OUR CLERKS' LIST.

Young Dog	2.00 2.25
Scientific American	3.20 3.50
do (Supplement)	5.00 5.50
National Tribune	1.00 1.50
Canada Medical Journal	2.00 3.00
American Farmer	1.50 2.15
Harper's Bazar	4.00 4.50
Harper's Weekly	4.00 4.50
Harper's Magazine	4.00 4.50
Lippincott's Magazine	2.00 2.50
Eclectic	5.00 5.50
Art Journal	3.00 3.50
Illustrated London News	5.00 5.50
Illustrated Times	1.00 1.50
Illustrated Sporting News	4.00 4.50
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News	4.00 4.50
Illustrated Australian News	2.00 2.50
Illustrated Sydney News	3.00 3.50

Let it Come Now.

Toronto World.

While our French fellow citizens in Quebec are raising heaven's simple justice to have executed on a murderer, who happened to be one of their own race, they had better bethink themselves of what might have befallen the Old Canadian remained New France. Had Canada been a French possession a hundred years ago, and had it so remained ever since, where, we ask, would the Montreal "Flambeau" and the gentlemen of the Semaine have been today? They would simply have been nowhere, and of no account as far as wealth, and landed property and political influence are concerned. A revolutionary commission, sent out, by Robespierre and Collenglois, with full powers, would promptly have confiscated all the church property they could move and their hands on, and priests and nuns alike might have been glad to escape with their lives. The Princes of Lyons and Marseilles would have been represented in Quebec and Montreal, though of course on a smaller scale. We have had occasion to say this before, but it is necessary to say it again. And it may be necessary to keep on saying it, until we get it hammered into the heads of the Roman Catholic French in the province of Quebec how much they are indebted for the preservation of their immense church property to that British government of fair play and equal rights to all, which to-day they would overturn if they could.

The fact is that the British government of the day made a tremendous blunder when, after the capitulation of Quebec, they guaranteed the property of the church in Lower Canada. Had it happened instead that the French had conquered New England, does any mortal suppose that like a foolish and mistaken generosity would have been displayed? Not much, we fancy. The proscribed churches would have been crushed out now numerically. Most assuredly the Jesuits would not have contributed to be vanquished, which, as the Mail says, was what happened in 1763.

We respectfully submit that our fellow citizens of the French race should consider the—things, and reflect that in consequence of the "better terms" which they have been allowed to obtain, even to the extent of doing most outrageous injustice to the English speaking residents of Quebec. If they do not "clear it mind on the question of French ascendancy, there will arise ere long an agitation for a thorough revision of the treaty of a hundred and twenty odd years ago that will sweep all before it. The position of the British minority in Quebec is great humiliation; it is at the mercy of Montcalm and not Wolfe had had been the conqueror on the plains of Abraham. This business of capitulation by the victors has gone far enough; and any attempt to push it further will be dangerous. A minority of the whole dominion now cries for rule or ruin; give them the rule of the country or they will break up confederation. It is a pity that circumstances do not permit them to try the experiment of Britishrule for that of the United States for a while. They would have to sing small in Washington, you may be sure, as they would not cut no such antics there as the indulge in at Ottawa. More than once, since Sir John came back to power, have they "bulled the market" him and made him knuckle down to them. In the session of 1879 they threatened him that they would vote down the national policy if he did not at once dismiss Chief Justice Sir Wm. Ritchie. They "bulled" him again 1880-1, when the Pacific railway charter was before parliament, and yet again when additional aid was asked for the same undertaking. "We have the advantage, he as profit by them," was and one of their number said in more than twenty years ago, when Ontario was lord and foot under the rule of Quebec.

"Give us our *quid pro quo*," they have said in effect, otherwise we will block your national policy and your Pacific railway too.

Now that Sir John has openly defied the power that has so long ruled Canada, we feel quite sure that Ontario will back him to the hilt, and that "by a large majority." And so, we will the other provinces, all except Quebec. If the struggle must come, better let it come now.

HENDRICKS DEAD.

THE VICE PRESIDENT SUDDENLY PASSES AWAY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 25.—About twelve o'clock this afternoon Vice President Thomas A. Hendricks died at his residence here. He attended a reception last evening, and complained of being unwell the morning. He rapidly grew worse and expired about 12 o'clock noon.

Vice President Hendricks died very suddenly at his residence a few minutes before five o'clock this afternoon. He came home from Chicago early in the week and complained of being unwell, but nothing serious was thought of it at the time. Last night he and Mrs. Hendricks attended a reception at the residence of Hon. John E. Cooper, and after he came home he complained of a pain in his side and stomach. This morning he was no better, and his family physician, Dr. Thompson, was called in. He gave him an emetic and later in the day an injection. Mr. Hendricks stayed in his room all day and most of the time in bed, although he sat up at frequent intervals. He received no callers. Shortly before five o'clock Mrs. Hendricks left his bed room to see a caller for a few minutes in the parlor. She was delayed longer than she expected and when she returned to his room she found that Mr. Hendricks was dead. The end of a busy and eventful life had come peacefully and quietly. On his face there was no indication of pain or suffering, and his eyes were only half closed, as if in gentle sleep. He died of paralysis of the brain.

Cross-Bred and Grade Beef Cattle.

Our beef cattle are "grade," or ought to be. No one raises thoroughbreds for the slaughter. True, now and then a freemartin, or barren heifer, is fattened and killed, but are unfortunately rather rare, and occasionally, when there is slow sale for bull calves, they are urged into steers, and turned in with the grades. Grades, which are the progeny of full-blooded bulls, and grade or common cows, as a rule, grow larger, and quite as quickly as full-bloods. They may be surpassed by cross-breds, the progeny of full-blooded parents of different breed; but these crosses are also rare, the whole object of breeding pure is, to secure strong prepotency, or a tendency in the offspring to develop the characteristics of their ancestry. We have often discussed the fact that carefully bred males, which possess the characteristics of their ancestry for many generations, will impress their peculiarities so strongly upon their offspring, that they may often be taken for full blooded bulls of beef breed, so great a value as the sires of animals raised solely for beef. The prize winners at the great fat stock shows are almost always grades or cross breds, the latter being especially likely to win. When two beef breeds are crossed, the tendency of both breeds having been for generations to produce beef and lay on fat; this inclination is intensified, and usually that to early fattening besides.—American Agriculturist for December.

Temperance in Halifax.

[illegible]

How Crow Dogs Captured Riel.

[illegible] Crow Dogs met a man who [illegible] the month of the Musselshell in 1879, and the two commenced talking about an exploit of Davis's about that time. A Gazette representative, overhearing some of the conversation, asked for more, upon which Davis gave the following particulars.

Gen. Miles had a fight with Sitting Bull on July 17, 1879, after which the latter retired across the boundary line. Crow Davis, then a scout and guide for Gen. Miles, discovered Louis Riel travelling northward with seventy families of half-breeds and 150 carts loaded with arms and ammunition, supposed to be for Sitting Bull. Davis followed the party up to the head of Porcupine creek within eight miles of the boundary, and there, with the assistance of Captain Overshine and ten men, captured the outfit.

During the night three half-breeds came in from the north and reported to Riel, who then came out and told Davis there were 1,000 Sioux on the boundary line that would come down and take him (Davis) in charge if he did'nt clear out.

Davis then sent a courier to Gen. Miles, who was encamped with his command on Rock creek, waiting to hold council with Sitting Bull. Sitting Bull didn't come to time, but Long Dog did and had a talk.

Gen. Miles sent up Major Gordon with three companies of troops to the assistance of Davis, and with this escort, Riel and his party were brought back to Milk river.

On they way the troops captured the Dumonts, with a large crowd of half breeds, near Frenchman's creek.

Upon arrival at Milk river, a conference was held between Gen. Miles and Major Walsh. The half-breeds were then informed that they had no business in the country where they were found as it was an Indian reservation. So Riel, and most of his followers went and settled in Judith Basin while the Dumonts and their crowd went back to Canada.

From the above it would seem Riel was a dangerous and troublesome man wherever he might be, and is little deserving of sympathy from this side of the line.

Keeping Winter Apples.

An experienced fruit-dealer says he does not want to put apples in the cellar or fruit room, until there is a little hear frost inside the barrel. If good, sound apples, and only such, are put in the barrel, and the apples are well shaken down, and the head pressed in so that the is no danger of the apples shaking in the barrel, a slight frost will not hurt them. By this we mean, that the barrel can be exposed to quite a sharp frost for a short time without its penetrating deep enough into the barrel to chill the fruit to an injurious extent. The great secret of keeping apples through the winter is, to store them in a well ventilated room room or cellar, that is kept as near the freezing point as possible, without actually freezing the apples. Apples and potatoes should never be kept in the same cellar, or if this is unavoidable, the potatoes should be kept in the warmest part of the cellar, and the barrels of apples, well headed up, near the windows, where, on days when the air outside is only a few degrees above freezing, they can be treated to a cold breeze from the open windows, while at the same time the atmosphere in the part of the cellar where the potatoes are kept, does not fall below forty degrees. With a thermometer in the cellar, it is quite possible to cool off the apples without injuring the potatoes. Do not unhead the barrels until the apples are wanted. It rarely a good plan to sort over the apples to pick out the rotten ones; Better let them remain undisturbed. Apples in ripening give off carbonic acid, which cannot be allowed to accumulate in the close cellar, but must be removed by ventilation. This deleterous gas, carbonic acid, aids in preserving the fruit, and it is one of the advantages of an outside cellar that this can be allowed to remain.—Joseph Harris in American Agriculturist for December.

CATARRH—A NEW TREATMENT.

[illegible]

"What Tommy Did."

John Habberton author of "Helen's Babies" says: "What Tommy Did" would be worthy of the serious consideration of parents if it were possible for anyone to be either *wilfully wrong* over the sinfulness and greediness of the little hero. Tommy is an ideal boy—one the kind which are by turns inconsiderate and angelic, which exasperates from young to old, and from old to young, again many times a day. *We pity parents who fail to read this book*; there is no time in their lives when such a day in the week *in which its aweful not dispel care*." The *Chicago Tribune* pronounces it a book that will delight every boy and girl, and every adult reader will find in it a book that can be read over and over again to suit the insatiable appetites of youthful listeners, and yet never sicken the reader with any weakness or nonsense in its composition." It is just been published in dainty, delightful shape, fine cloth, richly ornamented binding by Alden, the "Rico series," publishers, at half its former price, 50 cents. Alden's Hesperus illustrated catalogue (price 4 cents, condensed catalogue free) of his immense list of standard books, is a wonder as well as a joy to book lovers. John B. Alden, Publisher, New York. J. H. McCollom, Agent, for Milton.

Marketing Poultry.

When killed on the farm, poultry should be starved thirty-six hours before killed. During this time they should remain perfectly quiet, and if possible, in the dark. At the end of this time, the food will all have been digested, and the bowels will be empty, or nearly so. Then if they are hung up by the feet, bled by the mouth, dry-picked while warm, singed over an alcohol lamp flame, and laid on a table to cool, being formed up nicely into shape and wrapped or wound with strips of muslin to keep them so while they cool, in twelve hours they may be packed. It is well to have clean oat straw to line the boxes in which they are packed for shipment, and the boxes themselves should be light, strong and tight. Clean barrels are very good. The manner of packing depends upon the size of the box or barrel, and the character of the birds. It should be uniform and systematic, and always in distinct layers and very close. They must, of course, be thoroughly cold before they are packed.—American Agricultural for Dec.

Alleged Circulation of Counterfeit Coin.

A statement has been pretty widely spread that there are in circulation in Canada numbers of counterfeit silver coin. The Department of Finance has been investigating the statement and traces it to the fact that the new coinage has not the letter "H" in small size underneath the wreath below the denomination of the coin. The Finance Department desire to have it generally known that sometimes when the Royal Mint is unable to do the work for Canada or other colonies owing to the pressure of previous engagements, the mint authorities employ Messrs. Heaton & Sons, of Birmingham, to manufacture the coin, in which case that firm puts the letter "H" on. When the Royal Mint does the work itself, no "H" is stamped on the coin. The presence or absence of the "H" has nothing to do with the genuiness of the silver coin of Canada.

The Library Magazine for November contains "Thoughts about Life," Bishop of Carlisle; "Lord Houghton," T. S. Escott; 'An Episode of the Armada,' Earl of Ducie; 'Catholic Italy and the Temporal Power,' Wm. Henry Hurlbert; 'A Dialogue on Novels,' Vernon Lee; 'The Future of the Soudan,' N. Lovett Cameron; 'The Windward Islands,' Macmillan's Magazine; 'John Ruskin in His Homes and Haunts,' Wm. Sloane Kennedy; 'Gen. Grant and the Indians,' Thomas K. Cree; 'Solomon Spaulding and Joseph Smith,' Alfred H. Guernsey; 'Thibet,' Charles H. Lepper; 'The New Star in the Andromeda Nebula,' Richard A Proctor; 'Mary Howitt's Girlhood,' Mary Howitt; 'The Anglican Church Establishment,' New York Times; 'Some German Theologians,' Dr. Philip Schaff; 'The Salvation Army,' Rev. Wm. Booth; and "George Elliott and George Henry Lewes,' Richard A. Proctor. Published by John B. Alden, 393 Pearl St., New York, at $1.50 a year.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for December, 1885, is the largest number issued during its half century existence. It contains a large number of full page and smaller illustrations, executed by Edwin Forbes, Bennett, and other well-known artists. D. D. T. Moore writes on "Seasonable Duties of Farmers;" Seth Green discants on "Farmers and Fish Culture;" Chester P. Dewey discourses upon "The Milk Supply of Cities;" Jos. Harris writes about "Our Apple Harvest;" Mason C. Weld discourses upon "Cross-breed Beef Cattle;" Dr. Geo. Thurber contributes numerous articles on horticulture. Henry Stewart writes on "Fruit in the Southern States;" Andrew S Fuller tells how to secure early fruitage from grafts and cuttings of fruit trees; D. W. King presents drawings of a cheap house adapted to either village or country. The Household and Children's Departments are unusually interesting, while the Humbug Department exposes several new frauds. There are numerous illustrations and descriptions of Farm Contrivances, Noted Horses, Celebrated Cattle, Pigs, Sheep, etc., etc. Terms, $1 50 per year; Single numbers, 15 cts.

The December ECLECTIC, closing the forty-second volume of the new series, is one of excellent quality and keeps up the reputation of the magazine. The leading article, by Cardinal Newman, studies the "Development of Religious Error" from the Papal standpoint in a masterly way. Mr. H. D. Traill's article on the "Novel of Manners," is suggestive and brightly written, and Walter Pater, author of "Marius the Epicurean," is represented by a delightful eighteenth century study under the head of "A Prince of Court Painters." "Carlyle as a Political Teacher" is discussed by Standish O'Grady will acumen and force. The article by Max Meller, entitled "The Lesson of Jupiter," will command the attention of scholars in a marked degree. Other papers of more than passing interest are "Men and Manners in Constantinople," by Philo Tuck; "As You Like it and Stratford-on-Avon," by Sidney L. Lee; "Competitive Examinations in China," from Blackwood; "The Recipe for Genius," from Cornhill, and "The Story of Helene Gillet, by S. Baring Gould. There is a goodly number of short papers, sketches, fiction and poetry. The Eclectic has had a long and honorable life and it seems likely to be perpetual on the same lines for a long time to come. A magazine of this description is almost a necessity in the library table of all thoughtful students who wish to keep themselves *au courant* with the great contemporary writers of the day of the world.

Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond St., New York. Terms, $5 per year; single numbers, 45 cents; trial subscription for 3 months, 1. Eclectic and any $4 Magazine, $3.

LIPPINCOTT'S Magazine for December opens with a description of a Tobacco-Plantation in Virginia, written evidently with ample knowledge of the details of the subject, including the condition and habits of the laborers and their present relations with their employers. In "Scenes of Charlotte Bronte's Life in Brussels," Dr. Theo. Wolfe gives a deeply interesting account of the recent visit to the "Pensionnat Heger," and brings up vividly the locality and character immortalized in "Villette" and "The Professor" "Cookham Dean" by Margaret Bertha Wright, is a very amusing sketch of artist life at a favorite resort on the upper Thames. "Birds of a Tazan Winter," by Edward C. Bruce, is a readable and suggestive reading, though it requires for its appreciation a love of nature which is more commonly talked about than possessed. To many per ons the most attractive article in the number will be the "Letters and Reminiscences of Charles Reade," by K. Corgwallis, the letters, relating chiefly to the novelist's own works and his connection with various publishers, being lively and highly characteristic. "New York Libraries," by C. B contains a mass of information that cannot fail to prove of the use of those whom it concerns. There several short papers and stories that do not require to be specified but a farce entitled "The Substitute," by James Payn, the English novelist and essayist, seems well adapted to amateur theatricals. We notice that; commencing with the New Year, this popular Magazine will be reduced in price to $2.50 per annum, and other important changes will be inaugurated.

The next number of Lippincott's Monthly Magazine (commencing a new volume) will be under new editorial management, will appear in an entirely new dress, and will be issued on January 1, 1886. Henceforth the Magazine will be published on the first of the month whose name it bears.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure.

COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES.

In General Debility and Emaciation.

Is a most valuable food and medicine where the appetite is poor, and the ordinary food does not not seem to nourish the body. This is easily digested and assimilated and gives strength and vigor to the enfeebled body.

At Leon, Nicaragua there was a very severe earthquake on the 11th ult. Great damage was done to property, and several lives were lost. One church was demolished, and the cathedral sustained very serious injury.

A full translation of Pope Leo XIII.'s encyclical on the Christian Constitution of States which has been published in Baltimore, which shows that the policy of the present Pontiff is an extract reversal of that of his predecessor, Pius IX.

James Gordon Bennet, of the New York Herald, gives the following description of Sir John Macdonald: I took a good look at Sir John, who is courtesy personified, and as foxy as his great prototype, Disreali, whom he naturally resembles in person and whom he slavishly imitates in hair, pose and bearing. There is no good gained by underrating the man who dominates the Dominion. He is able, bold, cunning, dashing, elusive, fertile and and grasping. He is the monumental "putter off" of the nineteenth century. He is known in the Northwest as "Old To-morrow." He never does to-day what he can postponed until to-morrow, because in that way the thing may not have to be done at all.

UNINTENTIONAL VACCINATION.—An exchange has the following:—People should be careful how they come in contact with vaccine virus else very uncomfortable results may follow. A short time ago a lady in this town was washing her child, who had been vaccinated, and in doing so unknowingly got some of the virus from the child's arm on her hand. Immediately afterwards she happened to draw her hand across the end of her nose, and the consequence was that the vaccine "took" there, and for some days she was annoyed with a formidable scab nearly as big a twenty five cent piece on tip of that prominent feature, with prospect of a well defined vaccination mark as an ornament to that organ for the balance of her life. There is also another case in town where a lady got accidently vaccinated on the face, though not in such a prominent place as the one first mentioned.

New arrivals at the Right House from the European Manufacturers This Week.

Just Imported White, Cream and Black Beaded Tabliers for Evening Wear. All-over Beaded Net. Beaded Laces in Black, Cream and White. Ladies Hand Satchels and Portmonnies in the Newest Colors and Styles in Leather and Silk Plush, from 25c. to $3. New Oriental Floincing in Magnificent Patterns. Very Handsome Oriental Laces in the Latest shades. Beautiful Evening Flowers, Sprays, Roses, etc. An Enormous Stock of Ladies' and Misses' Knitted Scarfs, Clouds Squares and Shawls, which are offering at Marvelously Low Prices. Just examine them, they are the very latest shades and makes out. An Immense Stock of Underclothing for Ladies, Misses, Men and Boys in a great variety of Qualities, Prices and Makes, from the Lowest Canadian to the Best Scotch Wool. Ladies Scotch Wool Vests at only 87½c., worth far more. Gents' Heavy Scotch Wool Shirts at only 75c. Ladies' Excellent Fine All-wool Vests going for $1, worth $1.37½. Be sure to see the Nice Fine Merino Vests for Ladies at only 50c., well worth 75c. The New Styles of Ladies' Braided Jerseys lately arrived from the French Market are Charming Goods, in Black, Brown, Navy and Cremat. Do not forget the Ladies' Jerseys with and without Sleeves, selling off at Half Prices. Also the Little Girls' Knitted Woolen Dresses selling for half their value. The Ladies' Pattern Mantles and Millinery in the Newest and most Beautiful Styles are marked down immensely. Some of the Mantles are Marked Down $20, and are Far Less than Cost Prices. Piles of Ladies' Mantles are going off at one-half their value. See the $1.50, the $2. $2.50, $3, $4 and $5 Mantles; they astonish people. Mantle and Ulster Cloths are selling off at far less than they are worth. Cloths going at 75c. well worth $1.25. Dress Goods selling off at an Enormous Reduction. Just see the Dress Goods reduced from 50c. to 35c. The 12½, 15, and 18c. Dress Goods have a Great Sale. The Single and Double Width Cloths from 12½c. to 25c. are selling rapidly. The All-wool French Dress Cloths from 25c., and those at 25c. are good value at 30c. These Goods have an Amazing Sale. Hundreds of pieces of Good Heavy Winceys Very Cheap. The Carpets and Carpet-Materials of the kinds have an Enormous Sale. The Qualities are Good, the Styles and Colors New and Beautiful, the Variety Immense, and the Prices Very Cheap. Be sure to see the Ladies' and Gents' Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, etc., they are Extra Good Value. King street east, close to Hughson street. The name is

THOMAS C. WATKINS.

Hamilton, Nov. 31, 1885

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

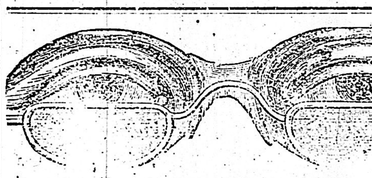
Our stock is New and Suitable for the Fall and Winter Business, and in order to effect a clearance and reduce the stock, Great Bargains will be given

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.



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

COMFORT — ECONOMY — CONVENIENCE
TORONTO SHOE COMPANY
HEADQUARTERS
144-146-148 KING ST. E.
TORONTO
THE GREAT ONE PRICE CASH ESTABLISHMENT

HARDWARE.

Cross Cut Saws, Chopping Axes, Oak and Hickory Handles,

BUTCHER KNIVES & CUTLERY

OF ALL KINDS.

NICKEL & PLATED SPOONS & FORKS.

MICA FOR STOVES.

A Complete Stock of above at

W. H. McNAB'S, Milton.

A large representative meeting of Irishmen of the county of Simcoe was held in Orillia last week, at which resolutions favoring Home Rule and endorsing Mr. Parnell's policy were adopted unanimously.

A company has been incorporated in Chicago for the purpose of holding an international exhibition in that city in 1892 to celebrate the the fourth centennial of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

WILLIAM BURGER

—MILTON, ONT.—

Licensed Auctioneer,

Will attend in Milton every day, and orders left with D. McGibbon, Esq., or at the CHAMPION Office will receive prompt attention. 16-tf

DONALD McNAIR

Begs to intimate that they are prepared to fill all orders in

Wagons, Buggies

Democrats, &c.

at short notice, at fair prices, good workmanship and best materials. Agricultural Implements on hand, including Minneapolis Self-Binders. Blacksmithing and Repairing on wood work a specialty. Shop [illegible]

WM. BEWS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

—MILTON,—

has a splendid assortment of Canadian and Imported 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 quality of the goods he sells.

Wm. BEWS.

ittings 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	23	27
Oakville	R. Balmer	7	3	5	9	3	5
Georgetown	L. Grant	13	10	12	3	15	10
Acton	J. J. Matthews	14	11	13	9	10	11
Campbellville	S. R. Lister	12	9	11	11	17	9
Burlington	W. J. Bastedo	6	4	6	3	9	4

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

County Court Sittings without Jury, Tuesday, 7th April, and 8th October, at 1 p.m.

County Court Sittings—Formerly Terms—Monday, 5th January, 6th April, [illegible] at 10 a.m., each day.

Judge's Chambers—Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week, [illegible] at 11 a.m.

Audit of Criminal Justice Accounts.—Monday, 4th January, 5th April, [illegible]

JOHN DEWAR, C. C. and C. C. P.

BOOTS & SHOES

THOS. WILSON.

(Successor to Thos. Nichols)

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. Son I your repairs.

DON'T FORGET TO CALL ON

Thos Wilson

R. JONES,

HARNESS AND SADDLE

MANUFACTURER,

(Next door to the Thompson House,)

MAIN STREET, MILTON.

I wish to thank my customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and remind them that I have removed my shop across the street to the premises adjoining the Thompson House, where I shall keep on hand a good stock of HARNESS, SADDLES, THUNKS, VALISES, WHIPS, COMBS, BRUSHES and all Kinds of Horse Clothing of the very Best English Canadian and American Manufacture.

Harness, Saddles, &c., made to order promptly and at reasonable prices.

Repairing done with neatness and all work warrant[illegible]

ISLAND HOME

Stock Farm,

Grosse Ile, Wayne Co., Mich.

SAVAGE & FARNUM, Props

Patrocle No. 2630 (1157).

—IMPORTED—

Percheron Horses

All stock selected from the get of sires of established reputation and registered French and American stud books.

ISLAND HOME

Is beautifully situated at the head of Grosse Ile in the Detroit River, ten miles below the City, and is accessible by railroad and steamboat. Persons not familiar with the location may call at the Office or Campau Building, and an escort will accompany them to the farm. Send for catalogue, free by mail. Address, SAVAGE & FARNUM, Detroit, Mich.

Travellers' Guide.

NORTHERN & NORTH-WESTERN.

GOING NORTH.	GOING SOUTH
7.45 A.M. 5.05 P.M.	10.35 A.M. 8.20 P.M.

CREDIT VALLEY RAILWAY.

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
8.34 A.M. 2.27 P.M. 5.50 P.M.	7.31 A.M. 3.20 P.M. 7.01 P.M.

Stage leaves for Hornby, Dermondo, Clough, Boyne, &c., at 9 o'clock a.m.

Sunday Trains C.V.R., go East 7.31 a.m. West 5.50 p.m.

VOLUME 25.

A YOUNG GIRL'S WOOING.

BY E. P. ROE,

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few minutes later Mr. Muir walked the parlor the picture of confidence, and smiling pleasure at meeting his wife, who sprang up, exclaiming, "Declare, I was so enjoying myself I did no realize it was time for you to be here. Come, I've ordered a cold supper for you."

"I shall reward your thoughtfulness abundantly," he replied, "for I am famishous." He then greeted Mrs. Muir's friends cordially, said some pleasant words, and even bowed, when retiring, very politely, to Mrs. Wildmere, who in a pique, deprecating way sat near the door.

Two or three gentlemen sought Madge's hand for the next dance, but she was out upon the floor again, her absence not having been commented upon.

Not a feature of this by-play escaped Miss Wildmere, and she smiled satirically. "They thought to do me a little delusions about Mr. Muir. He has a more idea about falling than I have. Before long he shall be in the category to me as well as to Madge."

At last Mr. Muir rose from the table, and Mrs. Muir said, "I will go and look at the children, and then join you on the piazza."

"Very well, Mary. I'll be there as soon as so long in the carriage I will walk a little for a change, and listen or worry if I am so long in gone as usual. Come, Madge, you'll do."

"Well, I shall do something before long," said Madge; "I'm not going to borrow money."

"Of course not. How [illegible]

"You will take no action without my consent?"

"Certainly not."

"Well, the paltry sum of thirty dollars, if demanded to-morrow, [illegible] give the loss of my fortune. [illegible] I could not pay the money, [illegible] would be down on me. How in [illegible] did you gain knowledge of this [illegible]?"

"Thank God, and take courage. I see good is going to come out of evil, and I believe you will think so when you have heard my story. I'm told him everything."

"Did Grayton have to use threats and coercion, engaged himself to the extortionator," said Mr. Muir, gnashing his teeth.

"He's no brother of mine if he did not break with her; and, as it is, I'm as if I could never trust him with [illegible] again."

Mr. Muir was a man not easily [illegible] but now his concentrated power was terrible to witness. His [illegible] worked convulsively; his voice was quick and irregular. His business and his commercial standing were [illegible], and to think that a scheming girl had caused the perpetration of a further her own petty ends, and that his brother should be one of his enraged him beyond measure. "Madge," he hissed, "I understand that plausible scamp off and his money. He and his confederate Elmere have been watching and their time. I had to be ruined to bring that speculator's to a decision, and Grayton in doing his level best to frustrate schemes."

"Mary Henry, do be calm. Your are ruined, and shall not be."

"No use, Madge; I'm foolish in their devilish toils."

He grasped his arm with a force compelled his attention.

"Mary Muir," she said, in low and stern tones, "you shall listen to ignorant girl as I am, I know and I demand that you meet emergency, not in impotent anger, but with your whole manhood. I do it for the sake of my sister and children, for your own sake and son's. You explained to me before I left town that I had sixty dollars in United States bonds, mortgage, and other good securities. You also explained that by the loss of my father's will I had control money after I was eighteen. Have been so scrupulous that you