FRUITS FROM JAPAN.

QUEER PEACHES, PEARS AND PERSIMMONS FROM THE MIKADO'S LAND.

Plums, Oranges, Quinces and Nuts—A Wonderful Variety of Edible Luxuries, Some of Which Are Now Grown in America.

The Department of Agriculture has recently acquired a collection of Japanese fruits—counterfeits, that is to say, executed most artistically by the Professor of Horticulture in the University of Tokio. This gentleman, whose name is Kizo-Tamaria, was educated in this country. The models serve to illustrate the extensive interchange of vegetable products that has been going on during the last few years between the United States and the Empire of the Mikado.

It appears that not a few American fruits are being cultivated largely in the land of the Rising Sun. For example, Japan, has no apples that are good for anything; but apples from New England are being grown in such quantities on the island of Yezo—the northernmost of the Japanese group—as to have become an important commercial article.

The climates of Japan and the United States are much alike, and any plant native to one country seems to thrive in the other astonishingly. From our point of view just now that far Asiatic archipelago is the most prolific source of profitable new types of fruits, as well as of hardy ornamental plants.

From Japan we have obtained our finest varieties of plums, and these are planted all over the eastern part of the Unitaed States, from Connecticut to Florida. The Japanese have a huge white clingstone peach, which, though it does not look at all like any of our varieties, is extremely delicious. They got it from China, however. This is to-day the leading market peach of Georgia.

Some years ago Dr. S. H. Rumph of Marshallville, in that State, planted about ten thousand of the stones, from which he got as many seedling trees. From the lot he chose two that bore the finest fruit, eventually discarding one of them. The other was the parent of the Elberta variety, which has since become famous. Hundreds of carloads of this fruit will be shipped out of Georgia this season.

Another Japanese peach, also originally from China, is the Peento. It is cultivated to a considerable extent in Florida, but blooms too early for a higher latitude.

Speaking of plums, the Japanese grow certain varieties for the blossoms alone. They are extremely fond of spring flowers, and festivals are held annually to celebrate the blossoming of the plum and the cherry. The fruit of these blossom-producing varieties is acrid and of small account. Plums in general in Japan are not valued for eating fresh; they are picked green usually and pickled.

The persimmon is the most important fruit in Japan, corresponding to the apple in the United States. Cultivation of it has been carried to a very high point. There are about thirty well-recognized varieties, most of which are named after the localities in which they are produced. Others take their names from objects which they are supposed to resemble. For example, one variety is known as the "tsuru-no-ko," or "crane's egg." It looks remarkably like a large pink egg, sharply pointed at one end.

Then there is the "yama-tsuru," or "wild crane's egg." Yama means "mountain" literally, animals on the mountain being generally wild. Another variety is called the "yemon," which signifies an heraldic device, the fruit bearing a fancied resemblance to a round badge. The "Yeddo-ichi" is one of those that have a topographical designation, the term meaning "best of Yeddo." This is one of the finest of the varieties which have been introduced into the United States.

All our cultivated persimmons come from Japan. Recently horticulturists in Missouri, Illinois and Indiana have been trying to do something with native American varieties, but none of the latter approaches in size those of the Orient, and as yet they cut no figure commercially.

For some time past the Department of Agriculture has been trying to popularize persimmons in the United States, but they seem to be an acquired taste here, and the demand for them is fickle. Extensive plantations of them have been set out in the Gulf States and California, Florida leading in their production.

Next in importance after the persimmon in Japan comes the pear. Japanese pears look remarkably like apples, and some of them are huge in size. They are not equal to those grown in the United States. A very profitable use has been found for them in this country, by employing the plants as stocks upon which to make grafts. Grafts thus made are found to be in a measure proof aga'nst the funguous diseases called "blights."

The Japanese quinces are from China. The oranges of Japan are of the "mandarin" type, such as are found all over Eastern Asia. They grow on dwarf trees. The trees are dwarfed by making the grafts upon deciduous stocks—i. e., plants of the orange kind, which drop their leaves in Autumn. The trees, being dormant in winter, are better able to resist cold. Another orange is the "fingered orange," which is more properly a citron. It has many long finger-shaped protuberances extending from it. The thick rind is made into sweetmeats by immersion in syrup.

The "gumi" of Japan is dried or preserved. It is a berry, related to the "buffalo berry" of our Western plains. The buffalo berry is eaten by Indians and whites, and recently it has been cultivated to some extent. The berries are too acid to be eaten raw, but are very palatable when dried or cooked with sugar. Another Japanese fruit is the "kum-quat;" it looks somewhat like a plum and is preserved whole. Yet another is the "loquat," related to the medlar of Europe. It is grown in Florida and California, being prized for the refreshing flavor of its juice.

The grapes of Japan are very inferior, but fine varieties from the United States are being introduced there.

Japan beats the world in the size of her chestnuts, some of which are as big as two of the largest horse chestnuts. These have been introduced into the United States and are grown here to some extent; but they do not compare in flavor with our native varieties. They must be roasted or boiled in order to be palatable.

Next in commercial importance from the Japanese point of view are walnuts. Seedlings of these have been brought to this country and are likely to produce strains of commercial value. A nut that is a favorite in Japan is the "ginko." The tree that bears it has been planted in this country and prospers here. It is sometimes called the "maidenhair tree," because its leaves look like those of the maidenhair fern, having no ribs. It is said to be one of the most ancient plants in the world, dating back to the coal-forming epoch. —New York World.

A law in the State of Massachusetts imposes a fine of $10 for smoking opium within the State. Several Chinamen have been fined under the act. One appealed from the decision of the municipal court, and the contention that a man had a right to smoke anything he saw fit in his own house was sustained by the Supreme Court.

STRANGE SUICIDES.

A Paris Shoemaker's Extraordinary Reason for Self-Destruction.

A Paris working shoemaker named Chapeau committed suicide on July 23 for an extraordinary reason. He was found dead in his room, suffocated by the fumes of a charcoal stove. On the table was found letter, in which he said: "For ten years past I have been saving up to buy a really pretty china table service, which has cost me 115 francs. I had promised to inaugurate it by a dinner to my numerous friends in the neighborhood; but, as I have not the means of providing a good feed, I have resolved to die. In order that my friends might not be wholly losers, however, I desire that the service may be distributed as here set down." Then follows a list of the friends among whom he wished the different parts of the service to be divided.

The Irony of Fate.

The other day at Brunn, the capital of Moravia, a journeyman baker and his sweetheart determined to commit suicide together by drowning themselves in the Scwarza. The young man was out of work, and saw no prospects of being able to get married. The couple carried out their fatal resolve and their bodies were found in the river. The pockets of the young man were searched and in them were found a florin and a lottery ticket. A few days afterward the drawing for the lottery took place, and that very ticket turned out to be the winner of 20,000 florins, or about $10,000.

Suicide of a French Savant.

Considerable sensation has been caused in scientific circles, says the London Chronicle's Paris correspondent, by the disclosure that Professor Baillon, the eminent French botanist, who was supposed to have died from natural causes, committed suicide. M. Baillon, like Seneca, bled himself to death in a bath. The friends of the deceased savant were advised not to publish the facts of the case, so as not to delay the religious obsequies.

Coasting Down Mount Washington.

"We rode pneumatic safeties of the best make, but they were poorly provided with brakes. The result was that, when the grade became, as it did at times, steep, our wheels attained an absolutely uncontrolable momentum. At such times the only thing we could do was to steer for the first heap of sand or clump of huckleberry bushes that hove in sight, and sail into it with our eyes shut tight and head down.

"Thus we proceeded on our extraordinary way, and I doubt not that the old man is the mountains grinned sardonically as he took note of the professor's apparel, which after every charge became more and more 'promiscuous,' until it dwindled into shreds. When within a mile of our destination our wheels again began to get beyond our control, but we were so near the foot that we decided not to try to stop them. So down we flew at a fearful rate, when at the end of a long curve we saw ahead in the dim light two four-horse mountain wagons passing each other. Neither of us said a word, but we slid off our wheels, and were hurled through the bushes down the twenty-foot gravel embankment, and through the trees down the steep mountain sloop. Meanwhile the bicycles were running riot. The professor's went over the embankment, and flew along with increasing momentum, until with a hop, skip and jump, and a farewell somersault, it disappeared over the ledge, and we saw it no more. The professor himself was badly stunned, but we brought him to going down in the wagon, and beyond a couple of tender ankles, a lame shoulder and various cuts and bruises, he arrived at the base in, as he expressed it, 'pretty fair form.' "—Outing for August.

Anecdotes of Lord Rosebery.

A story is told which, if true—as it ought to be—would show that Lord Rosebery began early to be a courtier. Soon after he left Christ Church, being in the neighborhood of Windsor Castle, he met the Queen, and her Majesty, recognizing the young lord, accosted him and made a remark on the clemency of the weathr. "Madame," said the flatterer, "it is always fine where you are."

The little things of life interest Lord Rosebery. Although not finical, he is particular about everything about him—even about the position in which a table may be placed. He is a collector of tiny articles which can be handled and looked at, such as old silver and china, and all sorts of knick-knacks. The relics of great men appeal to his fancy. There are many relics of Napoleon in Barnbougle Castle. It may be remembered that the theft of a snuff-box from the noble lord's room in the Foreign Office gave rise to the report that he took snuff. This is part of the stage machinery of the diplomatists, and credulous persons believed that Lord Rosebery used snuff in his interviews with ambassadors. As a matter of fact, he is a collector of snuff-boxes. He possesses those of Napoleon and Pitt, also one belonging to Hogarth, and engraved by the artist himself, which he got as a gift. For rare and odd books likewise he rummages in shops. His taste for animals includes a fondness for badgers, several fam'lies of these being carefully preserved in Dalmeny woods. —The Woman at Home.

Recent Wedding Etiquette.

Wedding invitations are consigned to the post from two to three weeks preceeding the date of the wedding, writes Mrs. Hamilton Mott in the September Ladies' Home Journal. Those sent to friends and relatives abroad are started on their foreign journey fully three weeks before.

A representative invitation is as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Follin Berkeley
request the honor of your presence
at the marriage of their daughter,
Alice Bartram,
to
Mr. Edward Prescott Harrison,
on Wednesday, June, the twenty-first,
at twelve o'clock, in
The Church of the Heavenly Rest.

The engraving, a round hand script, without flourish and with little shading, has a tendency toward the medium and the small in size. The lines are rather close together, allowing considerable margin at top and bottom of the note.

The paper most preferred is that white product of American manufacture variously designated as dull kid and parchment finish, to size between octavo and billet. When folded it fits an envelop that is almost square and which offers a choice of either a pointed or a square flap. In town the pointed flap is considered the proper thing while the country favors the square one. The envelope inclosing the note is without gum and of the same weight as the inclosure, while the outer one, intended as a carrier only, is of lighter quality and gummed for sealing.

Mr. Chamberlain has made a speech touching Imperial relations with the colonies, which suggests that radical changes are to be attempted.

Chinese Missions.

Mack in Saturday Night.

The massacre of missionaries in China has given rise to a very general discussion as to the wisdom of sending these people to the Orient and maintaining them there. Without taking sides in a discussion that must be profitless unless those engaged in it are possessed of sure information, it may yet be safe to say that an investigation of the whole matter would not be out of place. So far we have been forced to depend upon the reports of the missionaries themselves, who when they come back for a visit are treated as heroes and heroines, and the representing of a candid business-like report is made impossible. That those who depart for the foreign field go forth with enthusiasm to reconstruct the heathen world, we cannot doubt. But it is charged that they soon find out how impossible it is to spread Christianity in China, and how easy it is, in that cheap country, to live lives of luxury on the stipends paid by mission boards, and so they settle down as foreign nabobs, and in writing home admit nothing that will tend to reduce the mission funds. This is the charge, that the missionaries themselves are aware of the futility of the missions; not only so, but that they, for comfort's sake, hold themselves superior to native laws and under protection of the consulates, thereby embarrassing the interests of politics and trade. A gentleman from China passed through the city this week and in an interview stated that he would like to see the missionaries withdrawn from China, as, in his opinion, they are doing harm rather than good. The admiral of the British squadron in Chinese waters is almost violent in his expression of the same opinion. Writers in the secular papers who profess a knowledge of the subject, strongly maintain that no Chinaman has yet been converted, unless under constraint of some worldly consideration such as a monthly allowance, free lodging or a term of schooling, and that the new life only lasts in these cases while benefit is accruing. That the presence of missionaries embarrass the interests of diplomacy and trade will probably be admitted all around. That their practices are needlessly offensive to the natives and tactless to a degree, is asserted. The almost unanimous declaration of the English-speaking tradesmen living in China that the maintenance of the missions is an imposition upon the Christian world, should serve to bring about an investigation. A commission composed of laymen, men of business, men of worth and consequence, should be sent out to report upon the work. It should be organized, managed and moneyed by laymen, for laymen financially support the whole fabric at home and abroad and should examine all sorts of witnesses, not missionaries only; they should view the field openly, not through peepholes to which they might be conducted blindfolded.

The charges made against the Chinese missions by the British admiral and others are lent a semblance of color by the unseemly wrangle in the Methodist-Japanese mission. In the discussion it was made pretty plain that these workers in the foreign field lived in a luxury that they could scarcely hope to enjoy in Canada, and very little soul-saving seemed to enter into the routine of their lives. Out of their own mouths they proved themselves holders of cold business situations—cash, salary, work, the burdens of their song. One was charged with too close an attention to a remunerative medical practice to do any missionary work; and this one made counter charges quite as unexpected and out of rhyme with the missionary idea entertained at this end of the system. What is the matter? Would it not be well to examine the outlet of that capacious funnel into which so much money is being poured?

An Early Autumn Magazine.

"Compulsion in Child Training" is the subject which the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D.D., discusses wisely and well in the September Ladies' Home Journal. His article is ably supplemented by Edward W. Bok's excellent editorial on "Our Schools and Our Teachers." "The Women Who Paints Cats" is the striking title of a full page devoted to Madame Henriette Bonner, the celebrated cat painter; several copies of her most celebrated pictures being given. "The Men Who Write Our Comic Operas" are represented by portraits and sketches of "The Composer of 'Wang,'" "The Composer of 'Robin Hood'" and "The Composer of 'Princess Bonnie.'" Graceful in theme and melodious in construction is Mr. Robert Coverley's song, "Love's Reflections," written exclusively for this issue of the Journal. Grace Greenwood writes of "The Man Who Most Influenced me," Amelia E. Barr of "Conversation at the Dinner-Table," and Frank R. Stockton's "Love Before Breakfast" comes to a happy conclusion. Mrs. Mallon's "The Early Winter Bonnets" and "Silk and Woolen Bodices" are daintily illustrated by Abby E. Underwood, as are "Party Dresses for Children," by W. Granville Smith, and "The Early Autumn Coats," by Frank O. Small. Women who love dainty needlework will be delighted with Helen Mar Adams' "Greek Embroidery Designs" and Mrs. Barnes-Bruce's "A Bridal Table Set." This autumn's brides will find much practical advice in Mrs. Hamilton Mott's up-to-date article on "This Autumn's Wedding Etiquette." J. Harry Adams writes of "Some Artistic Doorways" and several bright women give some charming ideas for "Beautifying the Home." Eben E. Rexford writes of "Cultivating the Lily" and Emma M. Hooper of "Dressing the Young Girl." Altogether this attractive issue, which goes out with a cover especially designed by Mr. C. D. Gibson, is worth ten times its price of ten cents. The Ladies' Home Journal is published by The Curtis Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, for ten cents per number and one dollar per year.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarahœa, 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 physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

The Government at Ottawa is preparing for a general election, and it is believed the extra session will be very short.

Two thousand five hundred farm hands arrived at Winnipeg on Friday morning from Ontario. Most of them went out along the Canadian Pacific Railway. There were several woman on the trains. It is feared that the country is overstocked with laborers and that many will regret having come.

A Glimpse at Second-Sight.

Several years ago I made a campaign on the platform with Mr. George W. Cable. In Montreal we were honored with a reception. It began at two in the afternoon in a long drawing-room in the Windsor Hotel. Mr. Cable and I stood at one end of this room, and the ladies and gentlemen entered it at the other end, crossed it at that end, then came up the long left-hand side, shook hands with us, said a word or two, and passed on, in the usual way. My sight is of the telescopic sort, and I presently recognised a familiar face among the throng of strangers drifting in at the distant door, and I said to myself, with surprise and high gratification, "That is Mrs. R.; I had forgotten that she was a Canadian." She had been a great friend of mine in Carson City, Nevada, in the early days. I had not seen or heard of her for twenty-five years; I had not been thinking of her; there was nothing to suggest her to me, nothing to bring her to my mind; in fact, to me she had long ago ceased to exist, and had disappeared from my consciousness. But I knew her instantly; and I saw her so clearly that I was able to note some of the particulars of her dress, and did note them, and they remained in my mind. I was impatient for her to come. In the midst of the hand-shaking I snatched glimpses of her and noted her progress with the slow-moving file across the end of the room, then I saw her start up the side, and this gave me a full front view of her face. I saw her last when she was within twenty-five feet of me. For an hour I kept thinking she must still be in the room somewhere and would come at last, but I was disappointed.

When I arrived in the lecture-hall that evening some one said: "Come into the waiting room; there's a friend of yours there who wants to see you. You'll not be introduced—you are to do the recognizing without help if you can."

I said to myself, "I is Mrs. R.; I sha'n't have any trouble."

There were perhaps ten ladies present, all seated. In the midst of them was Mrs. R., as I had expected. She was dressed exactly as she was when I had seen her in the afternoon. I went forward and shook hands with her and called her by name, and said:

"I knew you the moment you appeared at the reception this afternoon."

She looked surprised, and said: "But I was not at the reception. I have just arrived from Quebec, and have not been in town an hour."

It was my turn to be surprised now. I said: "I can't help it. I give you my word of honor that it is as I say. I saw you at the reception, and you were dressed precisely as you are now. When they told me a moment ago that I should find a friend in this room, your image rose before me, dress and all, just as I had seen you at the reception."

Those are the facts. She was not at the reception at all, or anywhere near it; but I saw her there nevertheless, and most clearly and unmistakably. To that I could make oath. How is one to explain this? I was not thinking of her at the time; had not thought of her for years. But she had been thinking of me, no doubt; did her thought flit through leagues of air to me, and bring with it that clear and pleasant vision of herself? I think so. That was and remains my sole experience in the matter of apparitions—I mean apparitions that come when one is (ostensibly) awake. I could have been asleep for a moment; the apparition could have been the creature of a dream. Still, that is nothing to the point; the feature of interest is the happening of the thing just at that time, instead of at an earlier or later time, which is argument that its origin lay in thought-transference.—From "Mental Telegraphy Again," by Mark Twain, in Harper's Magazine for September.

Scribner's Magazine for September.

The success of a magazine serial dealing with contemporary American affairs has been abundantly demonstrated by the wide and permanent interest that has been aroused by President Andrews's "History of the Last Quarter Century in the United States," now running in Scribner's Magazine. The autumn is the favored season for hunting, fishing and hunt club meets. It is, therefore, very timely to have in this number two such articles as Henry van Dyke's experiences in the Lake St. John region of Canada, which he entitles "Au Large," and Edward S. Martin's comprehensive review of the rise and growth of "Country and Hunt Clubs." Dr. van Dyke's article has the real enthusiasm of a lover of nature as well as a lover of fishing. It has that fascination which leads every man who reads the article to want to fish. A unique short story is one of the features of this number. Alexander Black, a well known journalist, some time ago conceived the plan of uniting photography and fiction—that is, of illustrating a story with a series of photographic illustrations in which, as in a play, the characters move about against a real background and illustrate the various points of the dialogue by actual poses. Mr. Black further carried his scheme of realism to the point of introducing Chauncey Depew as one of the characters, and he is actually photographed at his desk in the interview told of in the story. Other fiction in this number is the second and concluding part of Anthony Hope's comedy "The Wheel of Love," and the sixth of Miss Goodloe's stories of College Girls, this one entitled "A Photograph," illustrated as the others in the series by C. D. Gibson. "The Amazing Marriage" contains in this instalment two episodes that would make the fortune of an ordinary novelist, one the heroine's encounter with a mad dog and the other the ride of the Welsh cavaliers with the erratic Countess from Wales into England. The modern man will find in this instalment of Robert Grant's "Art of Living" a graphic and witty presentation of his follies, his foibles and his faults, with an amusing series of illustrations by W. H. Hyde. The frontispiece is by the famous French engraver Clement Bellenger.

A Painful Necessity.

Bridget O'Hoolihan, an elderly Irish cook, had been induced to go a quiet little suburban town to live in a wealthy gentleman's family. Two weeks after her arrival she declared her intention of returning to the city.

"Why do you leave us, Bridget?" asked her mistress, in a grieved tone. "We pay you the highest wages."

"Ye do, ma'am, an' yer a perfect leddy. Oi'm not lavin' troo anny fault av de fam'ly, but this place is such a dead old place, wid no chance to do anything loively in it, that, begorry, oi have to mek up a pack o' lies iv'ry toime oi go to confession, or oi'd have nothing to confesh!"—From the "Editor's Drawer," in Harper's Magazine of September.

Christian Erb was acquitted at Stratford of the charge of putting ground glass in the family soup.

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The Delineator.

In the September number of the Delineator, which is called the Autumn Announcement Number, the display of Fashions for the coming season is exceptionally large, and the styles are handsome enough to suit the most exacting taste. The issue is also notable for the variety and quality of its reading matter. Mrs. Bryor's articles on the Social Code continue, and this month the Debutante is considered in a most interesting way; Amy Rayson, a famous graduate of Girton College, writes of a girl's life there and at Newnham, the two best known English colleges for women; Edith M. Thomas, in connection with Dr. S. R. Elliott, talks of women as a writer, and Mary Schenck Woolman practically treats of Plain Needlework as an Employment. Mrs. Sara Miller Kirby continues her valuable series on Kindergarten Work, and Harriet Keith Fobes gives further instructions in Burnt Decorations. The Household Departments are well represented in the Choosing and Preparation of Meats, Seasonable Cookery, the Housekeeper, and Preservation and Renovation. Instruction and Entertainment are provided in Around the Tea Table, and some Novel Amusements and the newest books are reviewed. In Knitting, Netting, Tatting and Crocheting new designs are illustrated, with descriptions for making.

Subscription price of the Delineator $1 per year or 15c. per single copy. Address all communications to The Delineator Publishing Co., of Toronto, Limited, 33 Richmond St. West, Toronto, Ont.

How to Make a Mustard Plaster.

A mustard plaster made according to the following directions will not blister the most sensitive skin: Two teaspoonfuls mustard, two teaspoonfuls flour, two teaspoonfuls ground ginger. Do not mix too dry. Place between two pieces of old muslin and apply. If it burns too much at first lay an extra piece of muslin between it and the skin; as the skin becomes accustomed to the heat take the extra piece of muslin away.--September Ladies' Home Journal.

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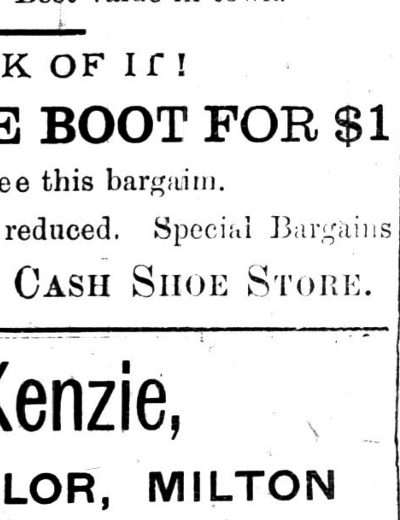

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MERCHANT TAILOR, MILTON

HAVING recently laid in my Spring and Summer Stock, I am now placed in position to show all the latest styles and goods at prices to suit even the most fastidious.

Being under light expense, and superintending the business personally, I can afford to give you the benefit of my services at "live and let live" prices.

I guarantee in every garment a correct fit and first-class workmanship.

Soliciting an early call, I am, yours truly,

—WM. McKENZIE.

ESTABLISHED 1867

Annual **SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT**

We are now ready for
The Spring Trade . . .

OUR ASSORTMENT

Is more varied and choice than ever.

We have always been progressive.

WM. BEWS & SONS, Tailors, Milton.

HARDWARE

W. B. CLEMENTS

—CARRIES A LARGE AND FULL STOCK OF—

Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Paints. Oils, Glass, Putty.

CUTLERY, SPECTACLES &c

Dewar's Block, Main Street, Milton.

County of Halton Local Courts Calendar

FOR 1895.

Place of Sittings and P. O. Address of Clerks	CLERKS.	Jan.	Mar.	May.	July.	Sept.	Nov.	Jan., 1896.	Hours of Opening.
Milton	William Panton	18	15	17	12	27	29	17	9.30 a.m.
Oakville	Robert Balmer.	9	6	8	8	18	20	8	10 a.m.
Georgetown	Lachlan Grant.	15	12	14	9	24	26	14	9.30 a.m.
Acton	R. J. McNabb.	17	14	16	11	26	28	16	10 a.m.
Campbellville	Neil McPhail.	14	11	13	8	23	25	13	10 "
Burlington	Jas. Robinson.	8	5	7	2	17	19	7	11 "

General Sessions of the Peace and County Court Sittings, with or without jury, 11th June and 10th December,—on the opening day at 1 p. m.

County Court Sittings, without jury, 2nd April and 1st October.

County Court Sittings, formerly Terms—14th January, 1st April, 1st July, and 7th October at 10 a.m.

Audit of Criminal Justice Accounts, 3rd January, 2nd April, 4th July and 1st October, at 11 a.m.

By order,

T. G. MATHESON,
Clerk of the Peace.

MILTON
PLANING MILL

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Pickets, Cedar Posts.

JOHN SOMMERVILLE.

New Saw Mill.

Having placed saw mill machinery on r. S. Young's premises, Milton, I am prepared to do all kinds of sawing of pine or hardwood at reasonable prices. All kinds of merchantable timber purchased in bush or delivered. Custom work done to order.

G. H. HOLMES,
34-tf. Milton.

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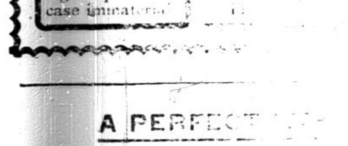

It has a solid top ...
It ejects at side ...
It has the fewest parts ...
It is light weight ...
It has the Ballard rifling ...

Write for Catalogue ...

The MARLIN FIRE ARMS Co.
28-6m New Haven ...

STOP

By a new device recently ... Canada by ...

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED WITH NO ... WITHOUT ...

CHEAP BY MAIL ... Your name to ... A Post Card ...

Age of person or case immaterial.

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MONSOON TEA

THE FINEST TEA IN THE WORLD

FROM THE TEA PLANT ... IN ITS NATIVE PURITY

"Monsoon" Tea is put up by the growers as a sample of the best Teas. Therefore they use the best selection of the Tea and its ... put it up themselves and ... packages, thereby securing ... Put up in ½ lb., 1 lb. and ... sold in bulk.

ALL GOOD GROCERS ...

If your grocer does not keep ...

STEEL, HAYTER & CO.
11 and 13 Front Street ...

HERE IS THE WATCH

Once owned by the

First Napoleon.

In these days, when everything is "Empire," it is of special interest. Yet what a poor affair it is and how unreliable when compared to the modern watch that is now within reach of the humblest.

I can sell a very good watch as low as $4. If you are thinking of buying a watch be sure and see them. A warrant given with every watch I sell.

E. MARCHAND,
White's Old Stand, Milton.

Special attention given to all kinds of repairing. All work warranted.

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