RESULTS OF PROHIBITION.

The report of the National Protective Association on the working of prohibition in Iowa and Kansas has been printed. The report says that in Iowa, under the law permitting the searching of houses for proof that liquor is kept there, and is intended for sale, the houses of citizens are daily outraged, and that the law often serves as a cloak for private malice. It gives these among other instances:—

On the night of May 14, 1887, the home of Patrick Lacey, of Des Moines, was invaded. He was a reputable citizen against whom no complaints had been made. His wife, but one day a mother, lay with a new-born babe at her breast. Two constables, Pierce and Fritz by name, broke in upon the couple on the pretext of searching for liquor. Furniture and household goods were overturned and broken. The husband was ordered to the rear of the house to assist Fritz in his search. He had scarcely left the room when Pierce rushed to the bed, dragged the sick woman and the babe to the floor, and tore the bed to pieces. The lady screamed and fainted. Her screams brought her husband to the rescue. He levelled a pistol at the head of the brute Pierce. By some mischance it missed fire, and the two constables ran away and hid. They did not claim in court that Mr. Lacey was selling liquor, but only that some women who were nursing Mrs. Lacey had drunk two or three bottles or beer in the house.

Early in March the administration of the holy sacrament at the Methodist Episcopal Church at Decorah was rudely interrupted. A prohibitionist, at the instigation of the Prohibition Protective Association, rushed into the church and seizing the vessel used in the sacrament, demanded that the use of wine be dispensed with, under penalty of the immediate arrest of the minister and all who partook of the sacrament.

Late at night, on May 2, the front door of J. W. Miller, of Des Moines, was forced in. Mr. Miller with his wife and a guest, had attended a theatre, and Mr. Miller had gone upstairs to look after the comfort of his visitor. The constable arrested him and Mrs. Miller, and hurried them off to jail. The husband and wife were locked up apart, the lady being thrust into a cell with several fallen women. When the case was called next day the constable failed to appear, and discovery was made that he had acted without a warrant. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were honorably dismissed.

Outrages of this kind, the report says, are common occurrences in Iowa. During April and May, 1887, 150 searches were made in Des Moines, which were fruitless of results save outrages to the victims and fees to the informers. Four thousand search warrants were issued and executed in Polk county during 1886. Four-fifths of these were directed against private dwellings, and in not one case in 100 hundred was anything unlawfully found or expected to be found. The warrants were sworn out solely for the fees. Scarcely a day passes without searches being made, and because the victims are poor people the ruffins go scot free. The law, moreover, makes it a serious thing to resist an officer, and the innocent man must pocket insult and indignity or find himself in jail for resisting.

The report gives elaborate statistics to prove that since prohibition went into effect in Iowa and Kansas there has been a serious increase in crime and a much larger number of arrests; also shows that prohibition has reduced values, injured trade, and increased taxes. It adds:—

Prior to the enforcement of the prohibitory law Des Moines had sixty saloons, which paid the city $50,000 per year license fees. Now there are over 200 places where liquor can be had, and not one cent of revenue is derived from them. Beer by the glass, can be had on the sly, and whiskey, under fictitious names, is so be had for the asking, within a circuit of four blocks from the tower of the State Register, the prohibition mouthpiece of Iowa, are fifty-eight places where liquor is kept for sale. That beer is drunk in great quantities by the railroad companies. These show that over three carloads of beer per week in winter are shipped to the city from Milwaukee alone, and the average reaches as high as twenty carloads per week in summer.

That intemperance has in no way been diminished is evidenced by greater frequency of arrests for drunkenness. What is true of Des Moines is true of every interior city in the State, notwithstanding the reign of terror inaugurated by the prohibition managers. How great the reign of terror it may be imagined from the fact that in Polk county alone 4,000 search warrants were directed against the homes of citizens, and were executed with brutal rudeness and shameful indignities.

France's Wonderful New Rifle.

(From the Evening Post).

The Lebel rifle, the new arm with which the French infantry will be supplied before next spring, is, according to all accounts, a wonder, and several models of the gun which have been received here have excited great interest. The new rifle is known by the name of its inventor, Lebel, and is smaller and lighter than the rifles now in use; the French soldiers call it "the little gun." The most authentic descriptions given to the gun agree in attributing to it a carrying power beyond that of any rifle heretofore in use. The models received in New York are not known to be accurate copies of the Lebel gun, and experiments with them are impossible, owing to the fact that the powder used is a secret compound of which the French Government have the monopoly.

According to all accounts the Lebel gun will carry its bullets more than a mile and a half, and with a more certain aim than has been possible with ordinary rifles. The bore of the gun is very small, and the ball, which is of steel and sharply pointed at one end, is said to revolve at a speed of a thousand revolutions a second. In the tests made by the French Government this bullet has penetrated a brick wall eight inches thick at a distance of 100 yards; it will go through any kind of armor which can be worn by soldiers, and at a distance of more than a mile will pass through a man as easily as at ten paces. The gun has no recoil under fire, and the powder give out no smoke whatever. It has been said that the powder used must be a type of smokeless hunting already in the market; but this is denied by the inventor, who says that he uses an entirely new compound. The Lebel gun is, of course, a repeater, and the cartridges are so small that each soldier carries 220 rounds of ammunition, as against 116 rounds, formerly considered the maximum.

The French Government is now making these guns at the rate of 500 a day at Saint Etienne, and is preparing to turn out double that number. Four factories, those of Chatellerault, Tulle, and Saint Etienne, will soon be at work upon them.

SUN STROKE.

[Home Knowledge.]

A sudden prostration of the nervous system resulting from extreme heat is commonly called sun-stroke. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that exposure to the sun's rays is necessary to produce this prostration, for workmen who are exposed all day to the scorching sun do not have sun stroke as often as persons of sedentary habits who walk on the shady side of the street.

The usual symptoms indicating an attack of sun stroke are a full, heavy feeling in the head, dizziness, ringing in the ears, deranged vision, faintness and difficult breathing; but sometimes the patient falls unconscious without any of those symptoms being present and without the slight at warning. In severe cases death may ensue in a few hours. Those who recover from an attack do so slowly and continue to be greatly prostrated for some time afterwards, dizziness and faintness coming on after the slightest mental effort, while the full, distressed feeling in the head continues for months afterward.

Sunstroke is best avoided by immediately ceasing all mental or physical effort as soon as the first symptoms of prostration are felt, and above all by avoiding the drinking of ice water when overheated. The head should be protected by a sunshade and care should be taken to keep the digestive organs healthy by using light food. When an attack occurs the patient should be removed to a cool place and placed in a recumbent position, cold water or ice bags should be applied to the head, and mustard paste, capsicum or other stimulants to the extremities and over the stomach. Hartshorn should be held to the nose, and as soon as the patient can swallow, an ounce of brandy, with ten drops of essence of ginger, should be swallowed. When improvement begins the patient must be kept as quiet as possible and all exposure to the heat avoided for the balance of the summer.

Why Hannah Left the Church.

From The Washington Capital.

A lady was relating to me the other day her trials and tribulations in the matter of arranging the household machinery so that the inevitable hitches and jars of the inner workings should not be apparent to the outside world. In describing the various idiosyncrasies of servants, which had come under her notice she said: "Some years ago I had a good settled white woman as house servant, who, though of most exemplary deportment in every other respect, seemed to consider Sundays as in nowise different from the other days of the week. Finally I said to her: 'Hannah, why don't you take your Sundays off? You should take some advantage of this opportunity to go to church.' You can appreciate my feelings when she replied: 'Well, Mrs.——, I used to go reglar to church, but I never jined. My next door neighbor was a shoutin' member and I tell you what she done—she scalded my deg. That's ben twenty years ago and I ain't never went to church since.'"

NEVER TRIED IT.

What! Never tried Johnson's Tonic Bitters! Then do so at once, it's positively the best general tonic on the market. I've often heard of it but thought that it was to be placed on the list of the many trashy preparations that flood our market, but since you recommend it so highly I'll give it a trial. Do so, it's good for any complaint in which a tonic is beneficial, and can be taken by man, woman, or child, 50c. and $1 per bottle at H. Watson's drug store, Milton.

Tragedy at Hamilton.

HAMILTON, July 27.—A lamentable affair occurred this afternoon in the east end of the city, by which a six-year-old child of Thos. Kilvington, florist, lost its life. The family of a neighbor named Nicholls were at Mr. Kilvington's house playing when the loud report of a gun and the shrieks of frightened children suggested something wrong. Mrs. Kilvington rushed into the room and found her daughter Marietta lying on the floor dead, the blood gushing from a ghastly wound in the head. Just how the accident occurred is unknown, only that the gun was in the hands of Mr. Nicholl's boy, also aged about 6 years, and that all the children were playing in a bedroom, where the weapon was usually kept. No inquest was considered necessary.

"They have a larger sale in my district, says a well known druggist, "than any other pills on the market, and give the best satisfaction for sick headache, billiousness, indigestion, etc., and when combined with Johnson's Tonic Bitters, Johnson's Tonic Liver Pills will perform what no other medicine has done before for suffering humanity." Pills 25 cents per bottle. Bitters 50 cents and $1 per bottle. Sold by H. Watson, druggist, Milton.

Sarnia Presbytery on the Scott Act.

Sarnia presbytery complains that "the Act has actually increased drinking in the frontier towns and villages by setting aside the Saturday night and Sabbath closing laws. It has taken the traffic away from a limited number of licensed places and scattered it over an unlimited number of unlicensed dens. It has prevented open honest treating, and paved the way for unlimited drinking on the sly."

Concerning Water Works.

Parkhill is agitating the question of water works to cost about $15,000 and a yearly expenditure of about $750, the latter, however, to be more than met, it is expected, by the $1,000 realisable from a water tax.—Globe.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE for August opens with the fifth instalment of the Unpublished Letters of Thackeray,' which is illustrated with several Thackeray drawings, including a humorous equestrian figure of the author, and a view made from a hotel window at Basel. A photograph of the statuette of Thackeray by Boehim is also produced. The letters give a glimpse of the great London exhibition of 1851 as seen by Thackeray, and an amusing account of a trip on the Continent which Thackeray took with his two daughters. George Hitchcock, an American artist, who has resided for a number of years in Holland, has contributed to the Magazine a delightful article on 'The Picturesque Quality of Holland.' The selections from the letters of Eliza Southgate Bowne, which was begun in July, under the title 'A Girl's Life Eighty Years Ago,' are concluded in this number. Professor N. S. Shaler, of Harvard University, contributes another of his notable papers on scientific subjects from a popular point of view. The title is 'The Instability of the Atmosphere,' and the article includes a clear, logical explanation of the genesis of all kinds of storms, dwelling particularly upon the origin and development of tornadoes and cyclones. The illustrations include many photographs of the disastrous effects of tornadoes in the Western States. The most notable of them is a reproduction of two instantaneous photographs of a tornado, taken on June 6, 1885, by C. L. Judd, of Jamestown, Dakota. In view of the great interest which the whole subject of manual training is now exciting, the article on 'The Revival of Handicraft,' by Professor John P. Weir, of Yale Art School, is particularly timely and important. Arlo Bates, who is known to readers of fiction as the author of 'A Wheel of Fire' and other stories, has, in 'Realism and the Art of Fiction,' reviewed at considerable length the whole subject of the true theory of fiction. The fiction of this number includes a short story of most ingenious construction and unusual dramatic powers, by T. R. Sullivan, entitled 'The Lost Rembrandt.'

"Father Acacio's Little Game," by Lizzie W. Champney, is a little sketch turning on a most amusing artifice adopted by a priest through which to instruct the Indians in the doctrines of the Church. H. H. Boyesen's two part story, "A Perilous Incognito," reaches in this number a satisfactory and happy conclusion. Harold Frederic's serial, "Seth's Brother's Wife," contains in this instalment an angry and passionate interview between Isabel and Annie. There are six poems in the Magazine showing a wide range of fancy and imagination. Graham R. Tomson, whose poetry has attracted favorable notice from skilful critics, contributes a sonnet entitled "Compensation." Maybury Fleming, whose lines on "The New Year" in the first number of the Magazine will be remembered, has a longer poem, showing strength of phrase and originality of metaphor, entitled "A Song of Life." "What World?" by Edith M. Thomas, is one of those delicate poetical fancies which she has led a wide circle of appreciative readers to expect in all her work. Other poems are contributed by Mary W. Plummer, Charles Leslie Hildreth, and Charles Edwin Markham.

The August number of GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK is crowded with attractive reading matter. The editor, Mrs. Croly, leads off with an admirable article on the "Coming Woman;" Miss Marian Reeves follows with another instalment of her interesting story, "In the Skirts o' the Forest." There is a striking story, "Jennie the Circus Rider," by the English Translator of "Salaambo," M. French Sheldon, and many other attractive features. The Fashion Department is enlarged, and always contains novel and interesting styles; and the "Chat with Correspondents," and a summary of events, under the head of "To-day and To-morrow," make, with the clever "talks" in House and Home Department, a fine magazine, every line of which is fresh and readable. Address Croly Publishing Company, Box H. H. Philadelphia, Pa.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

The Scott Act vs. Education.

Bruce Herald.

The Ontario Government has notified the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes of the Province that it proposes to reduce the grant hitherto given to the support of such schools. Mr. Ross is not favorable to the cause of superior education. He got along without it himself, and does not see why other people should be better equipped. But it is satisfactory to find that he and his associates have taken twenty-five thousand dollars extra out of the public funds for the enforcement of the Scott Act.

NEWS ITEMS.

Natural gas has been discovered at Howell, Mich.

A life boat will be placed on Burlington Beach in charge of Captain Campbell.

It is said that more than 100 applications were made for the vacant bursarship of the London insane asylum.

The Water Commissioners of Loudon have decided that lawns must only be watered between 7.30 and 8 p.m.

Nicaragua has given notice of the termination of the treaties concluded with Great Britain and France in 1860.

There is to be a new Liberal Home Rule evening paper established in London, Eng., with J. P. O'Connor as editor.

It is said that a triple alliance of the United States, Germany and Great Britain will be arranged to straighten out matters in Samoa.

The application of the Niagara Central railway for permission to bridge Burlington canal will not come before the Privy Council until October.

Canon Wilberforce, the distinguished English Church divine says he continues to be "a Gladstone "Home Ruler to the backbone."

Rev. B. B. Keefer has gone one on a lecturing tour through Muskoka and the Manitoulin Island on prohibition and Scott Act enforcement.

There has been almost unparalled mortality among colts in the County of Brant this season. One veterinary surgeon reports the loss of 125 horses and colts.

Dr. McGlynn says the United Labor party will place its own candidates in the field in the elections, including next year's Presidental contest.

Victoria, B. C., is indignant at Rev. Mr. Starr for derogatory remarks regarding its morality. Instead of there being 50 saloons open all the year round as Mr. Starr said, it appears there are only about 55.

At a meeting at Bodyke, Michael Davitt and his wife distributed presents of money and medals to a number of girls who defended their homes against the police during the recent evictions.

Gen. Cluseret has published memoirs of his connection with the Commune. He warns the ruling classes that if they drive the people to despair they will find the petroleuse of the future more deadly than the petroleuse of 1871.

Father Andre, who has returned to Winnipeg from a trip to Rome, has made known some sensational incidents in connection with Riel's rebellion, among other things an offer by members of the the Mounted Police to assist Riel to escape from prison at Regina while awaiting execution, with the supposed intention of shooting him while making the attempt.

Women have been terribly knocked out in Washington Territory. The courts decided a few months ago that the woman suffrage act, under which they had been voting, is unconstitutional, and now the supreme court finds that women are not legal jurors. As many cases have already been tried by female jurors, their respective determinations would now seem to be valueless. Washington Territory women don't get much comfort or sympathy from the men.

A protest against the Irish Crimes Act Amendment Bill (the Coercion Bill) has been issued over the signatures of the Earl of Granville and twenty-eight Liberal peers, including the Earl of Kimberley and Earl Spencer. The protest denounces the Act as a source of lasting irritation, of hatred and mistrust of the law, and declares that the measure deprives Irishmen of individual rights and creates and stimulates the growth of secret societies.

The Beeton World thus describes the dress of a woman of sixty, who, as far as she can remember, has never missed a celebration of Orangemen's day: She wore an orange colored skirt, yellow silk sash and a bodice of bright red with sleeves trimmed with purple and gold lace. Around her neck were collars of different widths, red, white and blue. On her left shoulder was pinned a rosette and the badge of Clougher Lodge, No. 472, and a bunch of Orange favors dangled from each side of her skirt. Her hat, a low straw, was trimmed with a twist of loyal colors, and her whole appearance was at once vivid and striking.

The cholera in Sicily and Calabria is of a more virulent type apparently than Italy has known since 1884. Thus far only sporadic, incomplete reports are obtainable, but as the spread of the infected area is incessant, we are likely soon to hear a good deal of it. The strongest phase of the thing is that it should reappear for the third consecutive year, practically on the same territories, which hitherto has been unheard of. Physicians in London are growing nervous about the possibility of the plague getting a foothold in the metropolis, owing to the unprecedentedly favorable conditions. During the heated term of the past six weeks the weekly deaths from diarrhœa in the London district have gone up by leaps from 9 to 312. Of this latter number 265 were infants under 1 year of age. The Lancet points out that one of the surest precursors of cholera in a given district in the tendency to diarrhœic fatality, and urges the utmost vigilance.

Thos. Abbott, of New York, was educated for the ministry and was given charge of a church in Canada. He married a girl near Toronto against the wishes of his family and was cast off. He went to St. Louis with his bride five weeks ago and got a job as a silver-plater, having learned the trade before he became a preacher. The couple struggled along in poverty and distress until ten days ago when the woman died, as the doctor said, from cholera morbus. Next day her husband found a letter written by her before she died in which she declared her intention of taking her life by poison and begged him to follow her. She said she was to blame for all their trouble. The second day after her death Abbott disappeared and his employer got a letter in which Abbott declared his intention of following his wife. In his letter he enclosed his wife's last epistle, nothing has been heard of him since and it is believed he committed suicide.

McLEOD, ANDERSON & CO.

Have quite a large stock they are anxious to get rid of it; and if prices are an object, which should be, we have cut down a number of lines in summer goods, which we are offering at extraordinary low prices.

SUMMER

Mantles —AND— **Jackets,**

IN SILK AND CLOTH.

Great Drives, from 50c. up.

Summer Millinery.

We are cutting to the bone —Hats from 5c. up, Feathers, Ribbons, Onaments, and all kinds of Millinery,

EXTRAORDINARY LOW.

PARASOLS

being cleared out regardless of cost.

A LINE OF

DRESS GOODS

—AT—

10c., worth 25c.
15c., worth 30c.

An immense stock of magnificent Dress Goods very cheap.

Muslins & Laces

FOR DRESSES,

from 6c. per yard up.

Check Dress Silks, 25c.

Checked all pure Silk Dress Silks, 35c., worth 60c.

A line of Black & Colored Satin Merveileaux, 60c. and 75c., worth $1 and 1.25.

Black Gros Grain, 75c., worth $1.25.

PRINTS,

from 5 and 7½c., worth 10 and 12½c.

We are going to cut goods to the bone to reduce our stock.

Inspection Respectfully Invited.

REMEMBER OUR

Millinery, Dressmaking —AND— **Tailoring**

DEPARTMENTS.

GREAT DRIVES —IN— **GINGHAMS,**

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Georgetown, June 22, '87.

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For Reapers and Mowers, use

LARDINE MACHINE OIL

It is guaranteed not to gum and will out-wear all other Maching Oils. For Binders it has no equal.

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Johnson & Zealand's New Hardware Store.

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THOS. WILSON

(Successor to Chas. Nicholls)

is receiving daily a splendid stock of Men, Women & Children's Boots and Shoes, for Spring and Summer wear.

These goods are made by the best manufacturers in the Dominion, and will be sold at lowest possible prices. Boots and Shoes made to order. A perfect fit and first-class stock and workmanship guaranteed. Send your repairs.

DON'T FORGET TO CALL ON

Thos. Wilson

Treasurer's Sale of Lands

IN ARREARS FOR TAXES

In the TOWN of MILTON,

COUNTY OF HALTON.

TOWN OF MILTON, To Wit. } By virtue of a Warrant issued by the Mayor of the Town of Milton, bearing date the thirtieth day of March, A. D. 1887, and to me directed, commanding me to levy upon the lands as hereinafter mentioned, being in the said Town of Milton, together with my costs; I therefore give notice that, unless the said arrears of Taxes due be sooner paid, I shall on Tuesday, the Fourth day of October, A. D. 1887, at the hour of One o'clock in the afternoon, in the Court House, in the said Town of Milton, proceed to sell by Auction so much of the said lands as may be sufficient to discharge the taxes and lawful costs.

ALL THE UNDERMENTIONED LOTS ARE PATENTED.

LANDS, WHERE SITUATE.	BLOCK.		ARREARS.	TREAS. COM.	COSTS.	TOTAL.
EAST WARD.						
South of Main Street	8	15	$7 73	$0 29	$2 10	$10 12
South of Pine Street	10	N½ 11	5 39	13	2 10	7 62
" " "	10	N½ 12	5 39	13	2 10	7 62
South of Pearl Street	15	S. E½ 6	5 85	13	2 10	5 53
South of Pine Street	10	13	3 55	8	2 10	3 81
North of Pearl Street	10	E½ 7	1 67	4	2 10	3 93
" " "	19	E½ 2 3	1 79	4	2 10	
NORTH WARD.						
South of Mill Street	4	28	5 40	13	2 10	7 63
West of Martin Street	10	3	8 06	20	2 10	10 36
" " " "	10	2	7 43	19	2 10	9 77
" " " "	10	1	7 43	19	2 10	9 77
SOUTH WARD.						
East of Bronte Street	1	4	6 09	10	2 10	6 29
" " " "	1	2	4 09	10	2 10	6 29
" " " "	2	3	1 18	3	2 10	3 31
" " " "	2	4	1 18	3	2 10	3 31
North of Mary Street	4	2	26 24	66	2 10	29 18

Treasurer's Office, Milton, 23rd June, A. D. 1887.

(Sgd.) W. L. P. EAGER, Treasurer.

HARDWARE.

BARB WIRE. BARB WIRE.

FOR FINEST BRANDS

READY MIXED PAINTS, OILS,

White Lead, Varnishes, Japans,

Binder Twine, Annealed Wire, Wove wire Fencing, Nails, Hinges, Glass, Garden Rakes, Hoes, Spades, Forks,

AND SHOVELS.

STEVENSON'S POST HOLE AUGERS.

Artists' Canvas, Millboards, Brushes, Tube Colors, Palletts and Flacques

LACROSSE GOODS.

Genuine Pebble and Adamantine SPECTACLES.

SPECIAL PRICES TO FARMERS INTENDING BUILDING.

GO TO Johnson & Zealand,

SOLE AGENTS FOR LARDINE.

FINE OLD **WHISKEYS**

Gooderham's, Walker's, Club.

3, 5 & 7 YEARS OLD.

Jas. Shields & Co.

188 Yonge St., Toronto.

A C. P. R. engine and some freight cars went into a lake near Rat Portage through a break in the embankment.

The New York State Canal Convention at Rochester passed a resolution strongly favoring Reciprocity.

George Stevens, a hard character, was shot on Wednesday of last week near the International bridge, on the Canadian side. The murderer was Peter Nettle.

Residents of Peterboro' have been swindled by a fellow who was selling what he called "an infallible proventive" of explosions in kerosene lamps, and giving particular instructions that his packages were not to be opened until actually wanted for use, as the air was apt to injure it. One lady, who disregarded the advice, found a harmless piece of chalk wrapped in a red rag.

Within a very short period four post-offices, Madoc, Campbellford, Shannonville and Picton, have been "broken" into by burglars and robbed. It is certain there is a gang of cracksmen in Ontario who direct their whole attention to post-offices. A Government detective will likely be dispatched to investigate the robberies mentioned.

The Queen has refused to accept the resignation of Lord Charles Beresford, which was the result of His Lordship's prompt sense of having committed a flagrant breach of etiquette, through hasty and impulsive action. His act is regarded by the Queen as an error rather than a misdemeanor, and his prompt resignation is looked upon as sufficient atonement for the offence and ample acknowledgement of the censurable character of his conduct.

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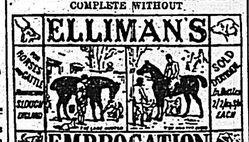

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FOR Over-Reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls
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FOR Sore Throats and Influenza
FOR Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks
FOR Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs
FOR Foot Rot, and Sore Mouths in Shee p Lambs
FOR Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs

SPECIMEN TESTIMONIALS

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.

"Belvoir, Grantham, Dec 1, 179

"Sirs,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables. I think it very useful. "RUTLAND, "Master of Belvoir Hunt.

"Castle Weir, Kington, Herefordshire, "Dec. 3rd, 1 7

"Gentlemen,—I use the Royal Embrocation in my stables and kennels, and have found it very serviceable. I have also used the Universal Embrocation for lumbago and rheumatism for the last two years, and have suffered very little since using it.

H. R. PRICE, Lieut-Col., Master of Radnorshire Hunt"

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION, Sold by Chemists, Stores and saddlers, Price 2s

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FOR RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SPRAINS, BRUISES, STIFFNESS, SORE THROAT, COLD, CHEST COLDS.

The Safest, Quickest, most certain remedy. 1/1½

Prepared only by ELLIMAN, SONS & CO. SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

D. BUTCHART

GROCER & CONFECTIONER

ICE : CREAM : IN : SEASON

Roper the Baker to the Fr

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

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

Established in 1874

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TEAS AND COFFE

No. 67 Dundas Street, LONDON, ONT.

A. Pilkey, Hamilton, Agent for the County of Halton.

DONALD McNAB

Begs to intimate that he is prepared to fill all o

Wagons, Democrats, B &c.

n short notice, at fair prices, good workmanship and best of material, also a full sup Agricultural Implements on hand, including Minneapolis Self-Binder, Hodgeskin Blacksmithing and Repairing on wood work a specialty. 41-y. Shops—Cuma

WM. BEWS,

MERCHANT TAILOR

—MILTON,—

has a splendid assortment of Canadian and Imported Worsteds, Meltons, &c., &c., and can supply his pat clothing inferior in material and finish to none. H too, will be found to be remarkably low consider quality of the goods he sells.

Wm. BE

ESTABLISHED 1878. ESTABLISHED

CASH FOR WOOL!

—AT THE—

CAMPBELLVILLE Woolen M

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