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The Citizens' Committee's Report.

(Extract from Montreal Daily Herald Editorial, Thursday, Dec. 12th, 1885.)

The statement made by the Chairman, and unanimously adopted by the Citizen's Committee, will be read with satisfaction throughout the whole Dominion. It conveys the desired intelligence that the smallpox epidemic has been under control for some time past, that vaccination and smallpox having met there is little material for the disease to work upon, and that the city is now fully protected against any further outbreak of the epidemic. These are the main facts of the report, and they are supplemented with others of almost equal value. The hospital accomodation is declared to be ample and in good working order, the regulations now in easy work are such as to at once deal with any case of smallpox that may occur, and the public are assured that the efforts of the Committee will not be relaxed until the city and suburbs are entirely free. This is all very satisfactory. The last vestiges of disease are disappearing from the city, and it would be folly to leave any avenue open for its re-introduction. We may assume that all dangers, and the best methods of meeting them, are now well understood by this committee as well as by the Health Board.

The statement of the Citizens' Committee will be read with pleasure by our neighbors across the line. The measures of quarantine taken by them to prevent the introduction of smallpox from Montreal, though entirely justifiable, were sources of inconvenience to them as well as to ourselves. The necessity for them having ceased to exist there is no reason to doubt that their stringency will be relaxed, and in a short time uninterrupted intercourse be resumed. The thanks of the community are due to this committee for their vigilance and untiring efforts. They have, no doubt, found some reward in the reflection that they were performing valuable service to the city, and that it will be accentuated by the result of their labors becoming evident at a date so much earlier than was at one time expected. During the month of October it seemed as if the disease had made such headway that with the advent of cold weather it would outstrip all efforts to overtake it. That it is practically arrested at the threshold of winter is gratifying proof of the efficacy of thoroughness. The city has doubtless suffered in its business by the epidemic, but not to the extent that was at one time contemplated, and those who at a distance believed that danger was incurred by dealing with or by visiting Montreal may dismissing their minds and continue their former relationship with perfect safety. Neither vigilance nor necessary action will be relaxed, and as the Committee say, the city is probably in a healthier condition than it has been for many years past.

QUEER ENGLISH NAMES.

THE REMARKABLE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION IS BRITAIN.

Among the names whose spelling gives no clue to their pronunciation some are familiar enough through their use as back illustrations. Such as Cholmondeley, pronounced Chumley; Majoribanks, Cockburn pronounce it Coburn, and Cowper, pronounced Cooper. Again, Mainwaring is Mainwering, McLeod in McLoud. In Elgin and Gillott the g is hard; in Gifford and Nigg it is soft; in Johnstone the s should not be sounded. In Molyneux the x is sounded, and the name pronounced Molynoox, with a very slight accent on the last syllable. In Vaux the x is also sounded, but it is mute in the Navy, and likewise in Devereaux. In Keel Berkeley, and Derby the e has the sound of a in far. In Waldegreave the second syllable should be dropped, and so should the th in Blyth. Dullwyn is pronounced Dillun and Leveson Lawson. In Conyngham, Monson, Monkton and Ponsonby, the o takes the sound of u and Bloomfield should be pronounced as Blunt, the o being mute. Buchan should be pronounced Buckan, and Beauclerc is Beaclare, the accent being on the first syllable. Wemyss should be pronounced Weems, and D'Eresby—D'Erby. In Montgomery the o is ended and the two o's have the sound of u, the accent being on the second syllable. In Hertford the e is silent, and the o has the sound of a in far. Strachan should be pronounced Strawn; Colquhoun is pronounced Kohoon, the accent being on the last syllable; Beauchamp is Beachamp, as Colitis is Koots. Another formidable name to the uninitiated is Dolpenmaen which should be pronounced Dulum; Bethune sound be Beeton, and in Abergavenny the a is not sounded. Menzies is pronounced Mynges; Knollys as Knowles; Sandys as Sands; Cowper as Cooper, and Milles Mills. Finally Daiyel should be pronounced "Deasal," with the accent on the first syllable, Cantres is Charter; Glamis is Glahms; Geoghegan should be pronounced Gaygan, and Ruthven is Riven. We may add that the accent is frequently misplaced in pronouncing British proper names, and a few of the words liable to mistake may here noted. In Tadcma and Mallais the accent is on the first syllable; in Chancerade and Breadalbane on the second; while in Barnette, Bardett, Kennaird, Parnell, and Tremayne the last syllable is accented. As a rule, in a name of two syllables, the accent should be placed on the first and the second should be slightly slurred.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Prohibition in Iowa.

The Chicago Tribune give an entire page to the results of an investigation made by Hon. P. M. Sutton, a State Senator of Iowa into the working of the prohibitory liquor law in that state. The inquiry has been very thorough, impartial and intelligent. It establishes the fact that the total number of open saloons is slightly greater than before the law went into operation, being 1,637, in place of 1,806, while there are 420 places in which liquor is sold "on the sly." Mr. Sutton, who is a strong anti-liquor man, concedes that prohibition has done great good in places where public sentiment sustains it, a of great evil where it does not. In his story, for instance, Marshalltown a place of ten thousand inhabitants, it is worse than a failure for it is impossible to enforce it. He strongly favors a law giving local option, and, where prohibition is not adopted, a high license law.—N. Y. Times.

Concerning Good Beer.

Good beer was classed as being the drink next best to water by Dr. Launcraix, at the Antwerp convention against alcoholic drinking. His remark applied to pure, unadulterated, well made beer. He said in France, where the beer of the country is scarcely ever doctored or tampered with, alcoholism is rare, so long as they confine themselves to that beverage. Wine of good quality is less innocuous. For children it is always bad, and in adults it predisposes to tuberculosis, nervous troubles nightmare, and other affections. But grain and potatoes are the agents whence is obtained the most deleterious form of aschol. These spirits provoke nervous disorders which commence in the extremities; pricking sensations chills, insomnia or else hideous visions, tendencies to suicide by hanging or drowning, and in every instance premature old age.

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

Important Proclamation Issued by Mr. Hollis Shorey, Chairman.

NO FURTHER DANGER TO BE FEARED FROM THE SMALLPOX.

(Extracted from Montreal Daily Herald report, Thursday, Dec. 12th, 1885.)

The following statement was then submitted by the Chairman and unanimously adopted:—

This Committee have now great satisfaction in making public at this time that the smallpox epidemic has been under control for some time past.

The effects of vaccination have been apparent since the middle of November last, by the steady decrease of new cases since that period. Vaccination and smallpox having met, there is little for the disease to work upon.

The city is now perfectly protected against any further outbreak of the epidemic. We believe the city is in a better and healthier condition than it has been for many years past. This has been brought about by the great efforts of our City Board of Health and citizens, whose energetic measures have proved so successful that we can assure all citizens that the danger of contagion being determinated has been reduced, to very small proportions.

The few cases now existing are in the extreme limits of the city, and they are isolated so effectually that we have little to fear of results from them.

The thorough regulation now in force of our Isolating Committee quickly remove all danger of contagion from any new cases that may arise.

Our Hospital accomodations are ample and in good working order.

We wish to convey to the public that the efforts of this Committee will not be relaxed until every case is stamped out that may occur.

We now trust that confidence will once more be established among us, and that our people of the sister Provinces will not be afraid to visit Montreal.

(Signed) H. SHOREY.

An American Opinion.

The Montreal Star recently published a paper left by Riel in the hands of Pere Andre, which defined his theory of the Metis. It says the name Metis is derived from the Latin participle mixtus, and is a very good name for the descendants of white men and Indian women. The Indian blood in their veins established their right of title to the soil, and, conjointly the with Indians they owned the whole northwest, giving the Indians and Metis each 597,660,000 acres of land, worth about $30 000,000. The Dominion was an intruder on this estate, of which robbed both Indians and Metis.

The above summary gives some idea of the means taken by Riel to rouse the Indians and half-breeds to rebellion; or if he was not on hand at the outset he provided himself with such inflammatory materials that he had some reason to suppose it would be worth $35,000 to the government to buy him off. If there was a Riel on this side of the line, to work up the different Indian tribes with the idea that they were rightful owners of the entire country, from to the Missouri to the Rockies, worth hundreds of millions, and to tell them they could recover it by descending on the settlers, and butchering men, women and children, there would be no question as to the propriety of hanging the instigator after the trouble was over. The people of Montana will feel thankful that Riel chose the north side of the boundary line for his iniquitous operations.—Billings (Montana) Daily Gazette.

Burdette's Latest.

"Yes," said old Dr. Bolus, "you fellows say that like cures like?" "We do," firmly replied young Dr. Pellet. "Well, then, since whiskey cures the bite of a snake, why doesn't the snake bite cure us man of drunkenness?" retorted the old doctor. "It does—at least it has that tendency," persisted the young doctor. "If the snake crawls out of a man's boots and bites him he straightway swears, as soon as the snake goes away, that he will never drink another drop of whiskey as long as he lives." "Ah, yes," said Dr. Bolus, "but the cure is not permanent. The patient, as soon as he feels a little better, goes back to his old diet again." "So does the man whom you cure of dyspepsia or anything else," replied Dr. Pellet. "Doctors would starve if people allowed themselves to be kept well." And after a moment of profound silence the two physicians silently shook hands and went and took a mutual prescription, and it was a striking mark of beautiful professional courtesy that old Dr. Bolus took a little homeopathic dose more than half seltzer, while young Dr Pellet took a great big heroic dose, about four fingers and a minim.

The New Appointment.

The appointment of Mr. Foster to the Cabinet will not be satisfactory to the great majority of the conservatives in St. John. Those who are of the contractors' class those who have axes of various kinds to grind, those who are "on the make" in any way, those who contemplate raids on the Treasury, have for him, no doubt, the fellow feeling which makes them wondrous kind. But the honest section of them will view with chagrin the appointment to the Cabinet of one with such evil tendencies as this man has exhibited. Mr. McLelan, who is not a man of much ability, has undertaken a task of considerable magnitude, endeavoring to deal with the finances of Canada in a time of deficit. As for Mr. Foster he cannot be chosen for Minister of Marine because of his fitness. He probably does not know a bark from a barkentine and he knows nothing whatever of our commercial concerns. He is fitted in the university chair and the editor's chair, but he may have a capacity hitherto undiscovered for a Ministerial seat.—St. John Globe.

Fallen From High Estate.

"Will you please give me some dinner, ma'am?" begged a tramp.

"I guess so," was the reply. "Will you have a plate of soup?"

"I am not particular," said the tramp. "There was a time," he went on mournfully, "when I wouldn't think of settin' down to dinner without soup; but things are different now. You kin start me on roast beef, or pie, or on even an outry, for all I care."—N. Y. Sun.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure.

COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

In Tubercular Diseases of the Lungs

Dr. John Babington, Corunna, Mich., says: "I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion, with satisfactory results in Tubercular diseases of the lungs, and Mesentery gland; also in Neuralgia due to defective nerve nutrition."

A former Kingstonian has struck a bonanza in California. Three years ago he bought 550 acres of rocky land at Riverside for one dollar an acre, and has recently sold it for $70,000, its value consisting in an abundant water supply.

Within the past week we have noticed accounts of nine cases of trichinosis in different parts of the country. Sometimes single persons were affected, but in most cases entire families were stricken. The disease is extremely agonizing, and, in severe cases, incurable. In every instance the outbreak was traced to the use of raw or underdone pork in some form—generally ham and sausage. It is well known that trichinae are destroyed in all meat that is well cooked, not on the outside only, but throughout the entire piece. Underdone or "rare" beef is popular in England, but pork, and indeed nearly all other meats must always be well "done." The eating of raw or underdone pork is a German custom, and to it are due the great number of cases of trichinosis in Germany of late years. At best it is a semi-barbarous usage; at worst it is highly dangerous in the absence of refinement and health we trust none of our friends will indulge in the objectionable practice.

The December Harper's Magazine, the "Christmas number," proves to be, by no means the end of Harper Christmasing, for Harper's Weekly and Harper's Young People both announce unusually fine Christmas issues, and the January Magazine will also include some Christmas material, particularly an account by Archibald Forbes, the war correspondent, of "Christmas-tide with the Germans before Paris," with illustrations by Sidney P. Hall; and a "Plantation Echoes" of Christmas time, called "Uncle Edinburg's Downdin," by the author of "Marse Chan," who is making a noteworthy reputation among the newer Southern writers.

Godey's Lady's Book for January is a number equipped with special attractions. The steel engraved frontispiece, illustrating a couplet from Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," is a fine character study of juvenile life. It represents a scene in a country school a century ago and is one of the most finished engravings ever offered to the subscribers of a monthly magazine. There is an extra colored fashion plate this month a page of original decorative designs, a work plate in colors, and the usual number of illustrations in black and white. The book opens this month with a story, by Mary E. Bradley, "A Case of Necessity," and the conclusion of Mr. Bowman's picturesque "Romance of Brule." A very charming Christmas story, called "Mid-winter Night's Dream," appears in this number together with the account of "Miss Evelyn's New Year's Calls," by Kate Neely Hill, and a chapter on the words, "New Year's," by Mrs. S. D. Oberholtzer. Helen Mather's serial "Love Lies a Bleeding" is continued this month and there is a judicious sprinkling of poems by several graceful writers of verse. The fashion and work departments of Godey's Lady's Book are admirably conducted and practical hints on dress-making, housekeeping, etc., are of substantial utility. With this number two new departments, *i. e.*, Science and Agriculture, have been opened in the Arm Chair, and the new subscribers are endowed with a superb steel engraving called "Sympathy" which is 17x20½ inches in dimensions. Godey's Lady's Book has never looked better or done better work than it is doing now and it deserves increased patronage during the coming year.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for January, in richness of illustration and in literary attractions, seems like another Christmas Number. It has, in fact, several articles especially appropriate to the season. Not the least remarkable of these is a Christmas sketch—"an echo of plantation life"—entitled "Uncle Edinburgh's Dreamdin," by Thomas N. Page, the author of "Marse Chan." It is as faithful in its pictures of old plantation life as in its reproduction of the negro dialect, and is strikingly humorous and pathetic. Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent, tells the story of a Christmas holiday spent with the Germans on the forefronts of Paris during the Franco-German war. The narrative is graphically illustrated from sketches made on the spot and at the time by Mr. Sidney P. Hall. The number opens with a very interesting paper by Mrs. Lucy C. Lillie entitled "Winter in Devonshire" illustrated by Alfred Parsons, C. S. Reinhart, and H. M. Paget. S. G. W. Benjamin, late United States Minister to Persia, contributes a valuable article on "Domestic and Court Customs of Persia," richly illustrated. The fourth of the series of "Great American Industries" is a thorough exposition of the petroleum business, from the sinking of an oil well to the processes of the refinery, amply illustrated. "She Stoops to Conquer" is continued, with five illustrations by E. A. Abbey, one of which serves as a frontispiece to the number. Mary Tucker Magill, contributes a Southern sketch entitled "Sis," by Jessie Curtis Shepherd. A beautiful poem, "In the Marshes," by Alice Comyns Carr, is illustrated by W. Padgett. The Late Gen. George B. McClellan's paper on "The Militia and the Army," appearing so soon after his death, may be regarded as his last word to his fellow countrymen on a subject of grave importance—one, too, respecting which no one was more competent to speak; and his suggestions are well considered and of the utmost importance. Moncure D. Conway contributes a paper of considerable literary interest, entitled "Hunting a Mythical Palibearer." The pall bearer was supposed to have officiated at Shakespear's funeral and Shakespearian students have been much interested in the account of a newspaper correspondent who professed to have discovered an inscription on an old tombstone in Maryland supporting this theory hypothesis. Under a searching investigation the pall-bearer and so much of the inscription as related to him vanish, and Mr. Conway exhibits the insignificant remainder. Miss Woolson's powerful novel "East Angels," is continued, and Mr. Howell's fascinating story, "Indian Summer," approaches its conclusion. Mr. Howells, in this number gives the first instalment of the new Editorial Department which he has undertaken to conduct in Harper's Magazine—the Editor's Study. It follows the easy chair, and Mr. Curtis, in the latter gracefully introduces his readers to the adjoining department. The "Study" is quaintly described by Mr. Howells. Its "vast windows of flawless plate," he says, "look out upon the confluent waters of the Hudson or the Charles, with expanses, in the middle distance, of the Mississippi, the Great Lakes, and the Golden Gate, and, in the background, the misty line of the Thames, with reaches of the remoter Seine, and glints of the Tiber's yellow tide." Here the editor sits and talks over with the reader "such matters of literary interest as come up from time to time, whether suggested by the new books of the day or the accidents of the literary life." The entire study, of this month is made up of the most suggestive bits of literary criticism, bright, humorous, and withal wise, in American tone. The Editor's Drawer is uncommonly good. Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, who conducts this department, introduces it with a piece of exquisite humor—"A Plea for the Fluctuating Female."

NEWS ITEMS.

A startling discovery has been made by the police of San Francisco of a Socialist plot for the assassination of about twenty of the most prominent residents of the city.

Eleven Europeans were massacred on the 20th ult. by Burmese troops, and it is alleged that the Prime Minister, who now stands high in British favour, was implicated.

The police are making a raid on dogs in London, where 300,000 are annually licensed. So far this year 21,614 dogs have been taken to the Batter-on pound, against 14,722 for the whole of 1884.

The course of M. Goblet, French Minister of Instruction, in depriving 39 priests of their stipends for interfering in the late election, was approved by a vote of the Chamber of Deputies of 337 to 167.

PREPARING FRENCH HAMS.—In the Book of the Pig, it is said than in preparing French hams, the leg of pork is well pared with a knife, after which the skin is picked with care, so as not to damage it, but to assist the brine in penetrating to the center. The brine consists of 11 pounds of salt, about 10 ounces of pepper and two ounces of saltpetre; with this the entire surface of the ham is rubbed. It is then placed in the salting-pan, and covered with the dry mixture, the outside of the ham being at the top. At the end of eight or ten hours it is bound with a thread in order to compress it, and boiled in lightly-made brine, to which thyme, cloves, bay leaves, and basil are added. It is afterwards again soaked in brine, and, when it has remained from 15 to 23 days, it is removed from the salting vessel and packed and placed under a press from 10 to 12 hours to more perfectly drain. It is then suspended in a smoking-room until fit to eat.

The medical students' class at Queen's University, Kingston, this year, is the largest in the history of the institution.

Twenty six thousand dollars' worth of poultry was sold at the turkey fair held at Smith's Falls.

Representative Maybury, of Michigan, says he will introduce in the House, at an early day, a bill, to repeal the duties on lumber and salt.

Lieut. Dudley, the assistant of G. Donovan, Reese, who is in an insane asylum at Middleton, N. Y., causes so much trouble that the State Board of Charities intend to make an effort to send her back to England.

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Short Stories for Girls by Louisa M. Alcott. The first—"The Candy Country"—in November.

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Papers on the Great Engineer Schools, Rugby and others. Illustrated by Joseph Pennell.

A Sea-coast Serial Story, by J. T. Trowbridge, will be lively, vigorous, and useful.

"Jenny's Boarding-House," a serial by Lizzie Otis. Dealing with newsboy life and enterprise.

Frank R. Stockton will contribute several of his humorous and fanciful stories.

"Drill." By John Preston True. A capital school-story for boys.

The Boyhood of Shakespeare, by Rose Kingsley. With illustrations by Alfred Parsons.

Short Stories by scores of prominent writers, including Susan Coolidge, H. H. Boyesen, Noa Perry, T. A. Janvier, Westing Gladden, Rossiter Johnson, Joaquin Miller, Sophie May, Hezekiah Butterworth, W. O. Stoddard, Harriet Prescott Spofford, and many others.

Entertaining Sketches by Alice W. Rollins, Charles G. Leland, Henry Eckford, Lieutenant Schwatka, Edward Eggleston, and others.

Poems, shorter contributions, and departments will complete what the Rural New-Yorker calls "the best magazine for children in the world."

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The "Recollections of a Private" and special war papers of an anecdotal or humorous character will be features of the year.

SERIAL STORIES BY

W. D. HOWELLS, MARY HALLOCK FOOTE, AND GEORGE W. CABLE.

Mr. Howells's serial will be in lighter vein than "The Rise of Silas Lapham." Mrs. Foote's is a story of mining life, and Mr. Cable's a novelette of the Acadians of Louisiana. Mr. Cable will also contribute a series of papers on Slave songs and dances, including negro serpent-worship, etc.

SPECIAL FEATURES

Include "A Tricycle Pilgrimage to Rome," illustrated by Pennell; Historical Papers by Edward Eggleston, and others; Papers on Persia, by S. G. W. Benjamin, lately U. S. minister, with numerous illustrations; Astronomical Articles, practical and popular, on "Sidereal Astronomy"; Papers on Christian Unity by representatives of various religious denominations; Papers on Manual Education, by various experts, etc., etc.

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Hamilton, Nov. 31, 1885.

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That there are Bargains given in every Department That the goods in a great many instances are being sold less than cost. That the goods are sold for Cash or Produce Only. No goods charged That our Dress Goods, Millinery, Mantles, Ulsterings and Cloakings are superb. That our Stock of Staples, Woolen Goods, Flannels, Winceys and Tweeds are very extensive. That we have an Immense tock of Ready-made Clothing and Overcoats, both in Men's and Boy's that are being cleared and sold at unheard of Prices. That we are astonishing the people with the prices of Carpets. That our Furs and Robes are extensive and cheap That our Dress-making and Mantle Depapartments is very busy. That our Ordered Clothing Department is very busy That we want the people to come and inspect our stock and be convinced, and by purchasing you will make money. Do not lose this opportunity for Bargains as the stock must be reduced.

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Some buns and shortbread and some bakes,
For a'thing o' the kind he makes,
And set our table cheery O.

Plain and Ornamental Cakes of every description for the Holidays. Please send in your favors early. Orders from the country, to receive prompt attention, should be in not later than December 15th.

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Sittings of the Division Courts of the Co. of Halton

For the Year 1886.

Place of Sittings and P. O. Address of Clerks.	Clerks.	Jan.	Mar.	May.	July.	Sep.	Nov.	Hour of Opening
1 Milton	Wm. Panton	29	26	28	9	24	26	10 a.m.
2 Oakville	R. Balmer	6	3	5	3	11	3	10 a.m.
3 Georgetown	L. Grant	12	16	11	7	17	9	9.30 a.m
4 Acton	J. Matthews	13	17	12	8	18	10	10 a.m
5 Campbellville	S. R. Lister	11	8	10	0	9	8	9.30 "
6 Burlington	W. J. Bastedo	5	2	4	2	10	2	11 "

General Sessions of the Peace and County Court Sittings, with or without Jury, Tuesday 8th June, 14th December, at 1 p.m.

County Court Sittings, without Jury, Tuesday, 6th April, and 5th October, at 10 a.m.

County Court Sittings—Formerly Terms—Monday, 4th January, 5th April, 5th July, and 4th 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, 4th January, 5th April, 5th July & 4th October, at 2 p.m.

By order, JOHN DEWAR, Clerk of the Peace.

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The subscription is only ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, which entitles every subscriber to a copy of the Annual Report of the Fruit Grower's Association for the year 1885, containing the discussions at the three meetings held during the year, carefully reported by a short hand writer. AND IN ADDITION, whichever of the following articles the subscriber may designate namely: (1) three plants of Russian Yellow Transparent Apple, or (2) a yearling tree of the Lucretia Dewberry, or (3) a plant of Early Victor Grape, or (4) a yearling vine of the Marlboro Raspberry, or (5) two plants of the three papers of seeds, viz: Gypsophila paniculata Aquilegia corulea and Delphinium, mixed colors.

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Subscriptions may be sent direct to the editor,

D. W. BEADLE, St. Catharines.

25-41

Farmer's Guide.

NORTH-WESTERN.

GOING NORTH. 7.50 P.M. 10.42 A.M. 5.32 P.M.

CREDIT VALLEY RAILWAY.

GOING WEST. 9.34 A.M. 5.25 P.M.

GOING EAST. 7.34 A.M. 3.37 P.M. 5.20 P.M.

Leaves for Hornby, Brampton, Orangeville, Belfast, &c., at 7 o'clock a.m.

Sundays—G.W.R., 9.30 P.M.; C.V.R., 5.34 p.m. West; 2.27 p.m. East.

VOLUME 25.

YOUNG GIRL'S WOOING.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

"Oh, and very blind." Natural fule Grayson was not of nerves, and had received the fact of their existence largely on faith. But to-day they asserted themselves in a manner which excited his surprise and some rather curious speculation. He found his heart beating in a way difficult to account for on a physiological basis, his pulse fluttering, his thoughts in a luminous haze, wherein nothing was very distinct except Madge's blushing face, startled eyes, looking a protest through their tears. It was not so much an indignant protest as it was a frightened one, he half imagined. And why was he so startled and disturbed that, instead of seating quietly down to the porch as he had intended, he was impelled to walk restlessly to a neighboring grove? For one so intensely practical he was continuing to "take on" in a very unnecessary style.

The demon of recklessness soon drove him back to the house again, and he learned that there would be a train in about two hours. They would still have time to dine at the Kent House and return by moonlight. He had made arrangements to drive to the station, also to take the horses back to the Under Cliff Hotel.

There was a fine moonlight, and Madge's cheeks shone as they met him at the substantial repast which Mrs. and Mrs. Hobson insisted on preparing before departing. Madge's spirits appeared to be elevated to a high pitch. With a fineness of tact she was able to talk among her plain friends as others, and put them at ease. Mr. Hobson spoke of her as Grayson's sweetheart, and the girl blushed, but she was evidently pleased to meet such a gracious reception.

When parting from Madge Grayson spoke words which left a good impression on the girl's mind. For hours thereafter, and at the end of Grayson parting Mr. Hobson's hand in more than he could have conceived from his story farm that day, although he had been called from the harvest field.

During the first two miles of the cars Madge was very quiet, and seemed almost wholly oblivious to the scenery. At last Grayson addressed her and asked, "What are you thinking of, Madge?"

"I did that I may be very blind when with you, Stella."

"I crave reply."

"Forgive me, Stella. I know what I was thinking of. Think what a lot of thoughts take one's attention at times."

"Judge that what I am thinking of."

"I guessed I had a lot to think about. I never thought I would have a chance to tell you how I felt when you passed order the other day. Coming from where I was it was nearly fainted and I felt so sick. Think what a lot of thoughts it also was nervous at the first time I saw you being so. I could hardly walk when off my balance. It was as natural to me as Madge's mouth is! I been talking and now, in spite of herself, her heart broke forth.

"Please forgive me, Madge," he held out his hand.

"Oh, of course I do," she said, so again, or speak of it."

"Never!" he exclaimed.

"Never!" she said with some pleasure.

"I won't make any such promise," he replied, stubbornly.

"Oh, very well!" and laid in the wingway.

"Confound it!" he thought, "I am going to my word by my pledge. I'm not sure of anything except that I love Madge, and that Madge won't be my wife. I shall remain here. She hesitated and could take a straight course when one I got my hearing, and I shall put no more promises or trammels till I do get them."

They passed speedily over the rest of their journey, and were the picture of quiet, well-bred travellers. Regaining a slightly vexatious consciousness and sense of mutual