CROP REPORTS.

Following is a summary of the Report of the Bureau of Industries on the Wheat, Oats and Barley crops of Ontario, based on returns made by 1000 correspondents on the 5th of August.

A. BLUE, Secretary.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES,
TORONTO, AUGUST 14th, 1885.

The reports of the fall wheat crop just harvested indicate that generally within the principal fall wheat area of the Province—which comprises the whole of the central and southern lake district—the return has been a good one, both in the yield per acre and in quality of grain. The average will be almost as high as that of the fine crop of last year. On wet and poorly cultivated soils the early summer growth was generally retarded by the late spring frosts and cold weather; and this, with other influences of a more local character, such as storms, excess of rain or the want of it and in some places the prevalence of hot blighting winds, was of sufficient extent to effect the general result. With these exceptions, fall wheat all through western Ontario came to the harvest a full and well ripened crop, in good condition. The prospect was poorest in the north-western part of the Province, particularly in the counties of Grey and Bruce, where the injury from winter killing and rust was considerable. The yield in this district will not probably reach an average, and the sample is generally shrunken and discolored. There was an occasional appearance of rust all through western Ontario, wherever it had a chance to work in the late and thin fields; but outside of the two counties mentioned it was not so general as to do any serious injury. In the eastern part of the Province the area of fall wheat grown is comparatively small, and there was considerable loss from winter killing. Wherever the crop survived the effects of the winter, however, it grew and ripened well. In this portion of the Province there was an almost total immunity from rust, so that even the thinnest fields came to full perfection in point of plumpness and color of grain. Attacks of insect pests were confined to a few localities where midge, weevil or wire worm appeared to some extent, but not so as to do any serious damage. Harvesting was several days later than usual, and at the time of reporting, the bulk of the crop, excepting in some of the earlier counties in south-western Ontario, was still in the shock. Pretty general mention is made of the heavy storm of wind and rain which set in on the 3rd instant, which retarded operations considerably, though as it was followed by cool, dry, breezy weather there is not much fear of any appreciable damage from sprouting.

The present condition of the spring wheat crop throughout the Province, though somewhat inferior to that of fall wheat, affords ground for hope of a fair average yield in spite of a good many adversities. Seeding was generally a little later than usual, and growth was further retarded by a spell of cold, dry weather in May and early in June, which under ordinary conditions is a period of vigorous development. As a consequence, not only did the plant fail in many instances to shoot out fully, but the season was thrown backward from a week to two weeks, according to locality; nearly all the correspondents state the fields to be still green at the date of the reports, and cutting will not be general until about the 20th of the month. The fields in their present condition are almost invariably reported as luxuriant and highly promising; but these statements have to be accepted with some reservation in view of the vicissitudes to which the grain is liable during the ripening period, and in view also of the fact that many correspondents in southern sections where ripening has begun report that it is failing to realize the expectation raised by its appearance a short time before. In July there was considerable hot, dry weather, which stimulated a too rapid maturity, and appeared to expose the wheat to its usual enemies of rust, midge and weevil. These evils, especially the two former, prevail extensively throughout the western peninsula formed by Lake Erie and Lake Huron, the rust attacking the fields just as they show signs of changing their color. It is not likely that the western half of the Province, where fall wheat is the staple cereal, and spring wheat the exception, will yield more than a rather low average. In what is known as the spring wheat region of eastern Ontario it is gratifying to find that the accounts so far are more generally favorable. Indeed, an unusually hopeful tone pervades the reports from nearly all parts of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland districts. But insect pests and traces of rust are present, and it is possible that before the grain is fully ripe the experience of the western counties may be to some extent repeated here. A few fields were thinned by the operations of the wire worm, and the Hessian fly was at Northumberland and Prince Edward. The recent rain storms in some instances beat down the grain, while in others they have promoted development of the heads.

The barley crop of this season, with the exception of a few localities, has generally been heavy and well matured; but with the great bulk of the crop the color of the grain—which so largely regulates its market value—has been materially damaged by the storm of the 3rd instant. At that date barley cutting was not more than half through; and it was only in the earlier localities, and generally in the case of fields that had been sown and reaped quite early, that any portion of the crop was under cover. Probably not far from three fourths of all the barley in the Province was out in the storm, either in the shock or standing ripe and ready to cut. In consequence of this misfortune the sample will be more or less dark in color; but for it the return would have been satisfactory in every way. The crop in nearly every district was exceptionally heavy and long in the straw, and the heads were large and plump. Not more than one or two complaints are made of the barley being short in the straw—a circumstance rather unusual in the case of this crop. The only unfavorable reports of note come from portions of the counties of York, Ontario, Durham and Northumberland, where a week or two of excessively hot and dry weather, occurring just at the time the grain was forming, caused it to ripen too quickly, and the berry in rather small and light in consequence. But the reported shrinkage applies to only a portion of that fine barley district, and does not seem to have been general. The reports from all parts of western Ontario are pretty uniform as to the damage inflicted by the late rain, except that in Lambton and Middlesex, where harvesting appears to have been more forward than elsewhere, probably one-half of the crop was housed before the storm came. In all parts barley, on low and heavy soils, suffered from excess of rain, and in some cases it became lodged from too rank a growth, and in that condition it was struck with rust. Generally, the crop will bulk well; and though a very considerable portion of it may be rendered unsaleable at a profitable figure on account of discoloration, it will, at least ensure, in conjunction with other coarse cereals, an abundance of valuable fodder grains for the winter. As compared with last year, there is a decrease in area of nearly 100,000 acres.

The accounts received of the oat crop are uniformly favorable from every section of the Province. Except in a few rare instances, in which local or exceptional causes have produced a deficiency, the reports give promise of a high average, though not equal on the whole to the bountiful yield of last year. The best accounts, however, are from the eastern and northern districts of the Province, where oats are one of the farmers' main sources of revenue. With oats as with all other spring crops, the season has been late; for this reason the straw is rather stunted. The dry weather of July contributed to the same result, and tended to hasten maturity; yet everywhere the heads appear to be large, well-filled and healthy. The most widespread source of complaint has been the violent wind and rain storm of the 3rd and 4th inst., which flattened and lodged the grain in many fields; yet where it was strong enough to withstand the tempest, the rain has benefited it by promoting a better development of the heads and checking premature ripening. The only insect pest seriously complained of is the grasshopper, which in the Lake Erie and West Midland counties, as well as in occasional localities elsewhere, has stripped many of the stalks of their grain. Throughout western Ontario there have also been some traces of rust and smut, but the crop has not suffered appreciably therefrom. The reports from eastern Ontario make scarcely any mention of any of these drawbacks. The farmers of Lake Erie counties are just about reaping their oats; elsewhere they will not be ripe for several days yet—in some cases not for ten days or two weeks.

The following table gives the statistics of those crops for the years 1885 and 1884, according to the returns made to the Bureau:

		Acres.	Bushels.	Bus. per A.
Fall Wheat	1885	877,745	20,433,759	23.3
	1884	864,740	20,717,631	24.0
Spring Wheat	1885	799,299	14,372,710	18.0
	1884	721 647	14,609,661	20.2
Barley	1885	365,316	10,057,536	28.5
	1884	366,472	10,119,041	27.3
Oats	1885	1,547,779	49,384,840	32.3
	1884	1,451,823	57,696,304	39.9

It should be borne in mind that the figures of the yield of crops for 1884 are the final results, while those for 1885 are estimates based on the present promise.

Gen. Middleton's Speech at the Ottawa Banquet.

(Ottawa Free Press.)

MAJOR-GENERAL MIDDLETON:—

Mayor McDougall, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I cannot say that I have been taken by surprise in having to make this speech. I cannot but feel that I am rather heavily handicapped in having to speak in answer to His Worship's very kind remarks and in having to follow the several skilled orators who preceded me, and who are accustomed to address large audiences, while I have not been accustomed to make speeches. However, I shall do my best, as I hope I did in the Northwest. (Applause.) I need hardly explain for my brother officers and comrades, how exceedingly gratified we all are at finding that our efforts to perform our duty in the North-west have received such intense appreciation, not only from the Government but from our fellow citizens. Any little hardship or danger that we had to risk is amply repaid by all the kindness, felicitations, and congratulations we have received from the people of Canada. When I came to this country to command the Militia I hoped that in course of time I should gain the good feeling of those who were to be immediately under my control, and those with whom I was to be drawn into contact, but I little thought that circumstances would have occurred which would have brought me so close to all the people of Canada. I feel now as if all Canadians were my friends. (Hear, hear, and applause) For myself it is unnecessary to say that I feel particularly gratified at the many kind references which have been made to me; I feel as if I were half a Canadian—you know gentlemen I have a Canadian wife, which I do not think tended to make me fight the worse. (Laughter and renewed applause). I found myself unexpectedly in the position of having to command a force of what we may call untrained soldiers against an enemy and as his Worship has most graphically described—the result I need hardly mention. All I can say is that, should such an unfortunate occurrence arise again (which I hope most sincerely will not) and should I be required to lead the force of the Canadian militia again, I should certainly take the field with the same confidence as I would with a force of regular troops. (Hear, hear.) Had they not even fired one single shot, and I believe that was the opinion of many when they first took the field, their plucky endurance and thorough good temper were enough to stamp them as soldiers; when, added to that they showed courage and determination when brought into actual contact with an enemy I think I may well congratulate Canada on her militia, and congratulate myself on having been the very lucky man and General picked out to command them. I did as much as I could to save life, and that is the duty of a General under any circumstances. I have been taught it at home, and we always are of the opinion that no one but a bad general throws away lives unnecessarily. I can assure you that keeping back and holding in check the Canadian volunteers was no easy task; they thought they knew better than I did. I had great difficulty in reining them, but when the time came they responded to my call most gallantly. I think this would not be a bad time to take you into my confidence and tell you a little of the true story of the capture of Batoche. (Applause). There have been a great many different accounts of the engagement. Some of them show great discrepancies that are more apparent than real. On the afternoon of the 12th I told my second in command, Colonel Straubenzee, that we must make an advance movement. The Midlands were round on the left; next to them the Grenadiers with the 90th a little in reserve. The Midlands had to form the outer part of a circle, and therefore we pushed, as it were, a little forward, circling around. The law of the country about Batoche, gentlemen, was such that it was impossible not only for one regiment to see the other, but it was almost impossible for one man to see another. It was not what we call really a charge. Three regiments were forcing the enemy back by rushes, slowly out of their pits; the Midland were circling around the rifle pits, and the Grenadiers were pushing through. I was then bringing up the 90th and the mounted troops who had dismounted, and was thus completing the half circle of fire in which I was enclosing Batoche. During the whole of this movement the men were obeying the orders given them by their officers as British soldiers always do. The officers were in the place where British officers always are in action, that is to say in front of their men. The colonels were in the place where every colonel of an English regiment always is in fighting, viz., in front of the officers. In that position they gradually forced their way from the bluffs or woods until they came on to the plain where there was a general rush, with a cheer, made, which turned the hearts of the Breeds and Indians into stone, or rather perhaps to use a better metaphor, but quicksilver into their legs (laughter and applause). From that time forward there was nothing but a general advance, in which every man vied with his neighbor. As to the fact of one regiment being before another they were merely in their proper positions and gallantly doing their duty as ordered as British soldiers invariably do, and as British Canadian soldiers did on this occasion. There was no hanging back, and every man did his duty. Not a little of these discrepancies were owing perhaps to this being the first time that Canada had ever seen any real fighting, and the forces were not aware perhaps, that while they were still pushing forward, others were coming to back them up. Here I may say that the unfortunate men and officers whom I was obliged to leave in the camp to protect it from a sudden surprise, were doing their duty every bit as much as the men who were fighting, and deserve as much credit, although they did not participate in the excitement and hurra of pushing forward and firing. In the same way I would like to point out that all those troops who were not to the front, that is to say who were guarding depots and communications, were all part and parcel of the forces and all did their duty just as ably as the men who did the fighting. Somebody must fight and somebody must be unlucky enough not to be chosen. I could not unfortunately bring all to the front, but those who remained in the rear had to perform even more irksome duties than fighting and deserve great credit. Without having supplies we could not fight. It was also important that communication should not be cut off. There has been a great deal said I know on the question of nationality. I have always looked upon the Canadian militia as the Canadian militia only. I have never found a Canadian militiaman who did not understand me when I spoke in English. I am aware that there were two regiments composed principally of French; these unfortunately, I had not with me, but I have not the slightest doubt that had they been with me they would have done equally as well as the others. I was obliged to send them on as they came. The 65th came on and I sent them to Gen. Strange, who will be able to tell you how they served their country. The General has expressed much satisfaction with their services. I must thank you most sincerely for the kind, unanimous way in which you received my name, and for the kind way in which you drank the toast of "Our Guests" and the Militia of Canada. I believe among the guests you have some of the Nile *voyageurs*. Of course, I cannot speak as to their services, but I can thank you in their name, and I have every right to congratulate them upon the way they behaved, as it was only yesterday I saw a very high compliment paid them in England by Lord Wolseley and the Houses of Parliament; showing that Canadians wherever they are do their duty, and gain the approbation of those whom they are serving. I have had two letters from Lord Wolseley, speaking in he very highest terms of the *voyageurs*, and also asking to be remembered to his old comrades of the Canadian militia, and congratulating them upon the extreme gallantry and pluck they had shown during the North-west campaign. Lord Wolseley said his only regret was that he had not been here. I have received letters from the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Lorne, and several old Generals, congratulating me upon the gallant way the Canadian militia fought under my command. I again return, gentlemen, my sincere thanks for the honor you have done me.

Jonesiana.

Rev. Sam Jones's Sermon, Saturday, Aug. 8.

There's not one in ten of you here who cares a rap whether a man gets a place to eat or sleep just as long as you and your wife and children get enough. Yes, that's so. God is not going to do much for a concern like this, I tell you. He thinks too much of Himself to mix with that class.

I'm your guest, and I'm going to behave myself, but while I'm in the pulpit I'm going to say a few things, and if you don't like the way things go you know the way out.

God will not do for any one what a man will not do for himself. That's your own job, and some of you have got a mighty tough job. God will never quit drinking whiskey for you, and nothing in God's world will keep a man sober who is pouring in whiskey. Christ and whiskey won't stay in the same hide at the same time.

Do you know a pious politician in America to-day? Do you? Rack me out one; I want to see him powerful bad. Live been hunting for one for years. I ain't on politics, but I wanted to say this much.

I've got the profoundest contempt for a man or woman that will drink wine, beer, or whiskey. It's these things that are debauching humanity.

There are lots of preachers who are everlasting preaching on the God side of redemption, on the Divinity of Christ, and the authenticity of the Scriptures and of the mysteries of redemption and the incarnation. La me! the devil don't want any better joke on a preacher than to start him off on that line.

"He that believeth not shall be damned." That's infidelity, and that's a curse. It isn't Bob Ingersoll. Ingersoll is a theoretical infidel—so called. If you want to know the infidels of this country, it's the Methodists, the Presbyterians, and the Baptists. They are practical infidels—Ingersoll is theoretical. They believe everything in the Bible, and won't do one thing in it. That's the infidelity that's a curse.

It is my religious duty to work as well as pray. I never saw a real lazy man in my life that I had any confidence in his religion.

There are women in this world who haven't struck a lick of work with their own hands for years. They board and lay around and about; all they do is shop, shop, shop. Hell is full of such women as that! That sort cannot go to heaven.

If this sad, solemn, drooping dignified piety is what makes your religion, I want it before I die, but I don't want it until just about a minute before I die—I don't want to be loaded with it while I live. If religion means I shall mope and cry and must not laugh, it would be too short to stretch myself in and too narrow to curl myself up in.

Have you ever been to a prayer meeting in Cincinnati or a town prayer meeting? The preacher walks in solemnly and almost noiselessly, and the old brethren come in and scatter around the church as far apart as possible; one brother is called to sing and another to pray, and then after prayer they'll go home sneakingly and call it 'growing in grace.' Oh, Lord, what a lonesome time they have had. The Lord don't go within a mile of 'em and the devil gets in.

Whenever a man can't laugh he is in need of a liver medicine. There's something wrong with him. Many a fellow in this country has mistaken a disordered liver for religion—a miserable old dose it is to carry! I don't care whether a man laughs or cries at church. I want to know whether he's a good husband or father and a good neighbor.

We have disgusted the world with our religion—it's not attractive to the race, because our religion is without joy, gladness, smiles, and songs.

Let's get a little more get up and git in our religion. It'll do good. This three-mile-an-hour lick won't keep ahead of the devil.

Stand here and see that sister head for the theater on Wednesday night. God wants her to go to prayer meeting, and He will pull on that line, and the devil wants her to go to the theater, and he pulls on that line.

Don't criticise me, but criticise yourself. You look out for yourselves. You can't say anything worse about me than I can about you. If there's anything I despise it's a dull time. I like to see things move up.

CATARRH—A NE 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 tissue, 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 in this manner and no other treatment has ever cured one else has ever attempted to cure Catarrh in this 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 inclose stamp for their treatise on Catarrh.—*Montreal Star Nov. 17, 1882.* Nov. 28.

From a Michigan Supreme Court decision in the case of sharpers who have swindled a countryman by a familiar card trick:—"We do not think it profitable to draw overnice metaphysical distinctions to save thieves from punishment. If rogues conspire to get away a man's money by such tricks as those which were played here, it is not going beyond the settled rules of law to hold that the fraud amounts to stealing."

WHAT IS THIS DISEASE THAT IS COMING UPON US?

Like either at night or shortly after we awake we have unawares. Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back, they feel sleepy, the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning a sort of stinky sliep collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load upon the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation in the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy. The eyes are sunken, the hands and body become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first, dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish colored expectoration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleepless not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, and gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive; the skin is dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow; the urine is scanty and high colored, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a spitting up of food, sometimes with a sour a taste, and sometimes with a sweetish taste; this is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart; the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes there is a feeling of great prostration any weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated it for liver complaint, others for kidney, diseases, etc., etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Seigel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article is held:

John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield:—I can confidently recommend it to all who may be suffering from stomach and liver complaints having tie the testimony of my customers who have derived great benefit from the *Syrup and Pills*. The sale is increasing wonderfully.

Geo. A. Webb, 141, York St., Belfast:—I have sold a large quantity and the parties have testified to it being what you represent it.

J. S. Metcalfe, 55, Highgate, Kendal—I have always great pleasure in recommending the Curative Syrup, for I have never known a case in which it has not relieved or cured, and have sold many grosses.

Robt. G. Gould, 27, High Street, Andover.—I have always taken great interest in your medicines and I have recommended them, as I have found numerous cases of cure from their use.

Thomas Chapman, West Auckland:—I find that the trade steadily increases. I sell more of your medicine than any other kind.

N. Darroll, Clun, Salop:—All who buy it are pleased and recommend it.

Jos. Balkwill, A. P. S. Kingsbridge:—The public seem to appreciate their great value.

A. Armstead, Market Street, Halton-le-Furness:—It is needless on me to say that your valuable medicines have great sales in this district—greater than any other I know of, giving great satisfaction.

Robt. Laing, Alcaham:—I can well recommend the Curative Syrup from having proved its efficacy for indigestion myself.

Frickheim, Ardfroth, Forfarshire, Sept 23, 1882.

Dear Sir,—Last year I sent you a letter recommending Mother Seigel's Syrup. I have very much pleasure in still bearing testimony to the very satisfactory results from the famed Syrup and Pills. Most patent medicines die out with me, but other Seigel has had a steady sale ever since I commenced and is still in as great demand as when I first began to sell the medicine. The cures which have come under my notice are chiefly those of liver complaint and general debility.

A certain minister in my neighborhood says it is the only thing which has benefitted him and restored him to his normal condition of health after being unable to preach for a considerable length of time. I could mention also a great many other cases, but space would not allow. A near friend of mine, who is very much addicted to costiveness, to constipation, finds that other Seigel's Pills are the only pills which suit his complaint. All other pills cause a reaction which is very annoying. Mother Seigel's Pills do not leave a bad after-effect. I have much pleasure in commending again to suffering humanity other Seigel's medicines, which are no sham. If this letter is of any service you can publish it.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) William S. Glass, Chemist.
A. J. White, Esq. 15th August, 1883.

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

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

It will be observed that the country is on the eve of several of the greatest fairs in Canada, each one of which is warranted to be very much greater than all the others put together. No Canadian town of any pretensions now-a-days tries to get along without holding Canada's greatest fair annually, and almost every town has pledged itself, this year, to eclipse all former efforts in the fair line. The many thousands of people who attended the great central fair at Hamilton last year, will naturally be of opinion that the fair that eclipses that will be well worth seeing. But such eclipsement is on the cards, and the able managers who so successfully carried out the varied programme of last year are still at the front, and promise an exhibition for this season that will be highly creditable to all concerned.—Spectator.

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, orycipelas, 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.

England on the Seas.

In the following figures are given, first, the sea-going merchant fleets of all nations, and, second, the steamships of all nations: Great Britain, 22,500 vessels, 11,200,000 tons; United States, 6,600 vessels, 2,700,000 tons; Norway, 4,200 vessels, 1,500,000 tons; Germany, 3,000 vessels, 1,400,000 tons; France, 2,900 vessels, 1,100,000; Italy, 3,200 vessels, 1,000,000 tons; R[illegible] 2,300 vessels, 600,000 tons; all p[illegible] 45,000 vessels, 23,000,000 tons. [illegible] will be see at a glance how treme[illegible] England outrivals every other [illegible] power. Her preponderence is even [illegible] in steam vessels, as appears by thi[illegible] statement:—All nations, 7,76[illegible] vessels, 9,232,000 tons; Great [illegible] 4,646 steam vessels, 5,919,000 tons [illegible] 458 steam vessels, 667,000 tons [illegible] States, 422 steam vessels, 601,[illegible] Germany, 420 steam vessels, 477,000 tons; Spain, 282 steam vessels, 205,000 tons; Italy, 135 steam vessels, 166,000 tons; Holland, 127 steam vessels, 155,000 tons; Russia, 194 steam vessels, 149,000 tons.

Cardinal Jacobini, the Papal Secretary of State, denies the statement that the Pope conferred with Mr. Errington, the English representative at the Vatican, regarding the appointment of Archbishop Walsh. This does not entirely free Mr. Errington of the charge made by Mr. O'Brien, Home Rule member for Mallow, that he was authorized by the late Government to offer certain considerations to the Vatican for the appointment of an acceptable prelate as successor to Cardinal MacCabe.

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 Drilletes, 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. New Black 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. Specialties 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 dowelling 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 STORE—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 [illegible] WESTERN STATION.

[illegible] BROTHERS. 51-3m

Beware of Imitations.

Since Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has 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 similar 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 County of Halton
For the Year 1885.

Place of Sittings and P. O. Address of Clerks.	Clerks.	Jan.	Mar.	May.	July.	Sep.
Milton	Wm. Panton	30	27	29	13	25
Oakville	R. Balmer	7	3	5	2	8
Georgetown	L. Grant	13	10	12	8	15
Acton	R. Matthews	14	11	13	9	16
Campbellville	S. R. Lister	12	9	11	11	14
Burlington	W. J. Bastedo	6	4	6	5	9

General Sessions of the Peace and County Court Sittings, with or without Jury, Tuesday, 8th December, at 1 p.m.

County Court Jury 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 5th October, at 10 a.m., each day.

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

Audit of Criminal Justice Accounts.—Monday, 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. Michaus)

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

B. LAURANCE'S

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses,

ARE THE ONLY GENUINE ENGLISH ARTICLES IN THE CANADA 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, 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.