

"ERIN GO BRAGH."

A Glowing Tribute to the Emerald Isle.

Most recent Address of Rev. Dr. Burns, of Hamilton, at the St. Patrick's Anniversary in St. Louis.

The following address given by Rev. Dr. Burns, Principal of the Ladies' College, Hamilton, Ont., delivered on the evening of the 17th of March, at the St. Patrick's celebration, is one of the finest expositions of the Irish question we have ever seen, and we gladly give it a place in our columns. His many personal friends in this section, and every friend of Ireland, will read the address with gratification:

From the St. Louis Republican.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

After letters of regret from many eminent gentlemen, the first toast of the evening was proposed.

"The Day We Celebrate"—It typifies Christianity, it illustrates morals, and it sanctifies patriotism.

We do not hate, we never cursed. Nor spoke a woman's word. Against a man in Ireland raised. How ever we hold our creed; So, start not, Irish-born man, As you to Ireland tread. We heed not race, nor creed, nor clan. We've hearts and hands for you.

This toast was responded to by Rev. A. Burns, D. D., L. L. D., president of the Wesleyan College of Hamilton, Canada, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, FELLOW COUNTRYMEN AND FRIENDS OF IRELAND.

I assure you that I feel highly honored in being called on to respond to this toast. No one thinks of St. Patrick without thinking of Ireland. The one reminds us, whatever he be, of all that is pure, saintly, beautiful, unselfish, heroic and patriotic; the other recalls to us an island that naturally might rival the garden of the Hesperides, peopled now by many an age by a race so gifted and hospitable, and which so buoyant, hopeful and cheerful that no reverse can dispirit, no disaster depress.

We assume no apostrophic tone when we speak of the dear old motherland and of her patron saint. Her present unenvied and impoverished condition has thrown into the background a history that should fill with honest pride the heart of every Irishman and enkindle his enthusiasm.

Ireland received Christianity through St. Patrick, a native of Gaul, who first reached the island as a slave captured by the king of the island in one of his incursions into Gaul. The young Christian escaped, and when he next visited the island it was as a missionary bearing the message of salvation to the people. He was not permitted to land, so he was driven down the coast till he landed at Saul in Down, very near my birthplace, where he made some converts in A. D. 432. I cannot dwell on his life; suffice it to say that at Tara he won the nation to Christianity, and that from his labors Scotland, Ireland, the Orkneys and even part of South Britain received the Christian faith.

We labor under serious disadvantages in Irish history, as the Roman eagles, although supreme in Britain for four centuries, never created the Irish sense, hence we have no Latin helps in our early history as European nations have. From reliable history we know, however, that St. Patrick was sixteen when he reached Ireland in 405, hence he was born about 390, and that he died on the 17th of March, 493, aged about 103 years. He died in the monastery at Saul in Down, where he first landed as a missionary, and was buried in Armagh. Christianity introduced had its usual results in quickening the intellect of the people, and it is mentioned by historians that Ireland had the intellectual leadership of Europe at least from the middle of the sixth to the middle of the eighth century. Her scholars gave character and inspiration, and even as far back as the eighth century an Irish missionary was shaking the savages of Germany by maintaining the sphericity of the earth and

THE REALITY OF THE ANTIPODES.

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We pray with full heart that if ever God inspired men with kindness of vision, largeness of heart, firmness of purpose, and strength of both heart, head and hand, he would thus endow the men who a few hours hence are endeavoring to bring order out of chaos on the Irish question.

In the strength of my hope my prayer has to some partial fulfillment already, for I hear within a voice, sweet as the singing of birds, telling me that, spite the predictions of pseudo friends and open foes, Parrell, Gladstone and Morley may prove to our countrymen their Moses, Aaron and Joshua, bringing them out into a wealthy place, to a land flowing with milk and honey. I have faith in the men and faith in their cause.

For right is right, since God is God. And right the very best win. To doubt would be disloyalty. To falter would be sin.

I am sorry to be compelled to differ from some of my countrymen here, both Catholics and Protestants, on the question of home rule for Ireland.

The Rev. Dr. Maguire, I am told, has published a pamphlet against it, affirming that home rule means anarchy for the Irish loyalist. A distinguished professor in Trinity college, Dublin, a Catholic, has also published a strong article against it. Several other Catholics in prominent positions, I am told, are opposed to it. Then the bulk of the Protestants in Ireland, we are assured, are afraid of it.

A BRITISH HISTORIAN, whose oracular utterances have agitated both sides of the Atlantic, has also condescended to tell us where he stands. I would give you his name, were I sure of the correct pronunciation, but I am not sure I could do so. He is generally called Froude. I would suggest a very appropriate compromise and insert an *o* in place of the *o*, difficulty will then vanish. Froude is a very able man, but a man of exceedingly strong prejudices, and I am sorry to see each take to use fan into flame the dying embers of fire that should never have kindled. But he has done that and done it so ably that another historian, Mr. Lecky, his peer both in thought and literature, has declared that "his (Froude's) book has no more claim to impartiality than an election squib."

The same author, Lecky, says again, regarding Froude, "A writer of English history, who took the Newgate calendar as the most faithful expression of English ideas, and English standards as typical representatives of the nation, could not be regarded with unqualified respect." That is Mr. Froude's method of dealing with Ireland. We all know the force of shibboleths. Here in this great republic many a man has rejoiced in a popularity born and nourished by reviving the memories of struggles that the honest contentants have long ago consigned to a kind oblivion. There are makers of shirms and shibboleths, whose bread and butter depend on keeping humanity apart. I count among the worst enemies of my country tonight the men who would revive and strengthen sectarian jealousies. Too long, alas, have we been arrayed against each other, thoughtlessly, ignorantly, but no less fatally. I confess tonight the conviction that we have been so long estranged from each other by the baneful influence mentioned that we know little or nothing of each other religiously. We rarely read each other's books, rarely enter each other's place of worship. To a Protestant child in some countries it were no great stretch of imagination to picture a Catholic with horns and hoofs, and Catholic prejudice warps the mind regarding the Protestant in the same sad direction, and might perchance add a tail. My hope for my country lies largely in the nonsectarian trend of the day. Humanity is coming together. This is the case in Protestant divisions. We have alliances representing a great variety of belief on non-essential matters. But still, Catholics and Protestants are too far from each other; are unnecessarily estranged. The correction of this is largely in the hands of their spiritual leaders. Every Irishman has a creed. Every Irishman certainly has, and a church. After all, dear brethren, what are church and symbols and sacraments but the scaffolding by which our Heavenly Father would send his "love Him with all our hearts and our neighbors as ourselves."

Now, if the sacraments and appliances of the Catholic church accomplish this grand purpose for multitudes of souls (and I dare not doubt it), why should I, as a Protestant, object? Should I not rather wish the church God speed? And the same would I say *mutatis mutandis* to my Catholic friends. As I speak tonight I hope to speak, whether in pulpit or on platform, while I live, hoping with yearning heart to bring more closely together the blessing fragments of our distracted country; and I would warn my brethren, both Protestant and Catholic, that they prostitute neither pulpit, altar nor press by working upon sectarian prejudices lest their voices be silenced forever by Him who said:

"LOVE ONE ANOTHER."

I have dwelt perhaps, too long on this part of my subject, but my apology is found in the fact that we have suffered more from the demon of sectarianism than from all other causes put together. A united Ireland would be invincible. It would be in reality "the land of saints." It would be paradise restored. Shall our eyes ever see it? And if not, shall we hold those worthless whose satanic skill and industry combine to alienate those who ought to be brethren.

But to return to home rule. Mr. Froude informs us that "If there be any people unfit to govern themselves it is the Irish." In reply we might say, "We can learn," and as Lasdowne, an Irishman, can govern Canada, and Dufferin, another Irishman, can govern Ireland, with her 240,000,000, we might perhaps find an Irishman who could serve his countrymen as governor as easily as we furnished a Wellington to lead the armies of the empire to victory. It is high time we began, as he day is not far distant when home rule shall prevail in every nation under the heavens. That was an ominous vote in the house of commons the other day on the hereditary principle, the hand writing on the wall. I rejoice in it, not from any personal dislike to the present royal house, but because the hereditary principle is wrong in essence. Another vote on last Thursday is more suggestive. It said by a clear majority that royalty should pay for the keeping of the parks that the people had handed over to them. But if our countrymen are still incapable of governing themselves, it is a sad commentary on the training that they have received. It is not that chronic selfishness that is attributed to our countrymen the legitimate outgrowth of decades of cruel wrong, of torturing, of a brighter tomorrow and he is a good man who becomes no dangerous. But all the hearts of the Irish people that a brighter sun will gladden tomorrow's skies, and there is no people on earth that will spring more cheerfully to toil more steadily to help fulfill the predictions of a brighter tomorrow.

The demand of the people for home rule will meet with every obstruction that political inequity can devise. In language emphatic as it is false we are told that the people of Ireland do not wish to be separated from the empire, confederation of property and personal intimidation. It is all in vain that Mr. Parrell protests with voice and pen against each and every item of the charge. All in vain that Justin McCarthy asserts that home rule means anarchy.

A SEPARATE GOVERNMENT FOR IRELAND still allied with the imperial government on the same principles which regulate the alliance between the United States of America. The proposed Irish parliament in College Green would bear just the same relation to the parliament at Westminster that the legislature and senate of every American state bears to the authority of the congress in the capital at Washington. All that relates to local business it is proposed to delegate to the Irish assembly. All questions of imperial policy were still to be left to the imperial government. Nothing could be more unequivocal than that, and Mr. McCarthy can speak with authority. But to put the matter beyond all possible cavil regarding the above charges I quote the following from Archbishop Walsh of Dublin in a letter to the prime minister, Mr. Gladstone, less than a month ago. First, as to the wishes of the people: "It is our firm and conscientious conviction, based, as we believe, on the fullest, most varied and at the same time most reliable information, that self-government or home rule alone can satisfy the wants and wishes, as well as the legitimate aspirations of the Irish people."

"We are fully satisfied that the demand for home rule thus put forward in no way transgresses the constitutional limits marked out by your Majesty's commissions cannot trench either on the supremacy of the crown or the unity of the empire, nor can it interfere with the maintenance of all the authority of parliament necessary for the consolidation of that unity. This being so we feel convinced that the limits would not be a source of danger, but a means of averting it, as furnishing a new guarantee for increased cohesion, happiness and strength." He then touches the land question and says: "We are perfectly satisfied to leave details to the wisdom of what is due to the equitable claims of existing landlords, on the one hand, and of the future tenants of Ireland on the other. We desire, however, to have it perfectly understood that the Irish people do not aim at the confiscation of property, but only ask that fair play be done between man and man, what has been well described as the right to live and thrive on their native land." He then indignantly repudiates the idea of personal intimidation. This letter was not a personal one, but the reply of a body representing the whole Irish episcopacy. No wonder that Mr. Gladstone's grace, the archbishop, "his sincere thanks for the communication," as it was an unanswerable reply to the prophets of evil in whose case the wish was father to the thought. Believing that Archbishop Walsh an Archbishop of the rank and file of British society have nothing against the principle. In the near future Scotland and Wales will assuredly fall into line. Even our friend, Mr. Froude, says, "I am convinced that there is no friction or conflict of authority between the rank and file of British society have nothing against the principle. In the near future Scotland and Wales will assuredly fall into line. Even our friend, Mr. Froude, says, "I am convinced that there is no friction or conflict of authority between the rank and file of British society have nothing against the principle. In the near future Scotland and Wales will assuredly fall into line. Even our friend, Mr. Froude, says, "I am convinced that there is no friction or conflict of authority between the rank and file of British society have nothing against the principle. In the near future Scotland and Wales will assuredly fall into line. Even our friend, Mr. Froude, says, "I am convinced that there is no friction or conflict of authority between the rank and file of British society have nothing against the principle. 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... of my enemy, have not got and so long as Ireland remains... commonwealth and the realm, will be the guide... I am for... in Ireland or any... what is unjust, but it... in Government that you... to listen to not one... said to you by the major... are treated that home... against the Protestant... at it, our Catholic... to fulfill the predictions... enemies, and to prove that... to be trusted with power... I know of many of my coun... their impulsive character; I... have been given... and that our family... made the angle west, the... nineteenth century, south... The blue and the red... here after one of the... that ever drenched... of the persistent wifery... shirt, and the historic... who see in the united... a hope of their gains... must make room for the... in green for the orange... and therefore is the best... to slip in the house. Buy a sample... which costs but ten cents, and... be convinced that Nerviline is the best... remedy in the world. Sold by J. Wilson, druggist, Goderich.

Nothing in the World like it.
Nothing can equal Polson's Nerviline as a remedy for internal, local, or external, pains. It is the strongest, therefore the best. Nerviline penetrates at once to the source of disease, and affords immediate relief. C. B. Allison, & Co., druggists, Picton, speaking of Nerviline state: "Our customers speak of it in the highest terms." Nerviline nerve pain cures will always command the praise of all who use it. Nerviline is an honest remedy. Always sure, and prompt to relieve, and therefore is the best remedy to slip in the house. Buy a sample bottle, which costs but ten cents, and be convinced that Nerviline is the best pain remedy in the world. Sold by J. Wilson, druggist, Goderich.

COMMUNICATIONS.
We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents, but we will receive them for publication, if they are of a general character, and if they do not contain anything that is libelous or otherwise objectionable. The Editor of the Signal.

To the Editor of the Signal.
Sir, As our older woods decrease, there will be apparently but one means generally used to give the country shelter, that is, long rows of evergreens will be planted. That is what has been found most successful. It is necessary for more successful than maple or other deciduous trees, for these only give shelter in summer, while it is in winter they will be greatly needed here. The state of Ontario in winter, if the woods disappear as rapidly as they are going, and nothing is planted to replace them, will be far worse than that of a cold prairie country. Many people in Quebec, and some in Ontario, have left their farms because of the bleak winds of winter and spring, which now render living in the old homestead disagreeable and unhealthy.

There is a simple means of shelter, if we use the few years before the old woods are quite gone in procuring it. Young evergreens—pine, cedar, and the spruce—can be had in great numbers in some localities, and will transplant easily when small. When in after years, a line of these has arrived at a good growth, it forms a high, solid, beautiful wall of living green; summer and winter, and is of such value to a farm, in preventing too rapid drying out in summer, and in keeping off cold blasts in winter, that I never knew an individual who, having once grown such a protection, would have it cut down for a thousand dollars.

In the States people are commencing to go very largely into these schemes of field protection, and consequently the growth of evergreen seedlings is carried on in very large quantities by some of their nurserymen. In Waukegan, Illinois, lately, I saw the nursery beds of Mr. Douglas, perhaps the chief evergreen planter in the States, where they are grown by millions, and sold in vast quantities every year. One way in which they are sent great distances is to sell them when but four to six inches high, when four or five thousand can be packed in a small space. The buyer, on getting these plants, sometimes in his garden, and transplants in two years, or places them at once in the line where he wants them, and as they can be planted close at first, there are plenty to spare in a couple of years to fill up the gaps if any fail. These are sold at very low prices, three to six dollars a thousand, and go to all parts of the country. If there was a good demand in Ontario, I have no doubt our own nurserymen could grow them as cheaply.

But, so far, there are yet a vast quantity of young evergreens, to be found in the woods or in the fields near them. In early spring, when the roots were kept moist, I have known them transplanted with great success. The best time is the first week in June, but that is so hurried a season that it is better to risk some loss now.

If they be taken up young, say under a foot high, with plenty of earth adhering to the roots, they will grow well. At least, I know many instances where they have succeeded. Yours &c., R. W. PHIPPS, Toronto, March, 27th, 1886.

Fluid Lightning.
All suffers from that terrible torment, Neuralgia, can be made happy in one moment by a single application of Fluid Lightning. It is a powerful, and perfectly safe, and without using any disgusting medicine day after day with little or no result. Fluid Lightning also cures as effectually Toothache, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Headache, and is only 25 cents per bottle at Geo. Rhynas' Drug Store. 1m

The tide water pipe Co., Bradford, Pa., always keep a stock of Giles' Iodine Ammonia Lintiment on hand. It is a necessity and achieves wonders in all forms of horse troubles sold by F. Jordan, Goderich.

New Life for Functions Weakened by Disease, Debility and Dissipation.
The Great German Invigorator is the only specific for impotency, nervous debility, universal lassitude, forgetfulness, pain in the back or sides, no matter how shattered the system may be from excesses of any kind, the Great German Invigorator will restore the lost functions and secure health and happiness. \$1.00 per box, six boxes for \$5.00. Sold by all druggists. Sent on receipt of price, postage paid, by F. J. Cheney, Toledo, Ohio, sole agent for United States. Circulars and testimonials sent free. Sold by Geo. Rhynas, sole agent for Goderich.

A GREAT DAY.

Mr. Gladstone Unfolds His Home Rule Scheme.

Tremendous Excitement Among the Parnellites.

THE G. O. M. CHEERED TO THE ECHO.

Ireland to Have Her Own Parliament.

No Representation at Westminster—A House of Lords and a House of Commons—The Failure of Coercion—The Customs Excise and General Taxation to be retained—A Viceroy to be appointed—The Constabulary, Military, Foreign, Colonial Affairs and Coinage to remain with the Empire—Failure of English Efforts at Pacification—Why Mr. Trevelyan Resigned—Mr. Parnell's Views.

LONDON, April 8.—Today has been the most eventful and the greatest in the English Parliament within the recollection of living man. As early as 6 o'clock in the morning, when the doors of the chamber were opened by the sweepers, members were present ready to secure seats, some of them having evidence of not having closed their eyes the whole night. The Parnellites were among the first on hand and secured seats in a compact mass in front of Mr. Gladstone.

Few outsiders had any chance of being spectators of the most memorable scene in the history of the British empire. At 8 o'clock every seat, except ministers', which, of course, are always reserved, had a hat on it. Nearly seven thousand applications for seats in the galleries were made to the speaker and all but a finite more than a bare hundred had to be disappointed, the seating-capacity of the speaker's gallery being only fifty-two and of the strangers' sixty-five. One hundred pounds was offered for a seat without a transfer being effected. Members in many instances sat in their chairs and slept through their chairs, and slept through the time until the house was regularly opened, having food and drink brought to them.

All day long crowds of people gathered around the gates, and besides indulging in all kinds of horse-play cheered or booed the members as their fancy pleased them. In the afternoon the jam was simply tremendous, the multitude covering all the space down to Westminster bridge, and extending pretty well up Parliament street towards Whitehall. In addition an immense throng of people filled Downing street, where Mr. Gladstone's official residence is situated. This crowd was patiently waiting for the premier to make his departure for the house of commons.

An incident that was taken as an omen of ill-omen was the fact that the enormous clock which Big Ben, England's giant bell, rings time in the Victoria-tower on the southwest corner of the parliament buildings, stopped at 4 o'clock the afternoon, precisely at the hour the speaker took the chair.

OUTSIDE THE HOUSE.
Soon after 3 o'clock all the thoroughfares about St. Stephen's were so crowded with people that attempts to carry on traffic in that neighborhood had to be suspended, mounted police were placed on duty patrolling because it was impossible for the officers aloft to get about. In the house of commons members now began to divide themselves into parties with a view to their probable support of, or opposition to, the coming speech. They also included in considerable bantering of one another. Peter Rylands, Liberal member for Brunley, who had failed to secure a seat on the floor, but had one in one of the galleries, attempted to make a speech from his lofty position. He was greeted with a volley of yells, which rendered his voice inaudible and compelled him to relinquish his purpose. It was ascertained that no less than 450 of the 670 members had entered and secured their seats before 3 o'clock. Between 3 and 4 the Parnellites entered a body and took possession of their seats. Thomas Power O'Connor explained the haste exhibited by his party to secure seats by saying that the Tories had organized to take possession of the seats in such a way as to make it impossible for the Parnellites to sit together, in order to rob Mr. Gladstone of the chorus of cheers which the full-throated Irish members would be sure to give him if they were in a body and the orator were their liking. Mr. O'Connor said when his colleagues discovered the conspiracy they at once took steps to circumvent it by reaching the scene in time to get the choice of places. Mr. O'Connor said he was satisfied with the result and added that the Irish chorus would be not only full-throated, but unanimous.

Shortly before 4 o'clock the weather changed. Clouds gathered, and the rumbling of thunder was heard, being taken by the suspicious of coming evil to the empire, a feeling of dread that was subsequently increased by the stoppage of Big Ben as previously referred to. Nevertheless the mass of people outside increased and became denser. Catholic priests were conspicuously numerous in the crowd, and no less than 35 branches of the London organization of the Irish National League were represented by full deputations, whose identity was easily established even at a distance by their regalia. Political clubs beyond number were also present to take part in the popular demonstration. At 4 o'clock deputations from 32 liberal clubs had been counted in the throng.

THE G. O. M.'S GREETING BY THE CROWDS.
Mr. Gladstone spent the whole morning at his official residence, reading the papers of the day, answering telegrams, and writing or dictating a few letters. Not a soul was allowed to see him beyond his immediate subordinates and John Morley, Chief secretary for Ireland, for whom he sent and held closed

THE HURON SIGNAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1886.

that country. These funds are used for the discharge of Irish obligations, any balance which may remain after this to remain in the Irish exchequer.

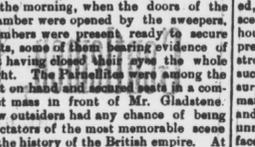
"The provisions of the bill vest in the Irish legislature the general power of imposing taxes. It is proposed that the maximum duration of the Irish Parliament shall be five years. It shall have no power to interfere with the prerogatives of the crown, such as the army, navy, or other armed forces. It shall have nothing to do with foreign or colonial affairs."

A Valuable Find.
James Alex. Sproul, of Orangeville, says he has found Burdock Blood Bitters to be the best medicine he ever took for Kidney complaint, with which he was long suffering. He declares B. B. B. without a rival.

Merchants can get their Bill Heads, Letter Heads, &c., printed at this office for very little more than they generally pay for the paper, and it helps to expedite their business. Call and see samples and get prices.

A Wide Range.
A wide range of painful affections may be met with Hayward's Yellow Oil. James M. Lawson, of Woodville, Ont., speaks of it in high terms for rheumatism, lame back, sprains, and many painful complaints too numerous to mention. It is used internally or externally.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF STOCK.



Giles' Lintiment Iodine Ammonia
Removes all Unpleasant Bubbles. Cures Lameness in Cattle, Spinal Meningitis. Founder, Weak Limbs, Sprung Knees. Spavin, Ringbone, Windgalls.

No stable should be without it. Railroad, mining and express companies all use Giles' Lintiment, and in the great racing stables of Belmont and Lortland it has achieved wonderful results. One trial will convince you. Write D. R. GILES, Box 348, N. Y. P. O. The Lintiment is guaranteed to cure all diseases and also on the management of cattle. Sold by all druggists at 50c, and \$1.00 bottle and in quart at \$1.50, in which there is great saving. The Lintiment in white-wrappers is for family use; that in yellow for cattle. Sold by F. JORDAN, druggist, Goderich Ont.

When the cheering had subsided, Mr. Gladstone rose and moved for permission to move a bill to amend the previous legislation, and to make provision for the future government of Ireland. His manner was as cool and unobtrusive as if he were making the most ordinary motion of his life. At first his voice was somewhat husky, but speedily became as clear, fresh and strong as at any time in the last ten years. All was hushed in making his motion. Mr. Gladstone said the time had arrived when both honor and duty required parliament to come to a decisive resolution. It should be the endeavor to liberate parliament from the restraints under which, in the past few years, it had been so severely strangled, and to restore legislation to its unimpeded course. It is our duty to establish harmonious relations between Great Britain and Ireland, on a footing of free institutions in which Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen have a like interest. This sentiment was greeted with prolonged cheers.

As soon as quiet was restored, Mr. Gladstone entered upon a brief review of the general features of the past legislation for Ireland. He dwelt upon the coercion and repressive measures which had been in force from time to time, and deprecated any further resort to the crude remedies of intimidation. "Since the year 1833," he said, "only two years have passed without coercive legislation for Ireland, and in spite of all this the law continues to be disregarded, because it is not in the eyes of the Irish, but in Ireland it is not felt to be Irish. The first condition of civilized life in Ireland demands that the people have confidence in the law, and sympathy therewith. The problem, therefore, before parliament at the present time is to reconcile imperial unity with the diversity of legislation."

He believed that the Government had found the solution of this problem in the establishment of a parliament at Dublin, for the conduct of business both legislative and administrative. (Loud cheers by the Parnellites.) "The political equality of the three countries," said Mr. Gladstone, "must be recognized, therefore there must be an equitable distribution of the imperial funds. The peculiar circumstances existing in Ireland also make it necessary to establish safeguards for the minority in that country. The Government will be obliged to consider the class connected with the land and the relations which they will sustain with the Protestant minority. As Ireland is to have a democratic legislature it will therefore be impracticable for the Irish representatives to come here."

"The intention of the government bill," Mr. Gladstone said, "is that the parliament at Dublin shall be a dual body. It is to be composed of two orders, each of which shall have power to veto the acts of the other. The first order will include 103 members, the second order 206. Twenty-eight of the present Irish peers will continue to sit in the house of lords, and they will be granted the option to have life seats in the first Irish order. The office of viceroy of Ireland will not be discontinued. The bill intends that the viceroy shall remain, and that the office shall hereafter be non-political, that is, the incumbent of office will not be expected to retire with the downfall of the British ministry. The bill empowers the crown to delegate to the viceroy such of her prerogatives as she may choose."

"The Irish constabulary will remain under the same authority as at present. The bill provides that the parliament shall have no authority to establish or endow any particular religious sect; it will be empowered, however, to deal with the laws affecting weights and measures and the postal administration."

"The bill will preserve the fiscal unity of the empire, but the entire proceeds derived from customs and excise duties in Ireland will be held for the benefit of

WHIPPING IT UP.

Probably one of the most difficult complaints to doctor, is whooping cough. When treated by ordinary means the poor victim is left to whoop it up as best he can. Hayward's Pectoral Balsam gives relief in this as well as in all throat, bronchial, and lung troubles.

A Free Gift.
Around each bottle of Dr. Chase's Laver cure is a Medical Guide and Recipe Book containing useful information, over 200 recipes, and pronounced by Doctors and Druggists as worth ten times the cost of the medicine. Medicine and Book \$1. Sold by J. Wilson, sole agent.

C. L. McINTOSH,
Next door to Rhynas' Drug Store, keeps constantly adding to his well-selected stock, choice

Fresh Groceries,
which will be found to compare favorably, both as regards quality and price, with any other stock in this vicinity.

TEAS AND SUGARS
A SPECIALTY.

In returning thanks to my customers for their patronage, I would also invite any others who will, to call and inspect my stock.

C. L. McINTOSH,
South-West side of the Square, Goderich, Feb. 18th, 1886.

Glover & Timothy SEEDS!

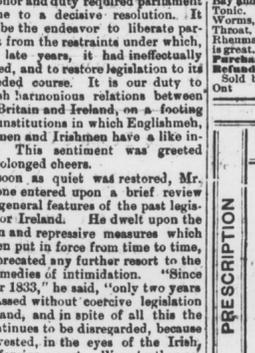
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G. H. OLD'S,
The Grocer, on the Square.

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Always on hand. Telephone Communication. Goderich, March 13th, 1886.

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1886.
The Largest Stock in Town.

Samuel Sloane,
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DOMINION CARRIAGE WORKS
GODERICH, ONT.
ALEX. MORTON,
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FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES!



WILSON'S
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PRESERVE YOUR SIGHT
FRANK LAZARUS
Renowned Spectacles and Eye Glasses

McQuarrie & McGillivray's New Grocery!

We are now displaying a Stock of Groceries, which for Freshness, Assortment and Excellence of Value, cannot be surpassed. Stock all New, and was bought Cheap for Cash, hence we are giving Grandest Bargains to all who favor us with a call. Choicest Teas and Sugars a Specialty. Full lines of

Tobacco, Purest Syrups, Oatmeal, Meats, Fish, Raisins, Potatoes, &c., Lobsters, Coal Oil, Spices, &c., Cornmeal, Sardines, Soap, &c., Cheese, Canned Goods, Salmon, &c., Confectionery, Flour, Pickles.

Highest Price Paid for Farm Produce.
Remember the Stand, Two doors south of HURON SIGNAL Office, North-st., Goderich. JOHN McQUARRIE, MALCOLM MCGILLIVRAY, Goderich, April 1st, 1886. 2037-1m

FASHIONABLE TAILORING!
SPRING GOODS
ARRIVED,
And will be arriving all Season.

Call and See the New Goods.

HUGH DUNLOP,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

Remember the Place—West street, next door to Bank of Montreal. Goderich, March 18th, 1886.

FINE TAILORING

TORONTO CASH STORE.
NEW GOODS.

The Newest Patterns in Scotch, Irish, English and Canadian Tweeds. The Finest Selection of Worsted Coatings. Choice French Suitings, &c., &c.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE STOCK AND ASK FOR PRICES.
B. MacCormac.
Goderich, March 25th, 1886. 2040

WHIPPING IT UP.

Probably one of the most difficult complaints to doctor, is whooping cough. When treated by ordinary means the poor victim is left to whoop it up as best he can. Hayward's Pectoral Balsam gives relief in this as well as in all throat, bronchial, and lung troubles.

A Free Gift.
Around each bottle of Dr. Chase's Laver cure is a Medical Guide and Recipe Book containing useful information, over 200 recipes, and pronounced by Doctors and Druggists as worth ten times the cost of the medicine. Medicine and Book \$1. Sold by J. Wilson, sole agent.

C. L. McINTOSH,
Next door to Rhynas' Drug Store, keeps constantly adding to his well-selected stock, choice

Fresh Groceries,
which will be found to compare favorably, both as regards quality and price, with any other stock in this vicinity.

TEAS AND SUGARS
A SPECIALTY.

In returning thanks to my customers for their patronage, I would also invite any others who will, to call and inspect my stock.

C. L. McINTOSH,
South-West side of the Square, Goderich, Feb. 18th, 1886.

Glover & Timothy SEEDS!

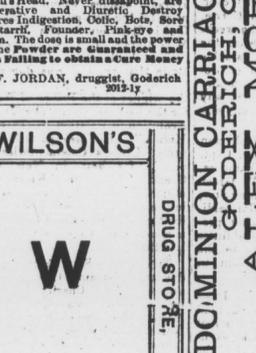
FIELD AND GARDEN
AT
G. H. OLD'S,
The Grocer, on the Square.

Family Groceries
Always on hand. Telephone Communication. Goderich, March 13th, 1886.

SEEDS.
1886.
The Largest Stock in Town.

Samuel Sloane,
Goderich, Feb. 26th, 1885.

DOMINION CARRIAGE WORKS
GODERICH, ONT.
ALEX. MORTON,
MANUFACTURER
FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES!



WILSON'S
W
PRESERVE YOUR SIGHT
FRANK LAZARUS
Renowned Spectacles and Eye Glasses

McQuarrie & McGillivray's New Grocery!

We are now displaying a Stock of Groceries, which for Freshness, Assortment and Excellence of Value, cannot be surpassed. Stock all New, and was bought Cheap for Cash, hence we are giving Grandest Bargains to all who favor us with a call. Choicest Teas and Sugars a Specialty. Full lines of

Tobacco, Purest Syrups, Oatmeal, Meats, Fish, Raisins, Potatoes, &c., Lobsters, Coal Oil, Spices, &c., Cornmeal, Sardines, Soap, &c., Cheese, Canned Goods, Salmon, &c., Confectionery, Flour, Pickles.

Highest Price Paid for Farm Produce.
Remember the Stand, Two doors south of HURON SIGNAL Office, North-st., Goderich. JOHN McQUARRIE, MALCOLM MCGILLIVRAY, Goderich, April 1st, 1886. 2037-1m

FASHIONABLE TAILORING!
SPRING GOODS
ARRIVED,
And will be arriving all Season.

Call and See the New Goods.

HUGH DUNLOP,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

Remember the Place—West street, next door to Bank of Montreal. Goderich, March 18th, 1886.

FINE TAILORING

TORONTO CASH STORE.
NEW GOODS.

The Newest Patterns in Scotch, Irish, English and Canadian Tweeds. The Finest Selection of Worsted Coatings. Choice French Suitings, &c., &c.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE STOCK AND ASK FOR PRICES.
B. MacCormac.
Goderich, March 25th, 1886. 2040

Benimiles.

Mr. Roiser has moved his stock and machinery from London to Cherrydale farm.

J. Marquis recently purchased a thoroughbred cow and calf from Mr. Washington, for \$140.

Isaac Fisher attended the thoroughbred cattle sale in Toronto last week, and brought home a valuable cow with him.

R. E. Morrish has returned from Putnam, where he was attending the funeral of his father-in-law. Mrs. M. remained there to visit her mother for a few weeks.

We wonder if Richard Walter will have a "sugar off" for the young folks. He is about the only one in this neighborhood who is concentrating the sweetened extract of the maple.

POSTPONED.—We regret to have to announce that the proposed visit of Bishop Bowman, of the Evangelical Association, has been postponed from press of business.

The people are not without hope that the Bishop may yet come, when he will be heartily welcomed.

SOME NEW GOODS.

That are going to be **SOLD CHEAP**

SAUNDERS VARIETY STORE:

Wall Paper, Decorations, Wall Tints, Carpet Lining, Hanging Lamps,

And a General Assortment of **House Furnishings!**

The Cheapest House UNDER THE SUN.

West-st., next door to the Post Office. Goderich, April 16th, 1886.

Agricultural Implements.

C. H. GIRVIN,

Has gone into the Agricultural Implement business, and represents the following Houses:—

HARRIS & SON, Brantford, BINDERS, MOWERS and REAPERS.

COCKSHUTT, Brantford, PLOWS, HAYLOADERS and SCUFFLERS.

MASSON MANUFACTURING CO., Oshawa, SEED DRILLS and LAWN MOWERS.

AGENT FOR **Genuine New York Singer Sewing Machines.**

PORK

ALMOST GONE!

Don't Miss the Last Chance to Buy a Little of that Cheap Meat Before it all Goes.

NOTE THE LOW PRICES!

SUGAR CURED HAMS, 11c. per lb.

SHOULDERS, 8c.

SHORT, CLEAR SIDE MEAT, 8c.

A reduction will be made in the above prices by the cwt.

Estate of GEO. GRANT.

Goderich, April 8th, 1886.

SPRING MILLINERY!

MISS GRAHAM

Has now at her Showroom a Large and well-assorted Stock of TRIMMED & UNTRIMMED MILLINERY, comprising everything that can be obtained in a First-Class Millinery Establishment.

Feathers, Flowers, Shapes, Egrets, & FANCY TRIMMINGS IN PROFUSION.

The Ladies of Goderich and vicinity are cordially invited to

CALL & SEE GOODS.

West Side Court House Square, next door to Munro's Dry Goods Store. Goderich, April 8th, 1886.

SPRING & SUMMER MILLINERY.

Having been to the Markets, and having selected with care an assortment of

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS

as anyone could desire, I will offer the same at such Reasonable Prices as will ensure satisfaction to the Purchaser and myself, and will endeavor, as in the past, to do all in my power to give satisfaction.

My Millinery embraces all the Newest Shades of Coloring, and the most attractive designs. My stock of Fancy Goods comprises all the latest things in Oriental Laces and All-Over Embroideries.

In Givees I have the Best Value procurable. Tinsel, in balls of all the Newest Shades, and at prices that will insure a speedy sale.

The Trimming Department is under the management of MISS CAMERON, who will devote her sole attention to her Customers, and will endeavor to please all who will entrust her with their orders.

Spring Opening on April 2nd and 3rd.

Yours very respectfully,

MRS. C. H. GIRVIN,

Hamilton street, Goderich 2 doors from Colborne Hotel.

March 25th, 1886. 2010

Dress Goods for Spring Wear.

H. W. BRETHOUR & CO.

BRANTFORD,

ARE SHOWING SPECIAL VALUE IN THE FOLLOWING:

BLACK SATIN MERVEILLEAUX, pure silk, from 65c.

COLORÉD SATIN MERVEILLEAUX, pure silk, from 75c.

THE NEW TRICOTINE, all Shades.

THE NEW FAILLE FRANCAISE, all Shades.

NOTE OUR DRESS GOODS.

GOOD WOOL BIEGES, for 10c.

GOOD CANVAS CLOTHS, for 11c.

GOOD FRENCH TWILLS, for 12c.

GOOD 45 inch FRENCH TWILLS, for 25c.

GOOD ALL-WOOL NEW SHADES, for 22c.

THE LEADING NOVELTIES:

Soudanese Cloth. Panama Cloth. Tricotine Cloth.

A FULL RANGE OF TRIMMINGS TO MATCH.

SAMPLES SENT ON APPLICATION.

H. W. BRETHOUR & Co., Brantford.

Brantford, April 15th, 1886. 2041-3m

Auctioneering.

JOHN KNOX, GENERAL AUCTIONEER and Land Valuator, Goderich, Ont.

Having had considerable experience in the auctioneering trade, he is in a position to discharge with thorough satisfaction all commissions entrusted to him. Order's left at Martin's Hotel, or sent by mail to my address, Goderich, P. O., carefully attended to. JOHN KNOX, Auctioneer. 1887-12

NEW FRUIT STORE.

G. CARDONE

Takes pleasure in announcing that he has opened up a new

Confectionery & Fruit Store

IN GODERICH, on

WEST STREET,

adjoining Knight's Barber Shop.

The stock is new, and has been bought from the best houses.

THE PRICES ARE VERY LOW.

A call is respectfully invited. Goderich, March 25th, 1886. 2040-41

REVOLUTION

—IN—

PRICES.

CALL AND SEE

—THE—

TREMENDOUS

-BARGAINS-

NOW BEING OFFERED AT

IMRIE'S

BOOK - STORE

One Trial Will Convince.

FIRST-CLASS GOODS

AT LOW PRICES

MAKE QUICK SALES

JAS. IMRIE,

Moorhouse's Old Stand, Court House Square,

GODERICH.

MISS WILKINSON

Wishes to thank all who attended her

GRAND SPRING

MILLINERY OPENING!

and begs to state that she still has on display

The Latest French and American Styles!

HATS, BONNETS

Feathers, Flowers, Fancy Trimmings

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Be Sure and Come to the Opening on Saturday,

The Chicago House.

WEST STREET, GODERICH

Goderich April 9th, 1886. 2042

Look Here!

GENUINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS at 10 c.

GENUINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS at 12c.

THE BEST FACTORY COTTON you ever

saw for the money—5c.

COTTONADES,

SHIRTINGS,

AND PRINTS,

AT PRICES THAT WILL ASTONISH YOU.

All other lines in DRY GOODS complete.

FULL STOCK OF GROCERIES.

We Buy WOOL, BUTTER AND EGGS.

COLBORNE BROS., GODERICH.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS!

WILLIAM KAY

WILL SELL OFF HIS LARGE AND VARIED STOCK AT

COST!

CONSISTING OF

Tweeds, Cloakings, Ulsterings, Dress Goods, Prints, Gingham, Muslins, Lawns, Silk Velvets, Velveteens, Silks, Satins,

Hosiery, Silk, Cashmere, Lisle, Cotton and Wool, Kid, Cashmere, Lisle, and Cotton, Crapes, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, Silk, Linen, Cotton, Ties, Crettonnes, Laces, Edgings, Embroideries, Flannels,

Winceys, Canton Flannels, Corsets, Shirtings, Shirts, Knitted and plain, Parasols, Umbrellas, Ties, Drawers, Ladies' Vests, Combination Suits, Blankets, Quilts,

Hollands, Table Cloths, Towels, Napkins, Curtains, Netts, Fans, Hats, Caps, Sheetings, White Cottons, Factory Cottons, Yarns, &c., &c., &c.

Sale Commences Saturday, 27th March

Goderich, March 24th, 1886. 2040

Toronto Cash Store

AHEAD AGAIN.

NEW GOODS

ARRIVING, AND OLD GOODS SOLD AT COST.

Call and see our Stock of

THE NEWEST STYLES AND PATTERNS,

AND AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Remember the stand—THE TORONTO CASH STORE.

P. O'DEA, Manager.

Goderich, Feb. 4th, 1886. 2021-3m

R. W. MCKENZIE

IMPORTER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

SHELF AND HEAVY

HARDWARE,

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS,

GODERICH.

NEW & STYLISH GOODS

AT

ALEX. MUNRO'S

DRAPERY AND HABERDASHERY WAREHOUSE,

Among which will be found a Complete Range of Underwear,

from the smallest to the largest sizes made. Choice Cloakings and Ulsterings.

Double All-Wool Shawls, Biggs and Colored. (NEW DESIGNS). A full range of Knitted Goods in Promenade Scarfs, Nuffas, Gaiters, Skirts, Overdresses, Sleeveless Vests, and Latest Style of Black Jerseys.

An extensive range of Fine Hosiery and Knitting Yarns from the best known makers. Dress Goods in all the New Tints and Textures, notably

SEDAN, PALERMO AND TRICOTINE FABRICS

For Tailor-Made Suits—Flannels, Velvets, Buttons, &c., to match. Bed, Crib and Cradle Blankets.

One Bale of Comforters—extra large and heavy, at economical prices STRICTLY ONE PRICE

and uniform courtesy to all. **ALEX. MUNRO.**

Goderich, Dec. 3rd, 1885. 1895-5m

nd See
INS
BRO.
IN
ERIES,
ASOLS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES, &c
in a few days) a job
will sell at less than
and See
IN
COATINGS
SUITS
PATTERNS & COLORS
A LOT OF
om 35c. per y'd, up
EE OF CHARGE
d Eggs.
D & BRO.
Reid & Sneyd.)
For Sale or to Let.
E HOUSE FOR SALE—THAT
is new frame house on Nelson street,
opposite St. Patrick's ward school, is
for sale on reasonable terms. It has
large bedrooms, besides parlors, dining-
room, kitchen, pantries, closets, &c.,
all thoroughly finished inside. The
lot is offered at a bargain. Apply to the
P. SMITH, Goderich, Ont., 2046-12
SALE OR TO RENT—A TWO
ory frame house, containing nine
kitchens, summer kitchen, soft and hard
stable and driving-house, together
with a half acre of land, and a large
orchard of apples, pears and plums,
near Brantford's grove. Terms re-
ferred to. Apply to MRS. ROBT. WILSON,
premises, or at this office. 2040-41
M TO LET—FOR A TERM OF
years, Lot (5) five, in the Matland con-
veyance, of the Township of Goderich, apply
to J. S. LEZAR, Stratford. 1960-12
M FOR SALE—SOUTH HALF
of Lot 26, North of Town Plot, Ashfield,
is situated on the gravel road, one mile
from the P.O., with school house on the
lot, the best quality of clay loam, a
small creek, called Silver creek, passes
the lot. For terms apply to DAVI-
SON & CO., Goderich P.O. 2028-3m
NO PRIVATE FUNDS TO LEND
Farm and Town Property at lowest in-
terest. Mortgages purchased, no Commission
charged. Conveyancing Fees reasonable.
Borrowers can obtain money in one day
in satisfaction.—DAVISON & JOHN
BARRISTERS, &c., Goderich. 1791
MEDICAL HALL,
GODERICH.
F. JORDAN,
MIST AND DRUGGIST,
Dealer in all the Popular
Patent Medicines
of the day.
the following Proprietary Medicines:
JORDAN'S
PULMONIC,
For Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough,
JORDAN'S
POUND ARNICA LINIMENT,
For Sprains, Swellings, Rheumatism, &c.
JORDAN'S
LACHIC BITTERS,
For Indigestion and Loss of Appetite.
JORDAN'S
POUND SYRUP OF SARS-
APARILLA,
The Great Blood Purifier.
JORDAN'S
ABLE DYSPEPSIA CURE.
JORDAN'S
DIAN CONDITION POWDER,
For Horses and Cattle.
Quality—Physicians' Prescriptions and
Silly Recipes Accurately Dispensed.

Fun and Fancy.

It was a brave man who declined to be vaccinated on the ground that he was not to be cowed by any living man.

You may talk of the signs of the weather. Of the coming days you may sing. But sitting down on a red hot stove is the sign of an early spring.

Worth Remembering.

In a long letter from John H. Hall, of Baddick, Cape Breton, N. S., he says: "I believe were it not for Burdock Blood Bitters I should be in my grave."

"You can't add different things together," said a school-teacher. "If you add a sheep and a cow together, it does not make two sheep or two cows."

A SURE REMEDY.—For coughs, asthma, and all recent colds, Dr. Harvey's Southern Red Pine. Don't let a cough grow troublesome when it can be relieved and cured by this remedy at the small cost of 25c.

A room crowded to discomfort with furniture and ornaments, no matter how costly, is never restful and homelike, and always suggestive of the shop or a museum.

Good Value.

Many sufferers buying medicine have been disappointed, don't give up, buy a reliable article like Dr. Chase's Liver Cure, and with it you get a recipe book along with the money, James Wilson, sole agent.

Says Dryden:—She knows her man, and when you rant and swear Can draw you to her with a single hair. But it must be beautiful hair to have such power; and beautiful hair can be ensured by the use of GINGERS Hair Renewer. Sold at 50 cts. by J. Wilson.

Seeing is believing.

Reading is believing. Read the testimonials in the pamphlet on Dr. Van Buren's Kidney Cure, then buy a bottle and relieve yourself of all those distressing pains. Your Druggist can tell you all about it. Sold by J. Wilson Goderich.

Wanted His Money's Worth.

Dr. Pighead visits Mr. Coldham, the pork manufacturer.

"Well, my dear sir, I don't see that there's anything radically wrong with you. Go to bed early, don't drink anything stronger than coffee and you'll be all right in a week."

"What, are you not going to give me any medicine?"

"Certainly not. You don't need it."

"But you get your \$75 just the same?"

"Yes. Just so."

"Well, I don't think it is a square deal. S'posin' you bleed me, put a mustard plaster on the back of my neck and gimme a dose of salts. Everybody that works for me's got to earn his salary!"

Near Starvation's Door.

Mr. Nelson, W. Whitehead, of Nixon, was a chronic sufferer from dyspepsia and liver complaint, and was scarcely able to take the most simple nourishment. Even a swallow of water caused great distress. Two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured her, when all else failed. She heartily recommends this remedy to all sufferers.

A Pleasant Spot.

So you expect to go into the country soon, Miss Cushington.

Yes, she replied, we are to visit Uncle James, and he has such a delightful home, with all the comforts and conveniences, with trellis vines, and grapevines, and hives—I can scarcely wait for the train to start.

For Rough conditions of the Skin Shampooing the head, Pimples, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap.

Some do not know that a tablespoonful of baking soda, in a quart of boiling water, thrown into the sink and left to run is a disinfectant, and that the same put into a pork barrel and thoroughly washed round it, will cleanse it and make it as sweet as when new.

Much In a Little.

Hamilton Doc, writing from Burns, Ont., says he was afflicted with chilblains which were very sore and painful and which nothing relieved until he tried Hagar's Yellow Oil; less than one bottle cured him.

A little turpentine in the wash boiler will make clothes very white, and will often remove incorrigible stains from white goods. A tablespoonful to a large boiler, or a teaspoonful to two gallons of water. There is no smell, the boiling preventing it.

Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup—An agreeable, safe and effectual remedy to remove all kinds of worms.

A POINT IN ADVERTISING.—"To advertise successfully one must advertise right along," said a prominent New York dry-goods merchant. "We once hit upon a novel expedient, however of ascertaining over what area our advertisements were read. We published a couple of half-column ads. in which we purposely misstated half-a-dozen historical facts. "Did you get any replies?" "I should say we did. In less than a week we received between three and four hundred letters from all parts of the country from people wishing to know why on earth we kept such a nonsensical fool who knew so little about American history. The letters kept pouring in for three or four weeks. It was one of the best paying 'ads.' we ever printed. Our letters came from school-boys, girls, professors, clergymen, school teachers, and in two instances from omniscient men who have a world-wide reputation. I was more impressed with the value of advertising from those two advertisements than I should have been by volumes of theories."

In the history of medicines no preparation has received such universal commendation, for the alleviation it affords and the permanent cure it effects in kidney diseases as Dr. Van Buren's Kidney Cure. Its action in these distressing complaints is simply wonderful. Sold by J. Wilson.

The Kincardine Review has the following sketch of the son of a former resident of Goderich—"J. C. Cooke, son of the late Joseph Cooke, of Kincardine, was born in this town on the 28th day of May, 1858. He attended school here until 1873, when he commenced studying for his present profession with J. P. Wright, chemist and druggist. He remained with him for three years and then attended the Ontario College of Pharmacy. He there passed a successful examination, received his diploma, went to the United States, and while there served a time with W. H. Peabody, (owner of the best drug store) then kept in the United States. He remained in the States about three and a half years, returned to Canada, and commenced business in Kincardine. He now occupies J. P. Wright's old stand. He is competent, affable, attentive, and highly respected by all who call at his store."

Freeman's Worm Powders destroy and remove worms without injury to adult or infant.

CHAPTER II. "Malden, Mass., Feb. 1, 1886. Gentlemen— I suffer with attacks of sick headache. Neuralgia, female troubles, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner. No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure until I used Hop Bitters. The first bottle Nearly cured me. The second made me as well and strong as when a child. 'And I have been so to this day.' My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious 'Kidney, liver and urinary complaint, 'Promoted by Boston's best physicians— 'Incumbent! Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him, and I know of the 'Lives of eight persons' In my neighborhood that have been saved by your Bitters. And many more are using them with great benefit. 'They almost 'Do miracles!' Mrs. E. D. Slack.

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Dr. Harvey's SOUTHERN RED PINE has been prepared with great skill and care, and the proprietor is confident it will maintain in Canada the reputation it has so justly won in the United States. For sale at Wilson's prescription drug store. Alex. Reid, general merchant, of Coldwater, Ont., says:—Dr. Harvey's Southern Red Pine is without doubt the best cough medicine I ever sold. It has done more good than other, and is a household word around Coldwater. Im:

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. 3, 4 and 5 per Cent. Interest Allowed on Deposits, according to amount and time left.

OFFICE:—Cor. of Market Square and North Street, Goderich. HORACE HORTON, MANAGER. Goderich, Aug. 6th, 1885. 1894.

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GODERICH BOILER WORKS Have just received all grade stock of BRASS & IRON STEAM FITTINGS FOR BOILERS & ENGINES

New Salt Pans and Boilers. Mail orders for new work and repairs sent promptly attention. CRYSTAL & BLACK, Works near G. T. R. Station, Goderich Feb. 28, 1884.

Farmers' Attention The undersigned has a Choice Selection of Pure, Clean SEEDS

of the following varieties:—White Dutch, Lucerne, Alsike, Trefoli, Pea Vine and Red Clover, Timothy, Lawn and all varieties of Grasses suitable for permanent pastures. Oats, Wheat, Peas, Barley, Rye, Beans, Bush Beans, Corn, Turnips and Flax. Field and Garden Seeds of last years growth—true to name. Full assortment of Flour and Feed in the market. The Celebrated Union Corn—the best in the market. A constant stock of Choice, Fresh Tea, consisting of Black, Green and Japan—wholesale and retail. A large amount of Money to Loan.

R. PRICE, Masonic Block, East street, Goderich, March 11th, 1886.

SEEDS. HENRY SPENCE, (McNair's Old Stand.)

Now on hand and arriving, Best Varieties of Clover and Timothy, Turnips, Carrots, and an excellent assortment of Field and Garden Seeds.

Roller Oatmeal and Roller Wheat Meal. Flour, Chopped Stuff and Feed. Leave your order with HENRY SPENCE, McNair's Old Stand, Hamilton Street, Goderich, March 4th, 1886. 2937-1m

1885. GODERICH WOOLEN MILLS. To the Wool Growers of the Surrounding Country: We wish to say that we are prepared to take your Wool in exchange for goods, or work it for you into any of the following articles, viz Blankets—White, Grey or Horse. Shirtings—Grey or Cheek. Cloths—Tweed or Full Colored. Light or Heavy. Flannels—White, Grey, Colored, Union, Plain or Twill. Sheetings—Broad or Narrow. Stocking Yarn—White, Grey, Coloured or in Colors. Carpet Wools made to order.

ROLL CARDING. Our facilities for this work cannot be surpassed. We will endeavor in most cases to do it the day it is brought in, if required. Custom Spinning and Reeling, or Spinning on the Cap, coarse or fine, hard or soft twist, as required.

We are in a position to do all kinds of custom work, usually done in a full set custom mill, and we will guarantee to do for you fully equal, if not a little better than any in our surroundings. A call respectfully solicited.

E. McCANN, East End Woolen Mills, Goderich, May 18th, 1885.

West Street Meat Market. Andrews & Johnston.

ALL KINDS OF MEATS Careful Attention and Prompt Delivery. A CALL SOLICITED. Dec. 21th, 1885. 2067.

HARKNESS HAIR BALM Restores grey hair to its natural color, removes Dandruff, stops the hair from falling out, increases its growth, and will not soil the skin. As a hair dressing, it has no superior. Guaranteed harmless.

Prepared by Harkness & Co. London, Ont. Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers. LONDON, ONT.

Keep Your Feet Dry! BOOTS & SHOES

Prices that Will Suit Everyone. Ladies' Boots, in Button or Laced, from \$1.00 to \$5.00. Misses and Children's Strong School Boots, from 75c. up. Boys do., \$1.00, up, all other Lines Proportionately Cheap.

E. DOWNING, Crabb's Block.

I have now on hand the largest stock ever shown in Goderich, and comprises every line usually found in a first-class shoe store, from the finest kid, through all the intermediate grades to the heaviest cowhide. I will sell at

Prices that Will Suit Everyone. Ladies' Boots, in Button or Laced, from \$1.00 to \$5.00. Misses and Children's Strong School Boots, from 75c. up. Boys do., \$1.00, up, all other Lines Proportionately Cheap.

E. DOWNING, Crabb's Block, Corner East street and Square.

EASE AND SECURITY

GEORGE RHYNAS, - Druggist, SOLE AGENT, GODERICH.

DANIEL GORDON, CABINET MAKER AND LEADING UNDERTAKER.

It will pay you to buy your Furniture from the undersigned, as I have how as complete an assortment as there is in the county. I do not adopt any course of advertising a cheap specialty, but will sell you a general outfit at prices that cannot be surpassed usually considered.

DANIEL GORDON, West street, Goderich, between the Post Office and Bank of Montreal. 2014-3m

C. H. GIRVIN, Genuine New York Singer Sewing Machines.

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

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

Picture Framing a specialty.—A call solicited. 1751

ART DESIGNS IN WALL PAPER. Now is the time, if you wish one or two nice rooms at home, to see Butler

20,000 Rolls of the Latest Designs. Beautiful colors and at prices less than very much inferior goods. Call and see them. They are the best value in town, and must be held.

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

QUEEN CITY OIL WORKS PEERLESS OIL

Every Barrel Guaranteed. This Oil was used on all the Machinery during the Exhibition. It has been awarded SIX GOLD MEDALS during the last three years.

See that you get PEERLESS. It is only made by SAMUEL ROGERS & CO., TORONTO.

YATES & ACHESON, Goderich. Toronto, Nov. 19th, 1885. 2022-1y

JUST IN

BY ADELINE AUTHOR OF "JACOB FAIR PLAY" CHAPTER XI

In a few moments on a bed in the room when he was a boy ground floor; one of west wing, but superior by a good-sized the young man seemed he opened his eyes anxiously upon the ants. Then he groan face away.

"Is Airlie not in Lord Morven's parlour?" "He is coming; he tries, with a look at the clock, to get to the office. Then, in a moment, "You may try I will leave you now may I show you the fortable quarters?"

Mr. Leekhart bowed marvelled at her self: "We are much of heart for his assistance ven courteously. And then the doctor Eastmont signed in they to follow her. The only persons left patient were Lord J and Martin, an old valet.

Leekhart measured one of his sharpest met in the doorway. A notion passed over the but it vanished as quick and left no trace. A little more thing; the doctor glances smile of simple and as if his heart were so human kindness that it pence it to all corners.

Nevertheless, if a gathered from the e heart's eyes as he can face with Dr. Airlie, i voluntary disgust as that with which one r reptile or a noisome b tor's innocent, fiant ne comprehension of a was a momentary pa part. Then he slowly out into the ante-room.

"You know Dr. Ah the accent of convict ation. For the tenth pa they hesitated. Then his customary deliber "I have met him." "In Scotland?" "Yes," said Anth. Scotland."

She did not quette fixed her eyes anxious deer. "I must wait a littl "I must know how whether—" "Whether he can to my cousin's house, "Exactly." Her t haughty. "Possibly as to let

JUST IN TIME.

BY ADRIANE SERGEANT, AUTHOR OF "JACOB'S WIFE," "UNDER FALSE PRETTICES," &c.

CHAPTER XIII. (Continued) A MYSTERY.

In a few moments Gerald was laid up on a bed in the room that had been his own when he was a boy. It was on the ground floor; one of the rooms in the west wing, but separated from the corridor by a good-sized ante-room. Here the young man seemed to revive a little; he opened his eyes and turned them anxiously upon the faces of his attendants. Then he groaned and turned his face away.

"Is Airlie not in the house?" said Lord Morven impatiently. "He is coming; he is here," said Beatrice, with a look at the door and a sigh of relief. Then, in a low tone, to her cousin, "You may trust him, I am sure. I will leave you now. Mr. Lockhart, may I show you the way to more comfortable quarters?"

Mr. Lockhart bowed gravely. He marvelled at her self-possession. "We are much obliged to Mr. Lockhart for his assistance," said Lord Morven courteously.

And then the doctor entered and Miss Esilmont signed imperatively to Anthony to follow her from the room. The only persons left behind beside the patient were Lord Morven, Dr. Airlie, and Martin, an old and trusted servant.

Lockhart measured the doctor with one of his sharpest glances as the two met in the doorway. A flash of recognition passed over the faces of both men, but it vanished as quickly as it had come and left no trace behind. Lockhart looked a little more than usually forbidding; the doctor glanced at him with a smile of simple and childlike geniality, as if his heart were so full of the milk of human kindness that he must needs dispense it to all comers.

Nevertheless, if anything could be gathered from the expression of Lockhart's eyes as he came suddenly face to face with Dr. Airlie, it was a look of involuntary disgust and loathing, such as that which one regards a venomous reptile or a noxious beast. But the doctor's innocent, friendly smile betrayed no comprehension of that look. There was a momentary pause on Lockhart's part. Then he slowly followed Beatrice out into the ante-room.

"You know Dr. Airlie," she said, with the accent of conviction, not of interrogation.

For the tenth part of a minute Anthony hesitated. Then he answered with his customary deliberation, "I have met him."

"In Scotland?" "Yes," said Anthony, quietly; "in Scotland."

She did not question farther. She had fixed her eyes anxiously on the bedroom door.

"I must wait a little while," she said. "I must know how he is, whether—whether—"

"Whether he can explain his errand to my cousin's house," said Anthony.

"Exactly." Her tone had grown very haughty. "Possibly you will be so kind as to let me wait for that explanation before you make Mr. Douglas acquainted with the circumstances."

"I shall be happy to wait with you," he replied; "and, if it is convenient to you, to hear the explanation."

The tone was perfectly polite, but it was one of studied coolness. Beatrice's cheek flushed; she bit her lip. But her answer was given in a very dignified manner.

"You must allow me to say, Mr. Lockhart, that you have no right to demand any explanation at all."

"It is quite sufficient if it is given to my cousin," said Anthony. "But I fancied that you did not wish to give it to him. As I already know the circumstances, it might be easier to explain matters a little to me. I am not Bertie's legally appointed guardian, but I am his nearest relation, and I take an interest in his affairs."

"Evidently," said Beatrice, with some scorn. Then she turned away from him and seated herself in a chair near the table in the centre of the room. Her face was pale from fatigue, the pose of her graceful figure indicated weariness. But the dark eyes that looked out from beneath her level eyelids were as brilliant as ever, and the tense lines of her mouth did not relax. She could not afford to let herself go just yet.

Anthony looked at the ground and knitted his brows as if he were debating some point with himself. Then he spoke in a low tone— "I will leave the matter in your hands. You would not do a wrong to anyone, however small—I am sure of that. Good night, Miss Esilmont."

"Are you going?" said she, with a quick change of manner. Relief and pleasure seemed to be dawning for a moment in her eyes, but presently the

shadow of anxiety returned. "It is no use," she said, with an evident effort; "you cannot shelve the matter in that way. I promise to give you some explanation; Gerald's honor demands it, and Lord Morven's too. I could not endure that you, or anyone, should think that he had committed a dishonorable action. I don't want Bertie Douglas to think so either. But—whether good or bad—I give you my word to make the matter plain to you. Will that suffice?"

"Perfectly." He hesitated, still with his eyes upon the ground. "I need hardly say," he added at last, with an abruptness which sounded almost harsh, and took away from the somewhat conciliatory nature of his words, "that I ask for no explanation on my own account. It is only for Bertie's sake."

"Oh, yes," she answered, with a curl of her lip, "of course I know that. Only for Bertie's sake."

He turned to go. She leaned back in her chair and began drawing off the long tan gloves which she had not yet removed. There was a very weary look upon her face. He glanced at it as he placed his hand upon the door, but she did not turn her eyes upon him. She was tired of his presence, she wished only that he would go.

Anthony suddenly felt conscious of all the disadvantages of which he had once spoken to Bertie. His own roughness, his awkwardness, his ignorance of women's ways, came with a rush into his mind and arrested his steps. In the last hour or two he had almost forgotten that Beatrice Esilmont was a woman; she had shown herself strong, brave, self-reliant; she was a woman who could be so thoroughly bon camarade with anyone whom she liked that he had scarcely remembered his old scruples of dealing with the feminine element, of which he professed to be profoundly ignorant. But now as she sat silently in the great armchair by the table, smoothing out her long gloves on her knees, and allowing her weariness to appear in languid posture and half-closed eyes, he knew that he had been rude and harsh. He longed for a moment to make some apology, to set himself right in her estimation and prove to her that he would gladly concede all that she might wish, were it not against Bertie's interests that he should do so. But he did not know how to frame an apology in fitting words, and while he hesitated, Beatrice looked up and spoke again.

"There is one thing that I had forgotten, Mr. Lockhart. You took charge of the box, I think? The box that we found?"

"I gave it into the care of the Superintendent of Police, who was present," said Anthony, hardening himself against her at the sound of her clear, composed voice. "He will give it up to my cousin in due time."

"And you told him—"

"I told him simply that I had found it in the house."

"And the other things? Did you give them to a policeman too? The—the crow-bar, for example?"

Beatrice's face visibly whitened as she spoke, in spite of the coolness of her tones.

"No, I did not, Miss Esilmont. I have them in my pocket."

"Give them to me," she said impudently. "Excuse me. They are better in mine."

"You refuse to give them to me!" she exclaimed, a wave of angry color flooding her pale cheeks and spreading even to her temples. "Surely you are not in earnest." She rose to her feet and held out her hand with a command gesture.

"Give them to me, if you please."

"I will give them to you, Miss Esilmont, when I have heard Mr. Ruthven's explanation of the way in which he came by them," said Anthony.

"Oh, it is shameful!" cried Beatrice, turning away. She did not raise her voice, although she was deeply excited. Indeed, the whole conversation was carried on in an undertone; both speakers were mindful of the patient in the next room, and afraid of being overheard. "It is abominable! You choose to suspect Gerald Ruthven—Morven's brother—my cousin—of a crime; you insinuate that he was stealing the things that he was saving them—carrying them out of the house, as we all were carrying things! As for the tools, you know well enough that they might well be used for innocent purposes."

"No, that I don't," broke involuntarily from Anthony's lips. But she took no apparent notice of the exclamation.

"And how can we tell that he had not taken them from some housebreaker who had entered the house by stealth? You have no right to throw a base suspicion upon him. He is a gentleman, a man of honor, yet you speak of him as if he were a thief."

"I have said nothing of the kind, Miss Esilmont. I have only expressed some natural surprise at your cousin's presence in Bertie's house, in disguise—as you yourself said to Lord Morven—with a housebreaker's tools on him, and a box of valuable trinkets in his possession. It is absurd," said Anthony with some contempt, "to tell me that these things have no meaning. I don't want to interfere in the matter. It ought to be

put into Bertie's hands at once. If he objects to ask questions I don't object. But you put me into a very awkward position. I was there as Bertie's request, and I must do my duty. Besides," he added in a lower voice, "I have no reason to trust in Mr. Gerald Ruthven's honor or honesty."

Beatrice was silent. Anthony was had—almost brutal, as it appeared to her—but there was some truth in what he said. She heartily wished that Gerald was there to exculpate himself. If he could, he had said a few words to her in the room where she had found him which made her painfully doubtful of his ability.

"You yourself," said Anthony, with startling abruptness—he had found voice and words at last, and was determined to spare neither—"you yourself knew that there was something to conceal when you begged me to keep the crowd away and not to call the police. You were afraid. You need not have been afraid if you had known that all was right."

"I might be afraid for the moment. I am not afraid now," said, casting down her eyes.

"No!" he said skeptically. I am glad to hear it. I have no more to say, Miss Esilmont. Perhaps you will permit me to go."

He thought that she looked as if she were in pain. Her face was pale, and she was biting her lower lip. He even fancied that her eyes were full of tears. But at that moment the door of the bedroom opened, and Dr. Airlie came out. The old man glanced curiously at Beatrice and then at Lockhart. It was with an expression of profound compassion on his venerable face that he stopped softly to her side.

"My dear Miss Esilmont," he said tenderly, "this indeed a terrible affliction."

"Is he very ill?" she asked quickly. Anthony could not help waiting to hear the answer.

"So ill," said the doctor solemnly, "that I fear—I fear very much for the result. He is now alone with his lordship, to whom he wishes to make some communication of importance."

Beatrice flashed a significant look at Anthony, then she started up. "Let me go to him," she said. "Let me see him; I ought to see him too."

"Sit down, my dear," he said gently. "You are suffering. What is the matter with your wrist?"

"I think I sprained it a little," said Beatrice, rather faintly. "It is nothing matter."

The doctor raised the little wrist, generally so round and white and slender. It was swollen and discoloured now, and dropped helplessly to her lap when he let it go.

"More than a strain," said Dr. Airlie, with a frown. "What were you doing at the fire tonight? Can you tell me, Mr. Lockhart?"

The tones were suave and polite enough, but Anthony frowned as if unwilling to address him in return.

"Mr. Esilmont probably injured her wrist in lifting something too heavy for her," he said briefly. "Her promptness and bravery saved Mr. Ruthven's life; I fear that she suffered in return."

"No very distinct information is conveyed in that statement, Mr. Lockhart," said the doctor, with a benign shake of the head. "But I shall learn everything in time. I always learn everything in time. It is my specialty. I shall hear the whole story of the fire by and by. And now, my dear young lady, let me see your wrist again. When Mr. Lockhart is gone I dare say I shall be told a little more." Beatrice had always professed to like the white-haired doctor, but at that moment she positively dreaded his boasted omniscience. She looked round for Anthony, as if he could protect her. Disagreeable as he was, his sternly honest face was preferable to the doctor's unchanging smile and impenetrable sky-blue eyes. But Anthony had disappeared. "And now," said the doctor, quietly sitting down, "you may as well tell me what Gerald has been doing."

TO BE CONTINUED.

Cholera Preventative.

In order to withstand Cholera and such like epidemics a perfect purity of blood, and the proper action of the stomach are required. To insure that end, in the cheapest, most available and complete manner, see McGregor's Speedy Cure for Dysentery and Impure Blood. There is no purer, safer or more reliable remedy in existence for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, etc. Ask your neighbor or any person who has used it. Trial bottle given free. Sold by George Rhynas' Drug Store. 1m

Obstructions of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, are promptly removed by National Pills. 1m

LIVER COMPLAINT.

SYMPTOMS

Yellow Eyes, Sallow Complexion, Pain Under Right Shoulder, Astringent and Discolored Tongue Coated with dark heavy Slime, Dull Spirit, Weariness, Sick Headaches, Variable Appetite, Poor Circulation, Debility, &c.

The Liver being the Largest Glandular Organ, and a secretor of the Blood, is oftener diseased than most other Organs, both in animal and human beings. Its chief office besides is to secrete Bile, which is the Natural Cathartic to the Bowels. What ever then deranges the Blood or Bile—as improper food, bad drinks, bad air, cold, malarial fever, bad drainage, &c.; or whatever will clog up the Bile Ducts will induce Liver Complaint.

The Diet should be Plain and Nourishing to make Pure Blood and Healthy Bile. Show the causes above enumerated. Keep the Bowels free, and the Digestive Powers active and Arouse the Sluggish Liver with that Grand Liver Regulator,

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Which acts at the same time upon the Bowels, Stomach and Blood, while it regulates and strengthens every Organ.

Thus B. B. Cures Liver Complaint.

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Dress Goods, Tweeds, Mantle Cloths, and Ready-Made Clothing. CALL AND SEE THEM. Goderich Nov. 19th 1885

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W. H. RIDLEY, Mar. 11, 1886. The People's Store, Goderich.

GEO. H. BROWN, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST.

Having lately added a Fresh Stock of Drugs, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Etc., to the already well-selected stock, begs to inform the citizens of Goderich that he is now able to supply them with PURE DRUGS and CHEMICALS at Reasonable Prices.

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All Kinds of Castings Made to Order. J. B. RUNCIMAN, R. W. RUNCIMAN, Goderich, Nov. 20, 1885. 1946-17

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Comprising some very nice Dress Goods, Colored and Black Kid Gloves, Haberdashery, Shirts, and the finest lot of English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds ever shown at Carlow. My Motto from this date:—WON'T BE UNDERSOLD.

CLOVER SEED FOR SALE, Good and Fresh. I give all a cordial invitation to call and inspect. J. H. RICHARDS, CARLOW.

NOW COMPLETE! NOW COMPLETE! A CHOICE STOCK OF DRY - GOODS and Groceries.

SPECIAL LINES IN Dress Goods, Shirts, and Tweeds.

Highest Price Paid for Butter & Eggs. GEORGE ACHESON. THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE. Goderich, April 30th, 1885

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

QUICK SALES, SMALL PROFITS WILL BE OUR MOTTO. Please call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place, next door to J. Wilson's Drug Store. Custom work will receive our special attention. None but the best of material used and first-class workmen employed. Repairing neatly done on the shortest notice. DOWNING & WEDDUP Goderich, March 9 1882.

Travelling Guide.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. Express. Mixed. Mixed. Goderich [Lr. 7:30 a.m. | 12:30 p.m. | 3:45 p.m.] Stratford [Ar. 8:40 a.m. | 3:30 p.m. | 7:30 p.m.] WEST.

Mixed. Express. Stratford [Lr. 4:30 a.m. | 1:15 p.m. | 5:35 p.m.] Goderich [Ar. 10:20 a.m. | 3:45 p.m. | 9:45 p.m.] WEST.

Amusements.

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Open from 1 to 6 p.m., and from 7 to 10 p.m. ABOUT 2000 VOLS IN LIBRARY! Leading Daily, Weekly and Illustrated Papers, Magazines, &c., on File. MEMBERSHIP TICKET ONLY \$1.00, granting free use of Library and Reading Room.

Application for membership received by Librarian, in rooms. J. H. COLBOURNE, ALEX. MORTON, President, Secretary, Goderich, March 12th, 1885. 1886-

C.A. NAIRN HAS EVERYTHING YOU WANT

GROceries, NEW AND FRESH FOR 1886.

He is showing a splendid assortment of China and Glassware.

Come in and look, if you don't buy. No Trouble to Show Goods.

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Buehnan, Lawson & Robinson MANUFACTURERS OF Sash, Doors & Blinds

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF Lumber, Lath, Shingles and builder's material of every description.

SCHOOL FURNITURE A SPECIALTY. P.A. Order promptly attended to. Goderich Aug. 2, 1885. 2-17

HACYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM CURES COUGHS COLDS HOARSENESS, ETC.

Having secured the Agency of Canada's Celebrated High Class Pianoforte's Manufactured by Messrs. Mason & Esch, of Toronto, I am prepared to sell the same at Moderate Prices and on easy terms of payment.

Having a thorough knowledge of the manufacture of Pianos, and what kind of material and felt are required to make a first-class instrument, intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to consult me before purchasing.

Tuning and Repairing a Specialty. All work warranted first-class. Orders left at the Book Store of Mrs. Cook or Mr. Inrie promptly attended to. EDWARD I. BROWN.

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JOHN KNOX, Proprietor. The subscriber is prepared to furnish the public with The Finest Rigs AT REASONABLE PRICES CALL AND SEE US—Opposite the Colborn Hotel Goderich. Goderich, Feb. 14th 18 1886-

HACYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM

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

Not Dry!

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Everyone. \$1.00 to \$5.00. Its, from 75c. up. rationally Cheap.

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NEW PARTNERSHIP.
FRASER & PORTER,
 Having purchased the Book and Stationery Business of Mrs. COOKE, and united with the business formerly carried on by Mr. FRASER, would now beg to announce to the Public that they have a
LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK
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Wall Paper, Fancy Goods and Silverware!
 WHICH THEY WILL SELL AT THE
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

From their long experience in the business, they can with confidence, promise to GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.
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 SUPPLIED PROMPTLY.
 AT SHEPPARD'S OLD STAND, COR. NORTH-ST. AND SQUARE.
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 CONTINUATION OF THE
GREAT DRY GOODS OPENING
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The hundreds of our Patrons who viewed our Immense Stock on Wednesday and Thursday are DELIGHTED. We are superseding old fashioned ideas, and long prices, and are steadily convincing buyers that
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HIGGINS' EUREKA SALT
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 IT WILL GREATLY IMPROVE YOUR BUTTER & CHEESE.
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 Office corner of the square and West street, Goderich, over Butler's bookstore, money to lend at lowest rates of interest.
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 Barristers, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Goderich and Wingham. J. C. CAMERON, C. P. HOLT, M. G. CAMERON, Goderich W. E. MACARA, Wingham. 1751

full of local patriotism. The Scotchman is full of local patriotism. No; the Scotch nationality was as strong as it ever was, and if the need were to arise, I believe it would be as ready to assert itself as it was in the days of Bannockburn. (Cheers.) If I read Irish history wedded her sons to their soil with an embrace yet clearer than is known elsewhere, and the Irishman is still more profoundly Irish. But it does not follow that because his local patriotism is strong he should be incapable of an imperial patriotism. There are two modes of presenting the subject which I have alluded to. One of them is to present what we now recommend as good, and the other is to present it as a choice of evils, and the least among the varied evils with which we are confronted. Well, I have argued the matter as if it had been a choice of evils. I do not know whether it may appear to bold, but in my own heart I cherish the hope that this is not merely a choice of the lesser evil; but that it may be proved to be long a good in itself. (Loud cheers.) There is, I know, an answer to this, and what is the answer? The answer is only found in the view which rests upon a basis of despair, of absolute condemnation of Ireland and Irishmen as exceptions to those beneficial provisions which have made in general, Europeans in particular, Englishmen and Americans, capable of self government, than an Irishman is a lusus nature; that justice, common sense, moderation, natural property have no meaning for him; that all that he can understand and all that he can appreciate is strife, perpetual discussion. Now, sir, I am not going to argue in this house whether this view, this monstrous view (Irish cheers), is a correct one. I say the Irishman is as capable of loyalty as any other man. (Renewed Irish cheers.) But if his loyalty has been checked, why it is because the laws by which he is governed do not present themselves to him, as they do to us in England or Scotland, with a native and congenial element. I ask the house to show to Europe and America that we too can face the political problems which America has so far so long ago and which many countries in Europe had been called on to face and have not feared to deal with. I ask that we shall practice as we have very often preached, and that in our own case we should be firm and fearless in applying the doctrines we have often inculcated on others; that the concessions of local self government is not the way to sap and impair, but to strengthen and consolidate unity. I ask that we should apply to Ireland the happy experience we have gained in England and Scotland, where a course of generations has now taught us, not a dream or a theory, but as a matter of practice and of life that the best and surest foundation we can find to build on is the foundation afforded by the affections and convictions and will of man, and that it is thus by the decree of the Almighty that far more than by any other method we may be enabled to secure at once the social happiness, the power and the permanence of the empire.

Gladstone's Home Rule Speech.

(Continued from third page.)
 Mr. Gladstone said: "I could wish that it had been possible to expound to the house the whole policy and intentions of the government with reference to Ireland. Although the questions of reform in the tenure of land and Irish Government are so closely and inseparably connected it is yet impossible to undertake the task of elucidating both questions together. I do not know of any previous task laid upon me involving so diversified an exposition. In contemplating the magnitude of this task I am filled with painful mistrust, but that mistrust is absorbed in a feeling of the responsibility that will be upon me if I should fail to bring home to the public mind the magnitude and the various aspects of the question. We should no longer fence of skirmitish with this question. (Loud cheers.) We should come to close quarters with it. (Cheers.) We should get to the root of it. We should take means not merely intended for the wants of today or tomorrow, but should look into the distant future. We have arrived at a stage in our political transactions with Ireland when the two roads part one from the other, not soon probably to meet again. The time is come when it is incumbent on the duty and the honor of parliament to come to some decisive resolution on this matter. Our intention is, therefore, to propose to the common that which, if happily accepted, will, we think, liberate parliament from the restraints under which of late years it has ineffectually struggled to perform the business of the country, and will restore British legislation to its natural, ancient, unimpeded course, and, above all, establish harmonious relations between Great Britain and Ireland—(hear, hear)—on a footing of those free institutions to which Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen alike are unalterably attached." (Loud cheers, prolonged by the house rule members.)

said, "have solved it with respect to Ireland during the time that Ireland had a separate parliament. Did it destroy the unity of the British empire?" (Cheers.)

EXAMPLES THAT GOVERN.
 Mr. Gladstone then pointed to the case of Norway and Sweden, which countries were, he said, united on a footing of strict legislative independence and co-equality. Then, there was, he added, the case of Austria and Hungary. And with regard to those countries, he asked whether the condition of Austria at the present moment was not more perfectly solid, secure and harmonious than it was prior to the existing condition between that country and Hungary. It could not be questioned that its condition was one of solidity and safety compared with that of the time when Hungary was making war upon her. The claim of Ireland to make laws for herself was never denied, continued Mr. Gladstone, until the reign of George II. The parliament of Grattan was as independent in point of authority as it could be.

WHAT THE UNION MEANS.
 They (the government) were not about to propose the repeal of the union. It was impossible to propose the repeal of the union until they had settled what was the sense of the union. He defined the sense of the union to be the fact that, whereas before the union there were two separate and independent parliaments, after the union there was but one. To speak of the dismemberment of the empire was in this century a misnomer and an absurdity. The fault of the administrative system of Ireland was that its spring and source of action was English. (Cheers.) The government, therefore, felt that the settlement of the question was to be found by establishing a parliament in Dublin—(Irish cheers)—for the conduct of business, of both a legislative and an administrative nature. The political economy of the three countries must be reconciled. There should be an equitable distribution of imperial burdens. Next there must be reasonable safeguards for the minority, and why could not this minority in Ireland take care of itself? He had no doubt about its ability to do that, whereas he had passed through the present critical period and been disarmed of the jealousies with which any change was approached. But for the present there were three classes of people whom they were bound to consider: first, the class connected with the land; secondly, the civil servants and officers of the government in Ireland; thirdly, the Protestant minority.

THE CLAIMS OF ULSTER.
 The speaker could not admit the claim of the Protestant minority in Ulster, or elsewhere, to rule on questions which were for the whole of Ireland. Several schemes for the separate government of Ulster had been submitted to him. He was that Ulster province should be excluded from the operations of the present bill. Another was that a separate autonomy should be provided for Ulster, and that suggested that certain rights should be reserved and placed under provincial councils. No one of these proposals had appeared to the government to be so completely justified by its merits, or by the weight of public opinion in its favor, as to warrant the government in including it in their bill. However, they deserved fair consideration, and the free discussion that would follow the introduction of the present bill might lead to the discovery of one plan which had a predominant amount of support, and the government would do their utmost to adopt the plan that seemed the most likely to give general satisfaction.

THE SETTLEMENT OF 1782.
 Referring to the great settlement of 1782, Mr. Gladstone said: "It was not a real settlement, and why? Was it Ireland that prevented a real settlement being made? (Irish cheers.) No; it was a mistaken policy of England, listening to the pernicious views and claims of ascendancy. (Hear.) The Irish parliament labored under great disadvantages; yet it had in it a spark of the spirit of freedom, and it emancipated the Roman Catholics in Ireland when the Roman Catholics in England were still unemancipated. It received Lord Fitzwilliam with open arms, and when after a brief career he was recalled to England the Irish parliament registered their confidence in him by passing a resolution desiring that he should still administer the government. Lord Fitzwilliam had promoted the admission of Roman Catholics into the Irish parliament, and there was a spirit in that parliament which, if it had free scope, would have done a noble work, and probably would have solved all the Irish problems and have saved this government infinite trouble."

NO REPRESENTATION AT WESTMINSTER.
 The speaker said he would now pass to the plan now to give Ireland a legislature to deal with Irish subjects distinguished from imperial affairs. (Hear.) He was confronted at the outset with what he felt to be a formidable dilemma. Ireland was to have a domestic legislature for Irish affairs. That was the postulate from which he set out. Were the Irish members and the Irish representative peers in either house to continue to form part of the representative assemblies? The speaker thought it would be perfectly clear that Ireland was to have a domestic legislature, the Irish peers and the Irish representatives could not come to parliament to control England and Scotland's affairs. (Cheers.) Then with regard to the question whether Irish representatives should come to the house of commons for the settlement of imperial affairs, he thought that could not be done. He had, therefore, arrived at the conclusion that Irish members and Irish peers ought not to sit in the house of commons, and Irish peers ought not to sit in the other house of parliament. (Hear, hear and oh!)

THE QUESTION OF TAXATION.
 How were the Irish people to be taxed if they had legislators in both countries? He believed that Great Britain would never impose upon Ireland taxation without representation, and added: "If we were to have taxation without representation, then there would come another question which would raise a practical difficulty, and this is, are we to give the imperial government authority to levy duties on the empire? He did not think that by giving up the fiscal unity of the empire they were giving up the substantial ground that he gave up the fiscal unity of the empire the imperial government authority to levy duties on the empire, and a greater misfortune for Great Britain and a greater misfortune for Ireland. He conceived that one escape from that dilemma would be such an arrangement as would give the imperial government authority to levy customs duties and such excise duties as were immediately connected with the customs. The conditions of such an arrangement were: First, that the general power of taxation over and above the duties on the empire should be unequivocally in the hands of a domestic legislature in Ireland; second, that the proceeds of the customs and excise should be held for the benefit of Ireland, and for the discharge of the obligations of Ireland, and payment of the balance after these obligations were discharged, should be entered into the Irish exchequer and for the free disposal of the Irish legislative body. The government bill provided for this, and the bill then provided that representatives of Ireland should no longer sit in the house of commons or Irish peers in the house of lords, but at the same time they would have the right of addressing the crown, and so possess all the constitutional rights which had now, (Oh! and cheers.) It would therefore relieve the Irish members from attendance at Westminster. Mr. Gladstone said he had several reasons why this should be the case. Even if it were possible for them to attend, as they had had a parliament of their own, it would be very difficult to have two classes of members in the British House, one class who could vote on questions connected with the business of the country and another which could only vote on special and particular questions which were brought before parliament. Again, it would be very difficult for gentlemen in Ireland to decide who should go to Westminster or who should remain in Ireland, and at the same time to maintain the fiscal unity of the powers of the legislature. Two courses might have been taken—one was to endow this legislative body with particular legislative powers, the others was to except from the sphere of its action those subjects which the government thought ought to be accepted and to leave to it every other power. The latter plan had been adopted. The administrative power would pass with the legislative power.

FUNCTIONS OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.
 The duration of the proposed legislative body should not exceed five years. The functions which it proposed to withdraw from the cognizance of the legislative body were three grand and principal functions, viz: Everything which related to the crown; all that belonged to the defence, the navy, the army, the entire organization of armed forces, and our foreign and colonial relations. It would not be competent to pass laws for the establishment or endowment of any particular religion. (Cheers.) As to trade and navigation it would be a mis-

fortune to Ireland to be separated from England. The Irish parliament would have nothing to do with coinage or the creation of legal tender. The subject of the postoffice would be left to the judgment of parliament, though the government inclined to the view, that it would be more convenient to leave postoffice matters in the hands of the postmaster general. Quarantine and one or two other subjects were left in the same category.

COMPOSITION OF THE PARLIAMENT.
 The next subject he had to approach was that of the composition of the proposed legislative body. The bill proposed to introduce two orders who would sit and deliberate together with the right of voting separately on any occasion and on the demand of either body which could be able to interpose a veto upon any measure for a limited time, either until the dissolution or for three years. The orders would be constituted as follows: First, there were the 28 representatives peers who could not continue to sit in the house of lords after the representatives of the Irish people left the house of commons. They would have the option of sitting as a portion of the first order in the Irish parliament, with the power of sitting for life. Some people thought that the option was not likely to be largely used, but the speaker was not of that number. (Hear, hear.) He proposed that with the 28 peers now in the house of lords there should sit 75 representatives elected by the Irish people. With regard to the powers of election, the constituency would be composed of occupiers of the value of £25 and upwards, and they would be elected for ten years. The property qualification of these representatives would be £100 annual value, or a capital value of £4000.

Mr. Gladstone then said he proposed that the 101 Irish members in the house of commons should be members of the Irish parliament, and whilst the first order of the legislative body would consist of 103 members, the second order would consist of 206.

THE VICEROY.
 It was proposed to retain the viceroy, but to give to the representative of a party or quit office with the outgoing government. The Queen would be empowered to delegate to him any prerogatives she now enjoyed or would enjoy.

THE RELIGIOUS DISABILITY NOW EXISTING, which makes Roman Catholics ineligible to the office, would be removed.

THE JUDICIARY.
 With regard to the judges who had been concerned in the administration of the criminal law in Ireland, Her Majesty might, if she saw cause, by order-in-council, annul the pensions of those who had been appointed by the Queen, but also that they should be passed by the proper persons. The passing of many good laws is not enough in cases where the strong instincts of the people, distinct marks of character, situation and history require not only that these laws should be good, but that they should proceed from congenial and native sources, and that, besides being good laws, they should be their own laws. (Irish cheers.) At times I doubted whether this necessity had been fully developed, and especially with respect to Ireland. It doubts could be entertained before the last general election they cannot now be entertained.

WITNESSES, THE COLONIES.
 The principle I have laid down I am not laying down for Ireland exceptionally. It is the principle upon which, within my recollection, to the immense advantage of the country, parliament has not only adhered, but has revolutionized our method of government. When I had office at the colonial office, fifty years ago, the colonies were governed from Downing street. The result was that the home government was always in conflict with the countries which had legislative assemblies. We had continual shocks with the colonies then. But all this has been changed. The British parliament tried to pass good laws for the colonies, but the colonies said, "We don't want your good laws; we want our own good laws," and parliament at length admitted the reasonableness of this principle. This principle has now come home to us from across the sea, and the house has now to consider whether it is applicable to the case of Ireland. * * *

IRELAND'S TRIBUTE TO THE EMPIRE.
 That was all, Mr. Gladstone stated, that he had to say on the subject of the new Irish constitution. The proportion of the imperial burdens which he had to propose that Ireland should bear, was as one to fourteen. He thought the new Irish parliament ought to start with a balance to its credit, but the only fund that it would have, if left alone, would

be the solitary £20,000 from the Irish church fund. He knew no way of providing the necessary money except by carving it out of this year's budget, and he proposed that in the future Ireland should pay one-fifteenth towards the imperial expenditures.

THE FINANCES OF THE COUNTRY.
 He went on to speak of how much Ireland would gain by exporting spirits to Great Britain, and how much Great Britain would lose to Ireland by the flow of money from one to the other. As a result of careful enquiry, he stated with confidence, not as an actual demonstration, but as a matter of certainty, with regard to the budget portion, that the Irish receipts would gain from Great Britain a sum that would amount to no less a total than £1,400,000 per annum. He then entered into an elaborate calculation of the total income and expenditure of Ireland, in the course of which he stated that the total charge to Ireland, as an imperial contribution could be put at £3,242,000 per annum. He stated as an instance of the intense demoralization of the Irish administration, that while the postoffice in England showed a large surplus, in Ireland it had paid its expenses. He estimated the total expenditure of Ireland, including a payment as a sinking fund for the Irish portion of the national debt, at £7,946,000 per annum. Against that there was a total income of £3,350,000, or a surplus of the good of £404,000.

FAILURE OF ENGLAND'S EFFORTS.
 "It has naturally been said in England and Scotland," continued Mr. Gladstone, "that for a great many years past we have been struggling to pass good laws for Ireland and that we have sacrificed our time, neglected our interests and paid our money, and we have done all this in the endeavor to give Ireland good laws. This is quite true with regard to the general course of legislation in 1849. Many of those laws have been passed under an influence which I can hardly describe other than as the influence of fear."

With regard to the history of the land question no man could know that until he had followed it from year to year, beginning with the Devon commission, the appointment of which, in the speaker's opinion, was the highest honor to the memory of Sir Robert Peel. (Cheers.) The whole labor of the commission had been frustrated by the domination of selfish interests. (Prolonged Irish cheers.) He did not deny the good intentions of the British parliament to pass good laws for Ireland, but he said, in order to work out the purposes of government, there something more in this world occasionally required than the passing of good laws. (Hear, hear.) It is sometimes necessary, but also that good laws should be passed by the proper persons. The passing of many good laws is not enough in cases where the strong instincts of the people, distinct marks of character, situation and history require not only that these laws should be good, but that they should proceed from congenial and native sources, and that, besides being good laws, they should be their own laws. (Irish cheers.) At times I doubted whether this necessity had been fully developed, and especially with respect to Ireland. It doubts could be entertained before the last general election they cannot now be entertained.

THE PRINCIPLE I HAVE LAID DOWN I am not laying down for Ireland exceptionally. It is the principle upon which, within my recollection, to the immense advantage of the country, parliament has not only adhered, but has revolutionized our method of government. When I had office at the colonial office, fifty years ago, the colonies were governed from Downing street. The result was that the home government was always in conflict with the countries which had legislative assemblies. We had continual shocks with the colonies then. But all this has been changed. The British parliament tried to pass good laws for the colonies, but the colonies said, "We don't want your good laws; we want our own good laws," and parliament at length admitted the reasonableness of this principle. This principle has now come home to us from across the sea, and the house has now to consider whether it is applicable to the case of Ireland. * * *

ON PATRIOTISM.
 In conclusion Mr. Gladstone said: "I hold that there is such a thing as local patriotism, which in itself is not bad, but good. (Cheers.) The Welshman is

full of local patriotism. The Scotchman is full of local patriotism. No; the Scotch nationality was as strong as it ever was, and if the need were to arise, I believe it would be as ready to assert itself as it was in the days of Bannockburn. (Cheers.) If I read Irish history wedded her sons to their soil with an embrace yet clearer than is known elsewhere, and the Irishman is still more profoundly Irish. But it does not follow that because his local patriotism is strong he should be incapable of an imperial patriotism. There are two modes of presenting the subject which I have alluded to. One of them is to present what we now recommend as good, and the other is to present it as a choice of evils, and the least among the varied evils with which we are confronted. Well, I have argued the matter as if it had been a choice of evils. I do not know whether it may appear to bold, but in my own heart I cherish the hope that this is not merely a choice of the lesser evil; but that it may be proved to be long a good in itself. (Loud cheers.) There is, I know, an answer to this, and what is the answer? The answer is only found in the view which rests upon a basis of despair, of absolute condemnation of Ireland and Irishmen as exceptions to those beneficial provisions which have made in general, Europeans in particular, Englishmen and Americans, capable of self government, than an Irishman is a lusus nature; that justice, common sense, moderation, natural property have no meaning for him; that all that he can understand and all that he can appreciate is strife, perpetual discussion. Now, sir, I am not going to argue in this house whether this view, this monstrous view (Irish cheers), is a correct one. I say the Irishman is as capable of loyalty as any other man. (Renewed Irish cheers.) But if his loyalty has been checked, why it is because the laws by which he is governed do not present themselves to him, as they do to us in England or Scotland, with a native and congenial element. I ask the house to show to Europe and America that we too can face the political problems which America has so far so long ago and which many countries in Europe had been called on to face and have not feared to deal with. I ask that we shall practice as we have very often preached, and that in our own case we should be firm and fearless in applying the doctrines we have often inculcated on others; that the concessions of local self government is not the way to sap and impair, but to strengthen and consolidate unity. I ask that we should apply to Ireland the happy experience we have gained in England and Scotland, where a course of generations has now taught us, not a dream or a theory, but as a matter of practice and of life that the best and surest foundation we can find to build on is the foundation afforded by the affections and convictions and will of man, and that it is thus by the decree of the Almighty that far more than by any other method we may be enabled to secure at once the social happiness, the power and the permanence of the empire.

Mr. Gladstone finished his address at 8 o'clock, having spoken three hours and twenty-five minutes, and resumed his seat amidst bursts of enthusiastic cheers, which were sustained for several minutes. The bill passed its first reading without a division.

Holmesville.
 Thos. F. Calbeck left for British Columbia Tuesday morning last.

There was a successful social at Mrs. McDougall's, on the eve of Monday night, in aid of the Bethany Presbyterian church. Councillor McLellan was present, and aided much in making the proceedings interesting.

GODERICH MARRIAGE WORKS.

Having purchased the business of JOSEPH VANSTON, Marble Cutter, I take this opportunity of announcing to the people of the County of Huron, that I am now prepared to execute all orders.

MARBLE & GRANITE
Monuments, Headstones,
 Etc., Etc.
 Having twelve years practical experience, I feel confident of my ability to do those who may favor me with their orders.

Windows and Door Sills
HOUSE FURNISHINGS, ETC.,
 Supplied at Reasonable Rates.
 Those intending to purchase Monuments or Headstones will find it in their interest to

GIVE ME A CALL.
 I will solicit an inspection of the work now in the shop.
J. A. ROBERTSON.
 Goderich, March 18th, 1886. 2079-302



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 RATES OF ADVERTISING
 For first insertion; the cost of subsequent insertions, and quarterly contracts at \$20 PER LINE—We have a jobbing department in connection with the most complete out-fitting out work in the line to do business in that line he has been a great success surpassed.—Toronto Gazette.

FRIDAY, APRIL

A NEW HAND AT THE HURON
 Our local contemporary had plighted for some time the fence of the Government was policy and therapeutic virtues list have together too taxing on the able editor, and as a vice of the "hired man" ed in to help him—over since the day of his editorial tripod of our erratic bent of the 'been an affliction of the truly good editor. It was the "hired man" who had announced in the Star that Mr. C. Cameron had left all the same," I editor surely would not estimate of the Don't West Huron in his job the "hired man" who Spectator the fable Cameron," and insert few weeks ago, and for well-deserved drubbing to the truly Seaforth Expositor. "hired man" tried to of the pit into which a labored art while Mr. Cameron language imputed to, nevertheless the per was perfectly fit the member for West Star was worthy of a lishing what it knew falsehood. But on the Star speak for it Expositor:—

"Our contemporary defence of Mr. Cameron is not the way to sap and impair, but to strengthen and consolidate unity. I ask that we should apply to Ireland the happy experience we have gained in England and Scotland, where a course of generations has now taught us, not a dream or a theory, but as a matter of practice and of life that the best and surest foundation we can find to build on is the foundation afforded by the affections and convictions and will of man, and that it is thus by the decree of the Almighty that far more than by any other method we may be enabled to secure at once the social happiness, the power and the permanence of the empire."

Did anyone ever dream of avowal of ribetabill The Star admits that used the language does "not imagine" to be so under the hardihood to p it knew to be untr able townsmen a Hamilton literary of the Government editor would surely self away by so No, no; the hand plainly discernible is Jacob's but the that everyone a writer and fram English" (O on th temporary, we tal ting another ex upon our reader lity may be remind of "English" th in the communi contemporary law

"Just a word about 'subsidies' an accepted prize that those who own virtue are it and it is quite p good in the case whereas in the eyes of simulate Phrases of old, not as other man."

Now the true nominal editor never wrote the unmitigated "hired man," as it takes the bit be remained. "Needs must we drive," and the editor plight in kind of straw 'art bricks' litical oppones