THE LIQUOR LAWS.

THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT ASKED TO ENFORCE THE SCOTT ACT.

Globe.

A numerous deputation representing the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance waited upon the Ontario Government on Wednesday.

REV. JOHN POTTS introducing the deputation, said. "We know that your sympathy personally and officially, is in favor of the Province of Ontario, and therefor we come as a deputation of the Alliance with very great confidence to you and those associated with you in the management of the affairs of the Province.

Mr. F. S. SPENCE, Secretary of the Alliance, read the report adopted by the Alliance containing their suggestions for the enforcement of the Scott Act and the amendment of the license laws. In reading one of these he made the remark that they wanted to provide against the chance of a Government coming in which would be less favorable than the present government to enforcement of the law.

Hon. O. MOWAT—We mean to stay in. (Applause and laughter)

Mr. MUNRO, Police Magistrate in Dufferin County, spoke of some of the difficulties which were now experienced in enforcing the Scott Act. Influences were exerted, and some members of the county councils, and adverse to the enforcement of the liquor law, therefore they asked for the appointment of Police Magistrates without a petition from the County Council. Unless the officials had a little backing they would be unable to enforce the law. He was not

ABLE TO FACE DYNAMITE

very well—(laughter)—it was too powerful for him. In view of the outrages which had been committed, he thought they should have a little assistance from the Ontario Government.

Mr. YOUNG, Police Magistrate for Halton, advocated the appointment of police magistrates in Scott Act counties. If the Ontario Government did not come to their relief the Scott Act would be a dead letter in the county of Dufferin. He was informed that when the magistrate made a conviction and sent his constable to enforce it he was thrown into the street. In the County of Simcoe the sale of liquor was free. His own conviction was that unless they had machinery to make men feel that British law was to be respected, the law had better be abrogated.

Hon. O. MOWAT—You have suggested a good many thing in those papers, and they will require and receive consideration. Very few of them have been discussed in Council, and I cannot make any statement with regard to those that have not been so discussed.

COMMISSIONERS AND INSPECTORS.

But I can say that we have made up our minds to appoint License Commissioners for every Scott Act county—(applause)—also to appoint Inspectors in every Scott Act county. (Applause). What more we may do I am not in a position to say at present. The administration of the liquor laws generally is in the hands of the Provincial Secretary. Perhaps he may have a few words to say on some of these matters.

Mr. YOUNG—May I be allowed to urge that any person appointed to be an Inspector, no matter what his political complexion may be, whether he be black or white, shall be a person who is in sympathy with the Act?

Hon. Mr. HARDY—The determination had been come to that in view of the decision of the Privy Council, it was a demand that the temperance people might make that inspectors and commissioners should be appointed in Scott Act counties. How far that will satisfy, to a limited extent, the sentiment of the temperance people they must themselves determine. If you ask us to go further in that direction we should probably have to point out the difficulty of a central government keeping in its hands a force of detectives, etc., as if we were enforcing the law in some congested district of Ireland. The temperance people in the different localities will have to take the matter up and supplement the work of the inspectors and commissioners. The councils of counties, townships, cities, towns, and villages are empowered to appoint inspectors in Scott Act counties. I don't know what pressure would have to be brought to bear in order to have these men and assistances. I am free to admit that one inspector, in a district say thirty miles, or even half that size, cannot properly cover the ground. I receive letters now and then saying that an inspector is worth less, that liquor is being freely sold in certain places. Well, the inspector probably lives in some other part of the county and he cannot be in two places at the same time. His power and usefulness alone are limited, and unless you aid him, perhaps get the County Councils interested in supplementing his efforts, he won't be able to discharge his duties as you and I would like him to do. The Government cannot promise you more than the inspector and commissioners. You must make it

A LOCAL AFFAIR.

It would be impossible for us to do, in say sixty localities, as much as we have done in Halton, unless we primed the whole population to enforce the law. When the Sons of Temperance came to us they thought that if we did what the Hon. Mr. Mowat had said we were going as far as could be expected. There is something still to be done by the temperance people in educating popular sentiment, and getting councils elected upon a sound basis, so that they may assist in enforcing the law. As to the proposed amendment to the Crooks Act, we had in the session before last a large bill embracing many of the suggestions of the Alliance, and we had a short measure last year. How far we will able this year to take up this license question has perhaps not yet been determined upon; but the matter will be early considered.

Mr. SPENCE—You remember your remark that the Government was progressive on this question.

Hon. A. S. HARDY—So it has always been.

Hon. O. MOWAT—And in all questions.

Rev. JOHN POTTS said it seemed to be the general sentiment of the Convention that it was necessary for the proper working of the law that the Government should appoint ten police magistrates.

Hon. A. S. HARDY—That, I am happy to say, is in the department of the Attorney-General. (Laughter.)

APPOINTMENT OF MAGISTRATES.

Hon O. MOWAT—With regard to the magistrates, I refer for a period giving a decided answer as to the course we may take. We thought we had done all that was needed when we made provision that the police magistrates should be appointed by resolutions of the County Councils. It was thought that if the temperance sentiment was strong enough to get the Act it should be strong enough to get the County Councils to use the machinery we had provided. It has not proved so, I am sorry to say, but that was the theory on which our legislation proceeded. It is an extraordinary thing that in counties where the act has been passed, by majorities of 1,000 or 1,500, anti-temperance people have been allowed to control Councils. I know you all have been doing your duty. But it would look as if the temperance people, outside of those present here—(laughter)—have not been doing their duty, or that would not have taken place. It is extremely desirable that the police magistrate should be independent and should have a salary. No one would suggest that the Provincial Government would pay the salaries of the police magistrates in all the counties; the whole province does not adopt the principle of the Scott Act, and that portions which have not adopted it should not be burdened by the cost. It is very desirable that something should be done to meet the difficulty, and in the course of a day or two I think we will be prepared to say what we will do.

Mr. KNOX (Orono) said that the Government had wisely taken the control of the licenses out of the hands of the municipalities—(applause)—and since then the temperance sentiment, which sought the election of temperance councils, had subsided, and the councils were elected on other issues. He thought the Government should complete the work it had wisely begun, and give them the officials necessary to carry out the law.

Hon. O. MOWAT—You must bear in mind that under the Crooks Act we must have a large revenue from licenses, under the Scott Act

THERE IS NO REVENUE,

Mr. KNOX—If the arrangement suggested were carried out the expense would be met by the fund derived from fines.

Hon. O. MOWAT—The experience, I believe, is for a year or two the fines amount to a considerable sum, but afterwards they fall away. In Halton, for instance, the fines amounted to only $500 last year, while in previous years they were three or four times that amount.

Hon. A. S. Hardy—We have provided by statute that the fines and the druggists' licenses shall go into a common fund to be called the license fund, and that the first charge upon this fund shall be the enforcement of the Act, after that the Government will furnish one third to the municipalities two-thirds. It will need a very large vote to supplement what may be obtained from other sources, and this, I suppose, the Government must be prepared to give.

Rev. John Potts expressed the thanks of the deputation, which then withdrew.

The Land o' Cakes.

The Glasgow Working Men's Building and Investment Society, one of the oldest in the city, is in difficulties.

Lord Macdonald of the Isles has allowed an abatement of twenty per cent. on the half year's rent of his Skye tenant farmers.

The personal estate of the late Mr. James Cox, head of the firm of Messrs. Cox Brothers, Dundee, amounted to £336,100 11s. 6d.

At Wick, up to the 16th ult. the winter herring fishing had yielded 6,000 crans. Scarcely ten crans had been landed at the same date last year.

On the nomination of the Secretary for Scotland, the Queen has appointed Mr. John Harrower, M. A., to the Professorship of Greek in Aberdeen University.

The small tenants on the estate of Newhall, Cromartyshire, have refused to pay their rents unless the proprietors will give an abatement of thirty per cent.

Operations have been commenced for converting Fort Matilda, Greenock into into a submarine mining station, for the defence of the Clyde. It will cost about £4,000.

Scarce are very numerous on the coast at Scatchaven Kincardineshire. No fewer than five were brought into the harbor recently, varying in length from eight to fourteen feet.

The Duke of Argyle states that the bill of Mr. Finlay M. P., favoring the contribution of the Church of Scotland, or any other Bill substantially on the same line, will have his support.

At St. Cyrus, Kincardineshire at the New Year the interest of the Orr Marriage Fund was as usual divided among the oldest, the youngest, the tallest and the shortest brides married in the parish last year.

It is proposed to erect in St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh, memorials to the memory of the officers and men of the Royal Scots Greys, 42nd Highlanders, and 74th Highlanders killed in recent wars.

Evan Fraser, who acted as agent of the Commercial Bank at Pitlochry, Perthshire, has been arrested there by the police on a charge of embezzling the funds of the bank to the extent of £900.

Steps are being taken to procure a colleague and successor to Dr. Horatius Bonar, of Edinburgh. For some time past he has been unable to preach in consequence of feeble health. He is now in his 77th year.

John Millen & Co., coalmasters, Glasgow, have stopped payment. The liabilities are said to be about $20,000. Their failure has been caused by the recent heavy losses by the suspension of shipping and coal agents.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Fife, Kinross, and Clackmannan Charitable Society took place on the fourteenth ult. in Glasgow under the presidency of the Lord Provost. The funds of the society now amount to £4,597.

Rev. John Hope, parish minister of Dunscore, died on the 11th ult. after a ministry of nearly 52 years. He was a native of Fifeshire, in which county his father was a solicitor, and was educated at St. Andrews. His first charge was at Leadhills.

The "Service of Song" on Christmas Day in Trinity Church, Irvine, the starting of which, by Dr. W. B. Robertson, many years ago, was the cause of some sharp criticism, is now an established institution.

On the occasion of his recent translation from Dunblane to Edinburgh, the Rev. D. Morrison, M. A., was presented by the heritors and congregation of the Cathedral with a handsome silver salver and punch bowl.

The tartan worn by the Black Watch is a special pattern belonging to no clan and called "Black Watch Tartan." The Seaforth Highlanders wear the Mackenzie tartan, and the Argyll Highlanders wear the Campbell tartan.

Upwards 100,000 persons gathered on the streets to witness the funeral of the late Sir George Harrison, one of the M. P.'s for Edinburgh. The funeral itself was largely attended, there being representatives of the town councils of every city of importance in Scotland.

Mr. Moir, a Maybole, minister, was at a funeral in the Colmonell district; and by way of starting a conversation, remarked to a quiet farmer looking man that the old drinking customs at funerals were passing away. The answer was scarcely what he expected: "Deed ay, man, a funeral is no worth gaun to noo-a-days."

On the 15th ult., at an early hour, a subsidence of an alarming nature occurred on the North British Railway, between Prestonpans and Inveresk Junction. The district is one which on all sides is honeycombed with mines, coal having been got from it for the last 600 years, and the part of the line which has subsided runs in an earth cutting about 15 feet deep.

The Churchyard at Crathie, Aberdeenshire, is about to be enlarged by Her Majesty the Queen. The ground for the purpose has been given by the proprietor, Colonel Farquharson, of Invercauld. Her Majesty has erected a tablet in that churchyard to Bomman, the keeper, who recently died after the accident by which he was caught and suspended on a wire fence for nineteen hours.

A certain Dundee bailie, remarkable among his fellows for his obesity, taking an airing one day within the precincts of the barracks situated near the town in which he discharged his magisterial duties, accosted the sentry at the west gate with: 'Can I get out of this gate, my man?' The soldier, mentally taking the dimensions of the retund bailie, replied, 'I think ye will, for a cart o' hay cam' in by't this morning."

Rules for Tobogganing.

After a gentleman has broken his leg or his neck he is expected to make an apology to his companion and withdraw for the evening. It is regarded as bad form to go on sliding unless particularly requested to do so by the lady.

It is customary to commence at the top of the slide and slide downwards. When some are sliding up and some down it creates confusion.

Descending toboggans have the right of way. If you have been upset and see another tobogan coming down the chute that you are standing (or lying) in, you are expected to move aside.

No true gentleman ever steals the toboggan cushion and says that he mistook it for his pocket handkerchief.

After having started a lady down the slide you are expected to go down on the tobogan with her. The style of sliding down behind the toboggan on the stomach and hanging on to the cushion with one hand has gone out of fashion in the most select circles.

GEN. MIDDLETON AT BATOCHE.

A CONSERVATIVE M. P. SAYS HE WAS ABOUT TO RETREAT WHEN THE BOYS CHARGED.

Dr. Orton, M. P. for Centre Wellington, a few days ago made a speech which is thus reported by The Dufferin Post:—

The Doctor concluded his address by giving an interesting account of the battles of Fish Creek and Batoche, at both of which he was present. Two incidents related by him have not been given to the public. On the night of the first day's fighting at Batoche, the officers began to suspect from certain preparations that were being made that it was the intention of Gen. Middleton to withdraw the troops to the camp that had been left standing about seven miles in the rear. This created a strong feeling in the minds of the officers, who knew this would be looked upon as a disgraceful retreat. They consulted together, and come to the conclusion that one of their number should be sent to represent their views to the General. Major Boulton was deputed to perform the task, but returned unsuccessful. The officers then requested Dr. Orton to go to the General, thinking that he might prevent this retreat by representing that the condition of the wounded could not permit of their removal. The Doctor accordingly went and asked the General for instructions about the wounded. The General ordered him to have them taken back to the camp. Dr. Orton replied, "Surely you don't intend to retreat, Sir?" The General answered, "I don't see anything else; do you?" The Doctor seized this opening and represented how this would be constructed by the Halfbreeds as a defeat, how the news of the retreat would fly to those tribes who were awaiting the result of the fight before deciding whether to remain friendly or not, how the whole Indian population would soon be up in arms, and that the officers and men would die where they were, rather than be open to the imputations that such a retreat would cast upon them. The General called up Lord Melgund, and after a hasty conference, the orders for a retreat were cancelled, and the honor of the force was saved. Dr. Orton then described the celebrated bayonet charge at Batoche. Referring to the statement that General Middleton did not give orders for the attack, and that when he saw the charge being made, he cried out to the troops in dismay, "For God's sake, stop firing," the Doctor stated that the advance was made under orders from the General, and that his remark, "For God's sake, stop firing," was made to Capt. Howard, who in ignorance of the advanced position of some of the troops, was discharging the Gatling gun in their direction.

Instinct as a Guide to Health

Many of our progress-loving contemporaries would be rather alarmed at the discovery that the principle of our social, medical and educational reforms during the last two hundred years has been a restored trust in the competence of our natural instincts. So foreign was that rule of conduct to the moral standards of the middle ages that its importance was recognized only in its apparent exceptions, the supposed "evil propensities of our unregenerate nature," such as poisonhabits, sloth and sexual excesses. The real significance of such aberrations would reveal the difference between natural appetites and abnormal (artificially acquired) appetencies, and teach us the necessity of applying the tests of that distinction to all persuasive instincts, and occasionally to otherwise unexplained aversions. But even within those limits a critical study of our protective intuitions would surprisingly show in how many respects the hygienic reforms of the last two hundred years could have been anticipated by the simple teachings of our children's nature. For the words of instinct a temperance sermon would be as superfluous as a lecture on the folly of drinking boiling petroleum, for to the palate of a normal living being—human or animal—alcohol is not only unattractive, but violently repulsive, and the baneful passion to which that repugnance can be forced to yield is so clearly abnormal that only the infatuation of the natural depravity dogma could ever mistake it for an innate appetite. In defence of the respiratory organs, nature fights almost to the last. The blinded dupe of the night-air superstition would hardly assert that he finds the hot miasma of his unventilated bedroom more pleasant than fresh air. He thinks it safer, in spite—or perhaps because—of its repulsiveness. "Mistrust all pleasant things" was the watchword of the mediæval cosmogony. Long before Jahn and Pestalozzi demonstrated the hygienic importance of gymnastics, children embraced every opportunity for outdoor exercise with a zeal which on very persistent restraint could abate. *Dr. Feliz L. Oswald, in Popular Science Monthly for February.*

The Wink in A Prohibition State.

An Iowan arrived in the city yesterday, and after registering at the Kimball buttonholed Phonse Young and gave him a knowing wink, remarking at the same time: "You know what I want—give me a tip." But Alphonso didn't know, and queried: "What is it sir, a room?" "Yes, a room of course, but that is not all; I want something elsenow—put me on to it—I'm all right." Still the genial clerk didn't know, and as he pulled down his white vest and winked at Detective Fonte, believing the stranger to be crazy, he said: "It must be a bath you want, sir." "Yes, I do want a bath after awhile, but that is not what I have reference to. Now, old fellow, you know what I want—mum's the word, I'll be quiet." The smile vanished from the countenance of the astonished clerk, and with an expression of melancholy serenity, and a voice tinged with sympathetic melancholy he replied: "I am sorry for you, sir but I don't know what you want." "Why," replied the stranger as he whispered in his ear—"drink, of course." "Oh! just step around the counter to the bar and you can get as much as you want," and the white vest again received another vigorous jerk. "The bar—the bar—ha! ha! I know it! I knew it! Just like my town! Prohibition's the same everywhere!" and the stranger gave vent to a sardonic smile as he added: "My friend, I knew it. I told them that it would be just this way." "But we haven't got prohibition now and won't have it until July, my dear sir, and in the meantime you can get what you want." "O, well, excuse me, excuse me, for I thought it had gone into effect the first of the year. I addressed you as I do in my own State where they all understand the wink. Pardon me, sir, for I thought I had struck a prohibition town."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A Bad Year for Some People.

It is not always safe to predict what will happen in a new year, but we venture the role of a prophet on this occasion only: 1886 will be a bad year for the man who lets his interest run up and his business run down; also for the youth who puts a $7 hat on a 70-cent head; also for the man who stubs his nose off sticking it into other people's business; also for the man who nurses a platonic love until it gets bigger than a stack of rye straw, and somebody fills him up with bird-shot, and he pays an Italian $1 a day to pick them out with a jackknife. During 1886 an epidemic will break out among young men who linger Sunday nights until 3 o'clock in the morning, young men who live off the old folks, and young men who learn all the catch-words, and say, "Ah, there, you there." It will assume the form of an ague, and be known as the "cold shake."—*Albany Journal.*

Too Much Style.

A prominent New York druggist is spending the winter in San Antonio for his health.

"What might your trade be, stranger?" asked the genial clerk of the local hotel.

"I am a pharmacist."

"A what, did yer say?"

"A pharmacist."

"Why don't you talk English, and say you are a hoss doctor."

The Natural Effect of Prohibition.

New York Sun.

Time, Sunday morning—Smith—Will you join me in a cocktail, Brown?

Brown—No, thanks.

Smith—Oh, come now; a small cocktail won't hurt you.

Brown—I know it won't hurt me, but I don't want it.

Smith—Just for the sake of good fellowship.

Brown—Oh, well, since you insist upon it, but I tell you, Smith, I don't feel like drinking this morning.

Smith (trying the door)—Hang it, the door is locked.

Brown (indignantly)—Locked? That door locked? Well? by thunder, we'll have a cocktail if we have to try every saloon in town.

Compensation in Kansas.

Judge Brewer, in the United States Circuit Court at Topeka, has decided that the State of Kansas must make good to the owners of a brewery in Lawrence the value of property which, it is alleged, was virtually confiscated by the enactment of the prohibitory law. The contention is that before 1880 brewing was as free in Kansas as to any who chose to engage in the business as milling flour. If then, the State Government chose to change this, as it has done, it makes every brewery worthless, and is bound to compensate according to section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment, which provides that "no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law." The decision will likely be appealed to the Supreme Court, but if it is there sustained, the State of Kansas will have to pay several millions as compensation.—Globe.

How to Make a Toboggan Slide.

Boston Globe.

Allow me to give a practical and well tried receipt for forming a slide, provided, of course, there was from two to 20 degrees of frost in the air. When the snow and ice have all thawed off the slide, spread damp sawdust to the depth of an inch all the way up the slide. After this has frozen take a large water ing can and sprinkle the sawdust all up slide. By the time the man has reached the top it will have frozen solid at the bottom, and he can begin right over again, continuing to sprinkle until the required thickness of ice is formed. In this way, on a cold night, one man working all night steadily can make two inches of solid ice. Care must be taken to make the bed of sawdust level. Three days' rain will not hurt a slide made properly after this manner.

New Way of Bottling Milk.

The bottles or jars are filled full as possible and as quickly as possible after milking. They are closed air-tight, and either plunged in ice water, or placed in the shipping boxes and covered with broken ice. The result is that this milk, after being sent to the city and delivered to customers, will keep perfectly sweet a week or even ten days. We have no doubt that a family going to Europe with young children might use one or two bottles a day during the ten days' voyage, and notice no difference between that used on the first and on the last day. To put up milk in this way to keep thus long, requires healthy, well fed cows, a clean stable free from odors, quick milking, quick handling, air-tight jars and prompt icing, and besides it is probably necessary that the milk should be kept cool, if not cold, all the time. It would be next to impossible to get common farm hands or even common farmers to do this work uniformly well, hence the system is hardly applicable to the general trade, and this "perfect milk," must always command a high price. Still the fact is known, and it may be a great boon to delicate children and invalids, for whom the best is never too costly for people of means. When put up in this way, the cream of course rises quickly. In use it may be dipped off with a spoon, or the jar being inverted and shaken up, the cream may be thoroughly mixed with the milk before opening the jar. —*American Agriculturist for February.*

Death of Mrs. William Hume Blake.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Mrs. Blake, widow of the late William Hume Blake, and mother of Hon. Edward Blake and Mr. Samuel Blake, ex-Vice Chancellor, died at the residence of her son-in law, Mr. V. Cronyn, here this morning, as a consequence of injuries received by a fall in her room on Friday last. She was in her 83rd year, and had not this unforseen accident overtaken her, bade fair to live for years to come. At her advanced age, however, the fracture of her leg, not in itself very serious, proved fatal, and she gradually sank from the shock, and expired this morning. Catherine Honora Hume was a daughter of Mr. Joseph Hume, of the county of Wicklow, in Ireland. She married William Hume Blake, and came to this country from Dublin in 1832, settling in the township of Adelaide, county of Middlesex. Their son Edward, now the Hon. Edward Blake, leader of the Reform party in the Dominion, was born. About 1833 or 1836 the family removed to Toronto, where they continued to reside until some four or five years ago. In 1870 Mr. Blake died, and some years after Mrs. Blake lost one of her daughters, Annie, by death also. She then came to this city to spend her remaining days with another of her daughters, Mrs Cronyn, and has remained here ever since. The late Mrs. Blake was the sister of Mrs. Elliot, of this city. She was a member of the Episcopal Church, was of a kindly disposition, liberal to the poor, and was always prominent in her labors in works of charity and benevolence. All the members of her family were gathered around her when she died, and as her last hours approached, she bade them an affectionate farewell. Her remains will be buried at Toronto.

FISH CULTURE.—Mr. James Anderson, of Springfield Farm, near Guelph, has a very interesting letter in the Canadian Farmer of this month in reference to his experience in fish culture. About three years ago he received from Mr. Wilmot, of Newcastle, some 5,000 young trout fry, which he deposited in a pond on his farm, where they were kept for one year, feeding them with raw and boiled liver grated up fine, chopped worms, etc. When about three inches long he opened a sluice and let them all down the creek into the river Speed. He preserved them there, allowing no one to fish for two years. Last summer there was magnificent fishing, trout from five to six inches being taken in large numbers. Mr. Anderson is now thinking about stocking the same creek with German carp and no doubt will succeed as well as he did in his trout enterprise. The rivers and streams of Canada are well favored for the successful raising of fish. Those of our fish loving farmers, by addressing M. McDonald, Chief of Division of Distribution, Washington, D. C, can have carp fry sent to them by express direct from New York, if they are willing to run the risk of loss in transit. The venture is worth the risk and it is to be hoped that the matter will be taken in hand and our rivers and streams in this section stocked with useful fish.—Mercury.

$40,000 IN GOLD

This amount will be awarded as 100,000 subscribers of the DETROIT COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5th, 1886. This is the 23rd Annual award of Premiums. Send for particulars.

The DETROIT COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER has held its place in the front rank of family papers for almost a quarter of a century. It contains all the important news, and has departments for the Young Folks and Ladies; carefully selected Literary matter, and Poetry; an Agricultural department, and reliable Market Reports.

Subscription Price, $1.50 per Year. GOOD AGENTS WANTED. In all parts of United States and Canada, to whom a good commission is paid. See our special offer to agents of $400, in premiums for the ten largest lists of subscriptions sent us. Send for a free sample paper and prospectus and terms to agents, address WM. H. BURK, Publisher, Detroit, Mich.

Peace, Tranquillity, Happiness!

and at least a moderate competency, come to those who follow the teachings of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. This world renown periodical, in addition to its other great features, has never employed the leading American Writers to describe THE RURAL LIVES OF OUR AMERICAN PRESIDENTS, nearly all of whom were reared on farms, or retired to them from active life. Donald G. Mitchell, Ik Marvel, R. H. Stoddard, James Parton, Julian Hawthorne, Dr. Lyman Abbott, and others equally eminent, are now preparing these supplemental historical papers. They are to be accompanied with engravings, 12x18 inches in size, executed at large expense by our first artists, illustrating the rural homes and surroundings of our former presidents, comprising a magnificent portfolio collected for every house, school and public library, and will be of lasting interest to all interested alike. These Special Papers and Special Engravings, will be of value to the historical knowledge of children, in country life, and likewise constitute an important ACQUISITION to the historical knowledge of the country.

R. H. Stoddard writes: "I am sure they will be popular in a literary sense, and equally sure they will be of great value to the boys of this country, who have a right to look forward to becoming our future rulers."—Donald G. Mitchell: "I write about Washington's farming, in respect of which I have some copies of unpublished letters."—Lyman Abbott: "It is an admirable design, showing the close connection between the farm and the White House."—Julian Hawthorne: "An attractive scheme. I shall be glad to do my share."—James Parton: "One of my articles will be ready in three weeks."

Every Subscriber to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for 1886 is entitled to these descriptions and Engravings of the Rural Lives of our Presidents, forwarded without additional cost with the numbers of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, as they appear; or specially executed on heavy, highly finished paper, and forward with the additional cost for packing and postage.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION, $1.50; TEN SUBSCRIPTIONS, $1 EACH.

For further information if desired, send six cents for Specimen AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, DESCRIPTION OF ENGRAVINGS, SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND CANVASSERS. Address

Publishers AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
SAM'L BUNHAM, Sec.
DAVID W. JUDD, Pres.
751 Broadway, New York.

The Canadian Medical & Surgical Journal for February contains the following original communications: "Sketch of the Early History of Anatomy," Dr. F. J. Shepherd; "Notes on a Case of Acute Febrile Pemphigus," Dr. C. E. Gooding; "Demonstration of the Contagious Nature of Tubercle," Dr. Geo. Wilkins; "Case of Chronic Lead Poisoning," Dr. W M. Scott; and "Quarterly Retrospect of Obstetric Gynaecology," Dr. Wm. Gardner. This is an interesting letter from New York, there are reviews by prominent men in the medical profession on a number of subjects, full reports of the proceedings of the Chatham and Hamilton Medical and Surgical Societies, and the editorial department is up to its usual high standard. Published by the Gazette Printing Company, Montreal, Que., at $3 per annum in advance.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure.

COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Excellent for Delicate Wasting Children.

Dr. Charles C. Garrett, Calvert, Texas, says: "I have used your Emulsion for over a year, and have derived much benefit from it in the marasmus of children being tolerated by the stomach when all other medicaments were rejected."

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE—for 1886, the pioneer seed annual of America, comes to us this year a real gem, not a dry list of hard botanical names, but over 30 pages of reading matter, among which are articles Roses, House Plants, Cheap Greenhouses, Onion Culture, Mushrooms, Manures, and Young Gardeners, are 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 goods in this line can 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.

LOUIS CYR, an ex-policeman of St. Cunegonde, Que., recently raised fifteen men weighing 2240 lbs., on a shutter laid across his back. This physical giant talks of displaying his strength in New York and elsewhere.

The inquest on the mysterious and awful tragedy at Allanburg was closed on Friday, the jury returning a verdict that Mrs. Bates' death was caused by a fractured skull, inflicted by some unknown person.

John Easterbrook, whose death sentence for murdering his brother at Ellingham was commuted to life imprisonment, has become insane, and has been removed from Kingston Penitentiary to the lunatic asylum.

Dun & Co. report a total of 287 failures throughout the county during the past week, a decrease of two from the week previous. Thirty-four of the number were Canadians, three less than the preceding week.

The Paris, Canada, committee in charge of subscriptions in aid of the Irish parliamentary fund collected $102 and forwarded last week to Mr. Parnell a draft for that amount. Among the subscribers are prominent residents of Paris of all creeds and nationalities.

A Kansas contemporary heads a leader, "Where Shall We Find Water?" There's no sense in a paper boiling with an article he don't know anything about, and it is hoped no one will enlighten the Kansas man until he has to come to Ontario for a receipt. The Scotchman promptly made it out some what as follows: "Received of Col. Willoughby, one King, two Queens, thirteen maids of honor, etc., as per inventory." Could anything be better than that?

The court of Appeals at Amiens recently rendered a decision that Catholic priests may marry, notwithstanding that the Court of Cassation decided otherwise in 1848.

Thirteen of the lads connected with the mutiny on board the reformatory ship in the Mersey have been committed for trial. They charge the officers of the ship with cruelty.

A savage fight took place in Paris between Baron Artaud Haussmann and Count Montangeau over a woman, in which the two men were severely if not fatally wounded.

$200 REWARD.—The County of Welland has offered a reward of $200 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Joseph Bates and wife, victims of the Allanburgh horror.

Systematic robbery of the mails between Hamilton and Palmerston has been taking place for some time. Suspicion fell upon James Kelly, a mail clerk, who has disappeared.

The fireman of the ferry boat Pearl, of Nashville, Tenn., found a dynamite cartridge in the coal last week. It is supposed some miscreant intended to blow up the steamer. She carries about 2,000 passengers a day.

The large carp breeding ponds at Austin, Tex., leased by the State, were frozen to the bottom during the cold spell, and the thirty thousand young carp were frozen to death. The State will probably abandon the breeding of fish.

A number of Scotchmen who have stock in the Glasgow California Land company lose over half a million dollars by the late floods in the valleys of the Golden state. The Glasgow bodies would have done better to invest their bawbees in Canada.

The labor organizations of the city of Montreal are taking steps to test the validity of the statute labor tax, for non-payment of which thirteen thousand citizens are deprived of the privilege of voting at the approaching municipal elections.

A woman named Mrs. Burton has been arrested in Bristol, England, for cruelty to an orphan girl in her employ. In addition to beating her with great severity she frequently branded her flesh with a red hot poker.

Louis Cyr, an ex-policeman of St. Cunegonde, Que., recently raised fifteen men weighing 2240 lbs., on a shutter laid across his back. This physical giant talks of displaying his strength in New York and elsewhere.

The inquest on the mysterious and awful tragedy at Allanburg was closed on Friday, the jury returning a verdict that Mrs. Bates' death was caused by a fractured skull, inflicted by some unknown person.

John Easterbrook, whose death sentence for murdering his brother at Ellingham was commuted to life imprisonment, has become insane, and has been removed from Kingston Penitentiary to the lunatic asylum.

Dun & Co. report a total of 287 failures throughout the county during the past week, a decrease of two from the week previous. Thirty-four of the number were Canadians, three less than the preceding week.

The Paris, Canada, committee in charge of subscriptions in aid of the Irish parliamentary fund collected $102 and forwarded last week to Mr. Parnell a draft for that amount. Among the subscribers are prominent residents of Paris of all creeds and nationalities.

A Kansas contemporary heads a leader, "Where Shall We Find Water?" There's no sense in a paper boiling with an article he don't know anything about, and it is hoped no one will enlighten the Kansas man until he has to come to Ontario for a receipt. The Scotchman promptly made it out some what as follows: "Received of Col. Willoughby, one King, two Queens, thirteen maids of honor, etc., as per inventory." Could anything be better than that?

NEWS ITEMS.

A treaty of commerce has been arranged between Germany and Morocco.

The Porte supports the demand of Bulgaria for a war indemnity from Servia.

The French Crown jewels are to be sold to provide a fund for aged working men.

The comments of the London press upon the new Cabinet are generally favorable.

W. H. Jackson, formerly private secretary to Louis Riel, is in Chicago.

Baron Haussmann, Louis Napoleon's Prefect of the Seine, is the victim of religious mania.

The French Radicals want to expel from France the princes of former reigning families.

The landlords in Wales have combined to resist the demand for a 25 per cent. reduction in farm rents.

Rev. Sam. Jones says that progressive euchre is progressive toward hell at the rate of a mile a minute.

A stubborn witness from Kincardine now lies in Walkerton gaol for refusing to give evidence in a Scott Act case.

The appointments of Lord Rosebery and Mr. Morley meet with more than ordinary commendation in London.

Messrs. Gladstone, Childers, Chamberlain, and Sir William Vernon Harcourt will be returned without opposition.

The Earl of Aberdeen has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Baron Wolverton Postmaster General.

The British money markets were not effected by the announcement of the composition of the new Cabinet.

Mr Gladstone has issued his election address, in which he promises to institute an enquiry into the entire land policy of Ireland.

Lord Granville, Earl Ripon, and Lord Kimberley are held by London critics to constitute the weak spots in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet.

American engineers propose improvements which will secure a 21 feet depth of water in the channels through the upper lakes to Buffalo.

One hundred tram car employes at Skibbereen, Ireland, have struck work because horses belonging to a boycotted person are employed by the tram car company.

The California sugar refiners of San Francisco last week made a reduction of 1 cent per pound in high grade sugars and a half to three-quarters of a cent on low grades.

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. 28-8m.

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 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.	Hour of Opening
1	Milton	Wm. Panton	29	26	28	9	24.	26	10 a.m.
2	Oakville	R. Balmer	6	3	5	3	11	3	10 a.m.
3	Georgetown	L. Grant	12	16	11	7	17	9	9.30 a.m
4	Acton	J. Matthews	13	17	10		18	10	10 a.m
5	Campbellville	S. R. Lister	8		10	0	9	8	9.30 "
	Burlington	W. J. Bastedo	5	2	4	2	10	2	11 "

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

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

County Court Sittings—Formerly Terms—Monday, 4th January, 5th April, 5th July, and 4th October at 10 a.m., each day.

Judges Chambers.—Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week, except on Court days and during vacation, at 11 a.m.

Audit of Criminal Justice Accounts.—Monday, 4th January, 5th April, 5th July & 4th October, at 2 p.m.

By order, JOHN DEWAR, Clerk of the Peace.

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 in his Shop.

W. M. BEWS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

—MILTON.—

has a splendid assortment of Canadian and Imported Tweeds, Worsteds, Meltons, &c., &c., and can supply his patrons with clothing inferior in material and finish to none. His prices, too, will be found to be remarkably low considering the quality of the goods he sells.

Wm. BEWS.

BOOTS & SHOES

THOS. WILSON.

(Successor to Chas. Nicholas)

is receiving daily a splendid stock of Men, Women & Children's Boots and Shoes