### BORN.

MARTIN—At Limehouse, on the 3rd August, the wife of Mr. James Martin, of a son.

BELL—In Acton, on the 6th August, the wife of Mr. Wm. Bell, of a son.

### MARRIED.

TRAVERS–SWAN—On Thursday, August 1st, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. J. W. Rae, Ferguson James Travers, Solicitor, Toronto, to Mary McMaster (Minnie) Swan, of Acton.

FRASER—BARBER—On 31st July, at 8 a.m., in the old family residence, Miss Jessie Maud Barber, daughter of the late Joseph Barber, Esq., of Georgetown, Ont. to Mr. Wm. Fraser, of Boston, Mass., Rev. D. B. Gordon officiating. The bride and bridegroom left on the morning train for Michigan and elsewhere.

### DIED.

BULGER—In Georgetown, on Saturday, July 27th, Patrick Bulger, aged 80 years.

WALLACE—In Toronto, on July 31st, at 96 Huron street, Gracie Lind, aged 13 months and 18 days, only daughter of the Rev. W. G. Wallace, formerly of Georgetown.


# The Acton Free Press.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1889.


### Halton Election Trial Again Adjourned.

The trial of the Halton protested election case, Lush vs. Waldie, has been adjourned from Sept. 3rd, the date fixed on at the former adjournment, until a time that has not yet been named; probably until the date for next general election.

### THE JESUITS' ESTATE ACT NOT TO BE DISALLOWED.

The deputation headed by Principal Caven, who visited the Governor-General at Quebec last week, to request of him the disallowance of the Jesuits' Estate Bill were met with a decided "no." The Governor-General, well aware of the gravity of his position, spoke courteously and cautiously, but firmly, to the delegates, and in explicit language told them that he could not constitutionally, and would not, disallow the Act, because he considered that it was within the power and right of the Quebec Legislature to pass it. For equally good constitutional reasons he would not dissolve Parliament, because that would be taking a step which the circumstances in no way warranted. Neither could he hold out any hope that the Act would be referred either to the Supreme Court or to the Privy Council. This is the substance of the official reply.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The railroad commissioners report the average railroad freight in Canada at 93 cents a ton, as against $1.00 a ton in the United States, $1.50 in Holland, $1.70 in Germany, $2 in England and $2.14 in France.

Mr. McFarlane, chief public analyst, states that he is now ready to formulate a standard for milk, as the result of many experiments, and it only remains for the Internal Revenue Department of the Government to take action.

Mr. Wm. Long has been selected by the Conservatives of West Wellington to contest the riding at the next general election for the Local Legislature. He has been reeve of the township of Maryboro' for a number of years, and will no doubt, make a strong candidate.

In betrothing his daughters to wealthy British peers or prospective peers, the Prince of Wales is not only winning popularity with his future subjects, but making better provision for the future happiness of his daughters than if he bestowed them upon princelings of other Kingdoms.

The *Globe* gave a detailed statement, covering nearly two pages recently showing that there are over sixteen millions worth of properties in Toronto exempt from taxation. This large amount, added to the stocks, debentures, mortgages and incomes, which by hook or by crook escape taxation is estimated to make the enormous sum of seventy millions in the city of Toronto which never pays a cent for taxation.

Having considered the proposal to tax Canadian cars entering the United States the Government of that country has decided that, as they have never been regarded as vehicles of importation subject to duty, but conducting an established and legalized traffic, they cannot be taxed. It would have been an outrage on the commercial relations of the two countries if the rule had been changed.

"In 1816, "says a London exchange, "it took just one bushel of corn to buy one pound of nails; now one bushel of corn will buy ten pounds of nails. Then it required sixty-four bushels of barley to buy one yard of broadcloth; now the same amount of barley will pay for twenty yards of broadcloth. It then required the price of one bushel of wheat to pay for one yard of calico; now one bushel of wheat will buy twenty yards of calico."

The Manitoba grain dealers, who hold 800,000 bushels of last year's wheat amongst them, are still hanging on for a rise and do not show any signs of letting go. Six hundred thousand bushels of wheat now in the Fort William elevators has cost, including freight and storage, $1.25 per bushel to date, while the current price at the elevators is $1.03, leaving the holders short by 22 cents per bushel, but they are hopeful of the market reviving ere long.—*Winnipeg Free Press.*

### LIST OF FALL FAIRS.

The following is a list of fall fairs which have been published up to this date. Secretaries of fairs will oblige us by sending in the names and dates of their shows to this office in order to add to the list:—

Acton Union—Acton, Oct. 8 and 9.
Provincial—London, Sept. 9 to 14.
Industrial—Toronto, Sept. 9 to 21.
Guelph Central—Guelph, Sept. 25, 26, 27.
Midland Central—Kingston, August 28 to September 7.
Eastern Townships—Sherbrooke, P. Q., September 3 to 5.
Central Canada—Ottawa, Sept. 9 to 14.
Southern—Brantford, Sept 10 to 12.
North-western—Goderich, Sept 17 to 19.
Central—Hamilton, Sept. 23 to 27.
Wellesley and Easthope—Wellesley, September 24 and 25.
South Grey—Durham, Sept. 24 and 25.
Centre Bruce—Paisley, Sept 24 to 26.
Southern Counties—St. Thomas, Sept. 24 to 27.
Great Northern—Collingwood, Sept. 25 to 27.
North Brant—Paris, Oct. 1 and 2.
Peel—Brampton, Oct. 1 to 3.
The Northern—Walkerton, Oct 1 to 4.
North Perth—Stratford, Oct. 3 and 4.
Centre Wellington—Fergus, Oct. 10 and 11.
Erasmus—Rockwood, Oct. 3 and 4.
South Waterloo—Galt, Oct. 3 and 4.
Garafraxa—Belwood, Oct. 8 and 9.

—A full stock to select from at satisfactory prices at Kenny Bros., Boot & Shoe store, Acton.

## THE PRESS TRIP.

The Excursion of 1889 to the Maritime Provinces and the Ancient Capital Thoroughly Enjoyable and full of Interest.

### THE PARTY WELCOMED EVERYWHERE.

The annual excursions participated in by the members of the Canadian Press Association during the past thirty years have always been enjoyable and have tended to rest and recuperate the wearied mental faculties of the participants. Intimate social relations have been created among the editorial fraternity of the country and by the annual reunion party differences have been forgotten and friendly feelings engendered. Opportunities have been afforded for securing a definite personal knowledge of the geography, surroundings, customs and character generally of the various provinces of our Dominion, and to some extent of the neighboring republic, and these combined advantages have rendered the annual outing popular and enjoyable to the newspaper men and their ladies.

The press excursion of 1889 was fully equal in point of attractions and pleasure to that of any of its predecessors. The party left Toronto on the morning of the 18th July by C.P.R. for St. John, N.B. The route to Montreal is for the most part through a new country, but several important points, such as Peterboro, Smith's Falls, Perth, &c., are touched *en route*. At Montreal we boarded the St. John special and settled ourselves comfortably in one of the elegant new C.P.R. Pullmans. This short line, just opened by the C.P.R., is one of the most important features in the history of New Brunswick inasmuch as it brings Montreal and St. John 280 miles by rail nearer each other and gives the C.P.R. a terminus in an important seaport city. The construction of the short line was by no means a trivial undertaking. For nearly 200 miles crossing the state of Maine the road is through a continuous succession of granite hills and that territory partakes a good deal of the character of a wilderness though occasionally a sparcely settled hamlet is passed. The road is well built and is in great favor for through traffic, both passenger and freight.

Owing to an unfortunate accident about 60 miles from St. John, by which ten freight cars were piled up in a confused mass on the track, the line was anything but a short one to us. We were detained some eight hours. However, to while away the time our car was converted into a concert hall and an excellent programme was presented by the talented members of the party. Eventually the track was cleared and we reached St. John about eleven o'clock Saturday night. Here a hearty welcome awaited us. Representatives of the Board of Trade escorted us to comfortable homes and during our stay did everything in their power to render our visit to St. John enjoyable. Sunday was quietly spent, the members of the party attending the churches of their choice. The writer visited the Centenary Methodist Church, a magnificent structure occupying a commanding position in the residential portion of the city. The Centenary has one of the finest organs in the east, and the Princess Louise, upon the occasion of a visit, pronounced the Sunday School room one of the best in the world. In the evening Rev. Dr. Dewart, President of the Press Association, delivered a characteristically eloquent and practical discourse.

On Monday morning we met at the city hall and from thence departed for a tally-ho drive around the city and its environs, and an excellent idea of St. John; its 60,000 population; its business places and manufactories; its beautiful harbor and abundant shipping, and its various features attractive to visitors was thus obtained. The falls on the St. John river; the fine suspension and cantilever bridges; the asylum for the insane and other places of interest were visited. It is claimed on good authority that St. John ranks fourth or fifth among the ship-owning cities of the world, and verily when one witnesses from the harbor large and small craft everywhere, and lying three and four deep along the extensive wharfs it is not hard to give credence to the claim.

At 3 p.m. we were driven to the Electrical Exhibition to participate in the opening ceremonies. We are often reminded that we live in a progressive age and here it was exemplified. The first gun declaring the electrical exhibition open, was fired by telegraph from Montreal, and the second gun was fired from Vancouver, B. C. Sir Leonard Tilley who was present referred in brief terms to the progress of electricity during the last half-century, and expressed the belief that, viewing the present exhibition, we would feel that we had just entered on the threshold of its development. "Little did I dream," said he, "when I visited the Mayor of Vancouver a short time ago, that he would be able to fire the opening gun of our exhibition from Vancouver; but such is the progress of electricity." Considering that the exhibition was exclusively devoted to electricity and electrical appliances it was a great success. To Mr. Ira Cornwall, the secretary, great credit is due for this success as well as for the comfort and pleasure of visitors. During the carnival St. John assumed an attractive and royal holiday appearance, and its exhibition, athletic and aquatic games and sports, its processions, etc., attracted tens of thousands of visitors.

Notwithstanding the fact that twelve years ago a disastrous conflagration swept nearly 250 acres of the business portion of the city out of existence, causing a loss of nearly thirty million dollars, the city presents an excellent appearance and its public buildings are the envy of many of its more fortunate sister cities. It has been christened the Phoenix city.

A trip up the river to Fredericton and return by special train was arranged by the Board of Trade for Tuesday, and was thoroughly enjoyed by the party. The editor of the FREE PRESS and Mrs. Moore, however, took the Intercolonial Railway on Tuesday morning for Charlottetown, P.E.I., in order to secure an extra day or two with friends on the island. Early on Tuesday morning the Intercolonial railway received us at its splendid depot in St. John and whirls us off to Moncton. The railway follows up the Kennebecasis and bid its diminished waters farewell a little beyond the thriving town of Sussex. Names of stations along this section of the road are a trial to the memory. Quispamsis, Nauwigewauk, Passekeag, Apohaqui, Penobsquis, Anagance, Petitcodiac are jumbled in our ears inextricably. The country between St. John and the coast is fine and farmers, though exhibiting comparatively little enterprise are apparently well-to-do. The trip across the salty waters of Northumberland Straits from Point du Chene, to Summerside on Prince Edward Island—about fifty miles—was a delightful change from the long journeys by rail experienced since leaving home. Prince Edward Island frequently called the Gem of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is about 130 miles in length, from 9 to 60 in width, has an area of 2,133 square miles and a population of 100,000. It is a charming piece of territory. No mountain or barren wilderness, no stony land or desolate heath—the island boasts that hardly a square yard of its surface is incapable of repaying the husbandman's toil. Its vegetation has a green peculiarly its own, and not Ireland itself is clad in richer hue when summer has bestowed upon it its crown of glory. It's farms are thrifty and present a generally prosperous appearance. It's products are abundant and embrace chiefly: oats, hay, potatoes, horses, eggs, fish and oysters. Potatoes are a staple crop on every farm, some farmers cultivating from 30 to 40 acres. The potato beetle pest is unknown there.

Charlottetown, the capital, is a thriving city of some 12,000 inhabitants. Its public buildings, private residences, and pretty little parks are a credit to the island metropolis, while its business blocks and extensive shipping present an activity not always found in an inland town. Its handsome churches and colleges add their refining influence. Charlottetown has a natural and superior harbor—ships are safe whatever wind may blow—and regular daily lines of passenger and freight steamers and a large fleet of general shipping. We spent from Tuesday until Friday on the island and the visit was enjoyable indeed. Through the kind attentions of Messrs. H. T. LePage, of the Glasgow Warehouse, and W. L. Cotton, of the *Daily Examiner*, we had many pleasant drives, bathing in the old Atlantic and boating in the harbor. Summerside, in Prince Co., the point at which tourists generally touch the island, is a stirring town of 4000 population. It is the island terminus of the steam boat line across the straits in the north. Mr. W. A. Brennan, publisher of the *Journal* is one of the most enterprising citizens. Besides publishing two papers he is an extensive stock raiser. A resident of Halton or vicinity naturally feels quite at home on the island when the names of such familiar towns as Georgetown, Milton and Dundas are heard on all sides.

Returning homeward we spent several hours at Moncton, N.B., the headquarters of the Intercolonial Railway. It is a growing city of 10,000 inhabitants, has car works, machine shops, extensive sugar refinery and other labor employing concerns. In Moncton we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. J. T. Hawke, editor and proprietor of the *Daily Transcript*, late of the Ottawa *Free Press*. During our stay Mr. Hawke did everything possible to make the visit pleasant, also to show Moncton's public buildings, manufactories, and places of general interest. Nor did he fail to point out the very rapid growth of his adopted city as evidenced by the numerous new edifices completed and in course of erection. This is the headquarters for the Intercolonial Railway, and magnificent general offices of the company are here located. It may be said that we found this much talked of line fully as well equipped in every respect as its rival the C.P.R.

On Friday evening we departed for Quebec. The trip over the I.C.R. on the way was for the most part accomplished by night but we turned out of our berths at Father Point—where the ocean steamers make their first inward call—and thence to the ancient capital an interesting view of the country was obtained. The scenery is charming. Glimpses of the mighty St. Lawrence were caught a intervals between the continually recurring hills. The well-tilled fields of the miniature farms of the Quebec habitants nestled side by side along the river bank; and the mountains in the distance indented with little coves where strips of sand afford room to land the boats and dry the nets of the numerous fishermen who ply their labors along the shore. Early in the afternoon we reached the city. Here we were joined by the party who had in the meantime taken in Halifax and its beautiful public parks and gardens, handsome buildings, its forts and war ships, and most of all perhaps its press reception committee. They also visited Prince Edward Island.

At no point in the whole of our travels was a more hearty welcome accorded than that of the Quebec Press Association and City Council, headed by Dr. Dionne and M. Lavesseur, and acting Mayor Tessier, M.P.P. and this welcome was reinforced on all sides by the city itself. Our three days stay was filled with pleasure and delight and under the guidance of a contingent of the Quebec brethren, every moment was occupied in visiting places of historical and general interest, and scenery of the most picturesque and attractive character. For, is it not a fact that the spot where the refined civilization of the Old World first touched the barbaric wildness of the New, is also the spot where the largest share of the picturesque and romantic element has gathered round the outlines of a grand though rugged nature? The first glimpse of Quebec from Point Levis or the harbor is a revelation. The outlines of the rocky rampart and its crowning fortress, the steep-roofed old houses that skirt the height, the quaint gabled and balconied French dwellings climbing the rocky ledges to the right, upper town and the citadel above, lower town and the wharves at its feet, all give a dim realization of the visions gained from literature and geography and historical association. Then passing slowly to the city the striking features of the city itself come gradually into view in a manner enchanting on a soft misty summer morning. The firm lines of rampart and bastion, the shelving outlines of the rock, Dufferin terrace with its pavillions, the slope of Mountain Hill, the Grand Battery, Laval University, the serried mass of houses rising gradually to the top of the elevation, the many church spires, the busy quays, the large passenger boats, the Court House and Customs House in front and the beautiful Parliament Buildings in the rear, impress the stranger with the most distinctive aspect of Quebec before he lands.

The hearty and hospitable reception upon arrival was followed up on Monday by a delightful programme arranged by the reception committee of the City Council and Press Association. In the early forenoon we were accompanied by the Quebec journalists, the pro-Mayor and members of the City Council, and a large number of invited guests, together with B. Battery's fine band on an excursion around the harbor and Isle of Orleans and as far down as La Bonne Ste. Anne in the steam yacht Vega. Shortly after leaving the Champlain market, and while going into the Louise basin, the Vega came into violent collision with the steamer Beaver, carrying away her stem and sustaining some other damage, but as she made no water the trip was continued. We visited the graving dock where the steamship Polynesian, wrecked at Montreal in May, is undergoing repairs, and found much of interest there. It is stated that the repairs will cost $90,000, but the crippled vessel will be made as good as ever, while advantage is also being taken of the opportunity to make certain valuable improvements on board which will add to its comfort for passengers.

At the shrine of La Bonne Ste. Anne, great interest was manifested in the church, paintings, and the different evidences of miraculous cures in the piles of crutches, etc., left behind by the beneficiaries. After a generous lunch on board the steamer, the party returned to Quebec by the Quebec, Charlevoix & Montmorency Railway, which made its initial trip in our honor and stopped at the Montmorency Falls on the way to enable us to visit and inspect the works there of the Electric Light Company and the splendid dynamos and water power by which the city lighting is effected. On reaching the railway terminus carriages were provided and the party were taken to the Jacques Cartier-Brebeuf monument, the Plains of Abraham, and thence to the Parliament Buildings where we were received by Lieut-Governor Angers, Hon. Henry Starnes, and Hon. Col. Rhodes. The latter gentleman presented the ladies of the party each with a beautiful bouquet from his celebrated conservatory. At the conclusion of the proceedings here the company were driven to their hotel to make preparations for their departure homeward.

During our visit there was no evidence of anything but the most fraternal feelings between the members of the press of Quebec and their brethren of the West. Notwithstanding the caustic articles which have appeared so frequently during the past few months in some of the party papers of Ontario, attacking the people of Quebec for alleged disloyalty to the Dominion and a desire to fracture confederation, no such spirit was in any respect manifest. On the contrary the desire was freely expressed, and all actions proved the truth of the words, that Quebec is anxious for the engendering of closer bonds of union with the other provinces in the general aim and anxiety to make this Canada of ours a great and mighty nation. While old associations render the national songs of their fathers dear and always attractive, no people on earth sing with greater vim, enthusiasm, and loyalty the national anthem. On all sides the desire seemed to be to react against the undesirable current of ideas and conclusions which certain political agitators are seeking to create. Our visit was delightful and there was no compromise of opinion or principle necessary for a general fraternization of the representatives of the two provinces. And just here the following from an Ontario poet is perhaps specially *apropos:*

OUR DOMINION.

"O strong-limbed stripling of the Western Main,
New-wakened from the lap of centuries,
In all the splendour of thy manhood rise,
Clear-eyed, pure-hearted; let thy wise young brain
Read history aright, that thou shalt gain
Lost riches of old lands; shine ears and eyes
Shut fast 'gainst flatterers' wiles and liars' cries;
Let party passion call to thee in vain.

Thy spring is on thee now and soon shall burst
The ripening summer; sow as thou would st reap,
Famine or plenty; from thee ever keep
The stain of blood that hath all nations cursed;
Nor cease to pray that He who judgeth all—
Nation and man—may never let thee fall."

At 8.30 we bade adieu to our friends in Quebec and retired for the night in the Pullman "Halifax" arriving in Montreal in time for an early breakfast. It was our intention to spend a day in Montreal but the heavy downpour of rain deterred us from making the proposed visit. The fine new depots of the Grand Trunk and C.P.R. lines are models of their kind. Both have been erected since the Press Association last passed through Montreal. Their architecture and all appurtenances are magnificent. The trip homeward by daylight was pleasant. The road bordering the St. Lawrence, the Thousand Islands and Lake Ontario and exhibiting varied and picturesque scenery all along the way. From Brockville westward lingering good-byes were said to departing members of the party and at Toronto the party broke up, the members returning to their various homes each feeling in his inward conscience that in reality, notwithstanding all the pleasures enjoyed, "There is no place like home."

Rev. Dr. Dewart, the President, was the life of the party, and to him and Mr. W. R. Climie, the indefatigable Secretary, are due the thanks of the party for much of the comfort and pleasure of the trip.

### TORONTO'S GREAT EXHIBITION.

There is perhaps not a city on this continent that has made more rapid progress during the past ten years than the City of Toronto, and it is still going ahead. Its population during that period has advanced from eighty thousand in 1879 to one hundred and eighty thousand in 1889, being an average increase of ten thousand a year. But extraordinary as this may appear, it is not more so than the success which has attended the establishment of the great Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, which is held annually in that city, and which during the same period has reached a point in magnitude far beyond the most sanguine expectations of its promoters. The attendance of visitors at this Exhibition, which in 1879 was about ninety thousand, has steadily increased, each year until last year it reached over two hundred and fifty thousand. The number of exhibitors has also proportionately increased, and the indications are that the Exhibition for the present year, which is to be held from the 9th to the 21st of September, will be greater and better than ever.

Although the buildings on the Toronto Fair Grounds are already far more numerous and commodious than any in the country, the Association is expending over $20,000 again this year in providing increased accommodation in the way of new stables on the most improved and modern plans, a new poultry building and many other additions which they consider necessary to meet the requirements of the Fair. They fully realize the fact that they cannot stand still, that their patrons want something greater and better every year, with all that is new and interesting in the way of inventions to be found on this continent, and this is what they appear determined to give them. This is really the People's Exhibition. It is not as many suppose controlled by a stock company, but by gentlemen who give it their time and services for nothing, and their charter provides that every dollar which is made out of the Show must be expended in adding to and improving the grounds and buildings, so that the country and general public get the full benefit of what ever assistance they may give the institution by their annual patronage. In addition to the great Exposition of Live Stock, Agricultural, Dairy and Horticultural products, Manufactures of all kinds, Fine Arts and Ladies' Work, etc., there will be a much larger programme than usual of special features, of the most novel and interesting character that it has been possible to procure, full particulars of which will be given in the official programme to issued shortly. There will be an International Dog Show the second week, and Pain's Great Historical Scenic production the "Burning of Moscow," with grand pyrotechnic displays every evening, and in fact every day there will be plenty to see at this great Exposition that will be instructive, amusing and entertaining. Specially low rates will prevail on all railways during the two weeks of the Fair. Entries for exhibits in all departments must be made before August 17th. Canada has in this Exhibition an institution that the country may well feel proud of and take an interest in, as it is one of the best on this continent, and those who have visited many of the larger Fairs on the other side the border readily admit that it will be many years before they can reach the position of or begin to compete with the Toronto Show.


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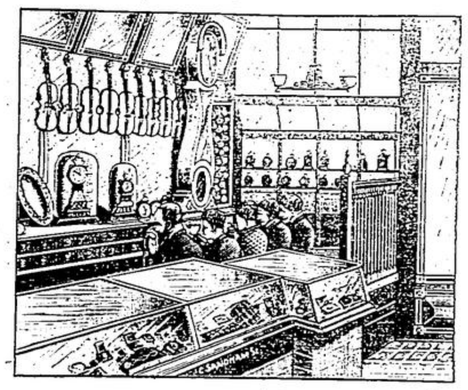

# THIS PICTURE

Is an exact representation of the repair department of my jewelry store, Guelph. It was photographed for the purpose of showing what careful arrangements for closing and overseeing all work and the systematic manner of doing so. I claim that no workshop can turn out satisfactory work without everything being done systematically, each workman having his own kind of work to do and each person's work directed and examined by the employer. Every good job brings another and every poor job turns away a customer. Now every watch, clock and piece of jewelry which comes in my shop for repairs is examined by me before it is given to the workman and again after it is done, of course once in a while an article will slip through if in a hurry but I am as particular as it is possible to be. It is impossible to do all the repairs which come in myself but I do what is next best. I see that a good workman does the balance properly. I wish particularly to impress on the public that the repairing of watches is what I pay the greatest attention to no matter how much I have to sell, the work does not get neglected and I always will return the money if I cannot make the watch give satisfaction. No watchmaker can prevent mainsprings breaking and watches getting dirt in them before the warrant is out, but careful attention by a good workman will save many annoyances in that way. Repairs from the neighborhood of Acton solicited.

GEO. D. PRINGLE, Watchmaker, Guelph.

You Can't Impeach Dr. Brodie's HOSPITAL REMEDIES Because 400,000. PEOPLE IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES VOUCH THAT IF YOU ARE SICK THEY ARE THE ONLY REMEDIES IN THE WORLD THAT WILL GIVE YOU HEALTH

Read this extract from the scientific papers of Great Britain and Europe:

A NEW DEPARTURE IN MEDICINE.

The four greatest medical centres of the world are London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna. These cities have immense hospitals teeming with suffering humanity. Crowds of students throng the wards studying under the Professors in charge. The most renowned physicians of the world teach and practise here, and the institutions are storehouses of medical knowledge and experience. With a view of making this experience available to the public the Hospital Remedies Co at great expense secured the prescriptions of these hospitals, prepared the specifics, and although it would cost from $25 to $100 to secure the attention of their distinguished originators, yet in this way their prepared specifics are offered at the price of the quack patent medicines that flood the market and absurdly claim to cure every ill from a single bottle. The want always felt for a reliable class of domestic remedies is now filled with perfect satisfaction. The Hospital Remedies make no unreasonable claims. The specific for Catarrh cures that and nothing else; so with the specific for Bronchitis, Consumption and Lung Troubles; Rheumatism is cured by No 3, while troubles of Digestion, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys have their own cure. To these is added a specific for Fever and Ague, one for female weaknesses—a general tonic and blood-maker that makes blood and gives form and fulness, and an incomparable remedy for Nervous Debility.

No. 2—CURES CATARRH, HAY FEVER, POCE COLD, CATARRHAL DEAFNESS—The only scientific cure embodying that scientific course now before the public. This is not a snuff or ointment—but are dispensed as liquid. Nos. 1 & 2 $1.00.

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# Is The Time,

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS.

The great clearing sale is now in full blast at Bollert's. The stock must be reduced in order to make room for the fall importations, as Mr. Bollert is at present in the old country buying goods for the fall and winter trade. He will visit Britain, France and Germany and select the choicest goods that can be had in those markets. You know we have always had the reputation of keeping nice goods and we intend to uphold it, and this fall we expect to place before the public the finest stock of dry goods that was ever before before shown in Guelph, hence the reason we are having this great clearing sale which the people are talking so much about. But then you will say "money is so scarce." True, it is generally scarce at this season of the year, but you will be surprised at the amount of goods than can be purchased from us for one dollar. For instance you can buy

10 yds. Silk for one dollar.
20 yds. Dress Goods for one dollar.
20 yds. Brilliant for one dollar.
25 yds. White Muslin for one dollar.
20 yds. Colored Muslin for one dollar.
20 yds. Print for one dollar.
20 yds. Cotton for one dollar.
20 yds. Shirting for one dollar.
20 yds. embroidery for one dollar.
20 Pairs Gloves for one dollar.

100 yds. Frilling for one dollar.
20 yds. Ribbon for one dollar.
20 doz. Buttons for one dollar.
20 Handkerchiefs for one dollar.
20 Pairs Good Hose for one dollar.
25 Linen Collars for one dollar.
1 Boy's Jersey Suit for one dollar.
4 Parasols for one dollar.

Also great bargains in the ordered clothing department. Suits made to order from $5.50 to $27.50. Pants to order from $2.00 up to $10.00 and you just ought to see the nobby suits for boys that we are selling for $2.50, also great value in boating shirts.

Now these are just a few of the many lines we are offering at such a sacrifice. The only way is to come and see for yourself and you will be sure to get value for your money and be courteously treated. We do not make customers feel uncomfortable by forcing them to buy what they do not want.

Do not fail to get some of the many bargains which we are offering at No. 27, Lower Wyndham Street.

ABSOLUTELY NO CREDIT.

E. R. BOLLERT,
27 Lower Wyndham Street,
GUELPH.

# DR. WASHINGTON,

Throat and Lung Surgeon of Toronto.

Dr. Washington has been compelled to make monthly visits to fully supply the wants of hundreds of patients who availed themselves of his successful treatment. His new method is based on the principle of conveying cold medicated vapor direct to the seat of disease, thus bringing the medication in direct contact with the diseased tissues. He does not pretend to cure all patients who consult him, but he does claim to cure a much larger per centage than any general practitioners in general practice. It is not an unreasonable claim either, when it is considered that the Doctor has devoted years to the study of his specialty and improved on all the new systems which have been before the scientific world. His treatment has been superior to all others and results to that effect. By the most eminent specialists even in New York as he has to-day patients in that city who have been given up by New York specialists as incurable. Throat and Lung Surgery and Diseases have been cured by his treatment. The names of some of these have been published, in this paper, on several occasions.

It must be remembered that Dr. Washington, who has been devoting years to the special study of Throat and Lung Diseases, has to-day been handsomely rewarded for his patriotic and humanitarian services, and certainly must be a more tangible recognition than the testimonials published in this paper from time to time? And Dr. has built up extensive practice throughout the Dominion, examining the patients personally; and will be wholly responsible to all who have an occasion to visit him. Another fact—it is well for all to remember who may be troubled with any of the following symptoms of Catarrh, that in a very large majority of cases it is the incipient stage of Consumption. In fact 90 per cent of all the cases of Consumption have their origin in Catarrh of the head and throat. A few of the most prominent symptoms of Catarrh will be found below, and let those who have not Catarrh in its first stages recall the terrible fearful results is not correct, and why so many die of this terrible disease is that when hope and every chance of treatment are successful treatment is held out, the patient neglects till too late. To-day is the golden opportunity. Take warning in time. Neglect it not. Time flies. Procrastination is the thief of time.

### Symptoms of Catarrh.

Susceptibility to catch cold in the head, a feeling of tightness across the bridge of the nose, with sometimes pain. Stuffing of the nasal passages. Accumulation of mucus which is discharged by the nostrils, or drops back into the throat. A sense of pain or heaviness over the eyes, often in the back of the head and neck, sometimes in the top of the head. At times sneezing. Pain in the eyeballs. In severe cases a dull, throbbing, sleepy feeling in the head. Swelling of the nose and eyes, sometimes a protruding and distorted appearance is given to the upper part of the face. A tendency to spasms especially. Sometimes the secretions are collected together in hard masses or chunks, which are with great difficulty removed. Sometimes the mucous membrane is broken, and scabs form, which are discharged with extreme care.

In some cases the secretions are very copious, and are found in the back of the head and throat chiefly, and very little stuffing of the nasal passages, with a constant desire to clear the throat. Hawking or spitting or ratting of tough phlegm, especially in the morning or after taking a warm drink. In other cases the amount of phlegm is very little, but it is extremely tough and almost impossible to remove.

### A Few Facts to be Remembered.

1st. Dr. Washington is the only Throat and Lung Surgeon in the Dominion devoting his whole time to diseases of the passages.

2nd. He has devoted seven years to his specialty.

3rd. He has been compelled to open an office in Ottawa to meet the ever increasing demands.

4th. He consults, examines, treats all cases personally, and is solely responsible.

5th. He represents his own business.

6th. He gives testimonials of the most reliable and prominent citizens of residents of Ontario of the most wonderful cures on record, with whom a large number are acquainted.

7th. He gives the name in full and P. O. address, not the mere initials, which might mean any Tom, Dick or Harry, and makes any person incredulous to write for particulars.

8th. This is the best time to treat Catarrh, which leads to consumption, and all diseases of the head, throat and lungs.

9th. Dr. Washington is permanently in Toronto, with honors; in his position New York and Boston, taking a special Polyclinic course on diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

10th. Dr. Washington will be at Acton personally superintending his own business every month. Consultation free.

# THE Golden Lion

GUELPH & GLASGOW.

We mention below a few special lines which we commend to your attention.

A line of all wool Delaines at 25c sold elsewhere at 50c.
A line of Beautiful Prints at 6c worth 9c.
A Beautiful Line of Henriettas at 50c worth 75c.
All our Braided, Embroidered and Combination costumes to be sold at cost.
Excellent value in Satins and White Dress Goods.

A magnificent assortment of Gloves in Kid, Silk, Taffeta and Sisle to match all the new shades of goods.

J. D. Williamson & Co.

# SPRING GOODS

We have secured a large lot of

WORSTED COATINGS

In Blue and Black,

At much below the Regular Prices owing to the wholesale market being over stocked. We can supply this season

Good Worsted Suit for $23.00 to $24.00.

FORMER PRICE $30. GIVE US A CALL.

SHAW & CRUNDY,
MERCHANT TAILORS, GUELPH.