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SOCIAL REFORM.

Under the heading, "Is it wrong to License?" The Christian Union says:—A recent writer in the Voice commenting on the results of Mr. Sutton's investigations in Kansas and Iowa, maintains that these investigations do not affect the issue before the American people because it is never right to do evil that good may come, and to legalize the liquor traffic is evil. We have, it is contended, in such a case nothing to do with results; we have simply to do right, and leave the results with God. We entertain the highest respect for those who occupy this ground; we do not wonder that they are indifferent to it, nor even somewhat impatient of arithmetical statements as to the number of liquor shops and arrests for disorder under the two systems respectively of high license and prohibition. If we agreed with their premise that every legalizing of the sale of liquor is wrong, and makes the state a partner in the whole liquor traffic, we should agree with the conclusion that the state must not legalize it. No statistics would win our consent to legalize prostitution: for prostitution is always and under all circumstances, sinful; and no immediate benefit resulting from giving it a quasi sanction can counterbalance the ultimate evil. But we do not legalize homicide and appoint men to commit it. We authorize the sheriff to hang the murderer, the policeman to shoot the burglar, the soldier to kill a public enemy; for while prostitution is never right, homicide sometimes is. The law, therefore, is shaped so as to allow of homicide in allowable cases. Now, substantially, all men are agreed that to sell liquor is not always wrong. Maine appoints public officials to sell it, on a salary; Kansas, and we believe Iowa, authorizes drug stores to sell it under the prescription of a physician; Illinois authorizes certain men, selected for the purpose by an official board, to sell it on the condition of paying a specified sum into the treasury. There is no attempt in either case to prevent every sale of liquor, there is no permission in either case given to an unrestricted sale of liquor. There is description in each case, limitation in each case, and the simple question is, which method of discrimination and limitation produces the best results? To get an answer to this question is difficult; but it is better to get it from the streets of the town than to evolve it out of one's inner consciousness in an editors sanctum or a minister's library. It is true that Maine, Kansas, and Iowa say to the liquor-seller, "You must not sell if the buyer is going to use it as a beverage;" while Illinois and Nebraska do not. But the very question to be determined is whether the distinction between beverage and medicine is so clear-cut that it can be recognized and enforced by law. And that question can better be answered by experience than by theory. It is indeed said, with considerable appearance of force, that a license gives the sanction of the State to the business; but we think it is clear that the appearance of force in this statement is much greater than the reality. The license, so far from giving the sanction of the State to the traffic, puts the stigma of the State upon it. The objection of the liquor dealer to all legislation, whether in the form of a prohibitory or a license system, is probably less the direct interference with the profits of his business than the stamp of dishonour which such legislation, in either form, puts upon his business. In the absence of positive enactment liquor is property, like any other property, which the owner may store, sell, or give away, as he pleases. In the license law the State declares this property to be extra-hazardous to the community, and the sale of it to be accompanied with economic and moral dangers to the public, and of so serious a character that no man shall sell it except under police supervision and regulation. The license law denies him the right to sell to children, on Sunday, at night, or at all unless he has been especially permitted so to do by the local authorities. That these prohibitions should be regarded as quite inadequate for the protection of the community we can well understand. We should be glad to see every local community in the United States adding similar laws, yet others, until all sales are confined to the drug-stores, and in the drug stores to the sick. But to characterise this system of special permit as giving special sanction and approbation of the State to the traffic or the trafficker is to be misled as to the fact by the mere form of the permission. In a free government liberty of sale is accorded to every owner of every species of property unless it is specially limited by law. The license law restricts that liberty to such owners of liquor as have received a special permit to sell. Such a system does not condone, stigmatizes the traffic. Whether it goes far enough is a fair question for discussion; but it goes in the direction of disapproval and restraint, not in the direction of approbation and enlargement. Entertaining these opinions, we number ourselves among those who regard the question between a prohibitory an and a license or a tax system from a practical point of view of actual experience, and we desire to cast our votes and the weight of our influence and counsels in favor of that method in each community which promises the best immediate results in reducing the number of saloons, and in diminishing public drunkenness and disorder.

Expeditious Courting.

The Marquis of Lorne, conversing recently on Canada as a field for immigration, observed to the present writer that young women who went out to that country would get an offer of marriage about every day. Apropos of the remark, we may cite the following New Zealand brief anecdotes, which graphically illustrate the rapid progress that matrimonial negotiations make in real emigrant life: "How did you manage to win her affections so quickly, Dan?" asked one settler of another. "The recipe's worth knowing." "Oh that's simple enough," replied Dan. "The first night I arrived at the lodging house at Auckland I found myself sitting next to a young woman at supper, who I soon found was one of the newly arrived emigrants. I looked her over, and saw a round, strong, cheery-looking lass, with a laughing face, and thought she'd do. I didn't know how to go foolin around her to find a soft place, but just spoke a word or two with her, and when we come out in the passage, I gives her a squeeze and a kiss. Says she—'how dare you?' Says I—'I wants to marry you my dear.' 'Marry me!' says she laughing. 'Why I don't know you.' 'No more do I you, my dear,' says I, 'tis that makes it all fair and equal.' She didn't know how to put a stopper on that, so she only laughed and said she couldn't think of it. 'Not think of it?' says I, artful like; 'not when you've come all those thousands of miles for that purpose?' 'What do you mean?' says she, starting. 'Come, now,' says I, 'don't tell me, I know what's what. When a man immigrationises, it's kiggest work; when a woman immigrationises, 'tis to get married. You may say so at once.' 'Well, she wriggled a bit, but it was found in a state of intoxication. We were spliced two days after wards.

MAJOR-GENERAL MIDDLETON.

A SEVERE CRITICISM OF HIS COURSE IN THE NORTHWEST.

From the Macleod Gazette.

General Middleton's conduct of the campaign last spring has been very severely criticised. The censure has been strongest among those who had the best possible subject of remark that, had it not been for a few Canadian officers the troops would probably have been skirmishing still in the vicinity of Batoche—what there were left of them. Gen. Middleton has not been accused of cowardice. No one can doubt for a moment that he is a brave man. What he has been accused of is a narrow minded selfishness; a reluctance to share the glories of the campaign with others, or to give credit where it is due; and a fatal inability to judge of the right moment to strike, and to take advantage of an opportunity surely and quickly. All these faults are so glaring, so apparent to onlookers, some hundreds of miles from the scene of action, that one cannot help feeling surprised at the failure of the authorities at Ottawa to see things as they really were. While the man whose management of the campaign was a succession of blunders from beginning to end; whose thread that others might reap a little of the glory prolonged the war, and rolled up the expense bill which Canadians must pay, has been honored and enriched, the men who did the most of the real hard work, and who proved themselves equal to any troops in the world in endurance and bravery have been ignored, neglected, snubbed. What makes this worse is that they are treated thus by a man who dared not follow where they led. The men who are not considered worthy of the rebellion medal—the mounted police—were not only purposely kept in the background and hampered as much as possible; they not only had to fight the enemy where they could get at him, but they had to fight and struggle with the brilliant British exponent of military tactics to reach the enemy at all. It is a satisfaction to note that when they did "get there," these Northwest troops of ours walked over any of the performances of Gen. Middleton, and gave him a few well needed lessons in western welfare. It is a pity that his conceit was too strong for his common sense, or he might have profited by some of the lessons which the much despised mounted police taught him.

* * * *

No, we think we have struck the true chord when we say that Gen. Middleton came west with a full determination to display the police force, and to sit upon the officers and men whenever an opportunity presented itself. He made several opportunities. Although inwardly he was surprised at the efficiency and general make up of the force, and could not help admiring it, he persisted in his impudent and uncalled for snubs. A number of policeman equal to Middleton's command would have taken Batoche in a couple of hours, instead of four days. Mounted policemen took a nine pounder gun where this British general did not dare to take an infantry corps. He could not follow Big Bear and refused to allow the police to do so, although they begged with tears in their eyes to be allowed to do so. The only really difficult part of the campaign was the pursuit of Big Bear. This he gave up in despair, and only then gave the police permission to go on. They started and captured second urging. Col. Irvine was censured for obeying Middleton's peremptory command, and remaining idle. Colonel Otter and Col. Herchmer were censured for their brilliant victory at Cut Knife, which really broke the back of the rebellion, because the general feared they might reap some of the glories of the campaign. Prejudiced against the police in the first place, he could not forgive them for having taught him how to fight the Indians and half breeds, and now he continues to vent his spite by refusing to recommend them for the medal. Shame on you, Gen Middleton. Such an action is not worthy of a man and a soldier. Sir John A Macdonald knows the worth of the police, and their value to Canada. Will he allow them to be trampled on by a man who makes such a bungle of affairs as did Major-General Sir Fred Middleton?

LOVE AND ITS DURATION.

THE DIFFERENT WAYS MEN AND WOMEN ARE AFFECTED.

Chicago Ledger.

Somebody who didn't spend all his time sitting around the house growling at flies and raising blue claus whenever dinner wasn't ready to the minute, has placed the opinion on record that a woman's love is an absolute reality, while with a man it is little more than the commonest kind of side show, and from what we have been able to glean from a close and somewhat extended observation of the peculiarities and eccentricities of this prevalent passion, we are persuaded that his conclusion is one of the stubbornest facts that ever went unthrashed.

When a girl goes around looking like a Salvation army prima donna, with no more style about her than an old horse blanket, it is a sure sign that love has played smash with her prospects, and when you behold a damsel with eyes like those of a damaged mackerel, whose nose is blue at the tip and sharp pointed from weeping, shuffling around the house in an old dress that makes a man feel like fleeing to the mountains, you can bet it down for a certainty that she wants to marry a man too worthless to make good fish bait. Some night when least expected she will skip out by the light of the moon to elope with a scalawag, leaving more love in the home from which she steals away than she will ever find in his heart, and from that time on she has to command under all circumstances, no matter whether he steals a horse or goes to congress, and so long as he treats her half white nothing but the discovery that he has got mashed on some other women can ever change her feelings towards him.

But how is it on the other side of the carpet? A man falls in love the same as a mule goes down with a sinking bridge. Simply because he can't help it, but it seldom does him any permanent injury. The shape of a nose, the sweep of an eye, or the wave of a curl trips him up and settles his hash without an instant of warning, and there he is, the blinest kind of a captive, until marriage or some new fascination breaks the charms that bind him. He is pretty sure to love like a burning brush heap while he is about it, but the trouble is, his flame is too ardent to be durable. He will swear to a blue-eyed sprite that he loves her for eternity, and within three months after marriage he will go to howling about her cooking and make her life a purgatory without a streak of light. If she breaks down and dies of discouragement, as not infrequently happens, he will slide up to some other houri before the daisies bloom again, in total forgetfulness that he ever lost a wink of sleep by being in love before.

LIQUOR IN FRANCE.

An eminent French physician who has made the study of intemperance a specialty reports that the cases of alcoholism in the public hospitals come principally from departments where wine is not produced, and are generally the result of the consumption of impure concoctions. He holds that government in dealing with the question should provide absolute liberty in the sale of cider, beer and wine on the condition that they are of good quality and unadulterated; official supervision of the manufacture of spirits, the imposing of high taxes on spirits, and insistence upon good moral character and severe license in the case of dealers, and, finally, the punishment in an exemplary way of drunkenness. —*Chicago Herald.*

A Bad Old Man.

Great is the Commander of the Faithfull Recently he took a notion to have an artificial lake made in the Yildia Kiosk park, that he might take his favorite sultana sailing in a steam launch. So he had the huge basin prepared, and the whole water supply of, Constantinople turned in, and all the city had to go dry until the lake was full.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Cattle Shipping Regulations.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The privy council has agreed to rescind the new rule with respect to the landing live cattle in the United Kingdom. The regulation was that no cattle could be landed alive from a vessel which within thirty days had touched at a scheduled port. This would have seriously affected the Canadian live cattle trade, as a large proportion of the vessels call at Boston or Portland. Various representations have been made to the authorities here, and the first Canadian cargo coming within the operation of the rule was treated exceptionally and allowed to be landed.

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.

Proposed Division of Dakota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., 13.—L. J. Johnson, el Ordway, and other central Dakotans now in this city, declare themselves and their constituents in favour of a division at the Missouri river on the ground that the eastern part of the territory is agricultural and the centre of the population, leaving the mining and grassing part of Dakota west of the Missouri indefinitely under a territorial Government. This they claim would hold the Indian reservations under the territorial from of government.

AN OUTSPOKEN PRIEST.

HE BOMBARDS HIS CONGREGATION WITH A STATEMENT THAT RIEL WAS A SCOUNDREL.

MONTREAL, Jan. 15.—The residents of St. Zephirin, in diocese of Three Rivers, are at loggerheads with their parish priest, Rev. N. E. Picard, on account of some utterances he made in the pulpit of the parish church last Sunday. And they are petitioning the Mgr. Gravel to have him transferred to another field of labor. It appears that the rev. gentleman was reading Mgr. Gravel's mandement on public demonstrations and political agitation. Arrived at that part of the mandement where the bishop speaks very plain language in connection with the "National" movement, he emphasized his superior's remarks by stating that Louis Riel was an unmitigated scoundrel who had deserved death on several occasions and who had always been shown mercy by the government authorities.

Proposed New Counties.

An application is intended to be made at the next session of the Ontario Legislature erecting the six townships of Proton, Eureemontand Normanby, in the county of Grey, and West Luther, Arthur and Minto, in the County of Wellington, with the villages of Arthur and Clifford, and the towns of Mount Forest, Harriston and Palmerston, into a provision county, to be called the "County of Palmerston," with Mount Forest as the county town. Another new county is that of Maitland, to be composed of the townships of Wallace, Elma and Morrington, in the county of Perth; Howick and Grey, county of Huron; and Maryborough, county of Wellington, with the villages of Milverton, Brussels and Wroxeter, and the towns of Palmerston and Listowel, with Listowel as the county town. The Wingham people, stirred into activity by the Wingham Times, are agitating formation of a county, somewhat differently constructed, with Wigham as the county town.

Theatre and Pulpit.

People connected with the theatrical business are not, after all, such heathens as one often hears them described from the pulpit. Indeed, they sometimes exhibit a spirit of Christian charity which the churches would do well to emulate, and which they sometimes seem fail to exercise. An instance in point. Some eight or ten years ago the opera house in Belleville was destroyed by fire. The disaster was deplored by one of the Christian ministers of the town, from his pulpit on the following Sunday, as a judgment from heaven, and he expressed his joy over the event and a hope that the house would not be rebuilt. The house was not rebuilt, but another was. It was erected last year opposite the Bridge street Methodist church. One day last week the Bridge street church—the largest in the town—was burned to the ground, and the large congregation was left without a place to worship in. The directors of the opera house held a meeting next day and unanimously tendered the use of the house to the churchless congregation for six months, rent free. The offer was thankful accepted, and last Sunday the tempie of Thespis was used as to a temple of the Lord.—Spector.

Mock Royalty.

Another source of extravagance and corruption is found in connection with Rideau Hall. In 15 years we have spent on this establishment, including the Governor's salary, $2,620,775. Some of the items are curious and deserve the careful consideration of the Canadian taxpayer. In one year we bought three pianos, cost $2,500; we hired three others, cost $352; in all, $2 852 for music at the Vice-Regal Court. We paid for light and fuel for one year, $8,200; enough to light and heat the whole town of Wingham. In one year we spent for newspapers, $1,135; telephones and telegraphs, $1,756; travelling expenses, $6,923; stationery, etc., $1,572; to keep the garden in order, $6 492; and in 16 years we paid for furniture, $85,309; and in sixteen years paid for maintaining and repairing Rideau Hall, $391,458. When the people of a young country like this are called on to pay $174,717 for a year to pay a mimic court at Ottawa, it becomes a serious question to consider whether a more economical system should not be adopted. The men really responsible for this extravagance are not the residents at Rideau Hall but the corrupt contractors who furnish the supplies, and the reckless administration who permit it. The radical pruning knife should be here applied with no sparing hand.—M. C. Cameron at Wingham.

Sir Caron says that in the event of another Indian rising the volunteers are ready to suppress it. Is he sure that the young men of Ontario who went up to the Northwest before would expose their lives again in that country at this season of the year? There is little honor to be gained in fighting a parcel of half starved Indians and less in being frozen to death while trying to find them. No doubt the contractors for supplies and the railway companies would like to have another opportunity of displaying their patriotism when it pays so well, but it is doubtful whether the volunteers share their eagerness for the fray. There is nothing attractive in the cold, privation and misery which a campaign in the Northwest in the winter season presents, and to imagine that the young men of the cities will leave profitable employment to go on a wild goose chase where mounted troops would hesitate, is unwise.—*News.*

Vick's Floral Guide for 1886, the pioneer seed annual of America, comes to us this week a real gem, not a dry list of hard botanical names, but over thirty pages of reading matter, among which are articles on Roses, House Plants; Cheap Greenhouse, Onion Culture, Mushrooms, Manures, Young Gardeners, and very interesting reading, followed by about 150 pages containing illustrations, descriptions and prices of seemingly everything the heart could desire in the line of Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Potatoes, &c. It is a mystery how this firm can afford to publish, and really give away, this beautiful work of nearly 200 pages of finest paper, with hundreds of illustrations and two fine Colored plates, all enclosed in an elegant cover. Any one desiring good in this line cannot do better than send 10 cents for the Floral Guide, to James Vick, Seedsman, Rochester, N. Y. Deduct the 10 cents from first order sent for seeds.

Harper's Magazine for February maintains the strength which characterized the December and January Numbers. Every article in it makes a point. The illustrations leave nothing to be desired, and the variety of its contents is as noteworthy as their excellence.

The number opens with a thorough study of the British Navy, by Sir Edward Reed, late Chief of Construction in the Admiralty, who, by-the-way, notices at some length the influence of American upon European naval construction. The illustrations—numbering twenty-two—are for the most part from drawings by Chevalier De Martino. Very appropriately the frontispiece to the number is a fine engraving from a drawing by J. O. Davidson representing the battle of Trafalgar.

We have another instalment of "She Stoops to Conquer," with four characteristic illustrations by E. A. Abbey, one of which—a full page picture—accompanies a song which Goldsmith wrote for Mrs. Bulkley (who first played in the character of Miss Hardcastle) to sing. Mrs. Bulkley could not sing, and the song, often sung by Goldsmith himself in private companies, is not included in the editions of the play.

In an excellent article by James Lane Allen, the Blue-grass Region of Kentucky is fully treated, and is effectively and very beautifully illustrated from drawings by Julian Rix.

Olive Thorne Miller, in an article entitled "Living Balls," treats the class of animals whose anatomy enables them, like the armadillo, to assume the shape of a sphere. The article is very happily illustrated by C. C. Beard.

Miss Woolson's admirable novel, "East Angels" (of which this number contains the fourteenth part), has made readers so familiar with Florida that they will regard with peculiar interest Henri Dauge's graphic sketch of a holiday trip on the Kissimmee, with Mr. Frost's and Miss Franklin's striking illustrations.

Mr. Howell's charming novel, "Indian Summer," is concluded in this Number. There are two first-rate short stories: "For Looly," by Kate Upson Clark, illustrated by A. Frost, and "A Conflict Ended," by Mary E. Wilkins.

Charles H. Ham contributes an able and suggestive article on manual training, and makes a very instructive comparison between the European trade-school and the System known as the Russian-American; and his article is especially valuable as showing the progress of manual training in this country.

Charles Dudley Warner treats of "Education as a Factor in Prison Reform" in an article which should be carefully studied, not only by those interested in improved prison discipline, but also by all educational thinkers.

Ex minister S. G. W. Benjamin, as a result of his observations of Persian life and institutions, contributes a very interesting description of the "Tazieh, or Passion Play of Persia," as represented in the Royal Tazieh of Teheran.

Poems are contributed by Miss Dora Read Goodale and Charles W. Coleman, Jun.

Mr. George William Curtis, in the Easy Chair, discusses New York theatrical amusements; some forgotten poets; the wonderful art of our next door neighbour, Mexico; and indiscriminate almsgiving.

Mr. W. D. Howell's second "Study" is even more entertaining than the first. His brilliant sketch of Agassiz (*apropos* of the life recently published, which seems to him a fairy tale of biography); his quiet review of M. de Bacourt's observation of American life 50 years ago; his humorous comments on Americanisms in some recent English novels; his genial analysis of some remarkable novels by an unknown English writer that have hitherto escaped notice; his characterization of Balzac's "Le Pere Goriot;" and his remarks about our critics; all in his inimitably happy, style, quite fulfil any reasonable expectation of a department of this character.

The Editor's Drawer, conducted by Charles Dudley Warner, is exceptionally good.

NEWS ITEMS.

A society has been formed in Paris to poison unmuzzled dogs.

King Milan has granted an amnesty to all political prisoners concerned in the rising of 1883.

It is understood Mr. Stanley is to proceed to Congo to direct preliminary arrangements for the building of railways.

Sir Herbert E. Maxwell intends introducing a bill in the Imperial Parliament providing for the flogging of dynamitards.

It is said that the average age of the members of the new imperial parliament is much lower than usual.

Mr. Gladstone is vehemently urging his supporters to unite in order to eject the Salisbury government.

King Ludwig of Bavaria is living in the strictest seclusion, and it is hinted in court circles that his Majesty is insane.

It is stated an ukase has been issued threatening the expulsion from Russia of all Prussians who have not been naturalized.

A large number of the leading manufacturers of Hamilton have decided to send exhibits to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

Farmers in Wales are demanding a permanent reduction of 25 per cent. in their rents, fixity of tenure, and compensation for making improvements on their holdings.

The Indians in Caughnawaya have been all vaccinated with the exception of seven or eight, who are defiant and who are to be prosecuted against by the authorities.

At the Wentworth assizes Thos. Henry, aged 60, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for forging a mortgage to the Canada Life Assurance company.

A Carlist chief, while smuggling muskets into Spain from the French frontier, got lost in a mountain gully and was frozen to death.

It is stated secret negotiations are being carried on between Germany and the Vatican, looking to the appointment of a Papal Nuncio to Germany.

The North Dublin Board of Guardians has rejected a motion in favor of protection, on the ground that protection would only benefit the landlords.

The boys from Newark, N. J., who were treated by M. Pasteur for hydrophobia, arrived in New York last week on the steamship Canada, from Havre.

It is proposed to appoint a commission of civil engineers, to enquire into and find a remedy for the periodical floods caused in Montreal by the rise of the St. Lawrence.

The municipal authorities of Paris have undertaken the care and education of three daughters of Oliver Pain, who lost his life in the Soudan.

A cyclone, lasting twenty minutes, passed over the middle counties of England last week, doing a great deal of damage to property. Two persons were killed.

During December the total receipts of inland revenue for the Dominion amounted, according to the unrevised statement, to $372,340.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal says an anti Irish feeling is rampant among Englishmen, and they loathe the idea of Home Rule for Ireland.

TRADE MARK REGD — MAMMOTH GEORGETOWN — CHEAP GOODS ALL THE TIME

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 Depaptments 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 purchashing 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.

Sittings of the Division Courts of the Co. of Halton

For the Year 1886.

No.	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	J. 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	0	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.
Jury 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.

Established in 1874.

MARSHALL BROS.

—IMPORTERS OF—

TEAS AND COFFEES

No. 67 Dundas Street, LONDON, ONT.

A. Pilkey, Hamilton, Agent for the County of Halton. 28-3m.

The by-law for the purchase of a site for a new cattle market in Toronto will be submitted to a vote of the ratepayers on April 5th next.

Military circles in Kingston are agreeably excited over an order calling out another company of the 14th Battalion for garrison duty in the barracks.

President Grevy has signed a decree granting amnesty to all persons convicted of political offences since 1870, and reducing the sentences to many offenders against the common law.

An Irish High Sheriff, writing to the London Times, takes a very gloomy view of the situation. He says a famine is approaching and with it will come lawlessness.

The names of the parties who stole Miss Benifet's corpse from the vault at Sandhill, near Kingston, have been discovered by the lady's relatives, who intend prosecuting them.

The President of the Mexican Republic has been memorialized by the National Chamber of Commerce to adopt prompt remedies as suggested by them to avert the commercial crisis threatened by the continued depreciation of silver.

Germany having gone into the liquor business should be required to put up a tin sign, a la the Canadian country tavern: "Prussia & Co. Licensed to sell wine, beer and spirits. A good hostler always in attendance."—World.

The tory Walkerton Herald thinks that the Mail is a fool paper that has wrought the party much woe. The Herald should console itself with the reflection that the Globe is doing all it can to even things up.—World.

It is stated that the losses of cattlemen through the cold snap in Texas will mount up into the millions. The water pools on the ranges are frozen solid and the grass is buried in snow, and the cattle are perishing by hundreds from cold and famine.

Contemplated resignation of the Earl of Carnarvon is attributed by United Ireland to his reluctance to abet the wholesale evictions proposed by the Government, which will render the Irish desperate.

By an order in Council approved 9th January, it is provided that in all Public High and Schools in which any authorized Fifth Reader was used on the 31st December last the said Reader shall continue to be authorized until the 1st day of July, 1886.

The Brantford clergymen, fearing that Sabbath desecration is gaining ground in their midst, have resolved to uphold the sanctity of the day by refusing to attend Sunday burials. They denounce Sunday driving for pleasure and bands of music playing on the streets.

Mayor McDougall, of Ottawa, says that that city is filled with destitute people clamoring for aid. Many of the needy are emigrants. The government had an opportunity of studying right, honors the result of its policy of assisted emigration.

It is stated that, in response to representation made by Father Lacombe that half-breeds in the Batoche district were a starving condition, the Government has directed the Governor of the territories to supply food and clothing to those he find upon investigation to be in need of them.

Three printer convicts in the Wisconsin penitentiary issue a sheet called the Prison Press. In a late number they congratulate themselves that they are where mail cannot bite them! There is always something to be thankful for. If we would only take the trouble to think what it is.

The Objects of Bathing.

[Saturday Review.]

The object of bathing is fourfold: To produce a certain amount of nervous shock, that should be followed by reaction and a temporary increased circulation of the blood over the surface, resulting in a more rapid change of the tissues; to lower the temperature of the body; to cleanse the skin; and to produce pleasurable feelings, and, in connection with swimming, the beneficial effects of one of the best forms of physical exercise. The nervous shock and the reaction from it, following the first contact with the water, are important points, and to obtain them the plunge or the douche is preferable to any other form of bath. To wade up to the middle and stand shivering and fearful of the momentary feeling of discomfort is neither healthy nor pleasant, and timid persons who dare not plunge boldly into the water should be content with the douche bath. A large garden hose, with a high pressure of water, held at a distance of fifteen or twenty feet from the body, will give an idea of this most delightful curative and bracing agent. Sea bathing differs from out-door fresh-water bathing in the greater specific gravity of sea-water and its consequent greater buoyancy and more uniform temperature, while the pure air, sunshine, and better sanitary surroundings of seaside places contribute largely to the results. Mineral baths, as such, have no particular superiority over other baths of the same density and temperature. In addition to the greater healthiness and enjoyableness of outdoor bathing, the body to the sun and fresh air is of real benefit, and contributes to the sum total of the good results. Cramps are considered one of the great dangers of bathing, but when they are fatal it is probably the result of syncope or fainting, from failure of the heart's action. A good swimmer, in vigorous health, would hardly be wholly disabled by a cramp of only a part of his limbs.

Some people are not endowed with the faculty of seeing a joke. Lord Morpeth used to tell of a Scotch friend of his who, to the remark that some people could not feel a joke unless it was fired at them with a cannon, replied: "Well, but hoo can ye fire a jest oot of a cannon, mon?"

The Canadian Pacific railway has put in a claim to the rebellion claims commission for $700,000 for transporting the troops to and from the scene of the disturbance in the Northwest. The friendship of Riel could have been bought forever for half the sum.

The Deacon says: "Some of the features of the daily (morning) Globe will be omitted from the evening Globe." Omit them all, Deacon—omit them all. The morning Globe's sins are sins of commission. Let the evening Globe's virtues be virtues of omission. The more the Globe omits the better it looks.—World.

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The Maryland Legislature is bent on the encouragement of marriage in that State, and its plan is to reduce the price of marriage licenses. The present tax is $4.50, and two bills have been introduced, one putting the figure at one dollar, and the other making it fifty cents. The Baltimore American champions the fifty cent bill, on the ground that that sum will just pay the clerk's costs, and the State has no right to ask more as a tax, its true function being to encourage marriage, and the consequent formation of homes as the real unit of republican institutions. It is again suggested that a more legitimate source of revenue would be the taxation of bachelors.

Berry, the English hangman, is a tall, respectable looking man, with the appearance of a mechanic. He is a shoemaker by trade, but does not work now, as the executioner is well paid. He get $50 a head, or, when there are more than one, $50 for the first, $25 for the second, and $25 for the third, with all his expenses paid. The first essential is nerve, and Berry has nerve. Binns, who preceded him, was a braggart, and liked publicity. He would smoke his pipe outside half an hour before an execution, and drink, and had an active tongue. Now the executioner is obliged to sleep in jail the night before a hanging. Calcraft, who was hangman for so many years, was also a shoemaker, and like Berry, a quiet, retiring man.

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