A VOODOO QUEEN.

From George W. Cable's article on Creole Slave Songs, in the April Century, illustrated by Kemble, we quote the following concerning the famous Marie Laveau: "The worship of Voodoo is paid to a snake kept in a box. The worshippers are not merely a sect, but in some rude, savage way also an order. A man and woman chosen from their own number to be the oracles of the serpent deity are called the king and queen. The queen is the more important of the two, and even in the present delapidated state of the worship in Louisiana, where the kings office has almost or quite disappeared, the queen is still a person of great note.

"She reigns as long as she continues to live. She comes to power not by inheritance, but by an election or its barbarous equivalent. Chosen for such qualities as would give her a natural supremacy, personal attractions among the rest, and ruling over superstitious fears and desires of every fierce and ignoble sort, she wields no trivial influence. I once saw, in her extreme old age, the famed Marie Laveau. Her dwelling was in the quadroon quarter of New Orleans, but a step or two from Congo Square, a small adobe cabin just of the sidewalk, scarcely higher than its close board fence, whose battan gate yielded to the touch and revealed the crazy doors and windows spread wide to the warm air, and one or two tawny faces within, whose expression was divided between a pretense of contemptuous inattention and a frowning resentment of the intrusion. In the centre of a small room whose ancient cypress floor was worn with scrubbing and sprinkled with crumbs of soft, brick—a Creole affectation of superior cleanliness—sat, quaking with feebleness in an ill-looking old rocking chair, her body bowed, and her wild, gray witch's tresses hanging about her shriveled, yellow neck, the queen of the Voodoos. Three generations of her children were within the faint beckon of her helpless waggling wrist and fingers. They said she was over a hundred years old, and there was nothing to cast doubt upon the statement. She had shrunken away from her skin; it was like a turtle's yet withal one could hardly help but see that the face, now so withered, had once been handsome and commanding. There was still a faint shadow of departed beauty, on the forehead, the spark of an old fire in the sunken, glistening eyes, and a vestage of imperiousness in the fine, slightly aquiline nose and even about her silent woe-begone mouth. A grandchild stood by, an uninteresting quadroon, between forty and fifty years old, looking strong, empty-minded, and trivial enough; but his mother, her daughter, was also present, a woman of some seventy years, and a most striking, majestic figure. Its features, statuesque, and bearing, was regal. One had hardly look at her, impaled by her brilliancies—too untamable and severe to be called charms and graces—to her mother, and remember what New Orleans was long years ago, to understand how the name of Marie Laveau should have driven itself inextricably into the traditions of her town and the times. Had this visit been postponed a few months it would have been too late. Marie Laveau is dead; Malvina Latour is queen. As she appeared presiding over a Voodoo ceremony on the night of the 23rd of June 1884, she is described as a bright mulattress of about 'xty-eight, 'of 'xtremely handsome figure,' dignified bearing, and a face indicative of a comparative high order of intelligence. She wore a neat blue, white-dotted calico gown, and a brilliant *tipno* (turban) gracefully tied."

A Great Reform.

Some time ago the Rev. Henry Flint delivered a lecture in Little Rock. Several days since he returned to this place, and, while standing on the sidewalk engaged in pleasant conversation with a party of friends, old Nat Lucas, of Briar Root Swamp, approached, held out his hand and said:

"Brother Flint, I am powerful glad to see you. My name's Lucas."

"Brother Lucas, I'm pleased to meet you," said the preacher.

"Yes," Mr. Lucas continued, "I am glad to see you, for you done a great good for me."

"I am glad to hear it."

"Yes, I attended the temperance lecture you delivered here some time ago, and since then I have been a changed man."

"Thank Heaven!" said the preacher, proudly glancing at his friends.

"Yes," Mr. Lucas went on, "before I heard that lecture, I drank a quart of whiskey every day."

"Is it possible?"

"It's a fact, you showed me where I was drifting. You proved to me that reform was necessary."

"My dear Mr. Lucas, you don't know how I am delighted. The good I have done you is worth the entire trouble of coming here and delivering the lecture. I would like to accompany you home, some time. Is your wife living?"

"Yes, sir."

"She is of course thankful for the great and happy reform."

"Oh, yes. She was surprised when I told her."

"I suppose I would be a welcome visitor at her house?"

"That you would."

"Well, sir, do you know that it does me good to hear you talk? A man engaged in any sort of elevating labor is always proud to hear that his efforts have been productive of good. Do you not feel much better?"

"Oh, yes, a heap better."

"How much whiskey did you say you drank a day?" asked the preacher with excusable fondness for hearing of his work.

"A quart."

"You don't say so?"

"Yes, I do."

"Well, well. And now you are strictly temperate?"

"Oh, no, but I've cut down the quart nearly one half."

The lecturer's countenance fell to low that he had to reach down to pick it up. The friends looked at one another and grinned.—Ark. Traveller.

THE ESTIMATES.

OTTAWA, March 24.—The estimates for the fiscal year of 1886 were brough down last night. The following is a summary compared with those last year:

	1885-7.	1885-6.
Public debt (including sinking fund)	$11,232,243	$10,609,199
Charges of management	184,224	166,709
Civil government	1,272,199	1,207,429
Administration of justice	555,870	519,440
Police, penitentiaries	16,500	16,500
Penitentiaries	335,504	306,733
Legislation	908,625	848,855
Arts, Agriculture, and Statistics	100,450	185,450
Immigration	279,925	350,025
Quarantine	77,965	63,966
Pensions	201,917	203,026
Militia	1,236,800	1,260,572
Railways and Canals (Income)	122,900	159,625
Public Works (income)	1,232,350	1,272,307
Mail subsidies	217,473	541,473
Ocean and river service	266,000	188,000
Lighthouse and coast service	572,450	549,990
Scientific institutions	56,250	56,250
Marine Hospitals &c.	42,000	42,000
Steamboat inspection	23,800	23,000
Fisheries	453,500	512,500
Superintendence of insurance	8,500	10,250
Subsidies	3,254,615	3,261,322
Geological survey	41,600	60,000
Indians	950,111	720,171
North-west Mounted Police	772,975	627,700
Miscellaneous	544,500	2,558,483
Collection of revenue, customs	604,365	600,395
Collection of revenue, excise	334,472	322,125
Culling timber	59,000	71,600
Weights and measures and gas	82,750	84,750
Inspection of staples	2,500	3,700
Adulteration of food	31,500	20,000
Minor revenues	5,000	5,000
Railways and canals	3,201,024	3,190,491
Public Works	292,900	318,722
Post-office	2,841,946	2,655,117
Dominion lands	161,833	158,733
Liquor License Act	nil.	50,000
Total consolidated fund	33,124,500	33,370,863
Redemption of Debt	2,097,966	4,460,226
Railways and canals	2,855,100	3,611,000
Public works	355,000	795,000
Dominion lands	100,000	120,000
Total capital	5,418,058	12,197,026
Total	$38,542,558	$47,567,267.

A large number of peers are in trade in Britain at present. The latest probable accession to the ranks will be Lord Kenmare, who has applied for a license for a public house.

The Value of Evergreens as Shelter.

Editor Champion:

SIR,—There is one thing might be done in spring on days—partially wet days, muddy days, days before outside work generally can be done—which would be of very great advantage to every farm, and not only to the farm in particular, but to the whole country. I refer to the possibility of planting lines of evergreens—pine, cedar, or spruce—along the sides of farms which most need shelter. This is easily done. There are many young trees to be had when coming up self sown in woods or fields. Where they are not to be had they can be bought of nursery men. In the States, where the demand is large, they are sold by the thousand, when four and six inches high, and sent great distances; of that size the price is three to six dollars a thousand. All through the States, both prairie and other land, planting is going on at a rate which demands many million trees annually.

It is time something of the sort was done here. Our whole country is losing the remains of its woods so fast that it will soon become wind swept, on the high road to barrenness, if we do not provide some shelter. The rows of deciduous trees which are being planted, though far better than nothing, yet are of little service in the winter, when shelter is most needed. I have lately seen in different parts of Canada and the States what kind of shelter is possessed by those who had the foresthought to plant rows of evergreens some years ago. They have long rows of pine, cedar, or spruce, perfectly wind proof, very beautiful ornaments to a farm, and of the greatest use in giving it shelter. Those who own them would not take a thousand dollars for them, and I have known farms realize when sold, far higher prices on account of possessing such shelter.

The matter of transplanting is easy enough if it be remembered that the evergreen roots must not be let dry by wind or sun even for a moment, as it congeals the resin in the tubes of the roots. The best time is the first week in June, but I have known great numbers of pines transplanted very successfully in early spring before anything else could be done out of doors, owing to the soil being yet too wet to allow a team to work on it. If they be chosen small—under a foot high, I have seen thousands planted—and if the roots be taken carefully up, with some earth frozen round them covered till the moment for planting, and then well planted, these is every reason to expect success. A few days of such work is the most valuable gift which could be conferred on a farm. Once started, it keeps growing, and before you know, almost, we have a farm in many respects twice as pleasant to live on as the next.

Yours &c.

R. W. PHIPPS.

Toronto, March 27, '85.

The April Century.

"Strikes, Lockouts, and Arbitrations" is the title of a timely and important article in the April Century by George May Powell. It aims to be an unbiased study of the relations of capital and labor, and the methods of settling differences. Mr. Powell in the outset says, "Labor and capital are each as necessary to the other as the two wings of a bird. Cripple either wing and the other is useless." Three anecdotal articles in the number form a most entertaining account of the famous Confederate cruiser Alabama and her duel with the Kearsarge. P. D. Haywood, who was a seaman on the Alabama, describes "Life on the Alabama," with graphic humor; Lieutenant Commander John McIntosh Kell in his paper, gives an authoritive account of the reasons which impelled Captain Semmes to try issues with the Kearsarge, and the incidents of the fight; while surgeon John M. Browne of the Kearsarge contributes the union history of that stirring event. In point both of illustrations and anecdotal interest, these articles are perhaps second to none that have appeared in the Century war series. In "Memoranda on the Civil War," Captain Charles King replies to General Pope, in vindication of his father, General Rufus King. Professor John J. Pigott makes a suggestion in regard to "Government Aid in marking of Battlefields," and Colonel L. B. Northrop, the Confederate Commissary-General, replies to criticisms by Generals J. E. Johnson, Beauregard, and Imboden. A portrait after an ambrotype of 1848, showing the poet in a guise unfamiliar to the public of late years, is the frontispiece of the number. It accompanies a paper by Mrs. Annie Fields giving "Glimpses of Longfellow in Social Life," with many anecdotes not set down by both Mr. Longfellow, and by the author's husband, the late James T. Fields. Mr. Cable's paper on "Creole Slave Songs" is as fully illustrated and as entertaining as his February article on "The Dance in the Place Congo." Mr. and Mrs. Pennell conclude their descriptive and pictorial narrative of their novel trip from Florence to Rome, entitled "Italy, from a Tricycle." A profusely illustrated paper on "Toy Dogs," the pug, spaniels, and terriers,—by James Watson, complete the Century series on typical dogs. The fiction of the number comprises the third part of "The Minister's Charge," in which Mr. Howells gives his hero the experience of a sojourn in a tramp's lodging house; the conclusion of Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote's dramatic novel, "John Bodewin's Testimony and two short stories, one by Dr. Eggleston, entitled "Sister Tabea," the scene of which is the Dunkard Convent at Ephrata, Pennsylvania, and the time of the middle of the eighteenth century; and the other an amusing sketch by Arlo Bates, called "April's Lady." Dr. Washington Gladden contributes a thoughtful essay on "Christianity and Popular Education." "Topics of the Time" contains a discussion of the personal and art questions, which are suggested by the proposal to erect a national memorial to General Grant; also an editorial, entitled "Good Signs on the Lecture platform." In "Open Letters" the Rev. Dr Charles S. Robinson writes of "The Tinkering of Hymns," Courtlandt Palmer of "The Tool House," as an aid in mutual training; and among the other contributions are Bishop Dudley's answer to the question, "Shall the Federal Government give aid to the Popular Education?" The poems of the number are contributed by Mrs. Celia Thaxter, Miss Winifred Howells, John Vance Cheney, and in "Bric-a-Brac," by Charles Henry Webb, Mrs. Martha Wolcott Hitchcock, Walter Learned, and others.

It is often said that Mormonism, as a religious belief, would be harmless except for polygamy. Nothing could be more unwise than to admit that. It is Mormonism itself, the union of church and state, the implied treason that will not rush to arms while it is allowed to flourish in a little feudal despotism of its own, the secret power which cares nothing for polygamy except as it believes polygamy may be a weapon in his hands,—it is Mormonism itself that is to be hated, to be feared, to be crushed. Show the Mormon that the other, deeper, subtler aims he has at heart cannot, must not, shall not be endured, and he will drop his polygamy before you ask him to. Horrible as they are, Mormonism and polygamy have their ridiculous aspects, and it is part of the ridiculous that no man can possibly enjoy polygamy. If he practices it, it is to further other aims. In a community where he is bound to "cherish" all his wives, outwardly at least, and to provide for them all, where he cannot take refuge from the world in the arms of the favorite, where he must appear on the appointed day at the door of the poor housekeeper as faithfully as on the other day at the table of the excellent cook, it may safely be presumed that polygamy brings its own penalties with it and would only be endured to secure another object. It has been wittily said that, with a railway through Utah, and gentile ladies in Salt Lake city, the milliner can be trusted to work the much desired reform; and there is judgment, as well as wit, in the saying. Few men can afford to have a dozen wives and forty children, to be supported in equal comfort and luxury.—Alice Wellington Rollins, in Lippincott's Magazine for April.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure

COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES,

In Scrofulous and Consumptive Cases.

Dr. C. O. Lockwood, New York, says: "I have frequently prescribed Scott's Emulsion and regard it as a valuable preparation in scrofulous and consumptive cases, palatable and efficacious."

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 articles in which we purposely mis-stated 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 consummate fool who knew so little about American history. The letters kept pouring in for a period of three or four weeks. It was one of the best paying 'ads' we ever printed. Our letters came from school-boys, girls, professors, clergyman, school teachers, and in two instances from eminent 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."

NEWS ITEMS.

Prominent citizens of Stratford are organizing a company for the introduction of the electric light in that city.

Nine times out of ten, the woman who is worth her weight in gold marries a man who is not worth his weight in scrap iron.

Prince Bismarck says he regards Pope Leo XIII. as one of the sharpest-sighted and most intelligent statesmen of the age.

Mr. Ruskin advises the rich to teach themselves the church catechism on Sundays, and on week nights to teach the poor how to dance.

The oldest Episcopal church in the United States is that in Williamsburgh, Pa. It contains the font, in which Pocahontas was baptized.

When the Turks experimented with the new guns bought of Krupp, the German steel gun maker, the pieces exploded and killed many of the gunners.

In Afghanistan arson is a worse than "hanging crime." The incendiary is tied hand and foot and burned in a slow fire. Adulterers get off with a fine of 300 tomans—about $23.

A Kansas boy earned a nice Bible by committing ten hundred verses to memory, and then he traded his Bible for a shotgun, and has accidentally shot his aunt in the leg.

Ten persons will repent of a sin for one who will confess to the person wronged. Yet such confession is in truth far more merciful to the wrongdoer than to the wronged. It is a small thing to be wronged, but a horrible thing to wrong.

At a negro wedding, when the minister read the words, "Love, honor, and obey," the groom interrupted him and said: "Read that again, sah; read it wunce mo', so's de lady kin ketch de full solemnity of de meaning. I'se been married befo'."

When he was a young man he rushed into a burning building and gallantly dragged her out by the hair of her head. They were married the next winter and now she rushes in and drags him out by the hair of his head whenever she feels like it. Such is true love.

"How many girls are there here to day," asked Sam Jones of his Chicago audience for women only, "who were never saucy to their mothers? Stand up." "A woman," notes the reporter, "who was a girl 50 years ago, arose in one of the front seats and looked admiringly at the evangelist."

Scotchman—"What'll ye hae?" Frenchman—"I will take a drop of contradiction." Scotchman—"What's that? Frenchman—"Well, you put in de whisky to make it strong, de water to make it weak, de lemon to make it sour, and de sugar to make it sweet. Den you say, 'Here's to you!' And you take it yourself."

General Master Workman Powderly began his working life as a switch-tender. Mr. Hoxie, manager of the Gould system of railroads in the Southwest, was at one time hostler in a hotel near Des Moines. Afterwards he became Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee and United States Marshal of Iowa. Jay Gould himself earned his first money as a map peddler.

While driving near Fonthill on Friday, 26 ult. Mr. Ira Delamatter, a farmer of Pelham township, found the dead body of a man lying near the road in the bush on Mr. Church's farm. The body has been identified as that of Lewis Neil, missing since early in January. A sum of money was found on him, and it is supposed he was frozen while under the influence of liquor. No inquest was held.

It is reported that at a meeting of the Council of the Oneida Reserve, held on Saturday, it was decided to ask the Government to purchase the reserve, the Oneidas having decided to leave Ontario and settle in New York State or the North-west Territories. The Government has been communicated with, and an effort will probably be made to induce them to settle in the Northwest if they are determined to leave their present reserve.

Nearly all the successful funny men in literature are graduates from the printing office. "Mrs. Partington," (B. P. Schillaber) was once a printer; so was Mortimer H. Thompson ("Doxticks"); so was Chas. F. Browne ("Artemus Ward"); so was "Mark Twain;" ditto "Nasby;" ditto "M. Quad" of the Detroit Free Press, and others. With all their hard work and tribulations, the press gang are a funny lot of fellows.

An official in the American Indian Bureau gives figures to show that the future millionairies will be Indians. They are decreasing in number at the rate of five or six thousand a year; the lands they occupy are increasing in value and when only a few thousand Indians remain, he says, it is natural to suppose they will be very rich. Judging from the past it is natural to suppose that the longer the Indian lives the worse off he will be.

London Truth's Paris letter says:—As things are at present ordered we are to have jovial Queen Isabella again residing among us. Her daughters mean to quit Spain, leaving the Regent to her fate. She, poor soul, appears at sea. Her obstinacy in in excluding Spanish doctors from her household, and her partiality to Eulalia's wedding, have given rise to reports such as those which circulated in London before the birth of the Pretender. Her position is a sad one; but anyone who nowadays mounts a rickety throne is in the position of a lightning rod in a thunderstorm—with, however, this difference, that he or she is certain to be knocked to pieces.

Lampasas Jake, the cowboy revivalis who is shaking up the rude, untutored sinners of New Mexico, is described as a tall, loose-jointed fellow, with a full beard covering sunken cheeks, a big mouth, high forehead, and a voice that might be heard a mile if the wind was right. His mode of operations is as singular as his appearance is odd and grotesque. Without education, having an imperfect knowledge of the Bible and holding a great many views which would hardly be approved by theologians, he is nevertheless in dead earnest, and he exercises a power over the men of the plains which is something remarkable. He is entirely ignorant of the existence of other revivalists, has never seen or heard of Moody or Jones, and was never in a regular church in his life.

The Iowa prohibitionists are determined to prevent the consumption of liquor in the State, even in private houses. In a caucus of the Legislature they have agreed upon a bill to prohibit its possession by any inhabitant. The bill offers a State bounty of $25 to every informer as to the location of the contraband article, and provides that "the finding of liquor in any private dwelling shall be deemed presumptive evidence that it is kept for sale," and warrant its seizure and destruction, exposing the individual likewise to the penalties of the law against unlawful selling. As the Chicago Herald points out, "crawling into cellars and peeping into cupboards may be expected to become very conspicuous features of Iowa social life hereafter."

M. Steinitz is now the chess champion of the world having defeated his only prominent rival. The contest between him and M. Zukertort has been somewhat disappointing to lovers of chess, as nothing new has been added to the general knowledge of the game. Two new defences to the queen's gambit were tried by Steinitz, but neither of them is likely to become popular. Zukertort played this opening throughout, and Steinitz played the Ruy Lopez throughout, except in his first and last games. One feature of the match was that the time occupied by Steinitz in play averaged about twice as long as that taken by Zukertort. Of the twenty games Steinitz won ten, Zukertort five, and five were drawn.

A WOMAN'S SUFFERINGS AND GRATITUDE.

A VOICE FROM AUSTRIA.

Near the village of Zillingdorf, in Lower Austria, lives Maria Haas, an intelligent and industrious woman, whose story of physical suffering and final relief, as related by herself, is of interest to English women. "I was employed," she says, "at the work of a large farmhouse. Overwork brought on sick headache, followed by a deathly fainting and sickness of the stomach, until I was unable to retain either food or drink. I was compelled to take to my bed for several weeks. Getting a little better from rest and quiet, I sought to do some work, but was soon taken with a pain in my side, which in a little while spread over my whole body, and throbbed in my every limb. This was followed by a cough and shortness of breath, until I finally could not sew, and I took to my bed for the second, and as I thought, for the last time. My friends told me that my time had nearly come, and that I could not live longer than when the trees put on their green once more. Then I happened to get one of the Seigel's pamphlets. I read it and my dear mother bought me a bottle of Seigel's Syrup, which it took exactly according to directions, and I had not taken the whole of it before I felt a great change for the better. My last illness began June 3rd, 1882, and continued to August 9th, when I began to take the Syrup. Very soon I could do a little light work. The cough left me, and I was no more troubled in breathing. Now I am perfectly cured. And oh, how happy I am! I cannot express my gratitude enough for Seigel's Syrup. Now I must tell you that the doctors in our district distributed handbills cautioning the people against the medicine, telling them it would do them no good, and many thereby were influenced to destroy the Seigel pamphlets; but now wherever one is to be found, it is kept like a relic. The few preserved are borrowed to read and I have lent mine for six miles around our district. People have come eighteen miles to get me to buy the medicine for them, knowing that it cured me, and to be sure to get the right kind. I know a woman who was looking like death, and who told them there was no help for her, that she had consulted several doctors, but none could help her. I told her of Seigel's Syrup, and wrote the name down for her that she might make no mistake. She took my advice and the Syrup, and now she is in perfect health; and the people around us are amazed. The medicine has made so much progress in our neighborhood that the people say they don't want the doctor any more, but they take the Syrup. Sufferers from gout who were confined to their beds and could hardly move a finger, have been cured by it. There is a girl in our district who caught cold by going through some water, and was in bed five years with costiveness and rheumatic pains, and had to have an attendant to watch by her. There was not a doctor in the surrounding districts to whom her mother had not applied to relieve her child, but every one crossed themselves and said they could not help her. Whenever the little bell rang which is rung in our place when somebody is dead, we thought surely it was for her, but Seigel's Syrup and Pills saved her life, and now she is as healthy as anybody, goes to church and can work even in the fields. Everybody was astonished when they saw her out, knowing how many years she had been in bed. To-day she sends gratitude to mine for God's mercies and Seigel's Syrup.

MARIA HAAS.

The people of England speak confirming the above.

AFTER MANY YEARS.

"Whittle-in-Woods, near Chorley, Dec. 26th, 1883.

Dear Sir,—Mother Seigel's medicine sells exceedingly well with us. All that try it speak highly in its favor. We had a case of a young lady that had been troubled many years with pains after eating. She tells us that the pains were entirely taken away after a few doses of your medicine.—

Yours truly, E. PEEL.

AFTER SEVERAL YEARS.

Stoke Ferry, Jan. 9, 1884.

Gentlemen,—I have used Seigel's Syrup for several years, and found it a most efficacious remedy for liver complaints and general debility, and I always keep some by me, and cannot speak too highly in its praise.—I remain, yours, thankfully,

Harriett King.

AFTER 16 YEARS.

93, Newgate st., Worksop, Notts, Dec. 26th, 1883.

Gentlemen,—It is with the greatest pleasure I accord my testimony as to the efficacy of Mother Seigel's Syrup. My wife, who has suffered from acute dyspepsia for over 16 years, is now perfectly better through the sole help of your syrup. I have spent pounds in medicines from doctors—in fact, I began to think she was incurable, until your marvelous medicine was tried.—I remain, yours, thankfully, A. Ford.

THE EFFECTS HAVE BEEN WONDERFUL.

Ilford Road Dispensary, Dunkinfield, May 3rd 1884.

Dear Sir,—I am happy to inform you that the sale of your Syrup and Pills increases here continually. Several of my customers speak of having derived more benefit from the use of these than any other medicine. In some instances the effects have been wonderful.—Yours very rep respectfully,

Pro. Edwin Eastwood, J. B.

In the April number of Lippincott's Magazine a novel series of articles is commenced under the general heading of "Our Experience Meeting," in which a sort of public confessional will be provided for leading authors, actors, artists, politicians, business men, etc., who feel autobiographically disposed. The present meeting is attended by Julian Hawthorne, Edgar Fawcett, and Joel Chandler Harris, each of whom gives an interesting sketch of his literary career, as seen from the inside. Alice Wellington Rollins contributes a well written essay, "Two Days in Utah, by an Impressionist," discussing the Mormon question from a common sense point of view. Fanny Courtenay Baylor, whose "On Both Sides" was one of the most successful of last year's novels, has a delightful short story, a careful study of negro character in Georgia, entitled "Aunt Sukey." Another story by H. Catherwood, tells in a bright and cheery manner the adventures that befell two girls who had surreptitiously got possession of "A Vacant House." Grant Allen in "Scores and Tallies" supplies the usual quantum of information, good sense, and good humor, for which all his semi scientific essays are noted. The present instalment of "Taken by Siege" takes us to a meeting of the "Daughters of Sappho" at Delmonico's, to a millionaire's ball, etc., introducing a number of familiar types in New York social an literary life, while "A Bachelor's Blunder" gives us chapters in the early married life of Mr. and Mrs. Dick Herbert. The Monthly Gossip is full of live discussions of current affairs, and there are poems by C. H. Phelps, Dora Read Goodale, and Charlotte Fiske Bates.

"Have you heard the news, Pat?" said a jester to an Irishman.

"An' phat's that, sir?"

"The devil is dead."

"Take that, sor. It's all I have by me, or I might do better," said Pat, handing him a penny. "I niver sind an orphant away impty handed, sor."

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for April, 1885, the editors claim, presents a greater variety of matter than ever has before appeared in a single issue of this periodical. The list of contributors embraces many of the recognized and leading writers of the country. The articles, long and short, number over two hundred. There are eighty-eight full-page and smaller engravings, presenting farm scenes, cattle, horses, farm conveniences, house and farm plans, new fruits, new flowers, numerous designs for the household department, etc., etc. The first full-page illustration, entitled the "Home Guard Colonel," will attract universal attention. Price, $1.50 per year. Single numbers, 15 cents. 751 Broadway, New York.

A pretty girl turned up her nose at her poor but deserving lover and it froze in that position.

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

	Regular price.	With Champion
Weekly Globe	$1.00	$1.75
" Advertiser	2.50	4.20
Harper's Magazine	4.00	4.20
" Weekly	4.00	4.20
" Bazar	4.00	4.25
" Young People	2.20	3.50
Scientific American	3.00	5.10
" Supplement	7.00	7.60
" and Supplement	9.10	9.00
National Live Stock Journal	1.00	1.70
Canada Farmer	1.00	2.00
Canada Medical & Surgical Journal	2.00	2.15
American Agriculturist	1.50	2.50
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Rural Canadian	1.00	3.50
Daily Witness	3.00	2.00
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We beg to notify the trade and general public that we have on hand a large consignment of fine Old Rich Ports and Sherries, vintages of 1878 and 1875, which we are offering at remarkably Low prices. Also a large shipment of Fine Old Bordeaux Wines, comprising all the Leading and Best Brands. All Goods Guaranteed to be rich, mellow, and full bodied, and to give the best possible satisfaction. Inspection invited. Call for catalogue.

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IS RECOMMENDED BY Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work-shops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals, in short, everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

TAKEN INTERNALLY MIXED WITH A WINE GLASS OF HOT MILK AND SUGAR, IT WILL BE FOUND A NEVER FAILING CURE FOR SUDDEN COLDS, CHILLS, CONGESTION OR STOPPAGE OF CIRCULATION, CRAMPS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, SUMMER AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS, SORE THROAT, &c.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY, EXPERIENCE HAS PROVEN IT THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND BEST LINIMENT ON EARTH IN REMOVING THE PAIN ARISING FROM SPRAINS, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SWELLED FACE, TOOTHACHE, BURNS, FROST BITES, &c., &c.

25cts. per Bottle.

Beware of Imitations.

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is effective in small doses, acts without griping, does not occasion nausea, and will not create irritation and congestion as do many of the usual cathartics administered in the form of Pills, &c. For Ladies and Children having the most sensitive stomachs take this medicine without trouble or complaint.

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FOR ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STATE OF THE STOMACH.

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This agreeable yet potent preparation is especially adapted for the relief and cure of that class of disorders attendant upon a low or exhausted state of the system, and usually accompanied by Pallor, Weakness and Palpitation of the Heart. Prompt results will follow its use in cases of Sudden Exhaustion arising from Loss of Blood, Acute or Chronic Diseases, and in the weakness that invariably accompanies the recovery from Wasting Fevers. No remedy will give more speedy relief in Dyspepsia or Indigestion, its action on the stomach being that of a gentle and harmless tonic, exciting the organs of digestion to action, and thus affording immediate and permanent relief. The carminative properties of the different aromatics which the Elixir contains render it useful in Flatulent Dyspepsia. It is a valuable remedy for Atonic Dyspepsia, which is apt to occur in persons of a gouty character.

For Impoverished Blood, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, and in all cases where an effective and certain stimulant is required, the Elixir will be found invaluable.

In Fevers of a Malarial Type, and the various evil results following exposure to the cold or wet weather, it will prove a valuable restorative, as the combination of Cinchona Calisaya and Serpentaria are universally recognized as specifics for the above-named disorders.

Sold by all Dealers in Family Medicines.

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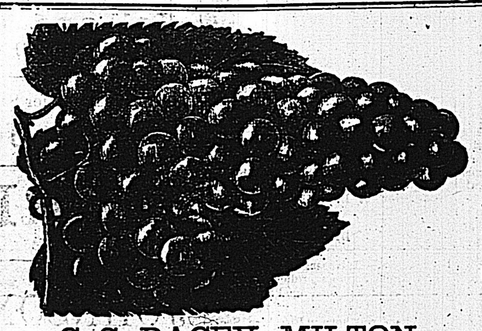
"Shall our daughters whistle?" demands a New York editor. Unless their pa is in better circumstances than most editors they will have to whistle—for their new spring bonnets.



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We are prepared to furnish estimates for all kinds of Buildings and Contracts for erection of same, either in part or whole.

PRICES MODERATE.

FACTORY NEAR HAMILTON AND NORTH-WESTERN STATION.

Milton, Feb. 10th, '85.

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Begs to inform the Ladies living at a distance that she has opened a PURCHASING AGENCY and is prepared to do shopping of every description. All orders will receive prompt and careful attention. INFANTS OUTFITS—WEDDING AND TROUSEAUX a SPECIALTY.

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A. Pilkey, Hamilton, Agent for the County of Halton. 28-3m

Roper the Baker to the Front.

Gang down to Roper's and get some cakes,
Some buns and shortbread and some bakes,
For a'thing o' the kind he makes,
And set our table cheery O.

"Plain and Ornamental Cakes of every description for the Holidays. Please send in your favors early. Orders from the country, to receive prompt attention, should be in not later than December 15th.

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Begs to intimate that he is prepared to fill all orders for

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n short notice, at fair prices, good workmanship and best of material, also a full supply of th Agricultural Implements on hand, including Minneapolis Self-Binder, Horse-Rakes, Drills, &c Blacksmithing and Repairing on wood work a specialty. 41-yr Shops—Commercial, Milton.

Sittings of the Division Courts of the Co. of Halton For the Year 1886.

	Place of Sittings and P. O. Address of Clerks.	Clerks.	Jan.	Mar.	May.	July.	Sep.	Nov.	Ha Cou Oper
1	Milton	Wm. Panton	29	26	28	9	24	25	10 a
2	Oakville	R. Balmer	6	3	5	3	11	3	10 a
3	Georgetown	L. Grant	12	16	11	7	17	9	10 a
4	Acton	J. Matthews	13	11	13	8	16	11	10 a
5	Campbellville	S. R. Lister	11	8	10	0	9	8	10 a
	Burlington	W. J. Bastedo	5	2	4	2	10	2	11 a

General Sessions of the Peace and County Court Sittings, with or without Jury, Tuesday 5th June, 14th December, at 1 p.m.

County Court Sittings, without Jury, Tuesday, 6th April, and 5th October, at 10 a.m.

County Court Sittings—Formerly Terms—Monday, 4th January, 5th April, 5th July, and 4th October, at 10 a.m., each day.

Judges Chambers.—Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week, except on Court days and during vacation, at 11 a.m.

Audit of Criminal Justice Accounts.—Monday, 4th January, 5th April, 5th July & 4th October, at 2 p.m.

By order, JOHN DEWAR, Clerk of the Peace.

Christmas Cheer

THOMAS LUS