CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

"That is all the assurance that I require just now," he answered. "I have been a frank, devoted suitor, Stella. If you do not act precipitately you will act wisely in the end. I shall not be guilty of the folly of depreciating Muir.—he's a good fellow in his way,—but you will soon be convinced that you cannot afford to marry him."

"I think I can afford not to marry any one until my heart prompts me to act," she replied, with well-assumed dignity. Her swift thought was, "He also knows that the Muirs are embarrassed. How is it that Graydon speaks and acts in the assured confidence of continued wealth? Is he deceiving me?"

Mr. Arnault changed the subject, and none could do this with more adroitness than he, or be a more entertaining gallant if he chose. At the same time he maintained a subtle observance, in spite of his vaunted frankness, and he soon believed he had reason to hope that Miss Wildmere had been influenced by his words. Almost imperceptibly she permitted additional favor to come into her manner, and when she said good-night and good-by also, in view of his early start for the city, it was at the foot of the stairway, she casually remarking that she would not come downstairs.

"My brief visit has not been in vain," he thought. "I have delayed matters, and that now means a great deal. She will marry the survivor of this financial gale, and in every man's philosophy the survival of the fittest is always the survival of the *yoo*."

CHAPTER XIII.

"YOU WILL BE DISAPPOINTED."

Graydon felt that it was scarcely possible to resent Mr. Arnault's tactics or to blame Miss Wildmere. The former certainly had as good a right to be a suitor as himself, and even to his prejudiced mind it would have been ungracious in the lady had she not given some reward for his rival's long journey. It was natural that Mr. Arnault, an old friend of the Wildmeres, should sit at their table and receive the consideration that he enjoyed. Graydon had little cause for complaint or vexation, since his rival would depart in the morning, and, judging from to-day, his own suit was approaching a successful termination. The coast would be clear on the morrow, and he determined to make the most of opportunities. He now even regretted that Madge and his relatives were at the house, for in some degree they trammelled his movements by a watchful attention, which he believed was not very friendly. It would not be well to ignore them beyond a certain point, for it was his wish to carry out his purposes with the least possible friction. Madge's course had compelled a revision of his plans and expectations, but his intimate relations with his brother in business made harmony and peace very essential. He felt keenly, however, the spur of Mr. Arnault's open and aggressive rivalry, and determined to enter upon an equally vigorous campaign.

Having reached this definite conclusion, he joined Mr. and Mrs. Muir on the piazza, and after some desultory talk asked, "Where is Madge?"

Mrs. Muir explained, adding, "I think you might go over to the chapel and accompany her home."

"I'll be there by the time service is over," he replied.

There was sacred music in the home parlor, but it seemed to him neither very sacred nor very attractive. Then he strolled toward the chapel. As the service was not over, he stood and watched the great moonlit mountains, with their light and shade. The scene and hour fostered the feelings to which he had given himself up. In revery he went over the hours he had spent with Miss Wildmere since his return, and hope grew strong. In view of it all—and vividly his memory retained everything, even to the droop of her eyelids or the tone in which some ordinary words had been uttered—there could scarcely be a doubtful conclusion. Thoughts of him had kept her free, and now that they had met again she was seeking to discover if her old impressions had been true, and in their confirmation was surely yielding to his suit.

He started. Through the open windows of the adjacent chapel came the opening notes of a hymn, sung with a sweetness and power that in the still summer night seemed almost divine. Then other voices joined, and partially obscured the melody; but above all floated a voice that to his trained ear had some of the rarest qualities of music.

"That's Madge," he muttered, and strode rapidly to the door. Again, in the second stanza, the rich, pure voice, thrilled his every nerve, gaining rather than losing in its effect by his approach. Unconsciously the poor girl had yielded to the old habit of self-expression in music. Her heart had been heavy, and now was sad indeed. Earthly hope had been growing dim, but the words of faith she had heard had not been without sustaining influence. With the deep longing of her woman's nature for love,—divine love, if earthly love must be denied,—her voice in its pathos was unconsciously an appeal, full of entreaty. She half forgot her surroundings; they were nothing in her present mood. The little audience of strangers gave a sense of solitude.

The quaint old tune was rich in plaintive harmony. It had survived the winnowing process of time, and had endeared itself to the popular heart because expressive of the heart's unrest and desire for something unpossessed. Along this old, well-worn musical channel Madge poured the full tide of her feeling, which had both the solemnity and the pathos inseparable from all deep and sacred emotion. Graydon was now sure that he must dismiss one of his impressions of Madge, and finally. No one could sing like that and be trivial at heart. "I don't understand her," he muttered gloomily, "but I appreciate one thing. She has withheld from me her confidence, she does not wish to keep her old place in my affection, and has deposed herself from it. She appears to be under the influence of a brood of sentimental aspirations. I shall remain my old self, nor shall I gratify her by admiring wonder. The one thing that would make life a burden to me is an intense, mathetical, rapturously devotional woman, with her mental eye fixed on a vague ideal. In such society I should feel much like a man compelled to walk on stilts all the time. The idea of going back to the hotel, smoking a cigar, and talking of the ordinary affairs of life, after such music as that!"

"It was very kind of you to come over for me," said Madge, as she came out. "Thank you, doctor; no; there is no need of your going back with me. Good-night."

"Thanks to you, Miss Alden, thanks, thanks. The sermon was good, but that last hymn rounded up Sunday for me. I was going up to the house, but I'll go home and keep that music in my ears. If they had known, they wouldn't have spared you from the hotel music to-night."

"Please say nothing about it,—that is all I ask," she said, as she took Graydon's arm.

TO BE CONTINUED.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy you need. Sold by R. H. McColl.

Interesting Facts About Eggs.

Five million dozen eggs are annually imported from the Dominion, the greater portion from Quebec and Ontario. The egg import from Europe is also kept up to a very large figure. Eggs pay no duty, and when we reflect, that this product comes from millions of humble sources—the poultry yards of small farmers—and that it is only the surplus that goes to market we may well wonder, where and how the billions of eggs consumed in the United States are produced. It is an interest that may be rated at many tens of million dollars. Yet it is not among the enumerations of the National Census. Let us hope that the next census, the eleventh, will cover this important field. It is probable that the egg consumption of our fifty-five million inhabitants is not less than three billion a year, at a valuations of from twenty-five to thirty millions of dollars. There are "egg trains" on the railroads of the northern frontier, and the cities and villages of New England draw most of their eggs from the border, to which they are brought by the railroads of Canada. The import of eggs at Ogdensburg alone, was valued at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the last fiscal year. As many are entered in several other collections districts; at Buffalo and in two districts in Maine, nearly three fifths of this traffic in imported eggs is done. The eggs are taken from the original packages, carefully examined by candle or lamp light, and then repacked, the defective eggs are being laid aside. If the transportation is not not immediate, the eggs are placed in cold storage warehouses, where the temperature is a few degrees above freezing, and there kept until shipped. The world must be fed, and while the imperial West feeds famishing Europe with grain, and the South sends cotton and tobacco, the favored people of the United States need not begrudge the hard working farmers of Canada, the contributions they are able to make to our needs from their little farms.—C. P. Dewey in American Agriculturist for Oct.

Where's Patterson?

Caledonia Sachem.

James Patterson, the person who carried on the butter manufacturing business in this village, has made an assignment to S. E. Townsend, of Hamilton, for the benefit of his creditors, which will do them very little good, as the machinery is not paid for, only $100 being paid on the engine and boiler. Patterson left the village owing money to every one he purchased cream from, varying from $10 to $80, and also to the gatherers, amounting in all, as near as we can gather about $2,000. When any of the farmers asked him for their money, he would pay them a small percentage, saying that the butter was all in Montreal waiting for a rise in the markets, and that as soon as it was sold he would pay them all up. The farmers at last got tired of this story, and Hugh Stewart seeing how things were shaping, seized a shipment of butter that was at the station consigned to Montreal, and Mr. Booth seized the machinery that was in the building for rent. As soon as this was done, Patterson left, and has not been seen in the village since. What has been done with the money he received for the butter is not known, as he made regular weekly shipments, for which he must have received in the neighborhood of $3,000, $2,500 of which he must still have.

An Idea in Fruit Drying.

The use of oil stoves is becoming very common. They may be made to do good service in drying fruit, which, in some sections, there is a large excess this year. Whoever burns hard coal (anthracite), knows what a coal-sifter is. The simplest form is a square box of half-inch stuff, with a coarse wire-cloth bottom, and no top. The wire-cloth should be of galvanized iron, and has about four squares to inch. The sides of the box are about three inches high, and it is about fourteen inches square. These boxes are easily made, this wire being attached by strips, nailed to the edges of the frame. Fruit laid upon the wire in the boxes, and several boxes piled evenly one upon the other, may be quickly dried, by placing the stack thus made upon an oil stove. The heat must be equalized by an iron plate laid above the flame, which must be kept low. The lowermost box needs to be removed, and placed on top every now and then, special care being taken not to cook the fruit. The drying will thus go on entirely under control, and almost as rapidly as in the patent dryers. For large quantities a patent dryer may be used.—M. C. Weld in American Agriculturist for October.

Jumbo's Interior.

When Jumbo's stomach was cut open at St. Thomas by the butchers, a miscellaneous collection of all sorts of articles, unfit for anything but goat and ostrich food, was found therein. The collection was composed of cartridges, buttons, nails, screws, stones, coins, etc., about half a peck in all. Amongst the coins are American nickles, Canadian coppers and a few silver pieces, but the largest number were British farthings, showing that Jumbo had been imposed upon by the guileless British gamins when he was the great attraction in the Zoo. A large number of persons are in possession of coins, nails, etc., taken from the Jumbo grub bag, and intend keeping them as mementoes.

The exact weight of Jumbo's hide was 1587 pounds.

Jumbo's bones were preserved with salt and alum and packed in casks. Part of the hide was put in a box, and the remainder left in the vat, and was placed on an M. C. R. car and sent to Rochester, N. Y., there to be prepared and mounted at Ward's natural science establishment.

The Deepest Well in the World.

The deepest well in the world is located at Homewood, Pa. It is owned by George Westinghouse, jr. The average depth of the Homewood wells is about 1850 feet. In the well now drilling everything found of the nature of gas or water at a depth of 2000 feet was cased off as unimportant, and the drill at present is said to be a little over 6000 feet below the surface, which would make it the deepest well in the world. A careful record is being kept, and portions of each formation encountered preserved. Since it would necessarily have to be a very prolific gas vein to justify such deep drilling, it is a difficult matter to conjecture the object that prompts such a work unless it be purely to satisfy a morbid curiosity. There are in Washington county some wells drilled to a depth of 4000 feet, and the only others so far as known approaching the depth reached by Mr. Westinghouse is an artesian well in France, at which a depth of 5000 feet was reached.

The Prayer of a Disappointed Scotchman on his arrival to this "Canada of ours."

O Lord, we, thy disebedient children approach ye this nicht i' the attitude o' prayer (an' likewise o' complaint). When we cam' tae this country we want expectin' tae fin' a lan' flowin' wi' milk an' honey. Instead o' that we f'und a place peopled wi' ungodly Irish. Scoor them oot; drag them over the mouth o' the bottomless pit; but ye needno let drap in; drive them tae the outermaist pairts o' Canada. Raither mak' them bewers o' wud and drawers o' water; but, O Lord, ne'r mak' them magistreets, members o' o' parliament, nor ony kind o' rulers ower the people. An' O Lord, gin ye hae got ony lan' tae gie awa', gie it tae thins "sin peculiar people"—the Scotch. An' the praise an' the glory will be a' thine sin—Amen.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—Germany has more books in its libraries than any other nation in the world. Great Britan has only nine libraries of over 100,000 volumes, while of the 1000 libraries in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland twenty contain more than that number. The French national is the largest library in the world, containing 2,500,000 volumes. The library in Washington with 518,000 books and 170,000 pamphlets is the sixth largest in the world.

A long felt want—a new hat.

A back-biter: The mosquito.

Slow and utter silence speech. Have a cigar.

Oh, this is sandy, shall it possibly blow this season that all their giddy girls is because their pa's tried to make the young men's heads swim.

The fact that when an elephant has the chills five gallons of rum and whiskey are prescribed, leads one to suspect that the elephant is a native of Hamilton.

The man who breaks in a new set of store teeth may not have the blood of martyrs in him, but he has almost everything else needed to insure success in that business.

A writer has discovered that persons in captivity live longer than others. This may be a rule; but we know of some married men who have retained a remarkable age.

"Tell me what the lady has sketched," said Dobyn to a little boy who was carrying an easel on his shoulder and following a lady. "I think, sir, she's ketched the measles."

"What is a matter with the baby?" asked a lady of a little girl whose baby brother she had understood to be ailing. "Oh, nothing much," was the answer; "he's only hatchin' teeth."

Young housekeeper (looking over the market report)—"Bridget, I shall want you to go to market this morning. I see that beef is much cheaper on the hoof, and I presume it, just as good. Get a nice roast off the hoofs."

The imaginative Smith: "Hark! how jolly that singing sounds on the river over there. What a difference water does make to the sound of music." The flippant Jones: "Yes, but I find whisky and water make more difference still."

"Did not the sight of the boundless blue sea, bearing on its bosom white-winged fleets of commerce, fill you with emotion?" "Yes," replied the traveller, "at first it did, but after a while it didn't fill me with anything. It sorter emptied me."

The Canada Presbyterian, remarking on the outcome of the Central Prison investigation, takes the unassailable ground that the people of Ontario do not want the Prison made a "pleasant winter retreat," where two or there hundred scamps may feed well and enjoy themselves during the cold weather. For the insane, the idiotic, the deaf, the dumb, and the blind—in fact, for all our people who are not able to take care of themselves—the ratepayers of Ontario are willing as any people in the world the unfortunates who are unable to support themselves—the ratepayers of Ontario are willing to make ample provision. We support as willingly as any people in the world the unfortunates who are unable to support themselves. But the honest, hard working ratepayers of this country do not propose to tax themselves any more than they can help to keep two or three hundred lazy, idle blackguards in a life of luxury at the Central Prison. There are thousands of honest men working in Ontario to-day who do not fare as well as these insolent scamps. The fact that so many of them come back a second time shows they have little fear of the punishment.

Recently two brewing firms in Milwaukee sent a cheque for $500 to the Young Men's Christian Association of that city. Several clergymen found fault with the young men for accepting the money owing to the character of the business in which it was earned. The young men, however, retained the funds and applied them to the objects of their association. The brewers were also subjected to hostile criticism, and from an unexpected quarter. Their critics were the saloon-keepers, who even went so far as to boycott the two firms who sent the cheques on the ground that they had given "aid and comfort to the enemy of their business." If the position of the saloon-keepers be the correct one, it is hard to see how the clergymen can find fault with the young men for accepting funds which strengthened their power of attack on the saloon. In fact this is a case where everybody except the clergymen seems to have done a good act. The brewers gave $500 for laudable purposes, the young men accepted the funds and thereby strengthened themselves against the enemy, and the saloon-keepers bore tribute to the efficiency of the Young Men's Christian Association. The ministers will have to revise their judgment.

The following incident occurred in the township of Bruce, three-quarters of a mile from Glammis:—"A certain well known young man has a sweetheart, and he spends two evenings every week in her society. A few nights ago he stayed the usual hour, and as he passed out the front door he discovered that it was cloudy and dark. He did not relish the idea of driving alone through the gloomy night, and hinted about a good deal to get an invitation to remain, but it was not forthcoming. But the young man was equal to the emergency. Going down the steps he artfully contrived to slip and fall to the ground. Thereupon he set up a tremendous groaning. The girl screamed, the men folks jumped out of bed and carried the young man into the house. His horse was put up and he was assisted to undress and deposited in a spare chamber. He had hardly begun to chuckle over the success of his stratagem when the girl's mother put in an appearance, armed with a mustard plaster two feet square and ten horse drawing power. This she immediately proceeded to clap on the small of the young man's back, where he had meanwhile located the damage to his frame. For two mortal hours that woman sat by the bed, and was not satisfied till she beheld with her own eyes a blister an inch deep. The young man is now a reformed liar."—Gorrie Vidette.

A despatch from Port Arthur says: A magazine at Port Arthur containing a large quantity of dynamite and other explosives blew up this afternoon, giving the town a severe shaking up. The explosives destroyed are said to be worth $20,000, and belonged to Conmee & McLellan and Burk Bros. A large quantity of window glass was broken in town. No one was seriously hurt. The building is supposed to have caught from bush fires. Mr. James Canmee, M.P.P., for West Algoma, a member of the firm of Conmee & McLennan, was shown the above despatch at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, last night, and stated that the building was a large one-story stone structure belonging to the Hamilton Powder Company. It had been built of considerable strength in 1877 by the Hamilton Company as a storehouse for explosives. It was situated a little over a mile south of Port Arthur, between that town and Fort William, and about a quarter of a mile from the railway track, close to the lake shore. It was in the bush, on a low, marshy spot, which had been selected on account of its situation, as being comparatively safe from bush fires, and as being far enough from the business portion of the town that there would be little danger in case a explosion should take place. His firm had probably about $6,000 or $8,000 worth of dynamite stored there the Hamilton Powder Company a larger amount, Messrs. Burk Brothers a considerable quantity, and Mr. John Conmee a small amount. During the building of the road the Hamilton Co. had kept a very large quantity of dynamite stored there. He thought the estimate of the amount was about correct, and the loss would be a total one to those who had stored there, as neither building or contents were insurable. If the supposition of a bush fire was correct, it had probably been caused by the clearing of the right of way of the new branch of Canadian Pacific down the Kaministiquia River. In 1877 or in 1878 the Hamilton Powder Co. had a dynamite factory exploded there, but much nearer the town than where the present explosion took place.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

The disease commences with a slight disarrangement of the stomach, and unless checked it invades the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and in fact, forming a diabolical system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief. Symptoms, 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 distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes yellow tings? 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 worty secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gass from the stomach? Is there palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a complication of symptoms, one at 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 if 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 persevered 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 Poolington, York.
October 2nd, 1882.

SIR,—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 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 20th, 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,
(Signed) William Brent.

Hensingham, 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.

15th August, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hilliar, of Yateabury, 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 declares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his life.

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

Mr. White. September 5th, 1883.

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. Wills,
Chemist-Dentist.

To Mr. A. J. White, Merthyr Tydvil.

Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883.

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

The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy sometimes, 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.

The October Eclectic shows its usual taste in the selection of the attractive articles from the English Magazines. The number is an excellent one and among its many able papers a few may be selected for special mention. The opening paper by Prof. T. Rowden Sanderson, discusses the subject of "Cholera, Its Cause and Cure," in a very suggestive and instructive manner. The importance of this subject at time hardly need to be emphasized. Theodore Child is represented by a very interesting article on the "Paris Newspaper Press," in which he concludes his brilliant study of the life and career of Victor Hugo, begun in the previous number. From Blackwoods we have a very racy collection of gossip under the title of "Reminiscences of an Attache." "Aristocracy in America" by Matthew Trumbull, furnishes a capital Social Study, and presents facts, the truth of which Americans will quickly recognize. R. C. Machray discourses on "The Riel Rebellion in North-west Canada," and presents some fresh aspects of the question. Emile de Laveleye has a word to say of "Pessimism on the Stage," and contributes some stimulating thoughts on "Hamlet." Other articles of interest are a posthumous paper by Charles Lamb, and a brief discussion of "Death and Afterwards," by Edwin Arnold. Two capital scient papers are "Fossil Food" and "The Birth of Mountains." There are other papers of interest, essays, stories, poems, etc., and the whole number may, we repeat, be accepted as an excellent example of an excellent magazine. Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond Street, New York. Terms, $5 per year; single numbers, 45 cents; trial subscription for 3 months, $1. Eclectic and any $4 Magazine, $8.

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 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, erysipelas, 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.

Mr. Justice Cameron at London gave his decision in the case of Esther Arscott against Charles Lilly, ex-mayor of London East, and Charles Hutchinson, county crown attorney, claiming a penalty of $100 for having her arrested after being once discharged under a writ of habeas corpus. The decision was for the full penalty claimed, $2,430 and costs. The defendants will appeal the case to a higher court.

Immense Stock of New and Fashionable Goods at THE RIGHT HOUSE

THE CHEAP GOODS AT ALL THE TIME

TRADE MARK REGD. MAMMOTH CLOTHING HOUSE GEORGETOWN

Hamilton, Sept. 1, 1885.

THOMAS C. WATKINS.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is going to be disolved as soon as the Stock, Book Debt, and Liabilities can be adjusted and put into shape. On and after the first of October, 1885, no goods shall be sold but for Cash or Produce, and all parties owing us are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts at their earliest convenience.

We hold an immense stock of GENERAL DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, MANTLES, READY-MADE CLOTHING, CARPETS, BOOTS and SHOES, and FURS.

Our stock is New and Suitable for the Fall and Winter Business, and in order to effect a clearance and reduce the stock, Great Bargains will be given.

We remind the public that our Millinery Department is A 1, superintended by a first-class hand, and we have got the proper stock.

Our Dress and Mantle Making Department is superintended by a first-class hand new arrived, and we guarantee satisfaction in style, fit and finish.

Our Ordered Clothing is ahead of all competition both in price, style, get up, finish and durability. We respectfully solicit inspection and patronage, and the public can rely upon getting bargains.

McLEOD, ANDERSON & CO.

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, Buggies,
Democrats, &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 Cockshutts Self-Binder, Horse Rakes, Drills, &c.
Blacksmithing and Repairing on wood work a specialty. 41-yr SHOP—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

The Toronto World has dared to say what has long been in the minds of timid people: That the Salvation Army is largely composed of "lazy people who join the army so that they may live without work." Our contemporary also asks the very pertinent question: "Who handles the money?" The exhibition made by a number of dancing dervishes, calling themselves salvationists in the streets of Toronto on Monday last was humiliating to humanity. Women who had banished that modesty which is the chief charm of their sex, and men who doted the buffoon whilst talking in vain all that christians hold most sacred, unblushingly exposed themselves to the contempt and jeer of the mixed crowds who watched procession. In the interest of our common morality it is time that these people should be subjected to the same penalties as are inflicted upon other public nuisances.—The Week.

Beware of Imitations.

Since Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has become celebrated, a number of unprincipled persons have been endeavoring 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. Address of Clerks.	Clerks.	Jan.	Mar.	May.	July.	Sep.	Nov.
Milton	Wm. Panton	30	27	29	15	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	16	11
Campbellville	S. R. Lister	12	9	11	11	14	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, 5th December, at 1 p.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 5th October, at 10 a.m., each day.
Judges Chambers.—Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week, except on Court days and 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.

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NORTHERN & NORTH-WESTERN.
GOING SOUTH. GOING NORTH.
9.45 A.M. 5.05 P.M. 10.35 A.M. 8.50 P.M.
CREDIT VALLEY RAILWAY.
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
7.40 A.M. 5.27 P.M. 7.31 A.M. 5.38 P.M.
2.10 P.M. 7.04 P.M.
Trains leave for Hornby, Dromquin, Omagh, Norval, &c., at 9 o'clock a.m.
Mails close G.T.R., go. East 7.31 a.m. West 2 27 p.m

VOLUME 25.
THE CANADIAN CHAMPION
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