PEW RENTING.

SAM JONES DELIVERS A SCATHING SERMON ON THE TOPIC.

Sam Jones at Cincinnati.

"Every man in this country is the product of some missionary work. The man who gives to foreign missions is the man for whom home missions have done much. Here is a man: we'll say he comes to church in his fine carriage and gives $10 a year to foreign missions. There isn't a Hottentot under heaven who would give $10 for that man's religion. My Christianity is that I haven't a moment's time, a drop of blood, or a dollar of money that I can't give to God. Cincinnati spends its millions to damn the city and hundreds to save it. Pews in the saloons are full, but here in the churches you all pay big money for the best pews and crowd sinners to the back seats. It's an eternal shame to sell the pews in a church. My God, how my heart dropped when I heard this church rented its pews. If you can't live without renting them, why close up, and the sooner you do the better. As if 500 men cannot raise money to pay one poor preacher without renting pews? Methodism in renting pews is as much out of place as a South Carolina cornfield darkey in the white house. Some of you will say of me, 'If I'd known you were going to talk this way I'd voted you not to come.' Well, you can hold a meeting to-morrow and vote me out! Brothers, wipe out this disgrace. If we can get you rubbed up a little you'll shine; you don't now. There are men professing to be Christians in this church. God can check on you for $500 and you'll swear you haven't got the money and immediately go down town and buy a corner lot and pay $5 000 for it. God Almighty will put you in hell, old fellow, for lying. Here's a lady who is asked to give something for some good cause. She'll tell you she would gladly do it, but has no money, but in a week or two you'll read in the paper that Mrs. So and So gave a swell entertainment at her house that must have cost her $500. She'll go to hell for such lying! Here's a Methodist, we will say, whose annual income is $10,000. His expenses, including his church contributions amount to $3,000 a year. He'll tell you he's got all this world's goods he wants, but you go to him and ask him for $500 for the orphans' home. He'll hem and haw and say, 'Spl ndid cause; wish I fixed so I could give it; but he won't, and at class meeting that man will get up and say he wouldn't give up his hope of heaven for all the riches of earth. That fellow thinks he's fooling God! Here's a steward worth $100,000 assessing himself $200 a year. Old brother B., who works in a foundry, he puts down at $2 a year. Brother B. has a hard time to get along. Many a time his family have no sugar for their coffee. The rich steward goes to him and asks him for his contribution. He hasn't saved a cent, and he tells the steward so, who remonstrates him saying: 'Brother B., I give $200 a year; you should certainly provide for your contribution.' That man goes home at night sick at heart. He thinks over his poverty, and lies abed brooding over the steward's call. Then he says to himself: 'God, if I give $2 a year he ought to give $1,000. and if one devil gets me for the $2 that I didn't pay 40 devils ought to gethim for the $800 he didn't pay.' You'll never do much in a church until you get a liberal board of stewards. I think there must be one or two stingy ones here in Trinity. Smoke them out! The stewards have told me to give it to you. My concern is a double back action arrangement. It hits both ways and you've got it to-day. If you can't pay your preacher at Trinity without renting its pews, take a pauper's oath, and I'll have a collection taken up for you all over the country. Let's quit this pew rent business."

CITY vs. COUNTY BATTALIONS.

ADJUTANT SAM HUGHES HOLDS UP THE RURAL ENDS AND TELLS ABOUT SLOUCH HATS FOR THE BOYS.

From the Lindsay Warder.

A writer in the Toronto World encourages the formation of city battalions alone, and indirectly takes a fling at rural battalions. The writer speaks of how city chaps distinguish themselves, and refers to the guards at Sebastopol or Kas-asain. The facts are, nine out every ten of the Guards were once strapping young county fellows. So with the Grenadiers and Queen's Own. Many of them were born and brought up on farms. But they say the city chaps can out-march the country boys. Under certain circumstances this is true. A regiment going along to the tune of 135 paces per minute, as I have often seen a city corps doing—and have pointed the fact out to their officers who are still in force—will undoubtedly stand that step longer than a battalion of farmers. But load each corps down with say eighty pounds of "war material," and let the music choose his own step, say the old 110 per minute, and we venture the assertion that towards evening the "farmers" will be ahead of their more sprightly comrades from the city.

Again, city chaps, being accustomed to walking on pavements, will naturally have harder feet, and thus, for a few days at least, should stand marching better than the country boys.

But the assertion that the city corps are any better drilled, except in keeping steps or handle the rifle better, or are braver men than the country lads, will find room only in the shallow heads of some enthusiastic young dudes. Last spring it took both Queen's Own and Grenadiers from Friday night till Monday noon to get ready to start. The Midlanders were off to Kingston within 24 hours of the first call to arms. In the 45th battalion district alone there were twice as many men as were drawn from Toronto, ready to go and angry because they did not get going.

We do not agree with The World's correspondent that the city corps are what the country wants. Already cities have many more volunteers than their population demands. We agree with the critic, however, in requiring each corps to be properly fitted with accoutrements and outfit for the campaign. For years it has been our pleasure and pride never to parade a man with an old cross belt. Our own idea of carrying cartridges is practically to have a loose leather bag with small opening to readily admit the hand. Bullets are not bruised by being carried on the person. The damage is done in cases. Practically the best cartridge pouch we ever saw was an old leather satchel hung from the shoulder by a strap and also fastened near the top of the waist belt in front.

Then, each corps should have the valise equipment knapsack. There is no use in keeping stores in the warehouses rotting as is the case at Kingston and other points. As for rifles in case of rebellion, all rifles in store should be served out instead of those unfit for active service.

The only other outfits needing attention are the head and feet gear. For spring or winter marching men should wear their ordinary shoes, with loose overshoes. We recommended several to try that plan last spring in preference to shoe packs or coarse boots, and in every instance, it worked like a charm. For dry ground it matters not what the men wear. The head gear should be a kind of rig suitable for all seasons, or else there should be a winter cap and a summer slouch hat. But after all, what the boys want is good rifles, ammunition and leaders, men who have "the will to do and the soul to dare," and any rebellion on the Saskatchewan, in Alberta, or in Quebec could easily be suppressed.

Why he Thinks There are no Ghosts.

(Atlanta Constitution.)

Uncle Isom was whitewashing an old, dilapidated house on Whitehall street yesterday. The interior had a ghostly appearance, and a gentleman said to the old negro:

"Isom, aint you afraid of ghosts?"

"No, sah, dat I ain't, young master," was the reply, as the old man loomed up with a smile.

"You are not?"

"No, sah, dar are no ghosts."

"How do you know?"

"Dunno, sah; when a person dies dey goes to Heaven or purgatory, one or de odder."

"And of dey goes to purratory dey can't get away; and if dey goes to heben dey don't want for get away an' come back or sojiotin' round dis world. I'se too old for to let dat kind of nuffin' business bodder me."

ESQUESING COUNCIL.

STEWARTTOWN, 18th Jan. '86

The members elect of the Township of Esquesing Municipal Council, assembled at the council chamber here at 11 o'clock a. m., and, having made and subscribed the declarations of qualification and of office, took their seats, as follows, viz:—Nimon Lindsay, Reeve; John Warren, Deputy-Reeve; Richard Graham, Deputy Reeve; Joseph Williams, and Dr. Webster, Councillors.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed, and several applications for refund of taxes were read.

Moved by Mr. Williams, second by Dr. Webster, that the treasurer refund to the collector of Division No. 6, $1.36 tax app aring against John Roan, he being unable to pay the same; also 95 cents against Mrs. Ann McMaster, she being in like circumstances; also $2.85 taxes against Robert Cook $2 90 against James Greer, (removed), $1.00, dog tax against Henry Hunter, who is unable to pay the same.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Warren, that the account of Mr. Geo. Yeomen for digging ditch in front of his lot be referred to a committee of this Council to be examined:—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Warren, seconded by Mr. Graham, that the collector, for Div. No. 5, be refunded $8.80 appearing against Mrs. Swackhamer, she being unable to pay the same; also $1.27, taxes against Mrs. Aitkins, similarly circumstanced, also $1.00 dog tax to John Scott, appearing against Henry Osmond, removed from the County.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Williams, seconded by Dr. Webster, that 88 cents be refunded to the collector for Div. No. 5, being taxes he could not collect.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Warren, that the Reeve and the mover be a committee to let a contract for a new culvert and repair of road on lot 23, concession 9.—Carried.

Moved by Dr. Webster, seconded by Mr. Graham, that leave be granted to introduce a by-law to appoint auditors of the Township accounts and that said by-law be read the first time.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Webster, that the by-law to appoint auditors of the Township accounts be read the second and third times and passed, and that the blank in the by law be filled up with the name of Wm. P. Appelbe on behalf of the Council, and George H. Kennedy on the nomination of the Reeve and that they be paid $5.00 each for their services.—Council.

Moved by Dr. Webster, seconded by Mr. Williams, that leave be granted to introduce a by-law to appoint officers to constitute a local Board of Health for the Township of Esquesing for the year 1886; also to appoint a sanitary Inspector and Sanitary Policemen in connection therewith, and that the same be read the first time.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Williams, seconded by Dr. Webster, that leave be granted to introduce a by-law to appoint an Assessor to assess the Township of Esquesing for the present year, and that the same be read the first time.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Warren, that the by-law to appoint an assessor be read the second and third times and passed, and that the blank be filled up with the name of Colin Campbell and that his salary be one hundred and fifty dollars.—Carried.

Moved by Dr. Webster, seconded by Mr. Williams, that the Treasurer be authorized to pay to Dr. Roe twenty dollars for services rendered to date as Medical health officer, also twenty dollars to Mr. C Barnes, for services to date as Sanitary Inspector.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Williams, that the sum of $3.00 be paid to Wm. Hood, for cedar furnished to James Ashenhurst, pathmaster; also $2 to James Ashenhurst for timber and work on 6th line, lot 9.—Carried.

Moved by Dr. Webster, seconded by Mr. Warren, that the by-law to appoint officers to constitute a local Board of Health be read the 2nd and 3rd times and passed, and that the following gentlemen constitute the said Board:—Samuel Beaumont, James Newton, Robt. Hyper, the Reeve and Clerk being ex officio members; also that the fact not to their officers who are still in force—will undoubtedly stand that step longer than a battalion of farmers. But load each corps down with say eighty pounds of "war material," and let the music choose his own step, say the old 110 per minute, and we venture the assertion that towards evening the "farmers" will be ahead of their more sprightly comrades from the city.

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NELSON COUNCIL.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, NELSON,
Jan. 18th, 1886.

Council met pursuant to statute.

Members elected—Reeve, Richard Dalton; Deputy-Reeve, Peter D. Scott; Councillors, John Peer, W. G. Pettit and Jos. Alton; all present and severally made and subscribed the declaration and qualification and of office before the Clerk, and took their seats—the Reeve in the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read an I adopted.

The Reeve stated that the Treasurer's sureties were the same as for last year, and on motion of Mr. Scott they were accepted by the council.

Mr. Scott moved that the following named persons being indigent, and fit subjects for public charity, be paid the following sums monthly, until the first day of May next, viz.: Mrs. Ackerell, to the order of Albert Alton, $5; Charles Foster, to the order of Daniel Hall, $7; Peter Hornick, to the order of P. D. Scott, $5.—Carried.

Mr. Pettit moved for leave to introduce a by-law to appoint Auditors of the accounts of the year 1885 and an Assessor for 1886, and that the same be now read a first time.—Carried.

By-law read, and on motion of Mr. Scott the council went into committee of the whole on the second reading of the by-law, the Reeve in the chair.

Committee rose and council resumed.

The chairman reported by-law read and blanks filled up with the name of Thaddeus Ghent, nominated by the Reeve, and A. W. Peart, by the council, as Auditors, and Thomas Watson, as Assessor.

Report adopted, and on motion of Mr. Pettit By-law No. 282 was read the second and third times, passed and sealed with the corporate seal.

Mr. Pettit moved that two dollars each be paid for the use of polling booths in the first, third and fourth polling sub-divisions for holding the municipal elections of 1886, and six dollar each the Deputy Returning Officers for their services, also $7.34 to Hart & Co. for blanks.

On motion of Mr. Peer—ordered that $2.40 be paid to R. Spence, for oak timber for bridge in Div. No. 49, and 25 cents to J. Irwin for spikes.

The following named persons being sworn proved the loss of sheep killed by dogs, viz.: H. McMaster, two lambs, and John Tuck, two sheep; and on motion of Mr. Scott $4 was ordered to be paid to H. McMaster, and $8 to J. Tuck for the said damage.

Mr. Pettit moved for leave to introduce a by-law appointing a Boards of Health and a Medical Health Officer for 1886, and that the same be read a first time.—Carried.

By-law read, and on motion of Mr. Scott the said By-law No. 283, was read the second and third times, and blanks filled up with the names of John Harris, A. F. Boyd and Wm. G. Pettit, as members of a Board of Health, and Dr. A. O. Jones, as Medical Health Officer, and passed and the corporate seal affixed.

A petition was presented praying this council to grant aid to Mrs. Dent, who having met with a serious accident had been unable to support herself for a long time. Wm. Hardbottle addressed the council in support of the petition, and on motion of Mr. Scott the prayer of the petition was granted, and $30 placed in the hands of Wm. Hardbottle for the benefit of Mrs Dent.

On motion of Mr. Alton, the pathmaster of Div. No. 34 was ordered to place a railing on the lower side of the culvert at the foot of the mountain on Dundas street.

Mr. Pettit moved that the time for collecting the taxes of 1885 be extended to the fifteenth day of February next.—Carried.

On motion of Mr. Alton the council adjourned to meet on Monday, the first day of March, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

DANIEL MCLAREN, Clerk.

Some Recent Autobiographies.

From "Notes of a Professional Exile," in the February CENTURY, we quote the following: "I have with me the autobiographical works of Carlyle, edited by Froude, which have attracted so much attention. There are two periods in the history of the world's state of mind towards almost every clever and successful man. One of these is when he is recognized; the other is when he is found out. At the former period his distinctions and peculiar abilities are perceived. The world sees what he is. He may then be said to have been recognized. But along with this recognition the world is apt to bestow a vague and tacit credit for the superiority in those qualities in which he has not been tried. There comes a time, however, when his limitations are understood. The world sees what he is not. He may then be said to have been found out. That man is fortunate who is recognized early and found out late. The latter period was much deferred in Carlyle's case, owing to the vigor of the impression he made upon us. But when the time came for the public to be undeceived with regard to the character of this great and good man, it certainly did not judge him fairly. The ill-nature of the writings of Carlyle is not profound. Carlyle had the presumptuous discontent of a spoiled child. It was his instinct and habit to 'sass' right or left. And the public itself was mainly to blame for the spoiling. The fault in such cases is mainly the public's, or account of the queer exemptions they warm people who are able to 'sling ink' particularly well. Authors are spoiled because of the weak supposition of the public that they are as good as they profess to be. The public will not insist upon remembering that great authors are like other people. Has not an author hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions; if, you prick them do they not bleed; if you tickle them do they not laugh? Of course, the book reveals Carlyle as an egotist. But such nearly all recent autobiographers egotists? A number of such works have appeared during the last ten years, and the position of the autobiographers has been in nearly every case the same—namely, that God dim a good thing when he made him; but that he should have made anybody else, and should have taken an interest in the other individual equal to that which he manifested in the autobiographers, is a proposition which he cannot bring himself for a moment to consider. Two books in which this view is conspicuous are the autobiographies of John Quincy Adams and Miss Harriet Martineau. Carlyle is a mild egotist besides these writers. Adams does not speak of himself as an individual, but as a cause which he has espoused. Of the two, Miss Martineau is the more naive. She is for arranging the world entirely from her own point of view. For instance, she attacked the late Lord Lytton because he did not carry an ear-trumpet. Lord Lytton was deaf, and preferred not to carry an ear-trumpet. Miss Martineau was deaf also, and did carry one. She did not believe in the immortality of the soul, and was very hard upon any one who was of a contrary opinion. Her Heaven, had her belief permitted her to have one, would have been a place where they all sat round with ear-trumpets and derided the doctrine of the immortality of the soul."

THE COLORED SEXTON.

(Harper's Magazine).

The sexton of a Baptist church in a large western city was a colored brother, who rarely took part in the social religious meetings of the society; but when he did, all present hung upon every word, for it was well known that some one was to be "hit on the head," and great amusement was in store for the others. On this particular occasion the subject of the prayer meeting was "Christian Humility." Mr. Bascon, one of the wealthiest church members, while leaning one his gold headed cane and toying with his elegant watch chain, concluded his remarks, with great affectation of humility by saying: "If I ever should be so favored as to reach heaven at all, it seems to me that a place in the most remote section, the most obscure corner, of that blissful region will be infinitely more than I deserve. And when the call comes to 'go up higher,' it seems to me I shall feel like putting my hand upon my mouth and my mouth in the dust, and crying out, 'Unc'an! unclean!'"

When he was seated, the colored brother rose in the rear of the room, and slowly advancing, faced the audience, and thus addressed them: "Brudders an' sisters, when I hears de angel Gabri'l blow de trumpet scallin' me home, it appears to me I'll be so powerful glad I'll just call out, 'Hol' on dar Gabri'l; I hears de trumpet an' I's comin' mighty quick!' An' it 'pears to me I'll be so bustin' full of joy dat I'll just go shoutin', skippin' leapin' right up to de front of de throne as fast as I kin git dar. An' dar I'll stan wid de wite robes on, a wavin' de palm branches, an' a shoutin' 'Glory! glory! glory! glory to de Lamb dat was slain!' For what do de Scriptures say? "Who are dese in white robes? 'Dey what came up through great tribulations.' Down here de black skin an' de great tribulations; up dar de white robe an' de for ebermore. Now, my brudders an' sisters, what do de Scriptures say agin? 'Dey say, 'what though dey be black as ink' (or something to that effect), 'dey shall be whiter dan snow.' And it 'pears to me I'll be so powerful happy up dar dat I'll like to shake han's wid all my brudder's an' sisters, widout distinction ob age, color, or previous condition ob servitude—good many on 'em. I hain't shook no han' wid here—but 'pears to me I'll be so occupied a wavin', an' a praisin', an' a shoutin' hallelujah! hallelujah! hallelujah! close up on de right side ob de Lamb, dat I won't hab no time to go peekin' roun' de dark corners ob heaven to find Brudder Bascom."

Cemetery News.

Fritz Hiener is the professional grave digger of a Texas town. He did not always pay his taxes promptly, and one day while he was hard at work digging a grave, and had got down about five feet into the bowels of the planet, he preceived a dark shadow between himself and the sun. Looking up he preceived a deputy sheriff.

Vat's de madder now I?"

"I've got a notice to serve on you for not paying your taxes."

"Mine Gott!" exclaimed the unfortunate man, protruding his head from the hole in the ground, "a man has no peace even when he was in dot grave. Vat a country! vat a peeples!"

A party of body snatchers, who were attempting to rifle a vault at Sydenham, near Kingston, were surprised by the grave digger, who fired a charge of buckshot into them, wounding one. They all made their escape, however.

A Ride on a Head Light.

From the Montreal Star.

As a Grand Trunk train was approaching Island Pond on Thursday last it ran into a team which was crossing the track and killed one of the horses. As the train was close run for time, another train being close behind it, it was not thought safe to stop, and the train proceeded to Island Pond. Arriving there the front of the engine was examined and a man the driver of the team which had been run into, was found upon the headlight. He was just recovering conscionsness from the shock, and was taken down very little the worse for his terrible experience.

Crime in Maine.

(Toronto Mail.)

It is stated that Maine, the Utopia of the prohibitionists, probably furnished more bloodly crimes and murders last year, most of them directly traceable to liquor, than any other New England State, and perhaps quite as many as all put together. Over half the commitments to gaol last year were for drunkenness, and they exceeded by 440 those of the year before. This is not an argument against properly enforced prohibition; but it does tend to show that enforcement is not the easiest matter in the world.

A Wheezy Old Organ.

(Toronto World, Jan. 28).

The Globe yesterday found it necessary to modify its opinion of the day before, that the provincial government neither can nor should attempt to enforce the Scott Act. It says now that Mr. Mowat will give "reasonable assistance" to those who wish it enforced. What kind of a wheezy old organ has the Globe got to be, anyhow? What it one day pronounces unconstitutional and unjust, it next day pronounces perfectly proper and constitutional. But it revenges itself by spitefully accusing the Scott Act people of having as their real motive a desire "to embarrass Mr. Mowat." We do not believe a word of it. We believe the members of the deputation referred to are honest, and that they go to Mr. Mowat as a last resort, in the desperate hope of justifying themselves for the injury they have done to the country by their intolerant advocacy of a bad and impracticable law. But the Globe says they are hypocrites, and warns "prohibitionists who are reformers" to beware of them. Aye there's the rub The party! Heaven, earth and hell are all considerations secondary to party. This comes rather richly from a newspaper which was a violent supporter of the Scott Act up to within a month ago. The Deacon must be the identical man of whom it is related that he declared himself in favor of the passage of prohibitory liquor laws, but opposed to its enforcement.

Irish Landlords and Fair Rent.

Beford the Land Act passed Irish landlords insisted that they were only charging fair rents for their land. The following are the percentages of reduction made by the Land Court upon the estates of peers holding land in Ireland:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Earl of Claremont	19.1	Earl of Norbury	16.8
Lord Lurgan	24.7	Earl of Bantry	19.6
Duke of Marlborough	25.0	Duke of Devonshire	1.50
Earl Annesly	21.5	Earl of Egmont	20 0
Marquis of Conyngham	17.2	Earl of Kenmare	12 5
Earl of Leitrim	30 0	Viscount Lismore	30 0
Vis count Lifford	23.8	Viscount Middleton	18.0
Lord Templemore	21.4	Marquis of Lansdowne	17.0
Vis count Bangor	11.0	Lord Ventry	14.8
Earl of Dufferin	12.2	Lord Castlemaine	18.0
Earl of Kilmorey	10.5	Lord Massy	17.1
Marquis of Londonderry	17.4	Viscount Southwell	22.4
Marquis of Ely	21 5	Earl of Donoughmore	16.3
Earl of Enniskillen	10 0	Viscount Hawarden	17 0
Marquis of Headfort	21.8	Lord Mornington	16.6
Lord Rolland	22 0	Earl of Orkney	20.0
Lord Massereene	19 2	Lord Muskerry	14 8
Earl Russell	20 0	Earl of Portarlington	16.0
Lord Ashbrook	41.4	Earl of Hardwicke	19.7
Lord Castletown	19.4	Lord Waterford	16.8
Viscount Gough	26.0	Lord Ashtown	20 5
Marquis of Sligo	18.6	Earl of Huntingdon	24 7
Lord Greenville	18.5	Earl Fortescue	11.0
Lord Carew	11.0	Duke of St. Albans	23.0
Earl of Courtown	11.4	Lord Rathdonnell	25.0
Earl of Carysfort	15.0	Marquis of Downshire	22.0
Lord Arthur	20.0	Duke of Leinster	12.5
Earl of Clancarty	25.0	Marquis of Drogheda	12.5
Marquis of Clanricarde	11.0	Viscount Mountgarret	12 7
Lord Mountmorres	40 0	Lord Digby	10 3
Lord Wallscourt	22.0	Earl of Granard	37.5
Earl of Albermarle	21.3	Lord Bellew	10.7
Lord Harlech	19.7	Earl of Darnley	18.0
Marquis of Bath	1.60	Viscount Gormanston	25 0
Lord Rathdonnell	18.0	Earl of Arran	18.0
Viscount Templetown	11.2	Lord De Clifford	11.6
Duke of Abercorn	12.0	Earl of Lucan	19.3
Lord McLaughlin	15.7		

Here, then, we have the decision of a legal tribunal that the peers holding land in Ireland have, almost without exception, been charging their unfortunate tenants unfair rents.—*London Truth.*

A Respectful Suggestion to Two Premiers

When the World asserted last spring that the Scott act wave had reached high water marks, and that the ebb of the tide would soon set in, it was severely taken taken to task by a number of excellent gentlemen who have not the felicity to agree with us on this great question. The few months that have since elapsed have justified our prediction more speedily and completely than we anticipated. There are none so blind as those who will not see. We saw that the act was not being enforced where adopted. Some acquaintance with its provisions and some knowledge of human nature convinced us that it could not accomplish the objects of its promoters, and that its failure in some counties would assure its defeat in others. Within the last few months it has sustained defeats in rapid succession in Perth, Haldimand, Kingston, St. Catharines, Argenteuil, Pontiac, and elsewhere. These constituencies are widely separated geographically, and representative of their districts.

Columns might be filled every week with evidence of the act's utter efficiency in such cities as Oxford, Simcoe, Huron, North Halton and Brock. The Milton Champion quotes with much gusto the abandonment of the agitation by "the goody goody Globe and the sainted Deacon." The Bruce Herald says: "The issue is dead in this county," except so far as it can be galvanized by "some of the gentlemen who are anxious to pocket the salary of the police magistrate." The Cardwell Sentinel, which strongly advocated the adoption of the act, understands that in the event of an attempt being made to repeal the Scott act in this county nearly all those enamored in liquor traffic will work like beavers to have the act continued." And adds: "Right they are. Under the law as it is they pay less rent, are not compelled to keep accomodations and sell just as much whiskey as ever.

We do not make these citations for the purpose of showing that the act is a lamentable failure. Every fair-minded man admits that to be a settled fact. Our purpose is to show that our legislators have a duty to perform in the premises. The continued existence upon our statute books of such a law is a reflection upon our intelligence and a menace to the peace and prosperity of the country. It has already been the cause of much annoyance, expense and loss to the public. Although the prospects of its passage in the future in any municipality are of the smallest description, it is always possible for the professional agitators and the paid lecturers to put the community to expense and trouble of voting it down. This should not be. We take the liberty of requesting Sir John A. Macdonald and Mr. Mowat to put aside their party attachments for once in their lives, and to join hands in promoting the true interests of temperance and of our business and working men, who are constantly harassed and disturbed by these propositions agitations. Let Sir John repeal the Scott act, and let Mr. Mowat amend his license law wherein he finds it defective. This would be better than any attempt at governmental enforcement, though such an attempt would be better than nothing. Should the two premiers do as we have suggested there would be no room for a party cry or party catch upon either side, reasonable electors of all shades of thought would unite in thanking them, and a weight of uncertainty, irritation and fear would be lifted from our struggling business enterprises.—*Toronto World.*

Of the 51,451 municipal electors in Montreal not less than 17,914 are disqualified for non-payment of taxes, the water rates or statute labor tax, leaving 15,632 qualified voters. The lists have yet, however, to be revised by the board of revisors.

NEWS ITEMS.

St. Paul has had a quarter-million dollar fire.

Two fatal snowslides, one in Utah and one in Idaho, are reported.

The Crawford-Dilke divorce trial has been fixed for February 4.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" refers to Mr. Parnell as the modern Warwick.

A slight cessation of demands is reported in the United States iron trade.

Another Toronto Volunteer is in trouble about the North-west land script.

Accord is reported to have been established between Prussia and the Vatican.

Mr. Chamberlain professes himself once more thoroughly in accord with Mr. Gladstone.

The Duke of Edinburgh has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean station.

Mr. Arnold Foster in The Nineteenth Century has made a violent attack on the Irish as a race.

Michael Davitt, Miss Helen Taylor, and others contemplate inaugurating an agrarian agitation in Wales.

Henry George, the distinguished writer, will visit Canada in March and lecture in various cities.

The Ontario government has incorporated the Petrolia Masonic Temple company, with a capital of $20,000.

About $5,500 was raised in New York on Wednesday in behalf of the Parnell parliamentary fund.

The Nova Scotia Legislature is summoned to meet on the same day the Dominion Parliament opens, February 25th.

The St. Petersburg Novi says England's action in regard to Greece is merely a pretext for sending a fleet to Turkish waters.

The first through train on the Northern and Pacific Junction railway arrived at Gravenhurst on Thursday night.

Stockmen of Fort McLeod are asking the Government to take steps for authorizing special brands for Indian stock, in order to check thefts of horses, &c.

Hector Bouchard, a shantymen at St. Etienne, Que., undertook on Sunday to blow into the muzzle of a gun. He blew all right, but was killed by the rebound.

It is stated the Whigs intend to pledge themselves to support all measures necessary to maintain peace in Ireland and preserve the Union.

The peach buds along the Hudson river, valley were killed by the recent intense cold, making the third total failure of the crop in three consecutive years.

There is another dynamite scare in England. O'Donovan Rossa is reported to have discovered a new style of "bum" powerful enough to do up the British Isles.

The Chicago Tribune devotes four columns to the career of Wm. Scully, an Irish landlord, a resident of England, who owns 90,000 acres in Illinois, and is aid to be a grinding landlord.

At the criminal assizes in Toronto on Friday "Dr." Andrews was found guilty of procuring an abortion on Jennie Leslie, of Whitby.

The biennial Miller's Directory of North America shows a decrease of 6,812 flouring mills in Canada and the United States as compared with 1884.

The city of Montreal has already spent nearly $150,000 in suppressing the repedemic of smallpox, leaving a number accounts yet to be settled.

The experiment of sending bloodhounds in pursuit of hostile Indians in New Mexico is a failure, if looked at from this end. The Indians regard it as a benevolent effort, for they shoot the dogs and eat them.

Boring for natural gas at Port Colborne is temporarily suspended owing to a broken drill. The volume of gas is steadily increasing, and it is believed that an inexhaustible supply will shortly be reached.

There is great rejoicing at Tacoma, W. T., over the acquittal of fifteen prominent citizens charged with persecuting the Chinese. The celestials spent $7000 in trying to secure a conviction.

Lincoln County Council have decided to erect an Industrial Home at a cost of six thousand dollars, and the Industrial Home committee have been authorized to secure plans and award the contract.

Trouble has again broken out between the residents of Glencoe and the Salvation Army. Last week seven of the villagers were arrested on charges preferred against them by Lieutenant Emma Rees, and warrants are out for three more.

All reports agree that this is the hardest winter Scotland has experienced in twenty years. The snow is two feet deep. Sheep are starving and perishing, and wild birds are flocking to the towns and villages to obtain food. Railway traffic is much impeded.

The provost-marshal at Mandajay is charged with cruelty in the execution of Dacoits. He ordered that a delayshould take place between the "present" and the "fire" of the executing platoon that he might take photographs of the prisoners under the agony of expected death.

The Religious Tract Society, of London, is now carrying through the press a version of the "Pilgrim's Progress" in the Cree language for the benefit of the Indians in the far north of this continent. The work has been undertaken at the instance of Bishop Horden, of Moosonee.

A result of the investigation into the customs frauds at Montreal is that five of the employes at the custom house have been suspended on a charge of neglect of duty. Chas. Pauquette, a clerk employed by Oliver & Brais, was given $800 to pay duties. He forged an invoice, and paid $200 and secured $600.

Two thousand striking employes at one of the iron works in Decazeville, France, attacked the house of the manager of the works. Some of the men threw him from a window, and he was trampled to death by the angry crowd. Troops in quelling the disturbance, killed and wounded several of the rioters.

The relief committee of Bonaventure county, Quebec, have petitioned the Government to grant an immediate aid to the fishermen of that county, who are threatened with starvation through the suspension of the great fishing firms of Robin & Co. and Lebouthillier Brothers, of Jersey.

The infinite variety possible to boycotting finds further illustration in the proposal of a certain merchants in Western New York to co-operate in stated bill auctions when uncollectable accounts and bad debts will publicly be sold to the highest bidder. It is thought that after two or three trials of this scheme delinquent debtors will be prompt in payment in preference of being thus publicly posted. But there are men who would attend such auctions for the sake of buying in their own bills at the lowest possible figure.

The following is, perhaps, one of the most laughable incidents that ever occurred in reference to a locked-up jury: A Galway bailiff having been questioned as to whether he had spoken to the jury during the night, gravely answered. "No, my Lord; they kept calling out for me to bring them whiskey, but I always said, Gentlemen of the jury, it is my duty to tell you that I'm sworn not to speak to you." and had got down about five

INTERESTING CASE.—We clip the following from the Welland Tribune: A case was tried at the last Division Court which may be of interest to the people of this township. In 1883 the Road and Bridge Committee were notified to look after a bridge on the town line between Pelham and Thorold, and owing to their negligence in doing their duty Mr. Peter Baldwin had a valuable horse injured last spring at the defective bridge, and in consequence the county had to pay $40 and costs. Mr. Baldwin having brought suit against the county, after the council had refused to make any allowance to him. The accident might have been prevented, the damage might have been settled with Mr Baldwin for about $25.00 without going to law, but the wisdom of our county legislators has cost the county about $100.

Established in 18

MARSHALL BROS

IMPORTERS OF—

TEAS AND COFFEES.

No. 67 Dundas Street, LONDON, ONT.

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

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

Wagons, Buggies, Democrats, &c.

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

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.	H Op
1 Milton	Wm. Panton	29	26	28	9	24	26	10
2 Oakville	R. Palmer	6	3	5	3	11	3	10
3 Georgetown	L. Grant	12	16	11	7	17	9	9.3
4 Milton	J. Matthews	13	17	12		18	10	10
5 Campbellville	S. R. Lister	11		10	0	9	8	9.3
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, 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

Christmas Cheer

THOMAS LUSH, BUTCHER,

Has laid in the largest stock in the County, of choice

Christmas Beef, Splendid Christmas Turkeys, Geese, Chickens, &c.,

Besides everything that is generally kept in a first-class Butcher's Shop.

It is Christmas in his establishment all the year through.

All orders promptly delivered in any part of the town, and satisfaction guaranteed. Call and see the fine display