Prohibition a Failure.

On Sunday last the churches of all denominations in Calgary united in a joint service to implore the Divine assistance in removing the evils of intemperance from a region where prohibition is enforced by six hundred mounted police. The Calgary Herald deplores the fact that "a prohibition country should be such a farcical instance of the prohibition system," and urges the churches to demand one of two things—either the abolition of whiskey permits or the admission of light wines and beer as competitors against whiskey. It is safe to say, however, that even if beer and light wines were manufactured within the territories and sold there at first cost, there would be no remarkable falling off in the consumption of whiskey. For in the first place, they are laughably easy to pay for transportation in a country blest as yet with only one railroad; secondly, whiskey will always be consumed in preference to milder beverages in a cold climate. The abolition of permits might perhaps help to give the prohibitory laws a fair chance in the Northwest, but the permits are by no means responsible for all drunkenness. It is true the toughs in places like Calgary readily post their permits and are thus enabled to keep up an unbroken procession of kegs coming in from Winnipeg. But the principal source of drunkenness and debauchery in that and all the frontier towns, is the watered and adulterated whiskey smuggled in in coal oil barrels, ginger-ale and fruit-syrup bottles, tomato cans and even in egg-shells. In fact, so far as the Northwest is concerned, the failure of prohibition is due simply to the utter impossibility of enforcing it. In their determination to evade the law, and to satisfy their craving for stimulants, settlers think the rankest and most fiery adulterations if they can get nothing better, and the result is a prolific crop of broken-down humanity. In many towns, perhaps in most west of the license line at Ekhorn, storekeepers give smuggled whiskey to their customers as a bonus or inducement for them to deal there. In one place, two distinguished temperance men, who are in the hardware line, confessed some time ago that they had been compelled to resort to this practice in order to retain trade. In such cases the liquor is generally procured from Winnipeg groggeries, the proprietors of which charge extra for the risk involved, and supply the vilest concections. It is usually shipped in bottles stowed away among the hardware, grocories or dry goods destined for the western purchaser, though with proper precautions it is not very difficult to get barrels through the cordon.

If the people at Calgary and Macleod are really convinced that the abolition of permits would diminish drunkenness and not merely increase the demand for this drugged and bedevilled alcohol they had better petition the Northwest Council to suspend the present regulations. That would give them absolute prohibition at least in name, and it would be interesting to watch the result. The Herald is very much afraid that immigrants from Germany and the Scandinavian countries will continue to give the Northwest a wide berth if the law is made more stringent, but material considerations of that kind are clearly out of place in great moral experiment.—Toronto Mail.

How Prohibition Prohibits.

Winterset (Iowa) Press.

How prohibition prohibits is best told by its own great organ, the Des Moines Register, in its issue of July 3rd, from which we clip the following article. It is strange reading for the great prohibition state, this account of how this great prohibition mill is being enlarged in its capability to meet the increase of its liquor traffic. The Register says:

"The International distillery compelled distillation July 1st, and immediately shut down for repairs. To refire so crippled them that the cattle were all shipped out immediately, and all that has been done since has been to work up the goods then in process of manufacture. The work they now have in contemplation will not be confined to repairs simply, but large additions will be made to the working capacity of the distillery. They will put in new worm tubs, beer still and thirty-six column, and the whole establishment will be given a thorough overhauling. The separating room, which was the scene of the late fire, will be built of brick, with all the latest improvements, thus doing away with almost the last chance for a destructive fire. The addition to this place will build nine corn pens, each 300 feet in length, to be situated just west of the warehouse along the railroad tracks. The foundations to these are already commenced, and their erection will be made as soon as possible. The cattle sheds are being relloored and otherwise repaired ready for the fall campaign. It is hoped that they will be ready for work by September 1st, though the work to be done is of such magnitude that it may keep them longer. It is the intention of those in charge to have the international distillery, when completed, not only the largest, but the best appointed establishment of its kind in the world, and they are just the men to carry out such an intention."

Riel's Character in Brief.

(From the Toronto Leader.)

If any man ever deserved the scaffold he (Riel) does, and this is the sentiment even of the half-breeds to-day. In the act of Riel, in his face as we watch the changing light in his dark Indian eye, in his theories, political and religious, in his speaking—he is an orator, and as Father Andre assures us, very powerful in French)—we see the civilized man struggling with the Indian. We have the cunning, the greed, the close verbal reasoning, the superstition, the cruelty of the one, and the ideas and large political conceptions of the other. The egotism of Riel is excessive, and the bump of self-esteem is enormous, while the social bumps are small. The savage in him strangled the civilized man—and left him for the Indian and the half breed a power for evil. Sane at the time of the rebellion he certainly was in the only sense in which the law is concerned. Sane he is to-day; and in his speech to the court he demonstrated not only the justice but the necessity of his sentence by indicating that if free he would stir up rebellion again unless one-seventh of the Northwest land be given to the half-breeds. This may seem an insane idea, but it is not the product of insanity but of a process of reasoning natural to one who starts with the fundamental proposition that the whole country was the patrimony of the Indians. It will not bear examination, but if every man who cherishes opinions which will not stand the test of reason be insane we should have to provide a mad house nearly as large as half the world.

Prohibition in Iowa.

(Philadelphia Times.)

The new prohibition law of Iowa having been in force a year on the 4th of July, a Davenport paper has taken pains to collect statistics from twenty-five of the larger towns of the state to show how it has worked. These were collected from mayors and town clerks, who say that the entire number of saloons now openly in operation is 916, against 770 before the new law went into effect. In one place the increase has been from 50 to 75, in another from 68 to 109, and in still another from 130 to 150. Under the old law the councils of these different towns had fixed licenses at figures ranging from $250 to $1,000. In some places this produced a revenue of nearly $30,000, which was of course entirely thrown away when the state took from communities the right to issue licenses at any price or with any restrictions, however severe. The general opinion favors the repeal of a law which has thus defeated its own ends, and which has demonstrated so thoroughly that prohibition does not prohibit.

Natural Gas Struck in Port Colborne.

Port Colborne, Aug. 10.—Natural gas was struck to-day at a depth of 420 feet, of sufficient force to light up the town. There is natural fuel here for twenty large manufactures. The well was piped and the gas is now burning finely on the puplic street.

Farm and Live Stock Notes.

Drill the wheat.
Confined geese do not pay.
Keep sheep dry under foot.
Turnips are surface feeders.
Swine should get green food
Ewes go with young five months.
Light promotes health in animals.
Drainage will prevents rust in wheat.
Worm fences are weed harbors often.
Separate the rams from the flock after weaning times.
Green manuring is especially helpful to light sandy soil.

France has millions of farms averaging less than five acres each.

One hundred or more panels of a light portable fence often prove valuable on any farm.

By summer fallowing, the soils absorbs an important quantity of ammonia from the atmosphere.

In driving working horses, keep the bit well up to them, but not drawn tight, thus conveying the idea of restraint and preventing carelessness of gait.

If water will remain in a two foot deep hole in the earth for twenty-four hours after a rain, it will pay to drain.

Animals are seldom hurt by a barbed wire fence, but to make sure that playful colts or cattle with wild habits shall never suffer, place a line of poles along the top to serve as a warning.

Look to the Bees.—Weak swarms may be made strong for winter by giving them a few combs filled with sealed brood. Weak colonies are liable to suffer from the moth worm. A good way to lessen these is by setting shallow dishes with sweetened water among the hives, to attract and drown the moths

Breeding Sows.—Coarse, common sows make better breeders and mothers than those highly improved. As the little pigs take after the sire in fineness of bone and fattening qualities, it is a good common practice to cross such ordinary sows with thoroughbred males.

Crude Petroleum as a Farm Paint.—We believe no one who has given this article, either alone or thickened with mineral paint a fair trial on farm implements, fences, buildings, etc., would ever be likely to give it up again. Take an old wagon or cultivator frame that has been neglected as regards paint, and showing signs of giving out and treat it to all the petroleum the wood will absorb, going over the wheels several times, oil up the nuts and tighten them using wide washers underneath anywhere the wood is not sound, and the affair may afterwards appear almost as strong as a new one. Fences and all bad legs kept properly painted would last many years longer than if not, besides adding to appearances greatly. By thickening the oil with good shades of material, a handsome paint may be made, and the coat be not more than a quarter of that of linseed oil and lead paint.

The Chicken Yard.—The spring broods should now be so far advanced as to allow the good to be distinguished from the bad, and all that have not the appearance of turning out well, should be weeded out. There is always danger to be feared from that lame to successful chicken rearing, overcrowding. By closely culling out the inferior birds, the good effect to the remaining ones in increased size and stamina, is often soon apparent. A common error is the allowing of too many cockerels to remain in the run. They are mercy tormentors, besides depriving the promising pullets of their proper food and accommodation. Kill or sell these off as quickly as possible. Old hens also want looking over; it should be remembered that after two years of age, they will not pay as layers. Where it is possible at this season to give them the range of stubble fields, do so by all means. By seeing that fowls have plenty of food, green and other, and exercise, the moulting season may be shortened to their advantage. Make liberal provisions for a dust-bath in their enclosures if it has not been done. Fit up the houses before the winter to be proof against drafts, wetness and bad ventilation.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Thin the late beets.
Weed the compost heaps.
Earth up the celery plants.
Sow spinach for the late crop.
A mulch will help late squashes.
Shorten raspberry canes to four feet.
In building trellises brace the end posts.
Dust turnips with plaster or lime to keep off the flea.
Allow no more melons to set than there is a reasonable certainty of having mature.
Keep the tomatoes clear of the large and voracious green worms. Though repulsive to capture, the pest is harmless, and should be taken, even if it must be done with a gloved hand.
Clear Up as you Go. Whenever any garden crop is past use for the kitchen, it should be cleared from the ground. Such a course keeps the garden looking well and prevents needless seeding. It should be remembered that a seed crop exhausts the soil more than two crops taken off in a succulent condition. The refuse of the kitchen is not fit to save another year's seed from.
An Eye to the Weeds Yet.—Where the weeds have been closely kept down throughout the season until now, little trouble will come from them after this. But a few no doubt were missed, and these receiving the benefit of clean culture, are soon of large size, and ready to perfect a vast quantity of pump seeds. Just to prevent this we must not give up the battle yet, for a few such plants would make cutless work next year, while now it is no task to level them.

FLOWERS AND THE LAWN.

Prepare for lifting plants.
Repair the glass structures.
For flowers the clematis excels.
Sunflowers do not turn with the sun.
Mignonette for winter may still be sown.
The man who sells "blue" roses to the city "smarties" at $5.00 a root is now taking his vacation.
August planting of evergreens is recommenced by some; we prefer the month of April.
White is a rare color among hybrid perpetual roses, the variety Mabel Morrison being perhaps the best.
Wintering Verbenas.—The best way to keep them over is to propagate young plants for the purpose, and let the old ones go. To accomplish this the plants should be cut back and mauured in August, and by October 1st., there will be plenty of good cuttings for striking.
Caterpillars on Winter Plants.—Sometimes late in the summer, chrysanthemums and other plants are troubled thus. If the caterpillars are not destroyed they soon do great damage by despoiling the foliage. Handpicking is the most simple, and a sure remedy. Sprinkling the plants with Paris green, either dry when the plants are wet, or in solution will destroy them.
Material in which to Propagate.—Sand is the article generally used. But being a ready absorbent, sometimes, and especially in wet, cloudy weather it keeps so clogged with water as to hurt roses and other cuttings. Then again in hot weather, it dries out quickly, on which account it requires close watching. Now for some purposes of propagation, such non conductive materials is saw dust, old tan bark or cocoanut fibre are better than sand, because not possessing its faults as alluded to.

British Columbia's Supreme Court.

I stepped into the Supreme Court-room the other day and was impressed, as are all the Yankees, as they call us over here, with the bearing of that august body. Above the seats of the court is raised a canopy of gold and red, on the front of which glitters the legend "Justitia, Sapientia, Clementia." Over the centre of this shines the golden "V. R.," which has been the emblem of respect for the last forty or more years. The judges filed in, five of them in flowing robes and wigs, the same style as worn by the old British judges who tried Lord Russell and his colleagues several centuries ago. The lawyers, too, wore the honorable gown of their calling, which an irreverent subject to Queen Victoria told me was simply to cover up their old clothes. However it may be, British Columbia's Supreme Court has a striking appearance to American eyes, as it is the only one on the continent, I believe, which maintains the English form.—Cor. Chicago Tribune.

Canada's Duty to Herself.

Chicago News.

In the case of Riel, Canada has to decide whether law and justice or sentiment and bigotry shall be the prevailing spirit in its public affairs. His sentence has excited an outburst of French sympathy in the province of Quebec and given rise to nervous misgivings in England. But no one can soberly question that he has deserved the fate pronounced, and no one pretends to say that any other sentence would be the legal, just, and appropriate punishment for the crime he has committed. Riel himself had no grievance which might have lent a color of justification to his participation in the insurrection. When first asked to join the rebels he replied that he was an American citizen. As an American citizen he had no right to engage in an armed rebellion against Canada. His share in the war which followed was therefore purely voluntary, and as its active leader his responsibility is clear an unavoidable. There is nothing in his case that can justify the sympathy of a loyal Canadian. The clamor for his reprieve that comes from the French of Quebec is the symptom of the most dangerous political sore in the dominion body politic. It asks that his sentence be commuted because of the French blood that runs in his restless body and excites the irresponsible mind. Sooner or later the Dominion government will learn that every additional concession made to the sentiment or cupidity of the province of Quebec brings the confederation nearer to its own destruction. The mistake of recognizing two nationalities in one nation by the terms of the union has bred infinite mischief from the start. It prevented and prevents the unification of the people into a nation with a common language, literature, and sense of political rights and duties. To-day the people of Quebec think and act according to the customs and teachings of their French forefathers, and not as Canadians. They scarcely realize that the strength of a nation is established by justice, and they have no patriotism that values the good of Canada before the whims of Quebec. The remaining provinces have long conceded much to the frivolous character of the people of Quebec, but they will not always submit to its dictation. There must come an end to it somewhere. The blood of many Canadian soldiers calls for justice and the execution of Riel. Only the cowardice of very short-sighted policy pleads for his reprieve. Canada has to decide whether it will be ruled by judicial reason or by sentiment.

Whiskey in Iowa

The Indianola (Iowa) Tribune says that "the reputed biggest distillery in the world is located in our so called prohibition state, and has manufactured about 300 barrels of whiskey per day during the year, the official figures being 2,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits. Numerous breweries continue their business without let or hindrance" In spite of these facts, many Iowans, who delight in their connection with the Prohibition party, seem to believe that because a prohibitory law has been placed upon the statute book the liquor business has been eradicated, or, at least, has been placed in a dying condition. It is well enough that the experiment of making people virtuous by statutory forms shall be tried. In Iowa the attempt is a demonstrable failure, and it will be so acknowledged when the second year of the prohibitory legislation shall have ended. Perhaps if persons who are anxious to minimize the tremendous evils of a free-and-easy system of dispensing liquors and who object to high license would follow the example of Swedish reformers they would be better satisfied. The Gothenburg system transfers saloon licenses to an authorized company who engage in the liquor business, not for profit, but to ameliorate the condition of their fellow men. The saloons are turned into eating houses and the selling of liquor is incidental. After paying the expenses of the management and 6 per cent interest annually on the capital invested by the shareholders, the residue is paid into the town treasury. The result of this system in Gothenburg has been the reduction of the saloons from sixty-five to twenty-five, and a cutting down of arrests from drunkenness one-half. No intoxicated person can get any liquor, and no minors can get it. The food and liquor sold is of the best quality and cheaply furnished. Of course the idea of furnishing liquor under even such wholesome restrictions is abhorrent to the earnest Prohibitionist; but upon reflection he must see that it is better to deal rationally with an appetite which exists and which cannot be eradicated; to keep men temperate in drinking rather than to utter positive prohibitory laws, which in every town and city are sure to be evaded and transgressed.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

He Talked Out Loud.

Merchant Traveler.

"Mamma," inquired Tommy Taff of his mother, last Sunday, after service, "is it very bad to talk out loud in church?"

"Of course it is, Tommy," she answered severely, "have you been guilty of much misconduct?"

"Yessum, I reckon I was, to-day."

"Well, you bad boy, if I'd known you didn't know how to behave yourself, I should have gone with you to watch you. What have you been doing?"

"Why, you see the preacher was telling the children if they didn't do better, the earth would open and swallow them up, like it did to the wicked people in the Bible, and he said he could even at that time see the mountains splitting open and the valleys lickin' out their tongues."

Tommy stopped at this point, as if uncertain about further progress.

"Well," said his mother, anxiously, "did you say anything?"

"Yessum."

"What?"

"Rats! An' I said it so loud they fired me right out."

CATARRH—A NEW TREATMENT.

Perhaps the most extraordinary success that has been achieved in modern medicine has been attained by the Dixon treatment for Catarrh. Out of 2,000 patients treated during the past six months, fully ninety per cent. have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent. of the patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefitted, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due the presence of living parasites in the tissues, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination—this accomplished, he claims the Catarrh is practically cured and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him four years ago are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure Catarrh in this manner and no other treatment has ever cured Catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple, and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Messrs A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street, west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose stamp for their treatise on Catarrh.—*Montreal Star Nov. 17, 1882* Nov. 20.

A Free Thinker Recants.

Leo Taxil, who has been one of the chief organizers of atheistic societies in France, the author of many anti-Christian text books and the champion of the anti-clerical movement, recently published a recantation. His followers were furious and summoned him to appear for judgement before the Free Thought Societies His recantation was denounced as an infamy and a crime, the hall rang with cries of "traitor!" and "coward!" and he was expelled by a unanimous vote, leaving the platform amid displays of passionate resentment. The free thinkers denied him the privilege of thinking soberly on religious questions and revising his opinions when he found himself in the wrong. They affirmed their own infallibility, and refused him, a minority of one, the privilege of freedom of thought. The fanaticism of unbelief is not altogether reasonable.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Council of Pittsburg township, Ont., have decided to have the telephone poles removed from the highways in the municipality.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFLICTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:—Have I dizziness, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky, mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanies by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Are there pains in the right side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness then, rising from a horizontal position? A wort, secretious from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after s and age? Does food ferment soon after eating accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time but they torment thes sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and the feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease it taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be perserved in until the every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

Market Place Poellington, York, October 2nd, 1882.

Sirs,—Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persuaded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise any one suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the results they would find out for themselves If you like to make use of this testimonial you just are quite at liberty to do so.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) R. Turner.

Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure costiveness.

St. Mary-street, Peterborough,
November 28th, 1881.

Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured

I am, Sir yours truly.
Mr. A. J. White. William Brent

Hetherington, Whitehaven, Oct. 10th, 1882

Mr. A. J. White—Dear Sir,—I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am now happy to state that it has restored me to complete health.

I remain, yours respectfully,
(Signed) John H. Lightfoot.

13th August, 1881.

Dear Sir,—I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yateshury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doctors' medicine without the slightest benefit, and declare Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his life. Yours truly

(Signed) N Webb,
Mr. White. Chemist, Calne.

September 8th, 1881.

Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues; one customer describes it as a "godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with confidence.

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) Vincent A. Willis,
Chemist-Druggist,
To Mr. A. J. White. Merthyr Tydvil,

Preston, Sept. 21st, 1881.

Mr Dear Sir,—Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible.

The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" had saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it."

The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost that the people were beginning to breakfast, dine and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satisfaction so great.—I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) W. Bowker.
To A. J. White, Es.

IMPORTANT TO MILKMEN.—The "Adulteration of Food" act passed during the last session of Parliament contains a few paragraphs of interest to milk dealers and consumers. It is provided that if milk is sold or offered, or exposed for sale, after any valuable constituent has been abstracted, or if water has been added, or if it is the product of some diseased animal, or of an animal fed upon unwholesome food, it shall be deemed to have been adulterated, in a manner injurious to health, and such sale, offer or exposure for sale shall render the vendor liable for penalty; except that skimmed milk may be sold as such if contained in cans bearing upon their exterior, within twelve inches of the tops of such vessels, the word "skimmed" in letters of not less than two inches in length, and served in measures also similarly marked; but any person supplying skimmed milk unless such quality of milk has been asked for by the purchaser, shall not be entitled to plead the provisions of this section as a defence or in extenuation. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to permit or warrant the mixing of water with milk, or any other process than the removal of cream by skimming. The penalties vary from a $10 to $100 fine.

YELLOW AS A GUINEA.—The complexion, in a case of unchecked liver complaint, culminating, in jaundice, is literally "as yellow as a guinea." It has this appearance because the bile, which enables the bowels to act, is directed from its proper course into the blood In connection with the symptom there is nausea, coating of the tongue, sick headache, impurity of the breath, pains through the right side and shoulder blade, dyspepsia and constipation. These and other concomitants of liver complaint are completely removed by the use of NORTHROP & LYMAN'S VEGETABLE DISCOVERY AND DYSPEPTIC CURE, which is also an eradicant of scrofula, erycipelas, salt rheum, ulcers, cancers, humours, female weakness, jaundice, and lumbago. It tones the stomach, rouses the liver, and after relieving them, causes the bowels thereafter to become regular. High professional sanction has been accorded to it; and its claims to public confidence are justified by ample evidence. Price, $1.00. Sample Bottle, 10 cents. Ask for NORTHROP & LYMAN'S Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. The wrapper bears a *fac-simile* of their signature. Sold by all medicine dealers.

Letters from West Africa report the death of Mr. Blair the new British consul at Oil River, and it is suspected he was poisoned by natives.

Earl Dufferin has arranged to hold a durbar at Ayeria in November, to be attended by the chiefs of all the Rajpootan and Central Indian States.

The Afghans have destroyed all the gardens and villages around Herat attacking force. The owners of the destroyed property have been assured that England will compensate them for their losses.

New Fall and Autumn Dry Goods Arriving at The RIGHT HOUSE.

A large shipment of New Autumn Dry Goods, purchased in England by Mr. Thomas C. Watkins, has been received and placed in stock at the Right House. New Victoria Lawns at 10, 15, 17, 18, 25c. Splendid value. Swiss Check Muslin, New Indian Linen, New Colored Sateens. A magnificent stock of New Prints and Drilledtes, shown in wide and narrow Stripes, Spots, Checks. Also Navy Blue Polka Dots and Cardinal Polka Dots. A large stock of New Dress Linings. New Black Linings with white back. A handsome stock of New Lace Curtains, latest patterns in Ecru and White. These Curtains will be sold at wholesale prices. Over 100 boxes of Velveteens shown in all the newest colorings, and in the Celebrated Fast Pile surface. The manufacturers claim for these Velveteens the finest finish and best imitation of Silk Velvet ever introduced to the public. New Pillow Cotton in Shrunk finish. These New Goods will be followed by other large shipments of Seasonable Goods much in demand, which will be opened up in a few days. Important that ladies should know of the Clearing Sale at Greatly Reduced Prices which will be held at the Right House during August. In order to sell the balance of Summer Goods prices have been marked down extremely low. Special lots of Black Goods will be offered this week. A lot of All-wool Black Cashmeres at 40c., worth 50c. All-wool Cashmeres at 50c., formerly 65c., and another lot of All-wool Cashmeres at 85c., worth $1.12½. Also a lot of extra wide, double fold, Nun's Veiling at 50c., worth 70c. These are truly bargains. Customers should not fail to see them. A special assortment of Chenille Shoulder Capes and Fancy Wraps at less than half price. A visit to the Carpet Department during this month will pay you. Many lots of Tapestry and Brussels Carpets have been reduced to low prices. A full assortment of Housefurnishings will be found in this department, consisting of Window Shades, Blinds, Carpet Sweepers, Stair Rods, Brass Window Poles, Walnut and Ebony Poles. Special Bargains in Linen Towellings. Nice Linen Towelling from 5c. per yard. Special Bargains in Lace Curtains. Over 100 pair of Lace Curtains offered at about one half their real value. A lot of White Counterpanes reduced to low prices. Table Linen reduced to low prices. Customers will find serviceable goods all over the house at prices the very lowest they have ever offered at. Remember the Right House is on King street east, near Hughson street. The name is

THOMAS C. WATKINS.

Hamilton: Aug. 2nd, 1885

Mammoth House,

GEORGETOWN.

Our Great Discount Sale was quite a success, and will cease on Saturday night, the 15th day of August, as advertised But there are some

Summer and Other Goods

yet which we wish to dispose off, so that for the NEXT THREE WEEKS there shall be STARTLING BARGAINS given to effect a clearance.

MILLINERY, MANTLES AND PRINTS

will be sold at away down unheard of Prices. A line of Silks and Ends of Silks to be sold at 25c. a yard, worth four times the money. Likewise we have large arrivals of Fall and Winter Importations.

Remember our Millinery, Dress Making and Ordered Clothing Departments.

McLEOD, ANDERSON & CO.,

Mammoth House, Georgetown.

Threshing Machine

—AND—

LUBRICATING OILS

OF ALL KINDS.

Best Value in Above at

W. H. MACNAB'S HARDWARE, Milton.

RAMSHAW & McNAIR

Beg to intimate that they are prepared to fill all orders for

Wagons, Democrats, Buggies, &c.

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

WM. BEWS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

—MILTON,—

has a splendid assortment of Canadian and Imported Tweeds, Worsteds, Meltons, &c., &c., and can supply his patrons with clothing inferior in material and finish to none. His prices, too, will be found to be remarkably low considering the quality of the goods he sells.

Wm. BEWS.

MILTON

FANNING Mill FACTORY.

MITCHELL BROS. PROPS.

The undersigned, having purchased the Old Novelty Works, have fitted it up for the manufacture of the

CELEBRATED MITCHELL FANNING MILL,

which is unsurpassed as a machine for the purpose in this country.

We are also prepared to do

GENERAL CARPENTER WORK

Lumber Planed and Matched to Order on short notice.

FACTORY NEAR HAMILTON AND NORTH-WESTERN STATION.

MITCHELL BROTHERS.

Milton June 9, 1885. 51-3m

High License in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 10.—The new high license law of Wisconsin, increasing the minimum rate of saloon license from $75 to $200, has been in force three months, and returns from some 100 towns in the State show that the aggregate number of saloons has been diminished by 267; that the aggregate amount of annual revenue is $224,000 greater than last year, and that the saloons generally are under better regulation.

Mr. George Tolen, Druggist, Cravenhurst, Ont., writes: "My customers who have used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, say that it has done them more good than anything they have ever used." It has indeed a wonderful influence in purifying the blood and curing diseases of the Digestive Organs, the Liver, Kidneys, and all disorders of the system.

Beware of Imitatons.

Since Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil he become celebrated, a number of unprincipled persons have been indeavoring to palm off Electron and Electric Oil for the genuine DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL. Beware of these similiar named articles. If their originators had any faith in the healing properties of their own medicines they would like honest men, give them a name of their own, and not try to sell them on the reputation of another; but as they know their preparations have no merit, they resort to the most unprincipled means of selling them by getting a name as near as possible to *Eclectric*. We therefore ask the public when purchasing to see that the name Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is on the front of the wrapper, and the signature of Northrop & Lyman, the proprietors for Canada on the back.

Sittings of the Several Division Courts of the Co. of Halton For the Year 1885.

Place of Sittings and P. O. Addresses of Clerks.	Clerks.	Jan.	Mar.	May.	July.	Sep.	Nov.
Milton	Wm. Panton.	30	27	29	13	25	27
Oakville	R. Balmer	7	3	5	2	6	3
Georgetown	L. Grant	13	10	12	8	15	10
Acton	J. Matthews.	14	11	13	9	15	11
Campbellville	S. R. Lister	12	9	11	11	13	9
Burlington	W. J. Bastedo	6	4	6	3	9	4

General Sessions of the Peace and County Court Sittings, with or without Jury, Tuesday 5th June, 8th September, at 11 a.m.

County Court Sittings, without Jury, Tuesday, 7th April, and 6th October, at 10 a.m.

County Court Sittings—Formerly, Terms—Monday, 5th January, 6th April, 6th July, and 8th October at 10 a.m., each day.

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

Audit of Criminal Justice Accounts.—Monday, 5th January, 6th April, 6th July & 5th October, at 2 p.m.

JOHN DEWAR, Clerk of the Peace

FARMERS!

The best Reaper & Mower Oil in the world is McCOLL BROS.

Lardine MACHINE OIL.

See your dealer gives you no other cheap stuff.

For sale in Campbellville by Jas. Kidney, only.

Not sold in Milton. *McCOLL BROS. & CO., Toronto.*

BOOTS & SHOES

THOS. WILSON.

(Successor to Chas. Nicholas)

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

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B. LAURANCE'S

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses,

ARE THE ONLY GENUINE ENGLISH ARTICLES IN THE CANADIAN MARKET. Real Pebbles are kept in stock! Tests are given to prove genuineness! They are recommended by and testimonials have been received from the President, Vice-President and Ex-President of the Medical Association of Canada; the President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec; the Dean of the Medical Faculty of Laval University; the President and Ex-Presidents of the Medical Council of Nova Scotia, &c. These recommendations ought to be sufficient to prove their qualities, but if further proof is needed call on

J. W. FRASER, MILTON,

The only place in Milton where they can be obtained. 50 6m