Fall Goods

—AT THE—

Cheap Cash House.

In selecting our Fall Stock great care has been given to Patterns, Quality, Style and Durability and our stock of

DRESS GOODS

Is first-class in style and value. Our Tweeds and Overcoatings are nobby in pattern and coloring, and our assortment of goods in each department is choice. We also deal in

Bankrupt Stocks

And the following list includes some splendid goods which were bought and are sold below their value :—Some fine Cashmeres and Dress Goods, Tweeds, Coatings, Mantle Cloths, Kid Gloves, Wool Hose, Shawls, Grey Flannels, Overcoats, Pants, Men's and Boys' Long Boots, Teas, &c., and many other lines we'll show to cash buyers who like the best value for their dollars.

No trouble to show goods whether you buy or not.

R. W. NEVILLE.

FOR ALL KINDS OF

Choice :: Groceries

—GO TO THE—

Fresh Teas!

Ontario House!

FULL LINE OF PROVISIONS, CROCKERY, BOOTS & SHOES.

PRICES AWAY DOWN.

Choice Flour, Bacon, &c. always kept in stock.

The People Cry—Save! Saving! Saved! and money laid up for a rainy day by purchasing Household Supplies at the Ontario House.

Butter and Eggs wanted—Highest Price Paid.

March, 1888. JOSEPH H. HALL.

THE FIRE PROOF!

Is now filled with a Large and Splendid Assortment of

New Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS.

Every Department Complete.

Dress Goods in the New Makes and Leading Colors,—Cheap.

MILLINERY AND MANTLE GOODS

In great variety at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

A large assortment of Worsted Suitings and Canadian Tweeds at such low prices as will astonish our friends.

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery,&c.

Constantly on hand.

ISAAC CROSBY.

1888.}—— SPRING. ——{1888.

Are you threatened with

Typhoid, Malaria or Bilious Fever

TAKE

Iron Age Tonic.

It works like magic, driving the disease or its symptoms out of the system. Try it! Try it! It builds up the entire system and renders you able to attend to your accustomed pursuits. Prepared only by

SANDERSON BROS.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, - - RICHMOND HILL

The People's Store!

Now is your time for cheap room paper. The largest stock in town and will be sold cheap.

NEW PATTERN FOR THE FALL TRADE

Ready mixed paints in all colors ready for use.
Leds, Oils, Turpes, Varnish, Glass in all sizes.
A large stock of

F—U—R—N—I—T—U—R—E

in new designs at less than Toronto prices.
Usual stock of Groceries, Flour & Feed at bottom prices.

P. G. SAVAGE.

The York Herald,

PUBLISHED BY

M. H. KEEFLER,

EVERY THURSDAY,
At his printing Office, Yonge Street, Richmond Hill, Ontario.

Terms of Subscription:—$1 00 per annum in advance. When not paid in advance $1 50 will be charged.

Transitory advertisements, first insertion, per line..... 8 cents.
Each subsequent insertion, per line..... 3 cents.
Contracts for time and space made on application.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid and charged transient rates.

Too True.

Speaking of the result of the Cardwell election the Brampton Conservator remarks: "There is a lesson to be learned from the recent Cardwell election. Let those whose duty and privilege it is to learn not overlook it. Ridings as safe as Cardwell have been lost to the once dominant party. Abuse of the kind heaped upon Mr. Stubbs' head by a leading party organ does more harm to the Conservative cause than good. Mr. Stubbs has never been aught else than a warm supporter and friend of the Conservative cause and the leaders of the Conservative party. In this respect he stands the equal of Mr. White, and is in no way different. Both of them are friends of Sir John A. Macdonald in a political sense, and neither of them should have been maligned or reviled by any Conservative newspaper. It won't do gentlemen."

Modes of Swindling.

A Select Committee was appointed by the Dominion Government for the purpose of ascertaining some of the swindling modes adopted to rob the farmers. The following is part of the evidence taken:

Mr. Alem R. Kelly, of Ancaster, Ont., was the first witness called and examined by the Committee. Mr. Kelly has the reputation of being a shrewd, wide awake farmer, but his evidence showed that he was far from being proof against the wiles of that swindling concern, the Ontario Grain and Seed Company, and got bitten to the tune of $180.00, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. He paid $15 per bushel for seed wheat, his reasons for indulging in such wild cat speculation being (1) the "soundness" of the Ontario Seed Company, and (2) the agent's promise to purchase at least 24 bushels of grain from him (Kelly) at $10 per bushel.

Mr. Levi Turner, of Trafalgar, Halton County, was next called and examined. Turner's case differed somewhat from that of Kelly's, but the swindling seed wheat men get there just the same. He appointed Mr. Turner agent, and the latter expected to scoop in any quantity of filthy lucre on the head of it. In order to give Mr. Turner an interest in the business, however, the agent represented that it was necessary for him to give his note for $240. In the pathetic words of Levi himself,—"He said I want a note for $240. So, foolish as I was, I gave him the note and he went off with it." Of course he did; that's what he visited you for, Levi.

J. McPherson, of Southwold, County of Elgin, was visited by hay fork and horse elevator men in the fall of 1885. Same old story. The swindlers got John to sign two notes for $150 each.

Andrew Mitchell, of Winterbourne, Waterloo County, was next examined. Two agents called on him in the fall of 1885, representing the Dominion Hay Fork Company. Andrew would not allow them to put up a fork in his barn, nor consent to become their agent; but said the boys, perhaps, would sell some for them. Finally Andrew did sign an order for *one* fork, which turned out to be for *fifteen* forks afterwards, the order having been forged. Then comes the old story: the swindlers obtained notes from Mitchell.

Peter Wood of Brantford, bought a lot of notes obtained as above and many interesting facts were brought to the surface during his examination. In answer to a question put by a member of the Committee, Peter got off this bit of sarcasm: "I should think a farmer was certainly crazy to give $15 a bushel for wheat. The man that does that ought to have the franchise taken away from him and a commission appointed in every municipality to look after such."

LANSING FAIR.

The following is the remainder of the official prize list of the York Township Agricultural Society's Fair which was held at Lansing, on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 26th and 27th, 1888.—

IMPLEMENTS, ETC.,

Double waggons, 1st, J Cruickshank & Sons. Farm Cart, 1st, Mowat Manuf. Co, Whitby. Light Waggon for 1 horse, 1st, J Cruickshank & Sons. Sulky Plow, 1st, W Fitzpatrick; 2nd, Thos Street. Fanning Mill, 1st, H. A. Nichols. Washing Machine, 1st, Mr Craig. Churn, recommended Mr Craig. Double Plow, 1st, Jas Ley. Potato Digger, 1st, Jas Ley.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Special Butter Prizes—Mrs W McFarlane's special, 1st, Mrs James Calvert. W H Stewart's special, 1st, Joseph Sheppard, sr. Frank McFarlane's special, 1st Mrs C Thomson. W A Clarke's special, 1st, Mrs Peter Boynton H Frankland's special, 1st, Mrs James Calvert R Vernon's special, 1st, Mrs Ford H Brown's special, 1st Geo Cooper J B Thompson's special, 1st, Mrs Geo Weldrick R Lemon's special, 1st, Miss Wice Swan Bros' special, 1st, Mrs Jos Miller G W Badgerow's special, 1st, Mrs Peter Boynton Beardmore & Co's special, 1st, Mrs Beer M O Halloran's special, 1st, Mrs Peter Boynton Eckhardt Kyle & Co's special, 1st, Mrs Jas Calvert Joseph Tait's special, 1st, Mrs James Calvert Mills Bros' special, 1st mrs Jas Calvert T Meredith & Co's special, 1st, J Gilray R Donald's special, 1st, John Ground Oak Hall's special, 1st, Geo Robinson F W Humphrey's special, 1st, Miss J Johnston Oak Halls special, 1st, J Gilray J Lemox's special, 1st Mrs J Cooper Specials in Bread—Mr Jas Calvert's special, 1st, Mrs John Cooper H B Schmidt's special, 1st, Miss L Sewol; 2nd Mrs P McKenzie; 3rd, Mrs J Calvert Home-made Cakes—Layer cake, 1st, Miss Moore; 2nd, Mrs Boucock Fruit cake, 1st, Mrs Robt Lackie; 2nd, Mrs T J Lackie Tarts of any kind, 1st, Mrs Stevenson; 2nd, Mrs Sheppard Tea biscuits, 1st. Mrs Jas Calvert; 2nd, Mrs T J Lackie Doughnuts, 1st, Miss A Cooper Canned fruit, 1st, Miss A Lackie; 2nd, Miss Wallace Extracted honey, 1st, Ed Lunau Comb honey, 1st, Dr Nellas Collection of pickles, 1st, Mrs J C Ross; 2nd, Mrs T Lackie Tomato catsup, 1st, Mrs Stevenson; 2nd, Miss M Smith Mushroom catsup, 1st, Miss M Smith

LADIES' WORK

Children's Department (under 14 years)—Best scrap album, 1st, Eva Gibson, Willowdale; 2nd, Jennie Lackie, Lansing Crochet in wool, 1st Mabel Gibson, Willowdale Crochet in cotton, 1st, Mabel Gibson Best fancy work, any kind, 1st M Outcott, Eglington Knitting, 1st, Mabel Gibson Ornamental wood work, 1st, Arthur Cummer, Aurora Best Map, 1st, Wilbert Gibson; 2nd, Arthur Cummer, Aurora 11 Years—Handkerchiefs, hemmed, three, 1st Lily Lackie, Lansing; 2nd, Annie Botham, Lansing Darning stockings, 1st, Eva Gibson, Willowdale Best dressed doll, Nettie Armour, Lansing Cotton patchwork, quilt, 1st, Mrs Gilray, L Amaroux; 2nd, Miss A Cooper, York Mills Log cabin quilt, 1st, Miss Thompson, Lansing Knitted quilt, 1st, Mrs Pearson, Lansing Fancy quilt 1st, Mrs Bathgate, York Mills; 2nd, Mrs P McKenzie, Willowdale Knitted stockings, 1st, Mrs Wm Bell, Willowdale Knitted socks, 1st. Mrs Wm Bell, Willowdale; 2nd, Mr F J D Smith, Newton Brook Coarse mittens, 1st, Mrs Bell, Willowdale; 2nd, Mr F J D Smith, Newton Brook Gloves, 1st, Mrs Wm Bell, Willowdale Ladies' fancy mittens, 1st, Mrs R Lackie, Willowdale; 2nd, Miss H Gooderham Ladies' underclothing, 1st, Mrs Carruthers, Lansing; 2nd, Mrs R Lackie, Willowdale Reg mat. hooked, 1st, Miss M Clark, Elia; 2nd, Mrs J Clark, Headford Rug of any kind, 1st, Mrs Pearson, Lansing; 2nd, Mrs Ross, Elia Point or Honiton lace, 1st, Miss G Moore, Eglington; 2nd Mrs Ross, Elia Knitted lace, 1st, Mrs Wm Bell, Willowdale; 2nd, Miss Annie Cooper, York Mills Darned net, 1st, Miss M Smith, Newton Brook; 2nd, Miss A Cooper, York Mills Outline work, 1st, Mrs W R Holmes, Willowdale; 2nd, Miss H Gooderham Gold or silver tinsel, 1st, Miss Clarke, Elia Applique work, 1st, Miss E Sheppard, Willowdale Arrasene or Chenille, 1st Mrs A Bathgate, York mills; 2nd Miss Outcott, Eglington Silk embroidery, 1st Miss Smith, Newton Brook; 2nd Miss P Norman, Elia Crewel embroidery, 1st Miss Smith, Newton Brook; 2nd miss P Norman, Elia Cotton embroidery, 1st Mrs R Lackie, Willowdale; 2nd Miss Smith, Newton Brook Crochet in cotton, 1st Miss Ida Johnson, Lansing; 2nd Miss H Gooderham, Willowdale. Crochet in wool, 1st Miss Norman, Elia; 2nd mrs Ross, Elia Bead work, 1st miss E Sheppard, Willowdale Berlin wool work 1st Mrs J W Wolfes, York mills; 2nd Miss H Gooderham Twine work, 1st Mrs A Armour Crazy work, 1st Miss A Lackie; 2nd Mrs W Boucock Feather flowers, 1st mrs W Boucock Hair flowers, 1st Mrs W Boucock Fancy wreath, 1st Miss Thompson Toilet mats, 1st Mrs R Lackie; 2nd miss L Levell Table mats, 1st Miss M Mitchell Braiding, handwork, 1st Mrs W R Holmes; 2nd miss H Gooderham Sofa pillow, 1st Mrs J W Moyes; 2nd Mrs W Boucock Painting, oil, silk or satin, 1st miss P Norman Painting, oil, on plush or velvet, 1st Miss Norman; 2nd Miss K Wallace Kensington painting, 1st Miss Norman Drawing-room screens, 1st Miss Storey; 2nd Miss A Cooper Painting, landscape or marine, oil, 1st Miss Oulcott; 2nd Miss K Wallace Copy of any subject, oil, 1st Miss Oulcott; 2nd Miss S Storey Crayon drawing, 1st Mrs Wm Wallace; 2nd Miss L Scrivinor Portrait, 1st Miss L Scrivinor Pencil drawing, 1st miss L Scrivinor 2nd, Miss A Lackie

Our Washington Letter.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The Republican Senators' tariff bill has been reported. This long-expected measure was solemnly delivered to the full committee on Wednesday by the sub-committee, and at the adjournment every member yielded up his copy to the clerk of the Committee, who placed it under lock and key. One copy only found its way out of the room, and that was carefully sealed and sent by a trusty messenger to Senator Beck, who lies sick at Fortress Monroe. This secrecy is said to be in compliment to Senator Beck, who desires an opportunity to see the bill before completing his report against it. But, of course, the general provisions of the bill are as much a matter of common knowledge as if it had been officially given forth to the press.

The bill, as it stands, is unfinished, and as to many of its provisions the Republicans in the Senate are not yet agreed. The text is voluminous, embracing the Mills bill, reprinted entire, with a line struck through what is desired to be cancelled. It is completed by the Senate bill in the shape of an amendment or substitute. The letter press makes nearly 250 pages. The reduction proposed is variously estimated at from sixty-five to eighty-five million dollars per annum

The reductions are mainly on sugar, on which the duty is cut 50 per cent., on rice, and on tobacco, it being proposed to abolish the entire tobacco internal revenue tax. A strong effort will certainly be made to have the tax on cigarettes retained. The tax on alcohol used in the arts is also abolished, and an attempt has also been made to incorporate administrative provisions which may protect the Government against fraud. As to the metal schedules, the sub-committee has been sorely vexed. Steel rails have been scheduled and rescheduled, and though the reduction now rests at $14.42, before the bill is given to the Senate itself this provision may go to $2.50 per ton—making the duty $13.50. So far as tin-plate is concerned, the Committee may even ask for an increased duty. The tin-plate manufacturers say that they couldn't live with the present tariff.

Now, this is but the overture to the comic opera of tariff trouble. The bill is only fairly born. Daily hearings of persons interested in any of the industries involved must ensue. The publication of the text of the bill will bring a thousand of these gentlemen to Washington The action of the Finance Committee will, of course, directly effect the vexed question of adjournment. There is even a doubt but that, if the tariff debate is finally acted upon, the Senate will sit forever Some Senators of both parties insist that it is highly probable that no conclusion can be reached by election day, and early adjournment is out of the question.

Through this black night of despair faintly shines the star of a dear hope. It may be that after a ten day's debate the impossibility of finishing before election day will become so apparent that adjournment will be readily agreed upon. However, it is altogether probable that this will be an extremely long session, broken only by a recess for election about November 1.

Mr McMillan, from the bad lands of Tennessee and the creek above Carthage, is rapidly developing into an intellectual Sullivan, though I have sufficient confidence in him to believe that he would not heedlessly welter in the gore of a fellow-Congressman. It happened on the floor of the House, this week Mr McComas, of Maryland was endeavoring to have a date set for the discussion of the Blair bill and Mr McMillan objected twice, Mr. McComas intimated that the objection was made from "pure cussedness," and Mr McMillan, in a fine rage, dared Mr McComas to "repeat them words outside." The Marylander said that he dared do anything, but for some reason or other hostilities were prevented and the two big, raw schoolboys returned to their seats, conducted by deeply sympathizing friends.

Senator Stewart, who counts that day lost whose low descending sun witnesseth not another Chinaman excluded, has offered a resolution calling upon the President for such information as he may have received since September 7th, regarding the action of the Chinese government on the recent treaty. Senator Edmunds impressively insisted upon considering the question in executive session, and the public for some unknown reason was left to cool its benighted heels in distant corridors. In executive session, Senator Edmunds offered a still broader resolution as to the same matter.

A great many refugees are in the city from the Florida fever districts, Mississippi and Tennessee Their fright is amazing, and they say that the feeling is common everywhere through the South. At the Post office Department, the Assistant Secretary is engaged in deciding what measures can be taken to protect the mail service. The South is threatened with an absolute suspension of mail facilities unless something can be done to avert the panic about yellow fever.

After a conference of a month the Sundry Civil Bill is through the Committee. The Congressional Library item has been the sore subject of dispute. The building will go on but with new plans. Architect Smithmeyer is to be paid a fair price for what he has done and is dismissed, and Col Casey, of the engineers, placed in charge. The limit of cost necessitates a design, as Mr. Smithmeyer's plans would make the building cost more than the Suez Canal.

Once in a while vengeance overtakes the fiend who writes "Letters to the Editor." A budding genius, named Hackman, at the Government Printing Office, it is alleged, has just been discharged for writing an open letter to the Washington Post, complaining of the levying of political assessments. One is led to the sad inference that writing letters to the newspaper is a thankless employment.

September 28th, 1888.

Visit to Niagara.

JOURNAL OF CAPT. ENYS, 29TH REGIMENT. JULY 18TH, 1787.

Notwithstanding all these dangers, such is the beauty of the surrounding prospect and such the pleasing kind of awe which I felt at the time, that it never once struck my mind that I was in the least danger until the whole was over and we had got back again to the entrance of the wood. But to return to my tale. Having scrambled over these rocks until we got pretty near the Fall, we found the spray begin to fall like hard rain; here Mr. Humphry stopped, but Mr. Douglas and myself went on until we got within about Twenty yards of the Falls. Here we were in some doubt whether or no we should strip and go as far as we could under the Fall; this we however at length rejected, as we never found any one pretends to have gone further than under the first small shoot, which we thought unworthy the trouble of undressing for, there are reports of people that have gone under the great shoot but who they were I could not learn, although I have examined several who asserted they had been under the Falls of Niagara, yet, when questioned closely upon the subject, it appeared to have been only the small spout they had been under. Yet I by no means mean to assert there is not that kind of cavity betwixt the under part of the rock and the fall itself, that would admit of a man going under for some distance. On the contrary from the Table Rock being so very much undermined near its base, I conceive it to be highly probable the rock over which the Fall rolls is the same, but as the falling of the spray is so very thick and troublesome as to prevent your seeing and almost to prevent your breathing even where we were, I do not conceive it is possible for a man to exist under the great shoot itself. However, we did not advance thus far without finding something which had so far as I could find never been spoken of before. Within a few yards of the place we turned round, I could perceive a very strong smell of sulphur, which I remarked to Mr. Douglas and on further examination we perceived a small rill which descended from the rocks above and all the stones over which it passed seemed covered with a whitish kind of slime. This induced me to taste the water, which I found to be exactly the same as the water at Harrowgate, in Yorkshire. Mr. Douglas also tasted of the same water and directly exclaimed "It is just like the washings of a gun barrel," although he declares he had never heard the Harrowgate water compared to that mixture. Having staid here for some time contemplating the grandeur of the object before us, our time passed away insensibly until we found by our watches that it was high time we should turn our backs upon the scene from which we had received so much delight. On our return we employed ourselves in picking up a kind of stone which is said to be the spray of the Fall petrified, but whether it is or no, I will not pretend to determine; this much I can say, that it grows or forms itself into cavities in the cleft about half way to the top, from whence it falls from time to time; its composition is a good deal like a piece of white marble which has been burnt in the fire, so that it may be pulverized with ease. Whatever may be its composition, it does not appear that it will bear to be exposed to the air, as some pieces which seem to have fallen longer than the rest are quite soft, while such as have lately fallen are of a much harder nature. Having again made our way back to the edge of the wood where we were to reascend, we sat down to take some refreshment, very well satisfied to have seen everything worth our notice except the rainbow, which very often forms itself in the spray. During the time we were lamenting the loss of this object, it made its appearance in a most perfect state across she highest part of the Fall, which made our sight of this place as complete as possible. We now began our ascent and after visiting Painter's Point, in our way we came to a place where we had marked the trees; we found one or two of the first but had done it so very ill we could not trace our way back by them We therefore struck into the wood and endeavoured to keep the sound of the Falls directly behind us, by which means we found our way by a much nearer route than the one we had descended, from which we again soon reached the house we had left our horses at, after an absence of five hours and a half, from which time we had been employed walking about the place.

It may not be improper here to take notice of an opinion which is held by some people of this place, who seem to think the original situation of the Falls was at the landing, which as before observed is seven miles from where they now are, and that through a series of years the water has worn away the channel that distance. Among those who favour this opinion is a Mr. Hamilton, a merchant at Niagara and a man of very good understanding, who says also that he has examined the face of the adjacent country, which has confirmed his opinion, and in particular conceives the place which has before been taken notice of by the name of the Lion's Den, to have been made by a channel of the river formerly passing through it. How far this may be true I do not know; I did not hear this opinion until after I had seen the place, at which time no such idea ever entered my head. The principal reasons they seem to give for this opinion are two: First, from the abrupt rise of the banks of the river at the Landing, which from being at a moderate height and almost every where accessible from the water's edge, they become at once very high and perpendicular cliffs; at the same time the river becomes much more narrow and rapid than before—The second reason seems to have more reason in it, and is, that according to their language the Falls have altered their position or retreated since the memory of men. Having made all the inquiries I could concerning this movement, I found that about twenty years since, there was a projecting rock at the end of the centre island which had fallen and seems to be the only ground work for this strong contested opinion. One thing I must grant, that it is possible that in a very long series of years they may alter a little and for this reason; the spray arising from the bottom continually striking against the cliffs wears it away and forms a kind of cavity over which a large rock projects, as the Table Rock already mentioned. which, when it becomes so undermined that it is not able to sustain the weight of water which overflows it in great floods, must naturally fall. How long it may take the water to excavate its cliffs in this manner I cannot determine; all I can say is, the place where the rock fell twenty years ago does not yet appear to be the least worn by its influence, nor does any one pretend to remember the Table Rock any other than it now is, projecting very far over its base. By which I conceive we may fairly conclude it will take many centuries to bring about this revolution, which when done only alters one small part of the Fall for a yard or two. At that rate, how long it would have taken to have retreated from the landing I shall leave to those who pretend from such causes to ascertain the age of our terrestrial globe. But even if we should for a moment grant the possibility of their favourite maxim, what is become of the immense quantity of stone, which must from time to time have fallen during its movement. This seems to me to be a question none can answer, certain a great quantity of stone must have been in a channel above seven miles long and from a half to a whole mile broad, and from seventy to eighty feet deep. Had it fallen in such quantities as it is natural to suppose it is very strange the fall should keep its present perpendicular form; it is by far more natural to think had this been the case that these immense rocks, reposing where they fell, would have altered the Fall from a perpendicular to a strong rapid. But say the advocators for this opinion, the force of the water has driven them away from iis foot. This may also be true in a small measure, for where it is, the rocky part of the river would not break off so abruptly just at the same place where the mountain ends, which is at present the case, for not more than two hundred yards from the end of this rocky rapid part which is the spot they say the Fall originally occupied, the River expands itself and becomes deep, muddy and tranquil, which course it continues for about 9 miles by the water to the mouth, the outside of which is encumbered with a bar of sand. I also when at the Fall observed another circumstance which seems to be against their having been once so far down the river. Below the present situation of them is a circle of more than a quarter perhaps a mile or more in diameter whilst the outlet is not so wide. I conceive this part has been widened by the same means the Falls have retired, as when you get beyond the influence of the spray the river assumes its natural breadth. Speaking to Mr. Birch, who lives at the mouth of the Chipaway Creek, he said he had perceived a regular flux and reflux in the Creek resembling the tide of the Sea. Mr. Hamilton who I have before mentioned, says it is not a regular flux or reflux at all, but that occasionally the current runs up instead of down, and what appears at first more extraordinary is, that the Creek has its source to the West and runs to the Eastward yet it is a westerly or a wind directly down the Creek which occasions the Current to run up it to the Westward. This he accounted for in some measure to my satisfaction. It is well known that Lake Erie is to the Westward of this place in which a Westerly wind has great powers and driving its waters into this its outlet meets with no resistance until it comes to the Falls where not being able to empty itself so fast as it comes from the Lake it causes the waters above the rapids to rise. Now this Creek being a dead swampy Creek, just above the rapid, some of the repulsed water forces itself into it and counteracting its own current favours one of the contrary way.

THE END.

FALL FAIRS.

Below will be found a list of the exhibitions in which the people of this section are most interested:

Alliston.....	Oct. 11 to 12
Queensville.....	" 12
Goodwood.....	" 11 " 12
Cannington.....	" 12 " 13
Woodbridge.....	" 16 " 17

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world Price twenty-five cents a bottle Be sure and ask for "MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP" and take no other kind.

THERE ARE MANY INDICATIONS of worms, but Dr. Low's Worm Syrup meets them in every case successfully.

Tried and Proved.

"I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complaint, and have proved it, after a fair trial, a sure cure, both in my own case and others of the family." Lauratta Wing, New Dundee, Waterloo Co., Ont.

OCCASIONAL DOSES of a good cathartic like Burdock Pills are necessary to keep the blood pure and the body healthy.

A Terrible Ten Years.

Mrs. Thomas Acres, of Huntley, Ont., suffered all the tortures of liver complaint for ten years. Four bottles of B. B. B entirely cured her, making her like a new woman again, after other medicines had failed to relieve her.

ENRICH THE BLOOD by the use of Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine, which supplies the necessary blood building material.

A Plain Statement.

All poisonous waste and worn out matter ought to escape from the system through the secretions of the bowels, kidneys and skin. B. B. B. cleanses, opens and regulates these natural outlets for the removal of disease.

If you want to buy or sell a Farm, advertise in the Toronto WEEKLY MAIL. That paper reaches 100,000 farmers' homes every week, and your advertisement should meet the eye of someone who wants to purchase. Advertisements of this class are inserted in the Toronto WEEKLY MAIL for Five Cents a word each insertion, or Twenty Cents a word for five insertions. Address THE MAIL, Toronto, Canada.

LOW'S SULPHUR SOAP is an elegant toilet article, and cleanses and purifies the skin most effectually.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—With darkening days and changing temperatures the digestion becomes impaired, the liver disordered, and the mind despondent, unless the cause of the irregularity be expelled from the blood and body by such an alterative as these Pills. They directly attack the source of the evil, thrust out all impurities from the circulation, restore the distempered organs to their natural state, and correct all defective or contaminated secretions. Such an easy means of instituting health, strength, and cheerfulness should be applied by all whose stomachs are weak, whose minds are much harassed, or whose brains are overworked. Holloway's is essential a blood tempering medicine, whereby its influence reaches the remotest fibre of the frame and effects a universal good.

To Rent or Sell.

A FARM of 165 acres, 150 cleared, on lots 28 and 29, con. 3, of Vaughan, for sale or to rent on easy terms. For further particulars apply to

MRS SLINEY,
Richmond Hill, P O

Sept. 27th, 1888.

NOTICE.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL is re-opened as a Temperance House. Good accommodation for the travelling public. Choice temperance drinks. Best brands of Cigars. Commodious rooms for travellers.

Richmond Hill, June 21st. A. J. RUPERT, Proprietor.

Sault Ste. Marie Canal

Notice to Contractors.

TEE WORKS for the construction of the canal, above mentioned, advertised to be let on the 23rd of October next, are unavoidably postponed to the following dates:—

Tenders will be received until

Wednesday, 7th of November, next.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office and at Sault Ste. Marie on and after

Wednesday, 24th of October, next,

By Order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary

Department of Railways & Canals,
Ottawa, 27th Sept, 1888

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for Moderate Fees.

Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at less cost than those remote from Washington.

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