered in the Confederate army early in the war, and in due time became the idol of the old Ashland district of Kentucky, which he inherited from his father, Henry Clay and John C. Breckinridge. Life was a very serious thing with Mr. Blackburn for many years; but in the better days that have lately come to him, he has been wise and talent have warmed into very active and pleasant life.

There is no place where a man who can "give and take" in his private life, in respect to what he can be called on to "take" than in congress. Mr. Blackburn has discovered. In the beginning of the last session he gave and took in the marble room one morning and broke into unbusinesslike private talk to the senators present, of a certain senator Blackburn, clothing him with just about the suit he had on for \$18. "I found out after getting home that there was \$3 off for cash," said he, "but the suit was so cheap that I would not go back for the difference."

"Is it American made?" asked Senator Warner Miller, of New York. "Entirely so," said Blackburn. "Then," said Mr. Miller, "if you open your head on the tariff question just this winter, I will call on you to stand up and exhibit your clothes as an example of the benefit of protection to American industries."

Freeman's Worm Powders require other Purgative. They are safe and sure to remove all varieties of Worms. In and-in breeding is more injurious where muscle and spirit are required in the offspring than when fat is the prime object.

Don't use animals for breeding which prominent defects, especially when sire and dam have the same defects. Counterfeits are always dangerous, more so that they always closely imitate the original in appearance and name. The remarkable success achieved by Nasal Balm as a positive cure for Catarrh and Cold in the Head has induced unprincipled parties to imitate it. The public are cautioned not to be deceived by nostrums imitating Nasal Balm in name and appearance, bearing such names as Nasal Cream, Nasal Balsam, etc. Ask for Nasal Balm and do not take imitation dealers may urge upon you. For sale by all druggists or sent post-paid on receipt of price (50c and \$1) by addressing Fulford & Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Baptist minister was once asked how it was that he consented to the marriage of his daughter with a Presbyterian. "Well, my dear friend," he replied, "as far as I have ever been able to discover, Cupid never studied theology."

J. D. Cameron, of Westlake, Ainslie, Cape Breton, had influenza pneumonia which Hayzard's Yellow Oil cured after all other treatments had failed. Hayzard's Yellow Oil is sold by all dealers in medicine.

Dr. Low's Sulphur Soap is highly recommended for the cure of Pruritus, Chafes, Chapped hands, Pimples, Taps, etc. National Pills, act promptly upon the Liver, regulate the Bowels and are a purgative are mild and thorough. A man living near Hartford, Conn., was driving into that village with a horse when informed by a man, with fair that it was Sunday.

Dr. Low's Worm Syrup has a tape worm from 15 to 30 feet of length. It also destroyed all kinds of other worms.

ELLY'S CREAM BALM IS WORTH \$1,000 TO ANY MAN, Woman or Child suffering from CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, COLIC, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, BURNS, SCALDS, FROSTBITE, CHILBLAINS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

Travelling Guide. GRAND TRUNK. AST. Express. Mixed. Mixed. Goderich [L. 7:30 a.m.] 12:15 p.m. 3:30 p.m. Stratford [A. 8:30 a.m.] 3:15 p.m. 7:30 p.m. M. Express. Mixed. Mixed. Stratford [L. 8:30 a.m.] 1:15 p.m. 4:30 p.m. Goderich [A. 10:30 a.m.] 3:15 p.m. 7:30 p.m.

BUCHANAN, LAWSON & ROBINSON. FOREST CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE, LONDON. The oldest and best of its kind in the world. Increase in its attendance, especially among young men and women, has become a matter of fact. Our courses are well adapted to the needs of the times. For particulars, apply to BUCHANAN, LAWSON & ROBINSON, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

It is Absurd

For people to expect a cure for Indigestion, unless they refrain from eating what is unwholesome; but if anything will sharpen the appetite and give tone to the digestive organs, it is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Thousands all over the land testify to the merits of this medicine. Mrs. Sarah Burroughs, of 248 Eighth street, South Boston, writes: "My husband has taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla, for Dyspepsia and torpid liver, and has been greatly benefited."

A Confirmed Dyspeptic. C. Canterbury, of 141 Franklin st., Boston, Mass., writes, that, suffering for years from Indigestion, he was at last induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla and, by its use, was entirely cured. Mrs. Joseph Aubin, of High street, Gloucester, Mass., suffered for over a year from Dyspepsia, so that she could not eat substantial food, became very weak, and was unable to care for her family. Neither the medicines prescribed by physicians, nor any of the remedies advertised for the cure of Dyspepsia, yielded her, until she commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. "Three bottles of this medicine," she writes, "cured me."

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If you require a spring medicine, if you are suffering with languor, dizziness, pimples, boils, catarrh, chronic sores, scurvy, or loss of appetite, or any disease arising from impure blood, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the safe and most economical of all blood purifiers. Give Them A Chance. Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, asthma, consumption or any of the ills of the chest and lungs, and you will find that our lungs cannot hold do they cannot do well. When these are clogged and checked with matter which ought not to be there, our lungs cannot hold do they cannot do well. Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, asthma, consumption or any of the ills of the chest and lungs, and you will find that our lungs cannot hold do they cannot do well.

HORSEMEN! HORSEMEN!



LEAVE YOUR ORDERS FOR PRINTING ROUTE BILLS, TABULATED PEDIGREES, AND STUD CARDS AT THE Huron Signal Office. We have a large assortment of the finest Horse Cards to choose from, and do the work at very Reasonable Prices.

IT WILL PAY every horseman whose route is in the County of Huron to ADVERTISE the route in the HURON SIGNAL. D. MCGILLICUDDY, GODERICH.

SOMETHING NEW! WAIT FOR THEM! STEEL WHEEL BABY CARRIAGES! From the Celebrated Gendron Manufacturing Co. The finest Reed Work and Upholstering in the country will arrive about 1st of March. Don't buy before you see them! The Cheapest House Under the Sun. Goderich, Dec. 6, 1888.

Via S. "OREGON." TWENTY FIVE 25 Toilet Setts

NEW PATTERNS. NEW SHAPES. Prices to Suit Everybody. CALL AND SEE THEM AT CHAS. A. NAIRN'S. Goderich, April 23, 1887.

DR. HODDER'S BURDOCK AND SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND. CURES Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Rheumatic Pains, Skin Diseases, and all Impurities of the Blood, from whatever cause arising. Female Weakness and General Debility. Purely Vegetable. Highly concentrated, pleasant, effectual, safe. DR. HODDER'S COMPOUND. Take no other, Sold Everywhere. Price, 25 cents per bottle. Proprietors and manufacturers, THE UNION MEDICINE CO., 2131, St. Andrew Street, Toronto, Ont. Sold every where. Price, 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Proprietors and manufacturers, THE UNION MEDICINE CO., 2131, St. Andrew Street, Toronto, Ont.

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Richard Cartwright... that Unrestricted... a greater... of his remarks... will be given... sited that Free

SEVERELY... would hurt... practical politician... the manufacturers'... election funds... been easy for an... to keep... sure to \$25,000,000... success of the Mac... in keeping down... red there was great... of success of the... that it would not... to direct taxation... was, was the fairest... not simply to pro... economy. He showed... were enor... and the well-to-do... a good deal of what... He showed, amid... free trade with the... to benefit the farmers... in miners, the fisher-

PROTECTING CLASSES... He argued that we... and a greater service... close alliance with the... for the reason that... friend among the... of Europe. He ridic... and claimed to be... of the Govern... he did not know that... at his great obligation... ought rather than the... at the other side. He... in the Fisheries Treas... our admitted legal... benefit of England and... in which we can fair... to sacrifice some of our... rights for the benefit of... noted President Cleve... Mr. Battenworth and... the willingness of the... into negotiating... relations between the... He said he wanted... and just arrangement... ally beneficial to both... quoted from the munic... (Ontario) to show us... our growth in popula... at length the impor... posed trade alliance... and our own treaties... and GIVE OUR OWN AFFAIRS.

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to local business has puzzled... his medical profession more... clearly. While not imme... it is among the most dis... and disgusting illa... the records of radi... of chronicity by any... of the record of Ely's... a few years ago. The... in preparation has been most... nd surprising.

Don't Wait... hair becomes dry, thin, and... and giving the attention neede... its beauty and vitality... your toilet-table a bottle of... of Vigor—the only dressing... for the hair—and use a little... reserve the natural color and... Mandy, Sharon Grove, Ky. Several months ago my hair... of falling out, and in a few... head was almost bald. I... remedies, but they did not... nally bought a bottle of Ayer's... and, after using only a part... my hair was covered... growth of hair. I recom... preparation as the best re... the world.

It was faded and dry," writes... Hardy, of Delavan, Ill. "But... a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor... black and gray." Hair Vigor, by Druggists and Perfumers. Itching of the face, forehead, and... be entirely removed by the... Sarsaparilla, the best and... and Blood-Purifier ever... Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Druggists, 25 Cent Bottles for 50





G. A. R. MEN IN CONGRESS.

THERE ARE EIGHTY-THREE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Some Interesting Talk About the Veterans-The States They Hail From and Their Records-Men Who Have Been Successful in More Than One Profession.

Amos J. Cummings, writing from Washington to the New York Sun, has followed up a recent interesting article on the Confederate brigades in congress by one on "Brass Buttons in Congress." Eighty-three members of the house of representatives are veterans of the Union army, and all are members of the Grand Army of the Republic. Not one-third, however, wear the decoration. Two representatives wear the Grand Army regalia on the floor of the house and some twenty appear in the simple metallic buttons. Others wear the insignia of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion—commonly called "Mollus" for short, a word combined of the first letters of the words composing the name of the order—an association of those who held commissions during the war and an hereditary institution. None of the Democratic members wear the Grand Army button.

Gen. J. B. Weaver, of Iowa, who ran for president on a national ticket, is perhaps the best known of all the Union veterans in congress, from the fact of his candidacy for the highest office in the gift of the people. He enlisted in the army as a private and came out a brevet brigadier general. He is an editor, a soldier and a lawyer. He is a Democrat, and is especially given to taking up the cudgel for his Confederate friends in congress whenever they are attacked. Gen. Francis B. Spauld, another Democratic ex-Union officer, commanded a New York brigade in the army. Col. Courtland C. Matson, of Indiana, also a Democrat, entered the army as a private and became the commander of a regiment of cavalry. He is chairman of the committee on invalid pensions. Seney and Yoder, of Ohio, and Rice, of Minnesota, were lieutenants and Maj. of York Pa., and Morrill, of New York city, were colonels. Maish was wounded at Antietam and at Chancellorsville. He has won as high rank in congress as he won in the army. Merriman is an ex-president of the New York Press club, and has a good record in three professions. The remaining army Democrats were nearly all non-commissioned officers or privates. There is Sergt. M. J. Cummings, of New York, and Sergt. McKinney, of New Hampshire. Campbell and Ford, of Michigan, wore the blue jacket of the navy, the latter having been graduated at the United States Naval academy.

Only a sixth of the Democratic members are veterans of the Union army. Kansas sends seven representatives, all Union veterans, and all members of the G. A. R. Maj. Edmund N. Morrill heads the list of Democrats. There is Chaplain Anderson, and Perkins who commanded a company of negroes, and Capt. Ripley, who was severely wounded in the Wilderness.

Eight of the eleven representatives from Iowa were Union soldiers, but only one is a Democrat. Of the Republicans, Col. Albert R. Anderson fought at Vicksburg. "Sea Rover" and trumpeted with Sherman in the sea. He is an independent Republican. Under and Lyman were the majors, the former having been promoted on the field. Gen. Henderson, of Dubuque, and Lieut. David Kerr are also of the Iowa delegation.

Ohio sends fourteen of her twenty-one representatives, from the Union ranks—four Republicans, four Democrats, Kentucky and Grover were brigadier generals. Grover's grandfather was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and his father served in 1812. Grover followed in the record of his ancestors by commanding a brigade under Gen. Thomas. Brown lost a leg at Atlanta, and was brevetted brigadier general for service on the field of battle. The latter the single star in Virginia, having started in the ranks. He has been lieutenant governor of Ohio. Wickham and Taylor were colonels; the former having won his rank on the field of battle, the latter in military law. Then follow majors, captains and non-commissioned officers. Maj. McKinley has been in congress ten years. Indiana sends seven in thirteen—six Republicans, one Democrat. Maj. Gen. Alvan P. Hovey secured a star at each end of his shoulder strap on the field. He served with Grant and Sherman; fought at Vicksburg, and commanded brigades and divisions in eleven battles. He was in the Mexican war, and has been minister to Peru. Then comes Brig. Gen. Brown, who was once defeated as governor of the state by Thomas J. Hendricks, and Col. George W. Steele, who, after serving throughout the war, was commissioned by several captains and lieutenants.

Exactly one-third of the Pennsylvanians are Grand Army men; all but one Republican. Maj. Gen. Edwin V. Osborne was seniority of army rank. Brig. Gen. Henry Bingham was wounded at Gettysburg, Spotsylvania and Farmville. The colonels are Bayne and Jackson. Lieut. Charles N. Brumm is probably the best known of those who follow.

The proportion of the Illinois delegation is one-fourth army men; all Republicans. Post and Henderson were brigadier generals. Post was badly wounded at Pea Ridge and Nashville. Henderson has been in congress twelve years. The others are Col. Plumb, Capt. Thomas and J. H. Howell.

Five in eleven Michiganans are veterans. Byron M. Cutcheon won the single star in the Wilderness, where he was twice wounded. Burrows, Capt. E. P.

Allen and O'Donnell are other Republican soldiers. Of the thirty-four New Yorkers the eight veterans are headed as to rank by Maj. Gen. John H. Ketcham, who has served eighteen years in congress. The other veterans from New York are below the rank of colonel.

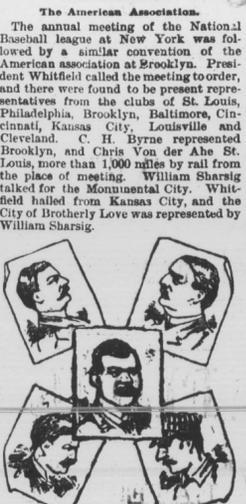
Minnesota sends three out of her five members from the Grand Army, and only one of the three is a Republican. Wisconsin sends two in nine, both Republicans. Nebraska two in three; one of them Laird, is said to be the most muscular man on the floor of the house. California sends Gen. Vandever; Colorado sends Col. George G. Symes, better known as "the rapping and roaring red rooster of the Rockies." Maryland is represented by Commodore Charles A. Boutelle, promoted for gallant conduct in sinking the Islander. Albemarle, Spooner, of Rhode Island, Warner and Grout, of Vermont, a colonel. Only two in twelve from Massachusetts wear the G. A. R. button, one of whom, Cogswell, was a brigadier general.



CUTCHERON, HENDERSON, JOHNSTON, HOLMES, LAIRD, OSBORNE, MORRILL, MOHRILL, SYMES. The Republican Grand Army men from the south are, with two exceptions, from the border states. Surgeon Hunter is from Kentucky; Goff is from West Virginia; Warner and Wale from Missouri, while Tennessee alone of southern states, sends Butler and Hook. They must have at times some bewildered feelings as George Washington and Thomas Jefferson might have had if suddenly dropped from above between the ranks of the two armies contending at Gettysburg.

The Late Christopher Cummings. The Hon. Christopher Cummings, who recently died at New York, was a South Carolina, must take a unique position in the history of the late civil war, as the one man who was required to do everything that was done by the other two, reversing the scriptural rule: To whom nothing was given of him much was required. In short, he was secretary of the treasury of the Confederate States during the time when there was no money in the treasury and Confederate paper was depreciating as fast as the wind. That, as C. Cary Egerton says, only the air could do it. He was longer suffering about admitting the fact that the Confederacy was a failure, and that the Union was the only power left standing. He was a member of the first Confederate congress, from which position he was taken to serve as head of the treasury. The collapse of the Confederacy was the end of his public life. He lived thereafter in dignified retirement, taking very little part in the acrimonious discussions of the past. He was twice married, and leaves eight children.

The American Association. The annual meeting of the National Baseball league at New York was followed by a similar convention of the American association at Brooklyn. President Whitfield called the meeting to order, and there were found to be present representatives from the clubs of St. Louis, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Louisville and Cleveland. C. H. Byrne represented Brooklyn, and Chris Von der Ahe, St. Louis, more than 1,000 miles by rail from the place of meeting. William Sharsig talked for the Monumental City. Whitfield hailed from Kansas City, and the City of Brotherly Love was represented by William Sharsig.



WIKOFF, VON DER AHE, STRES, WHITFIELD, SHARSIG. The convention went to work with a will at rates of admission, schedules, and other matters of importance to the mass of the season, which began in April. The most important matter coming before the meeting was the schedule, which, as all baseball enthusiasts who read the newspapers know was.

cannot be excused. I have been saying that Hæmy's Pectoral Balsam cannot be excused for curing Coughs, Colds and Loss of Voice. It cured my brother completely. So says Ira McLeod of Poplar Hill, Ont., regarding this popular remedy.

"Ma," remonstrated Bobby, "when I was at grandma's she let me have fruit tart twice." "Well, she ought not to have done so, Bobby," said his mother. "I think once is quite enough for little boys. The older you grow, Bobby, the more wisdom you will gain." Bobby was silenced, but only for a moment. "Well, ma," grandma is a good deal older than you are.

Hay fever is a type of catarrh having peculiar symptoms. It is attended by an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, tear ducts and throat, affecting the lungs. An acrid mucus is secreted, the discharge accompanied with a burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of headache, water and inflamed eyes. Ely's Cream Balm is a remedy that can be depended upon for its efficacy. It is sold by mail, registered, G. B. Ely Brothers, Druggists, Owego, New York.

How a Dude Caught Cold. A slim young man in the height of fashion was violently sneezing in a street car, when a companion remarked, "Ave, Charles, what's the matter? You're catching a cold." "Ave, dear fellow, left my case in the lower hall trolley, and in sucking the ivory handle, so dreadful cold, it chilled me almost to death." "If Charles had used Dr. Hare's 'Raid' Pain Cure his cold would not trouble him, very much." For sale at Wilson's prescription drug store.

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

NASAL BALM. SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING. IT CURES CATARRH, Cold in Head, HAY FEVER, STOPS DROPPINGS from nasal passages into the throat, and the sneezing and watery expectoration caused by them. Sold by Druggists, or sent pre-paid of postage price, 50c and \$1. Address: WULFORD & Co., Brockville, Ont.

APP'S COCOA. BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. App has provided our breakfast table with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle miasmas are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We must escape these miasmas by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." "Sold simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by grocers. Labeled thus: JAMES APP'S & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England. 2132

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12 Bars of Soap for 25c. 3 Scrubbing Brushes for 25c.

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HELE! THE FOES

There was a disagreeable and voice. She was in one of her blue moods, and she did not say it. "You might do worse. I'm a goddess enjoys her period day far more than you do your round of pleasure-seeking." "Seeking only?" "Then? You don't certainly give me position just now." "He was both bored and an his annoyance was perceptible voice. Alice knew that she was him, and with a perverse tilt lips she went from bad to worse. "I really believe you are imagine me a goddess! women would care to have a house. There are not many an support a satisfactory with equanimity." She laughed almost incoherently spoke, and Percival was to be moved to speak. After a while she stretched out his little book on the table, and a little ivory marker from the page, said, "I will read to you if you work." She laughed again, still a agreeable laugh, as she spoke. "I thank you, but I am a work-and with a perverse tilt lips she went from bad to worse. 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HELEN LAFONE: OR THE FOES OF A HOUSEHOLD.

A TALE OF ENGLISH LIFE.

CHAPTER XVI.

There was a disagreeable sneeze in her voice. She was in one of her least amiable moods, and she did not care if he saw it.

"You might do worse. I imagine that a governess enjoys her periodical holiday far more than you do your constant round of pleasure-seeking."

"Seeking only? Then you don't think I succeed in finding it?"

"You don't certainly give me that impression just now."

He was both bored and annoyed, and his annoyance was perceptible in his voice. Alice knew she was displeasing him, and with a perverse twist of the lips she went from bad to worse.

"I really believe you are in earnest. Imagine me a governess! I fancy few women would care to have me in their house. There are not many people who can support unfavorable comparisons with equanimity."

She laughed almost insolently as she spoke, and Percival was too much annoyed to speak. After a momentary silence he stretched out his hand for the book on the table, and moving the little ivory marker from the top of the page, said:

"I will read to you if you like while you work."

She laughed again, still the same disagreeable laugh, as she replied:

"I thank you, but I am not going to work, and if you were to read a page of that book I think I should tear it to pieces with irritation, it is so utterly idiotic."

He closed the book and put it on the table again without speaking. She went on:

"I know quite well why you offered to read; you disapproved strongly of what I said just now, and you wanted to let me know it. But we have wandered very far from the point you recommended me to go away, and I almost think I shall follow your advice. I would go certainly if—"

"She paused. If only, she might have said, 'if you will go too,' but she concluded abruptly, 'if I could.'"

"I really do not see what it is to prevent you."

"With whom could I go? I am not by myself, and to go with mamma alone would be no change at all. It would be worse than staying at home."

Percival said nothing, and she went on impatiently:

"There, now, I have shocked you again. How you are, and you know all the time that it is the truth. I see mamma every day, and you say she is a companion for anyone who wants change and cheerful society. I hate people who always think no one should make disparaging remarks about her relations."

Percival said nothing, and she went on impatiently:

"I have a theory of my own certainly, but I do not suppose it would interest you."

"Yes it would, very much; your theories I have noticed have generally something in them."

There was a little curl at the corner of his lip as he replied:

"My theory is that your state of health is the natural result of the life you have been leading. You have had all you wanted, far more than you either wanted or needed—beauty, wealth, position, and popularity. For a time you found it all very delightful, but you have naturally grown tired of it. If you really want my advice and are supposed to follow it, it is this, marry, say a poor, hardworking man, a clergyman if you like, as whose wife you would have plenty to do, something to think about that would be worth thinking about. Or you should find some employment, say hospital work, which would keep you constantly occupied. At the end of each day you would feel honestly tired and satisfied that you had earned the bread you had eaten. I do not think that anything but work will cure you, and those are the only kinds of work which I see open to you—the care and responsibility of your own household, or working for the good of others."

When he had finished speaking he was obliged to bite his lip to hide a smile at the expression which his words had called up on her face. She seemed struck dumb with amazement; she was literally unable to speak. Twice she began, and she words died away upon her lips.

Her surprise was so great that he felt compelled to say something.

"I knew you would think me a brute," he said, half-resignedly.

"As he spoke again, she, too, seemed to find work."

"What made you speak like that? You advise me to marry—me?"

She spoke almost breathlessly, and he was surprised to find how she had seized upon that particular point of his lecture.

"Why not?" he asked. "If it is not your intention to marry sometime?"

She saw his surprise, and that she had

gone rather too far, so she went on hastily:

"You advise me to marry a poor clergyman? Honestly, Mr. Moore, did you think you were saying? I—I think you must be out of your mind."

His surprise was now equal to what her's had been. He looked at her for a moment, and then said:

"Why?"

Rage, disappointment and bitterness filled her heart. She could have wept with mortification, and she was hardly conscious of what she said. Seeing the surprise in his face, however, she clasped her hands together in her lap so tightly that her tingling feet felt numb, and by an extraordinary effort she restrained her self-control sufficiently to say—

"I can imagine no one less suited for such a position than I, and really," with a half-laugh, "if I were disposed to follow hard-working men, I don't know how I should find one, unless I advertised, and your advice, there would still be great difficulties in the way. My life has not led me to make the acquaintance of the poor, when I might like those who applied. You forgot," she concluded, speaking rather slowly, "I could not marry a man unless I loved him. That is what has always stood in my way."

"I do not see why such a man as I have described should not win your love as well as any other."

"Perhaps I have no love to win," she replied, apparently on the impulse of the moment.

He raised his eyebrows slightly as he said:

"In that case, of course, there is nothing more to be said. But if you mean—"

"I mean nothing," she interrupted hastily, and closing rather deeply as she spoke. "You always want to dive below people's words and to find hidden meanings in them," she finished rather impatiently.

Percival was too surprised to be able to speak at once, and before he did so, she went on—

"I do not see why I should not be allowed a slip of the tongue as well as other people."

"Certainly not," said Percival, in amazement.

"There is no occasion to immediately attribute sinister motives to me."

"I really must be allowed to protest that I am innocent of attributing any motives at all."

"You do not say so, but I know you thought I mean it. It was in love with somebody else."

"My dear Miss Lafone, you are crediting, or rather discrediting, me with ideas which never entered my mind."

"Of course you will not own that it was so."

"No one would twist your words into such a sense, and I assure—"

"Please say no more about it. It is very annoying to me to have the subject persisted in this way. This is not the first time I have noticed your fondness for continuing a conversation on which has lost all interest for other people."

She spoke almost haughtily, and as she finished she took up her work again and applied herself to it in earnest.

Percival sat silent, chiefly because he was too vexed to speak. He hoped she soon would go into the house and give him an opportunity of leaving her; but she sat still, with apparently no intention of moving, and in perfect silence. The situation was fast becoming ridiculous, when Gertrude appeared upon the scene, attended by Frank Harvey.

She must have seen them from a distance and been struck by their attitude, for she began to speak as soon as she came within speaking distance.

"Have you quarrelled?" she asked, demurely, yet with a sparkle of merriment in her eyes.

Gertrude Lafone was a very pretty girl, like Alice, only smaller and slighter. Percival liked her the best of the two girls at The Terrace. He now rose and offered her his chair, which, however, she declined, and as no one spoke she went on—

"Tell us if it is a real quarrel, because if it is Frank and I will take a lesson. We have never quarrelled yet, and I have an idea that we should not know how to begin."

"Your sister and I am not on quarrelling terms," said Percival, as Alice remained silent.

Gertrude opened her eyes.

"Not yet? How much longer are you going on before you see? If you were not quarrelling I guess—literally I guess, no connection with the American form—that you have been giving her good advice, a very thankless task, as I can tell you from experience. Alice hates good advice."

Still no word from Alice. She sat with her eyes fixed upon her work and her lips slightly compressed. Percival was standing up twisting about the chair upon which he had been sitting before Gertrude joined them, and saying nothing, chiefly because he had nothing to say.

"I must say," went on Gertrude, who was rather a tease and fond of making Alice the subject of her fun, "that I think good advice would be of immense benefit to her. I have often administered it myself, but truth compels me to say, without any good result. In this case we may hope for more success; if anyone in the world can persuade her to do what she should do, it is you."

She was looking alternately at Alice and Percival as she spoke, but chiefly at Percival, and so she did not see the cloud gathering on her sister's face. She had hardly finished when Miss Lafone rose up, laid her work upon the table, and turning to her said—

ers in who were very much relieved, and two who were very angry.

"How dare she!" cried Gertrude, and Frank in a breath, and Percival, feeling under no necessity to stay and explain Alice's daring, walked away, leaving them to pour the expression of their outraged feelings into one another's ears.

He was glad to get away, for he felt honestly bewildered. The more he thought over Alice's strange utterance of the afternoon, the less could he understand them. Of only one thing did he feel sure, and that was at last he was in love with some one, but with whom he could not tell. He passed in mental review all their mutual acquaintances, but could not find any one who seemed to fit the right man. At last, after thinking about it nearly all the way home, he gave it up in despair, thinking—

"I suppose we shall know sometime upon whom her choice has fallen. I hope there is nothing queer about it."

Alice meanwhile sat in her room pining in despair. All she did seemed of no avail, and she bowed her head upon her hands saying in a whisper—

"He will drive me to it, he will drive me to it."

TO BE CONTINUED.

Have you a cough? Sleepless nights need no longer trouble you. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will stop the cough, allay the inflammation, and induce repose. It will, however, heal the pulmonary organs and give you health.

A countryman was in a Broadway fruit store—"By gosh," he said, "there's strawberries!" Putting a couple in his mouth, he asked: "How much a quart, mister?" "We don't sell 'em by the quart this season; they're fifty cents a piece." The countryman paid a dollar and hurried back to the farm.

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In Great Britain the question of Home Rule is commanding attention. To the man with a cold in the head or chest the safest way to ensure Home Rule over a cold is to have on hand a bottle of Dr. Harvey's Red Pine Gum. For sale at J. Wilson's Prescription drug store. If

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ENVELOPES.

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Mr. Goode's druggist, is not a book agent, but has the agency in Goderich for Johnston's Tonic Bitters, which he can heartily recommend for any complaint to which a tonic medicine is applicable. This valuable medicine has been with most astonishingly good results in cases of general debility, weakness, irregularities peculiar to females, extreme paleness, impoverishment of the blood, stomach and liver troubles, loss of appetite, and for that general worn out feeling that nearly every one is troubled with at some part of the year. Don't forget the name Johnston's Tonic Bitters 50c., and \$1 per bottle at Goode's drug store, Albion block, Goderich, sole agent.

THE KEY TO HEALTH. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the system, and at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Distress, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Flitting of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

2. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

HURON AND BRUCE LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY. This Company is Lending Money on Farm Security at Lowest Rates of Interest.

MORTGAGES PURCHASED. SAVINGS BANK BRANCH. Deposits, according to amount and time left.

OFFICE—Cor. of Market-Square and North Street, Goderich. HORACE HORTON, MANAGER. Goderich Aug. 5th 1885. 1891

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER. THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND. HAYWARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM. CURES COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ETC.

GODERICH BOILER WORKS. Chrystal & Black, Manufacturers of all kinds of STATIONERY, MANNE, UPRIGHT and TUBULAR BOILERS.

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

On hand, ready for delivery: 1 3/4 B.P. New Steel Boiler. 1 1/2 B.P. New Steel Boiler. A Complete 2nd-hand Threshing Outfit. Works: Opp. C.T. St. Station. P.O. BOX 361. Goderich May 20th, 1886.

WINTER REGINA! 1887. Inform all royal subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, of the arrival of her new and improved...

NEW GOODS ARCHIVE'S DAILY WINTER WEAR. The Correct Thing in Dress Goods, Buttons and Trimmings to Match, Ribbons, Frillings and Fine Laces, New Shades in Plain and Fancy Opera Plannels, with Embroideries to Match.

I am not advertising goods at cost or under, thanks to my numerous customers. I have no overstock of any one line, and that is saying a great deal when we hear so much about business depression, hard times, &c.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES AND STRICT ONE PRICE. A. MUNRO, Goderich, Aug. 10th, 1887. 2641. Draper and Haberdasher.

DRUGS, PERFUMERY AND FANCY GOODS. Just Received at the Medical Hall by F. JORDAN, and will be sold at Prices fit to suit Hard Times. Call and see them before making your purchases.

F. JORDAN, Medical Hall, Goderich.

TRY IT! TRY IT! Big Mill Patent Flour, MADE FROM SELECTED MANITOBA HARD WHEAT. The cheapest and best article for family use sold. Will give more bread to quantity baked, and best value for your money than any offered.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE RIGHT ARTICLE. NOTE—As reports are current that our best flour is all shipped to foreign markets, and consequently not obtainable here, we beg to state that the very best flour manufactured being our Patent, can be had from us at the lowest possible prices. Persons who are not sure of getting the first-class article from retailers can have it sent direct from the mill.

Ogilvie & Hutchinson. Goderich, Dec. 9.

NEW FRUITS OF THE SEASON. CHOICE CONFECTIONERY. Best Brands of Select and Standard OYSTERS. Sold by measure. Special Boxes for any quantity over one dozen.

BOUQUETS AND FLORAL DESIGNS for any purpose made to order, at E. BINGHAM'S, West Side Square. Goderich, Dec. 16, 1887.

NEW GOODS, FRESH GOODS, CHEAP GOODS, AT IZON STURDY'S People's Grocery. FROM 15c. UP.

No old Stock to work off, but all Fresh and New at Prices to suit. Remember the Stand—On the Square, next to Bingham's Restaurant. 213

LISTEN! Rees Price & Son. In returning thanks to the public generally for the very liberal patronage tendered them during the past, beg to call attention to another large consignment of fresh Black, Green and Japan Teas, excelled by no other house in the Dominion. Our blend of Coffee is also an established fact; our stock of Fruit, Mince Meat, Orange, Lemon and Citron Peel, Essences, Canned Goods and General Groceries are complete, to which we invite special attention.

REES PRICE & SON. 2005. On the Square, Between E. Downing's and C. Crabb's.

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SCHEDULE OF CONVICTIONS.

Returned by Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Huron for the quarter ending the 13th day of March, A. D., 1888, pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chapter 76, Section 1.

Table with columns: Name of Prosecutor, Name of Defendant, Nature of Charge, Date of Conviction, Name of Convicting Justice or Justices, Amount of Penalty, Fine or Damage, Time when paid to be paid to said Justice, To whom paid over by said Justice, If not paid, why not, and general observation, if any.

I hereby certify the above to be a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the books of my knowledge and belief.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Goderich, Ont., this 23rd day of March, 1888. IRA LEWIS, Clerk of the Peace and C. C. A., County Huron.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP SALE! CHANGE OF FIRM AND A BREAK IN PRICES. FRASER & PORTER. DEPARTMENT. FROM 5c. UP TO \$5 PER ROLL.

A SUCCESSFUL CAREER. A Short History of a Flourishing Financial Institution. The Huron and Bruce Loan Company is now entering upon the fourth year of its existence, and its general success since its incorporation has been such as to warrant its perfect safety to all with surplus monies who have no ready facilities for investing their means otherwise and who require their interest promptly at regular periods.

Dentistry. M. NICHOLSON, L.D.S. DENTAL ROOMS. Eighth door below the Post Office, West-st., Goderich, 2025-17.

WOOD WANTED - A FEW CORDS of dry wood wanted immediately at this office.

BULL FOR SERVICE. For the season of 1888, on lot No. 6, South street, known as the Allen Ten Acre Lot.

MISS E. FRASER. Will give lessons on piano to a limited number of pupils. Terms reasonable, and made known on application.

For Sale or to Let. FARM FOR SALE - THAT HIGHLY desirable farm known as lot 10, con. 3, E. D. Colborne, containing 80 acres, 40 of which are cleared, and the rest good timber.

FOR SALE - HOUSE AND LOT OF one acre in the township of Ashfield. The house is in a first-class state of repair and convenient to church and school.

TWO FIRST-CLASS FARMS FOR SALE. One in the township of Ashfield, containing 100 acres, and one in East Wawanosh, containing 100 acres.

ELIGIBLE FARM FOR SALE. "Janefeldt, Goderich" Township, 5th con. 100 acres, good orchard and buildings.

FOR SALE. West half of lot 10, Arthur Street, with small brick cottage.

Assignee's Notice. IN THE MATTER OF G. J. CLARKE, of the town of Goderich, in the county of Huron, Merchant, Debtor.

Societies. A NOBILIT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN. MAPLE LEAF LODGE, No. 27, Meets in their Lodge Room over THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Goderich, on the SECOND AND FOURTH MONDAYS OF EACH MONTH.

THIRD AUCTION SALE OF THOROUGHBRED CATTLE! at LONDON, Ont., Western Hotel, one o'clock, March 20th, 1888.

EIGHTEEN HEAD OF CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULLS and HEIFERS. Wyton Stock Breeders' Association.

Legal. C. A. HUMBER, MILLWRIGHT, MACHINIST, VALUATOR, AGENT &c.

Legal. JOHN A. HAYES, SOLICITOR &c. R. C. HAYS, SOLICITOR &c.

Legal. GARRAW & PROUDFOOT, BARRISTERS &c. CAMERON, HOLT & CAMERON, BARRISTERS &c.

Legal. DR. W. K. ROSS, LICENTATE OF PHYSICIAN. DR. McLEAN, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON &c.

Legal. DR. SHANNON & SHANNON, PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, ACCOUCHEURS, &c.

Legal. DR. McLEAN, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON &c. DR. SHANNON & SHANNON, PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, ACCOUCHEURS, &c.

FINE TAILORING! SPECIAL. On account of the lateness of the season, I have marked down all my Overcoats and Suits.

Amusements. GODERICH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE LIBRARY and READING ROOM, cor. of East street and Square (10) stairs.

Loans and Insurance. \$500,000 TO LOAN. APPLY TO CAMERON, HOLT & CAMERON, Goderich.

Loans and Insurance. MONEY TO LEND - A LARGE amount of Private Funds for investment at lowest rates on first-class Mortgages.

Loans and Insurance. R. RADCLIFFE, GENERAL INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE and MONEY LOANING AGENT.

Auctioneering. JOHN KNOX, GENERAL AUCTIONEER and Lead Valuator, Goderich.

Medical. DR. W. K. ROSS, LICENTATE OF PHYSICIAN, Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.

Medical. DR. McLEAN, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON &c. DR. SHANNON & SHANNON, PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, ACCOUCHEURS, &c.

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FROM THE C... Latest Political and News from Ott...

Death Amongst the Scam... Question - Scenes in New Brunswick. Answer - Story of Two Ministers of the Government.

From our own Correspondent. OTTAWA, March 27. - The case is busy cutting down of the Senate of Canada.

THE M. MITCHELL CASE. The Government held a meeting on Saturday with their support House in regard to the proposed Manitoba difficulty.

SCENES IN THE HOUSE. The debate on reciprocity is expected to end in a division by night or rather the early hours of the morning.

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