OUR CLUBBING LIST.

	Regular price.	With Champion
Weekly Globe.	$1.00	$1.75
" Advertiser	1.00	1.75
Harper's Magazine	4.00	4.20
" Weekly.	4.00	4.20
" Bazar,	4.00	4.20
" Young People	2.00	2.65
Scientific American.	3.20	3.50
" Supplement	5.00	5.10
" and Supplement	7.00	7.60
National Live Stock Journal	2.15	3.00
Canada Farmer,	1.00	1.70
Canada Medical & Surgical Journal,	3.00	3.50
American Agriculturist,	1.50	2.15
Godeys Lady's Book,	2.00	2.50
Rural New Yorker with seed premums	2.00	2.50
Lippincott's Magazine,	3.00	3.25
Eclectic Magazine,	5.00	5.00
Art Interchange,	3.00	3.25
Demorest's Monthly	2.00	2.50
Rural Canadian,	1.00	1.70
Daily Witness	3.00	3.50
Weekly Witness	1.10	2.00
Toronto Daily World	3.00	3.00
Century Magazine	4.00	4.60
St. Nicholas	3.00	3.60

SNOWDROPS.

(Published by request.)

Out from the frozen earth,
Through frost and clinging rime;
Say who hath called ye forth,
At your appointed time.
All other flower lie still;
Green leaves are bid away;
Ye have some place to fill,
Some lesson to convey.
When chill December's tears
Fell fast on withered leaves,
I marked your slender spears
Beneath the cottage eaves.
Then fell the drifting snow,
And stormy winds arose;
Ye were to meek and low,
To fear such mighty foes.
And every long, dark night;
Each day's brief bitter hours,
Have helped to mould aright
Your fragile, pearly flowers.
So shall each hour of pain,
Each cross we have to bear,
Make pure and free from stain
The robes our souls must wear.
So shall the lowiest life
That does our Father's will,
Be sheltered through the strife,
Its mission to fulfil.

Edinburgh. J. D.

DUPLICITY.

(Published by request.)

The thief who meets us face to face
And asks our life or gold,
Altho' a thief, or highway man
We must admit is bold.
But he who takes us unawares,
By secret sudden blow:
What name too bad for such a one—
The lowest of the low.
Nor less deserving such a name
Is he, who, while we trust
Him as our friend, with slandering tongue
Deals many a deadly thrust.
Wounds in the flesh may heal with time,
But words, like poisoned dart
Plunged o'er the barb, destroyed have
Full many a gentle heart.
Then what too great a punishment
Can be for those who play
The smiling friend before our face
The foe when we're away?
Let such be friendless all their days,
Nor hope that we'll relent
Until they clearly prove that they
Of their misdeeds repent.
Before our face how fair their speech,
Their looks how pleasant too,
But they, chameleon-like, are found
To be of varied hue.
A golden light around them plays
Until behind our back,
When fades the gold, and then behold!
They normally are black.
When trusting such we've been deceived,
We were chagrined to know
That friends could act a double part,
White swan or jetty crow.
But, those who win our confidence
Must prove themselve sincere
By word and deed, and always show
That they straightforward steer;
For no amount of honied words,
Which one speaks ever can
Undo the ill of spiteful tongue
That wounds a fellow man.

Edinburgh. J. D.

HOPE FOR CANADA.

(Montreal Star.)

The end of the Riel business promises to be better than its beginning. A few weeks ago the political sky was overcast with storm clouds and the mutterings of tempest were sounding ominously in our ears. Many predicated some great convulsion that would rend the country in twain, or at least leave the French and English of the population in a position of hopeless alienation for each other. To day the horizon is perceptibly clearer; the mutterings, though they have not ceased, have a less alarming sound; and altogether signs are not wanting that the political atmosphere is about to regain a condition of equilibrium. Now, what we are strongly inclined to believe and strongly hope is that when things settle down again, they will settle down on a better basis than before. The trouble in Canada, and whole cause of the recent agitation, has been that the French and English elements instead of approximating towards the common ideal of Canadian citizenship, instead of freely communicating and, more or less, blending with one another, have, for years, been drifting further and further apart. It is possible that this movement of separation was greatly helped by confederation which, by constituting Quebec a separate province handed it over to the control of the French Canadian majority, and thus accentuated on their part the sense of distinction from the rest of the population of the Dominion. No doubt a somewhat similar affect was produced in the province of Ontario. Under the old regime Upper and Lower Canada constituted but one Province; and, though the French and English elements may not at all times have harmonized, they were compelled by the very conditions of their political union to know a good deal about one another, and to interest themselves a good deal in one another. The change brought about by confederation was, whether consciously or unconsciously, taken advantage of by the French Canadians of this province to cultivate whatever might tend to separate them in thought and feeling from the English speaking inhabitants of the Dominion. The ideal which apparently appealed most strongly to them was that of a solid and compact French community here, which, through overflow of population due to a rapid rate of increase, should gradually and perhaps rapidly encroach on the neighboring provinces.

So able in general has been the political leadership of the French Canadian element that up to the present time no rude shock had been given to these ambitious dreams; and, as it seems to English speaking people, so accustomed had our French Canadian friends become to regarding themselves as a community apart, having little or nothing to do with English ideas, or English laws, and little responsibility even to the general statutes of the Dominion, that the decision of the Government in the matter of Louis Riel affected them with the utmost astonishment and indignation. In a moment it flashed upon them that they did not constitute a separate and sovereign people, but were simply part of a larger national aggregate, and subject, like others, to laws which they did not themselves exclusively frame. Louis Riel having twice lapsed into open rebellion against the authority of Canada, having twice stirred up war on our soil, was treated as any other man would have been treated under like circumstances, and made to suffer the extreme penalty of the law; that was the whole of it, and yet it came as a most painful surprise to people who had been under the impression that the law and Government should naturally accord with their own special ideas. All this resulted, as we have already hinted, from the fact that the French Canadians of this province had not only sought to isolate themselves, but had effectually isolated themselves from the larger life of the Dominion. Still the Dominion was there all the time, and its laws were there; and, in November last, those laws were vindicated in a signal manner.

Well, there has been a shaking up of the elements. The French and English journals have addressed more remarks to one another within the last six weeks, than they had done for the preceeding six years. These remarks may not always have been amicable; still there has been discussion, there has been interchange of views; there has been for once in a long time a common subject of interest. We believe that when those of our French contemporaries who who are still giving way to vindictive feelings shall have allowed themselves time to reflect they will recognise and acknowledge the fact that with few exceptions the more influential English journals have discussed the subject in a fair, reasonable and liberal spirit. Our own position has been stated more than once. We want to see Canada one country; we would fain see it an independent country. For that purpose we want a common citizenship, which we cannot have if different elements of the population are sedulously cultivating distinctions of race and of tradition. We want to see Canada strong and her autority respected within her borders. We owe no allegiance to either political party, our only desire being to see the country well governed, and prosperous. Because the Government, in spite of previous failures of administration, has in the recent crisis striven to maintain the authority of law, and to show that the law is no respecter of persons, we give its course, so far as this matter is concerned, our approval. It remains to be seen whether the violent discussions of the last few months have not in some measure educated public opinion and emancipated it to some extent from the bondage of party. Let us trust that the next appeal to the country may prove this to have been the case, and may prove also that, as a result of their very disagreements, the French and English portions of the population have learnt to understand one another better and have so far been rendered fitter to co-operate with one another in building up a great and prosperous Canada.

IN A PERSIAN STREET.

S. G. W. Benjamin, recently United States minister at the court of Persia, describes his impression, of that country in the January CENTURY. From an illustrated paper in the number on Teheran we take following: "In such a climate as that of Teheran life is naturally passed chiefly in the open air. The chill of winter, rarely severe, seems to make little difference in the habits of the people. The shops are all open to the streets; the customers stand outside, and even the shop keeper attends to most of his business from the exterior of the shop. If he is a baker, grocer, or costermonger, in all probability he and the customer both stand on the street, retreating into the shop only when a string of camels, or a dashing cortege forces them to move out of the way. A carpenter may frequently be seen arranging a piece of joinery on the pavement in front of his shop; in the midst of a crowded thoroughfare one may see twenty or thirty lads seated on their heels repeating their lessons together in a monotonous tone.

"Another common sight in the streets of Teheran is the itinerant barber. The Koran enjoins the masculine Mohammedan to shave his crown. The Sunnees shave the entire head excepting a long lock in the centre whereby, it is said, the archangel may pluck them out of the grave. But the Sheahs, or Persian Mussulmans, shave from the forehead to the nape of the neck, leaving a highly prized lock on each side. It is therefore common to see a man of the lower classes seated on the pavement, going through the operation of having his head shaved. The remaining hair and the beard are dyed, and it is rare that one sees gray hairs in Teheran. The first tint applied is henna, an orange yellow vegetable dye. Many consider this so handsome as to prefer it without the further application of indigo which most select. The last tint, combined with the henna, imparts a durable and rather agreeable dark-brown color to the hair. The women also have their hair dyed and join the eyebrows with the pencil. All classes make use of the bath at least once a week, the wealthy having steam baths attached to their dwellings. No Christian is ever permitted admittance to the baths of the Persians. The public baths answer the purpose of clubs and sewing circles; the women go in the morning, take their sewing with them, and after being thoroughly steamed and scrubbed, devote several hours to smoking the kaliam, embroidering, and discussing the scandal of the neighborhood, which they assiduously circulate on their return home.

"Another street sight of Teheran is the tea house, equivalent to the coffee house of Constantinople or the beer garden of Munich. These establishments are generally thronged towards the close of the day.

"Both wine-drinking and card-playing are forbidden to true believers; and, therefore, neither is seen in these places of public resort. But both are freely indulged in at home. The card-players of Persia use a set of twenty cards in five suits of four each.

"It is an interesting fact that America must relinquish the claim the claim of having invented the gambler's favorite game of poker, but it was known in Persia centuries ago. The game played by the Persians is in principal poker or bag pure and simple and betting often runs high with them.

"Another characteristic sight in the streets of Teheran is the bread. Persian bread is made in sheets the thickness of sole leather; the best quality is some what thinner. It is formed in the shape and size of a side of leather. The baker with bare arms dexterously raises a sheet of this dough from the counter where it is rolled out, tosses the roll over his left arm until reduced to the proper tenuity. With a rapid fling of both arms he spreads it over the hot floor of the oven. In a few minutes it is baked and spread out to cool. If there is a convenient ledge in the street near the shop one may see it covered with layers of bread. The bread is cheap, one cent a sheet, and what is more it is cheap and nourishing, and, with curds, cheese, and fruit, forms a staple article of diet with a large part of the population. Consequently one constantly meets with people carrying sheets of bread home with them, the women holding them in front like leather aprons.

The Wisdom of High License.

From the Macon Telegraph.

The amount of revenue derived from liquor licenses in Chicago under the new law has increased from $200,000 to $1,500,000 a year, and the number of saloons has decreased from 13,000 to 9,000. The license charge is only $500, which is much less in proportion to the amount of "goods" sold and the profits upon them than the local tax paid by retail merchants who do the same amount of trade in other lines. The license is, therefore, not a hardship, and those who pay it are protected from a competition that deducts more from their profits than the tax does. The diminution in the number of drinking places is a distinct gain to the community in three ways. Those that are closed are usually of the lowest type, the temptations to drink are diminished, and the police supervision of the traffic is made easier by a reduction in the number, amounting to nearly one-half, and by the interest of those who pay high license in ading in the suppression of unlicensed sale. Both in the matter of revenue and of regulation high license is vindicating its wisdom.

Some Big Nothwestern Potatoes.

H. McKay raised a white elephant potato last season that weighed 4½ pounds. This claimed to be the biggest on record. It was irregular in shape, however. He also raised 70 pounds from half a pound of morning star potatoes, rate of two bushels and a third from one pound. This the variety from which Mrs. Thomas Henderson secured such a large return as mentioned in the *Bulletin*, and also the same as that from which the Que appeals. *Telegraph* noticed a yield of 90 pounds from one in that locality. Mr. McKay says the potatoes are dry and excellent for eating. This will seem to be the potato to take the place of the early rose, now getting rather run out.—*Edmonton (N. W. T.) Bulletin.*

CHARACTER IN WALKING.

HOW TO JUDGE OF A MAN BY THE WAY IN WHICH HE CARRIES HIMSELF.

It is well to beware of the man who carries his left foot turned in toward his right in walking, giving the impression that his right foot turns out and his left turns in. This man is a natural petty larcenist. He may, perhaps, have never stolen in his life, but that was because of fear or lack of opportunity; but all the same he is liable at any time to sequester unconsidered articles for pure wantonness. He is of a kelptomaniac nature, but he is not nearly so dangerous as the man who deliberately lifts his leg up from the thigh as though he was going up-stairs. This man is a natural and educated villain. In England, where the tread-mill is used in prisons, many convicts acquire that peculiar step; but it is the natural, careful, cat-like tread of the criminal. The girl who walks with a flat foot, planted squarely on the ground as though she wants to grow there, may not be as attractive as the girl with the arched instep, but she is a good deal better natured. She is sure to be a good nurse, kind-hearted, sympathetic, and anxious to bear the burdens of others; while the girl with the arched foot is nearly sure to be selfish, and certain to be a coquette if she walks on her toes. The man of short, nervous steps is always a business man of energy; but if the stride is from the knee only, he is cold and selfish, caring for no one but himself. The man whose stride is long, and at the same time energetic, is generally bright, always erratic, often conceited, always careless, fond of admiration, and, while often a good fellow, generally unreliable. The diplomatist and the financier have a smooth gliding walk, hard to describes but easy to recognise. Great statesmen and great philanthropists always have a loose, shambling gait, which comes from thinking about others more than about themselves. The strut of the vain man, the lounging gait of the unemployed clubman, are too familiar to call for a description. To say that a person walks like a lady or gentleman is high praise. The gait can never be picked up in after life; it must be born in a man or woman, and cultivated in early youth. It is lost to a man when he falls into bad ways, for, so surely as he loses his consciousness of rectitude and pride of honor, so surely will he pick up the gate of a loafer. An honest man, gentle or simple, never walks like a thief, and a thief can never counterfeit the gait of an honest man; but in attempting to apply these rules to men one knows; it must be remembered, that all thieves are not caught, and all suspected persons are not bad.

Counterfeit Bank Notes.

Several correspondents have asked for a brief memorandum of what counterfeit Canadian bills they should be on the look-out for. The following plates or photographs are reported in *Dye's Detector*:—

Ten; Maritime Bank. Dated St. John, N. B. Letter A. Numbered 00797.

Ten; Merchants' Bank of Halifax. Photograph and lithograph combined.

Ten; Ontario Bank. New issue. Letter A. Dated Bowmanville, Nov. 1st, 1870.

Ten; Bank of British North America. Ottawa branch. Photograph.

Ten; People's Bank of N. B. Photograph.

Ten; La Banque Nationale.

Five; Bank of Nova Scotia. Dated 5th July, 1877. Letter B 126304.

Five; Bank of B. N. A. Old issue. Kingston branch. Dated 1st May, 1875.

Five; Canadian Bank of Commerce. Old Issue. Letter C. Dated 1st May, 1871.

Five; Bank of Toronto. Photograph. Port Hope issue of notes. Letter E; date 1st July, 1880. Number 45,881.

Five; Union Bank of P. E. I. Photograph. Plate A.

Five; Bank B. N. A. New issue. Letter D.

Five; Bank B. N. A. Quebec branch. Old issue. Photograph.

Five; raised to ten. Canadian Bank of Commerce. New issue.

Five; raised to ten. Imperial Bank.

One; Dominion of Canada. Old Government issue. Letter [illegible] ted Ottawa, July 1st, 1870.

One; Union Bank of [illegible] I. Dated Jan. 1st, 1872. No. 30,252.

One; raised to four. New Government issue with portrait of Lady Dufferin in centre.

Two; Dominion of Canada. New Government issue. Letter C. Dated June 1st, 1878.

Two; Union Bank of P. E. I. Photograph. Old issue.

Two; Union Bank of P. E. I. New issue of notes. Letter A. Dated March 1st, 1875.

Four; Bank of B. N. A. St. John branch, N. B. Old issue. Photograph.

Four; Dominion Bank. Old issue. Letter B. Dated Feb. 1st, 1871.

Four; raised to 10. Canadian Bank of Commerce. Altered with pen and ink. Very clever.—Times.

Notable Freemasons.

There are those who affect to despise Freemasonry, its teachings, and history, who do not remember or never knew that England numbers on record, fifty-one Grand Masters from A. D. 597 to A. D. 1717 including among them the great names of King Alfred, the Intellectual Father of the Realm; King Athelstane; Edward the Confessor; King James 1st of Scotland; Edward 3rd; Henry 7th; Cardinal Wolsey; Thomas Cromwell; King James 1st; and Sir Chistopher Wren, the architect of St. Paul's. The greatest men in nearly every walk of life during the past ages have concluded it to be an honor to enrol their names as Craftsmen. Look at some of them—John Locke, the greatest metaphysician Newton, the wisest of philosophers; Shakespeare, the foremost poet of the world; Goethe and Schiller, the greatest poets of Germany; Mozart, the king of musical composers; Bonaparte, the mightiest military genius since time began; Frederick the Great; George Washington, the immortal father of the States; Benjamin Franklin who drew lightning from heaven and taught it do his will; Warren, the martyr of liberty; Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence; Jackson, whose eagle eye never feared the gaze of man; Webster, one of the greatest lawyers and statesmen; Lafayette, the unselfish patriot of two worlds; Kossuth, the orator-statesman of Hungary; Victor Hugo, the literateur of France; Castellar, the orator and liberalist of Spain; Burns, Scotland's greatest bard; Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi, the emancipators of Italy; Wales, Crown Prince, our present Grand Master of England Count Bismarck, and Prince William, the mighty organizers of German strength and unity. All these, with thousands of other as worthy and nearly as celebrated, knelt or kneel at one common Masonic altar.

Just for the Principle.

A man in Copiah county, Miss., came out of his cotton field one day at noon and turned his plow-mule into the yard and threw her a bundle of fodder and then entered the house to eat his own dinner. A mangy, half-starved calf, that was prowling in the yard, wandered over to the mule and fodder and began eating. The mule backed her ears and heels, and kicked the calf so severely that it fell to the ground and died.

The children called to their father. "Oh, papa! Old Bet's done killed Billy."

The father immediately seized his gun and rushed into the yard, and seeing what the mule had done, in his rage discharged both barrels of his gun at the mule, killing her almost instantly. A neighbor passing along about this time inquired:

"Jones, don't you think its a mighty poor business to kill a hundred-dollar mule all about a two-dollar calf?"

"Hundred dollar mule! Thunder, its not a money matter with me. It is the principle of the thing."

The total revenue on account of the Dominion Consolidated Fund for December was $2,302,630.24, and the expenditure $2,946,002.12. The total revenue and expenditure for the six months ending December 31st were respectively $14,755,704.97 and $17,870,854.37, the latter including the extra expenditure on account of the North-West rebellion.

Christmas in California.

"Say, you frozen folk in the east, gaze on this. In every part of California this Christmas day the flowers are in bloom, and there is strawberry shortcake for breakfast, while strawberries and and cream follow the turkey. The average temperature is above sixty, the grass and grain are a foot high, the almond buds are swelling to bloom, and it is an average California season.—*San Francisco Alta.*

The Canadian Medical & Surgical Journal for January contains the following communications: "Innervation of the Heart of the Slider Terrapnin," Dr. T. W. Mills; "On Cerebral Syphilis," Dr. Geo. Ross; "Two Cases of Gunshot Wound of the Testicle," Dr. James Bell; "Clucal notes on 'Chorea Laryngitis," Dr. G. W. Major; "Report on Pharmacology and Therapeutics," Dr. James Stewart. There are reviews by a number of men emisent in the medical profession, full reports of the proceedings of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal and Chatham Medical and Surgical Society, and the editorial department is as able and interesting as usual. Published by the Gazette Printing Co., Montreal, at $3 per annum in advance.

It Was A Cold Night.

The other day as a man was strolling along Monmouth street, Newport, Ohio, he met a woman clad in a thin shawl and a calico wrapper, with a baby in her arms. The wind was piercing cold and the woman was crying bitterly.

"What's the matter, madam?" said the stroller.

"I am homeless—have been turned out of doors because I can't pay my rent, and have no place to go with my little baby."

"Who was your landlord.

"Mr. Williamson—there he stands," pointing to a crouching figure that stood in the shade.

"Did you turn this woman and child out in the cold a night like this."

"Yes, sir; she wouldn't pay her rent and I can't own houses for nothing."

"Well," said the newcomer, putting his hand down in his pocket, "come here, madam I'll just about pay that rent myself. Here is a $100 bill; give the change and make out a receipt."

Like the drowning man catching at a straw Williamson grabbed the bill and handed back $90 in change. Then he entered his residence and a receipt was prepared. It took several days before Williamson discovered that the bill was counterfeit.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis Catarrah, Asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers, in thousands of cases has felt it his duty to make it known to his fellow sufferers. Actuated by this motive and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipt, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Powers Block, Rochester N. Y.

Christmas at Windsor Castle.

(London Truth.)

Do you see that the Queen has a royal "baron" of beef; weighing 300 pounds, on Christmas day? This huge joint is roasted in the great kitchen at Windsor castle, which is a vast and lofty department, well fitted to prepare for baronial feasts. The baron is to be sent on Christmas eve to Osborne, and on Friday it will appear cold on the sideboard at her Majesty's luncheon, flanked on one side by a woodcock pie and on the other side by a boar's head. I do not mean the sort of head which one sees at a hall supper. This is a genuine hure de sanglier, which is sent over from Germany, and one might go from one end of England to the other and not find so delicious a dainty. Several heads are usually sent to the Queen from Germany every Christmas, and large supplies of confectionery and German cakes and gingerbread also come over, and also some Westphalian hams, from swine which have been specially fed on beech mast. Sometimes a smoked bear's ham is sent as a present from Russia. George IV. was particularly fond of the paw of a bear smoked and pickled, and Mme. Lieven always got a large supply from St. Petersburgh every winter.

NEWS ITEMS.

Not a single vessel under the United States flag crossed the ocean carrying grain during the year 1885

The Australian harvest is over. Ninety thousand tons of wheat will be available for export.

Turkey proposes to issue paper money to pay off the army, the soldiers having become clamorous.

The Malagassy officials object to France's conditions of peace, and it is expected the negociations will be broken off.

A band of Nihilists recently broke into the post-office of Rostoff, in Russia, and stole 15,000 roubles and many important letters.

The English Government will likely submit to Parliament the question of establishing a British protectorate over the Bechuanas.

Senator Castellar says he is in no hurry to agitate for a republic, as he does not think the people of Spain want a republican form of Government.

A hurricane has prevailed along the north coast of England, causing serious damage to property. Several wrecks, with loss of life, are reported.

The great and long continued trade depression, together with the cold weather, is causing much suffering amongst the poorer classes in Glasgow.

During the latter part December the Catholic mission-house at Ugheen, Annam, was destroyed by rebels and the French missionary and 500 native Christians were massacred.

A company has been formed in Amsterdam for the purpose of draining the Zuyder Zee, a gulf of the German ocean 45 miles long 35 wide, having a superficial area of about 900 square miles as compared with the 998 square miles which constitute the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

A firm in Paisley, Scotland, are making overtures to the city of Kingston with a view to starting a thread and spool factory there. They have been promised a free site and a bonus of $10 000 by Ottawa, but prefer Kingston if sufficient inducements are offered.

A Kingston policeman who was sent to Sydenham to remove an alleged insane woman to the asylum was attacked and forced to return by a mob of females, who refused to allow him to accomplish his object, declaring that the woman was not insane.

It is alleged that the bodies recently stolen for Kingston and its vicinity were sent to Montreal, the students in the medical college there refusing to touch "subjects" procured from local sources for fear of smallpox.

The Canadian exhibit for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition is now expected to largely exceed the most sanguine anticipations, the collection for the Province of Quebec alone being already twice as large as that sent to the Paris Exposition.

The mad-dog craze in New Jersey and New York is becoming laughable. The superintendent of the New York dog pound testifies to its foolishness. People come here almost every day and ask us to take away mad dogs. When we get there the dog is no more mad than the people."

The emigration returns for 1885 show a decrease as compared with last year's of 10,000 in the number of people who emigrated from England to the United States. December 31st were respectively $14,755,704.97 and $17,870,854.37; the latter including the extra expenditure on account of the North-West rebellion.

THE EXTENSIVE

Dissolution Sale

IS STILL GOING ON

AT THE

Mammoth House,

GEORGETOWN.

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.

McLeod, Anderson & Co.,

Mammoth House, Georgetown.

Roper the Baker to the Front

Gang down to Roper's and get some cakes,
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.

DONALD McNAIR

Begs to intimate that he is prepared to fill all orders for

Wagons, Buggies, Democrats, &c.

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

ittings 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	25	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		18	10	10 a.m.
5	Campbellville	S. R. Lister	11		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.

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