ONE TOUCH OF NATURE.

(From the March CENTURY.)

Cruel and wild the battle:
Great horses plunged and reared,
And through dust-cloud and smoke-cloud,
Blood-red with sunset's angry flush,
You heard the gun-shot's rattle,
And, 'mid hoof-tramp and rush,
The shrieks of women spared.

For it was Russ and Turkman,—
No quarter asked or given;
A whirl of frenzied hate and death
Across the desert driven.
Look! the half-naked horde gives way,
Fleeing frantic without breath,
Or hope, or will; and on behind
The troopers storm, in blood-thirst blind,
While, like a dreadful fountain play,
The swords flash up, and fall, and slay—
Wives, grandsires, baby brows and gray,
Groan after groan, yell upon yell—
Are men but fiends, and is earth hell?

Nay, for out of the flight and fear
Spurs a Russian cuirassier;
In his arms a child he bears.
Her little foot bleeds; stern she stares
Back at the ruin of her race.
The small hurt creature sheds no tear,
Nor utters cry; but clinging still
To this one arm that does not kill
She stares back with her baby face.

Apart, fenced round with ruined gear,
The hurrying horseman finds a space,
Where, with face crouched upon her knee,
A woman cowers. You see him stoop
And reach the child down tenderly,
Then dash away to join his troop.

How came one pulse of pity there—
One heart that would not slay, but save—
In all that Christ-forgotten sight?
Was there, far north by Neva's wave,
Some Russian girl in sleep-robes white,
Making her peaceful evening prayer,
That Heaven's great mercy 'neath its care
Would keep and cover him to-night?

Anthony Morehead.

$200 FOR A DRINK.

A GREAT TURMOIL IN THE LITTLE TEAKETTLE OF EVANSTON, ILL.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—The village of Evanston north of Chicago was organized as a temperance town, and almost all the people there have come because the place was quiet and free from the temptation of drink. Despite the fact that no one was in favor of licensing dramshops several temperance societies have existed for a number of years. But they had nothing to do until the Chicago brewers invaded the town and sold privately to residents such liquors as as were desired by the inhabitants.

The citizens' league determined to organize a reform against this supposed iniquity. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union joined in the crusade and resolved to hold meetings and rouse the latent moral instincts of the community. J. B. Finch was chosen to run the meetings, aided by Major Shingleton, of Kentucky. The major organized the forces of reform for a desperate charge on the private strongholds of the enemy. They first boycotted the drug stores. It is contended that the reformers were not content with this, but began to send agents around to ascertain what private families were served with bottled beer, and that an attempt was also made to discover in what families card playing prevailed. By this time an influential class of temperance people drew back. Miss Willard divorced herself from the movement but Major Shingleton still retained his influence was adhered to by a body of admirers. The troubled culminated Monday night a week ago when the reformers introduced an ordinance before the board of trustees to forever prevent tippling, public or private, within the precincts of Evanston. The ordinance provided a fine of of $200 for selling or drinking a glass of liquor. No excuition was made to cases of sickness. With this ordinance passed, the reformers would have things their own way. Cases were already made out for prosecution under the law. But an unusual opposition was met before the board. The practices of the reformers were denounced. Dr. Hartfield pronounced an invective against them. As a result it is claimed of the error of their ways. Major Shingleton has departed, and the espionage is stopped. The ordinance comes up next Monday, but is expected not to pass.

Mrs. Burnett's New Story.

MRS. FRANCES H. BURNETT, the novelist, has written a serial story for St. Nicholas; called 'Little Lord Fauntleroy,' the hero of which is a boy character who is as new as he is delightful. Born in America, the child of a younger son of an Earl, his father dies when he is a little fellow, and by the death of his uncles, he becomes the heir to the earldom. His grandfather, a cross old nobleman who has never forgiven his youngest son for marrying against his wishes, sends for the boy and his mother. In the March St. Nicholas is recounted the first interview between Little Lord Fauntleroy and his grandfather,—the earl, expecting a conventional bread and butter youth, finds himself confronted with a respectable childish figure in a black velvet suit, with a lace collar, and with lovelocks waving about the handsome, manly little face, whose eyes met his with a look of good-fellowship.' And then they talk. The boy tells his grandfather all about his past life, about the corner grocery man with whom he used to discuss politics, about Dick the bootblack, who gave him the beautiful red silk handkerchief when he sailed away from New York, with the purple horse-shoes and heads on it.—'You can wear it around your neck or keep it in your pocket';—about 'Dearest,' as he called his mother, because he used to hear his papa call her so 'You don't wear your coronet all the time;' remarked Lord Fauntleroy, respectfully.

'No, replied the earl, with a grim smile; 'it is not becoming to me.'

In the course of the conversation, he reached the Fourth of July, and the Revolution, and was just becoming enthusiastic, when he suddenly recollected something and stopped very abruptly.

'What is the matter?' demanded his grandfather. 'Why don't you go on?'

Lord Fauntleroy moved rather uneasily in his chair. It was evident to the earl that Lord Fauntleroy was embarrised by the thought which had just occurred to him.

'I was just thinking that perhaps you mightn't like it,' he replied. 'Perhaps some one belonging to you might have been there. I forgot you were an Englishman.'

This story was begun in the present volume of St. Nicholas and will run through the year. Mrs. Burnett is at work on a new novel for the Century.

Bee Notes for March.

The experience of many beekeepers, not all novices, is that while they can get their bees through the winter well, the early spring is the most trying time. The life of the worker bee is short at best, and the great proportion of those that go into winter quarters die before the season is half over. New brood must be reared to maintain the strength of the colonies. It is often fatal to success to start colonies at work rearing brood too soon, which is done when they are placed too early upon the stands before the weather remains continuously propitious. It is better to wait. Colonies coming through the winter very strong may be trusted out earlier than weakly ones. Warm weather will excite the bees to activity; if this occurs unusually early, the colonies should be kept as quiet as possible. When the red buds of the soft maple put forth, the bees, as a rule, may be safely released from their imprisonment. Queens are are liable to disease and death, and it happens that sometimes a colony is without a queen. In such a case it may well be united with a weak one that has a queen, if both, after close examination, prove healthy. If honey is exhausted, feed it and it is well to place fine, unbolted rye flour where it is accessible to the bees. They will use it in place of pollen, if few flowers are open, or the weather rough.—American Agriculturist for March.

The March Century.

In the frontispiece of the March Century there is a reminder that Spain has been astonishingly quiet since the death of the young king. "Emilio Castelar, the Orator"—whose striking personality is revealed in the portrait, and described in William Jackson Armstrong's paper with the above title, and in a crisp article of "Reminiscences" by Alvey A. Adee, of the state department, Washington,—has been a figure in every political agitation since the abdication of Isabella II., the mother of the late king. The articles define the brilliant talents which have made Castelar the pride of his people, and his limitations as a popular leader.

In the opening paper, "Italy from a Tricycle," Mr. and Mrs Pennell begin a novel pen and pictorial account of a trip from Florence to Rome, in a manner of travel and description made peculiarly their own way by a clever book, a "Canterbury Pilgrimage." Twenty-seven sketches in this first part realize the best aim of travel illustration; and in the text the sights and incidents of the journey are entertainingly described. Ex Minister Benjamin writes of "Mountaineering in Persia" as experienced during a summer trip in the Elburz mountains "for health and trout." Like other papers, this article is richly illustrated. Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer contributes a second paper on "City Dwellings" in her series on "Recent Architecture in America," and the accompanying engravings for the most part show interior views of some of the notable houses in Boston, New York and Washington. Mr. Howells, in the second part of his new novel, "The Minister's Charge," treats Lemuel Baker to an arrest and imprisonment on a false charge, which brings the reader in contact with city life not previously treated by the author. The fifth part of Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote's story of mining life is a dramatic approach to the trial scene which is begun, and with which "John Bodewin's Testimony" will end, in the April number. Mr. Stockton's amusing novelette, 'A Borrowed Month,' concludes with a transfer of the scene from Switzerland to Albany, and with the complications produced there by the mental magic of the hero in Switzerland. Mrs. Margaretta Wetherall Kernan contributes the short story of the number which is called 'John Tudor's Experiment,' and which is a powerful sketch of character and humor, with a tragic ending. Ariana, the heroine, is a 'poor white' orphan with a remarkable voice, who becomes the protege of an old character, John Tower, and the pupil of the latter's brother-in-law, an Italian singing master of New Orleans. Mr. Kernan illustrates the story with a full-page sketch of 'Ariana and the Signor' at the piano. This month's war article is by General Don Carlos Buell, who, in 'Shiloh Reviewed,' assails General Grant's paper of a year ago, and also takes issue with General Sherman. A part of General Buell's argument in favor of the claims of the army of the Cumberland, commanded by him, is a fac-simile of a camp-map of the fieldhanded to him by General Sherman on the evening of the first day's fighting, and his (General Buell's) extensive revision of the official map and criticism of General Sherman's modifications thereof. In 'Memoranda on the Civil War' additions to the interesting Confederate 'Controversies in Regard to Shiloh' are made by Colonels B. H. Lockett and Alex. R. Chisholm. Major W. H. Powell makes a claim for 'The Fourth Regular infantry at Gaines's Mill;' and General Longstreet corrects the statement in his February paper, as to the time of the arrival of his corps on the field of the second Bull Run. A remarkably clear and interesting statement of 'The Strength and Weakness of Socialism,' considered from the standpoint of social agitators, and also from that of conservative reformers, is made by Dr. Washington Gladden. 'Topics of the Time' discuss the social and political 'Outlook for our Cities' and the question of 'Cheap Books Under International Copyright.' In 'Open Letters' Dr. Howard Crosby and Dr. A. A. Hodge, contribute to the discussion of 'Christian Union,' or rather Church Union. S. W. Powell writes on 'Timber Famine and a Forest School,' and the Rev. H. L. Shingleton comments on the proposed life senatorship for 'Ex-Presidents.' The poems of the number are contributed by L. Frank Tooker, Anthony Moreehead, Charles Warner Stoddard, Mrs. Fanny Foster Clark, W. Bliss Carman, and in 'Bric-a-Brac' by Miss Duvva Morgan-Smith, Frank D. Sherman, Margaret Vandegrift, and Virginia B. Harrison.

A PORTRAIT OF CASTELAR.

Accompanying a frontispiece portrait of Spain's greatest orator, in the March CENTURY, are two papers, from one of which, by A. A. Adee, we quote the following: 'It was my good fortune to meet Castelar in the autumn of 1869, when he was flushed with the triumph of 'the greatest effort of his life,' his fervid speech on the Spanish Constitution. The first impression one has on seeing him is that nature has exhausted herself in building a perfect machine for human vocal utterance. Slightly above the middle height, and stoutly built, without positive corpulence, his notably erect carriage gives to his plendidly rounded chest seemingly titantic proportions. The effect is enhanced, perhaps, by his habit of wearing a low-cut waistcoat and a slender nectie, leaving a snowy expanse of linen, on which a rare ink-spot at times attests the absorbing character of his studious pursuits. A low collar shows the prominent sinews of a neck of almost taurine contour. Square, powerful jaws enframe a large, straight-cut mouth. The lips, slightly sensuous in their fullness, are half-hidden by a heavy mustache of wiry, dark-brown hair, curved enough to relieve it from the suspicion of bristliness. He is always clean-shaven as to cheek and chin, which makes the clearness of his slightly florid complexion more noticeable, and brings into relief a rounded button of a mole just below the left corner of his mouth. I saw no trace of stubble on his face, even in the saddest days of the Republic, when he, the responsible head of its power, saw the inevitable end approaching, and, like poor Lincoln after Fredericksburg, might have said, 'If there is a soul out of hell that suffers more than I, God pity him!' His head, thrown well back, tip-tilts his nose more than nature intended. It might be a better nose, but he seems to be satisfied with it. The eyes are limpid, neither strikingly large nor dark, but they have a way of looking one frankly through and through, as with self consciousness of integrity of convictions. Well-rounded brows slope upwards into a somewhat receding forehead, made more conspicuous by baldness. One looks, and sighs for the superhuman frontal bulk of Webster. Castelar's chin, too, is inadequate. It is delicately rounded, but there ought to be more of it. If he had possessed Serrano's forehead and chin, the Spanish Rupublic might have been a living thing to-day. 'But his voice! Like Salvini's, once heard it is never to be forgotten. Whether in the softly modulated tones of conversation, when the peculiar Andalusian accentuation is now and then characteristic, or rising to the sober force of demonstrative declamation, or trembling with feeling, or sweeping all before it in a wild Niagara of invective, it is always resonant. His slighest whisper pierces to the farthest corner of the Hallof Deputies, his fiercest Bosnerges-blast is never harsh. This orator found his chiefest implement ready fashioned to his use. He never had to fill his mouth with sea-shore pebbles."

Scott's Emulsion of Pure

COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES,

Is Most Nutritious and Strengthening.

Dr. C. F. Knight, St. Joseph, Mo., says: "I have used Scott's Emulsion for three years, with the greatest satisfaction in all cases, where nutrient medication is required."

Thomas A. Edison, the electrician, was married on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 24, at Akron, Ohio, to Miss Nina, the daughter of Lewis Miller, a prominent manufacturer, and president of the Chantauqua Sunday School Assembly. The ceremony was performed at Mr. Miller's residence, in the presence of one hundred guests.

Washington Territory Matrimonial Wants.

The Teanaway Bugle is a little paper the size of a sheet of letter paper, published at Teanaway, W. T., quarterly at $1 a year. The editor says: 'Less than a year ago Teanaway city was a howling wilderness, while to-day we have a healthy village with a bright prospect for the future. Besides having the inside track for the state capitol and the Northern Pacific machine shops for the Cascade division, we have an unlimited water power and mining interests which will insure to Teanaway city a rapid a permanent growth. At present we have a two story hotel, a restaurant, two general stores and a drug store, furniture store, cabinet and carpenter shops, blacksmith and wagon shops, a harness shop and a boot and shoe shop, two livery and feed stables, saloons, etc., besides the adjoining saw mills which form no small part of our industry. As yet we have no lawyers or doctors, the latter, we hope, will not be necessary, the former we have no use for. With the incoming of the railroad Teanaway bids fair to be as lively, if not as large as any young town in the Northwest.

This may serve as an introduction to the most important item in the paper, a card headed Partners Wanted, and reading as follows:

After roaming around the country for many years, we, the undersigned old bachelors, have settled down on lovely ranches in the beautiful Teanaway valley. All we now lack to complete happiness is partners. No capital required. Must be a female. Beauty no object. Address at once to either S. L. Bates, J. B. Stevans, A. Helmer, Aug. Haus, S. I. Taylor, J. H. Moore, C. M. Giles, Col. Mason, Eph. Allyn, T. L. Gamble, Gur. Peltat, N. Plaisted, H. Broadwell. Reference, postmaster at Teanaway, Wash. T.

A Literary Curiosity.

The Glasse of Time in the First and Second Age, Diviuely handled by Thomas Peyton, of Lincoln's Inne Gent. Seen and Allowed. London: Printed by Bernard Alsop for Lawrence Chapman, and are to be sold at his shop over against Staple Inne, 1620. Now reprinted in a neat volume, Long Primer type, bound in fine cloth, gilt top, beveled boards. Price 50 cents.

The quaint poem of the title page of the which the above is a transcript appeared nearly a half a century earlier than Paradise Lost, and it is intrinsically probable that it would have fallen under the eye of Milton; in any case there are striking points of resemblance between the two poems, and many have supposed Milton's immortal work to have been inspired by the former. Only two copies of the work are known to be in existence previous to the issue of the present edition, one being in the British Museum, the other in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. The copy in the British Museum was purchased at a noted sale of old books in 1819, by Baron Belland, who notes upon a blank leaf that it cost him 31£. 17s. 6d., (about $110.00). Some years ago a gentleman of Virginia, Mr. J. L. Peyton, sprung from the old English family of that name, made an accurate transcript of the copy in the British museum, preserving even the quaint spelling, punctuation, capitalizing, and italicizing of the original. The present edition is printed without alteration. Apart from its presumed connection, with Paradice Lost, the poem has very considerable merits of its own, and is in every way a literary curiosity. John B. Alden, Publisher, New York.

Does It Pay?

J. H. Bates, one of the most reliable of American advertising agents, has issued a "Retrospection" showing the course of advertising for the past 30 years. When he commenced in business advertising was looked on as irregular and queer, but gradually this feeling wore away until now he has customers who spend nearly $25,000 a month. Mr. Bates goes on to say: "I agree with my respective that newspaper advertising is profitable. As I look back over the very considerable number of those whose advertising I have done, I do not recall a single one who judiciously, perseveringly and freely pushed good articles of whatever kind, in the newspapers, and did not make at least a fair success, while a great many have gained ample fortunes. I will not mention names in support of this statement, as I could easily do, but the list is a large one. Indeed, it has been my observation that it is easier for large advertisers to make money than to keep it. Often it comes in so fast that the head gets turned, and lavish, personal expenditures and unprofitable investments swallow up the fortunes which, had they been longer in making, would likely have been more permanent. When business men come to look on the cost of steady newspaper advertising as an investment, sure to pay as well as any other, and not unlikely to be exceedingly profitable, they will use it more systematically than heretofore, and regard it as a necessary item of expense.

Orchard Work for March.

March, is of all the months the most difficult one for which to assign any special work. It stands in the calendar as the first month of spring, but in the Northern States it is the most frequently the last month of winter. It is the latest time to which those who purpose to plant fruit trees or small fruits, can safely delay ordering them. If in doubt of what varieties to plant, consult an experienced fruit-grower in the neighborhood. A family orchard and fruit garden, should include varieties to cover the whole season. For an orchard near a market town, a good share of early apples will pay well. The injuries to young trees by girdling by mice and rabbit are numerous. If any of the inner bark is left on the wound, apply a thick plaster of cow-dung and loam, bound on with bagging or any other coarse cloth, to keep the parts moist until they heal. If completely girdled, then grafts must be inserted to bridge over the injury. When trees are received from the nursury, unpack them and unheel them at once, but do not plant until the soil is prepared. It is a mistake to graft the old trees too early. Wait until the buds of the tree begin to swell.—American Agriculturist for March.

Clearing Away the Sand About the Sphinx

London Times.

Operations have been lately begun for the purpose of clearing away the mass of sand which has accumulated during centuries around the famous statue of the Sphinx. Brugsch Bey, brother of the distinguished Egyptologist, has charge of the work, which is being carried out according to a plan by Signor Maspero, and will, it is expected, be finished by Easter. The portion of the statue at present above ground is about 40 feet. It is supposed that as much more, at least, is buried in the sand, and the amount of sand to be cleared away is estimated at 20,000 cubic metres. A small tramway is being constructed to carry away this mass of sand to a distance, and 150 laborers are employed on the task. When the statue has been laid bare to the level of the foundations a broad circular high wall will be built to guard against future encroachments of the sands of the desert.

Preparing for Lawns.

If a new lawn is to be made, prepare the soil thoroughly, plowing in an abundance of fine manure. Sow early; we have had the best results on light soils with Red-top, or the variety called Rhode Island Bent; and on heavy soils, with Kentucky Blue Grass, each with a quart of White Clover seed to a bushel of grass seed. Small plots are better turfed with sods from the roadside or common, or from an old pasture. Old lawns may be renovated by a dressing of ashes, fine bone, or nitrate of soda, and sowing seed upon the thin spots. If new walks are needed, make them with a good foundation.—American Agriculturist for March.

Farm Hints for March.

Farm work in March is more dependent upon the weather and climate than that of any other month, and although our southern readers will be well forwarded with their potato planting, and even have their spring grain sown, before the month comes in, whether it comes in, "like a lion," or "like a lamb," we of the frigid North may have still three feet of frost in the ground, and perhaps good sleighing up to the twenty-fifth, north-easters lasting a week, spring floods, and roads which neither horses' feet nor wagon wheels can find bottom in, may be the order of the day. So hints about work must be taken with liberal allowance for the waywardness of this first spring, and last winter month.

New seeds and new tools should not be lost sight of, and it will often pay to test the former in small quantities; then if they do well, you will have some seed yourself, and may easily get more. We need not remind our readers to be before hand with their work. Spring grains can hardly be in the ground too soon after the frost is out. Potatoes follow as soon as there is sufficient warmth in the ground. Grass seed and clover may be sown with spring grain, and clover on winter grain is best sown upon one of the last light winter snows. The earlier manure is out upon the grass and grain land, the better. Even when the manure is intended for a corn crop, and not to be plowed under until the first part of May, the gain in the growth of grass, will more than compensate the loss by the action of rains and drying winds, except upon hill-sides and spots where the land is especially exposed to the washing by heavy rains. It is rare that the month passes without warm and dry weather sufficient to put the ground in condition for plowing throughout the great middle corn and small grain belt of the country.—American Agriculturist for March.

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 Catarrh, 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 recipe, 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.

Escape or Rescue From a Burning Building.

Lancet.

It ought to be generally understood, whether in escaping from a burning building or endeavoring to rescue a person who has been unable to escape, that the air should be to keep the head as low as possible, by stooping or crawling, as although smoke is heavy, the purest air I most easily respirable air will nearly always be found in the lower stratum of the atmosphere, near the floor or ground. Another point to note is that with the aid of a damp but not wet cloth, such as a blanket held over the head and face, but far enough to free it, a considerable atmosphere may be carried around the head sufficient to last some two or three minutes, if the precaution be taken of breathing as little as possible, and through the nose instead of the mouth, the object being to avoid irritation of the larnyx or air passages, which would produce cough, and by emptying the lungs necessitate deep breathing, with disasterous results. The blanket or cloth, if damped, must not be made sufficiently wet to generate steam, or the heat will have an exaggerated effect, and the length of time during which respiration is possible will be seriously abridged. Great self possession is the first essential condition of a successful exercise of cour age in connection with fire. Every act must be carefully though quickly thoughtful, and the peril clearly understood and intelligently faced, or no good service for self or others can be successfully performed.

Breeding Mules.

It has always been one of the most profitable of farm occupations to breed mules. The demand for them in southern plantations, where they meet their congenial companion, the negro, has always been steady and remunerative. At the North there are large numbers of mules worked in mines, on street-car lines, and on the quays of the larger New York is the literary capital, and vigorously attacks the conclusions at which Brander Matthews arrived in the January LIPPINCOTT'S. Other topics of current interest are treated by other contributors to this department.

An Embarrassing Situation.

From the Boston Record.

A little girl whose father had been reading to her a story of a child who was eaten by a bear could not seem to forget it, and at night she said:

"Oh, papa, wasn't that a dreadful story? And then the poor child couldn't go up to heaven!"

"Why not?"

"Why, there she was inside the bear!"

NEWS ITEMS.

A number of Germans are to be prosecuted for practising as doctors on the strength of certificates purchased in America.

The Dublin Board of Guardians has adopted a resolution favoring Home Rule, Land Reform, and the stoppage of evictions.

Chief Peter Morris of the Parry Island Indians died

panic of 1857.

The London Post (Tory organ) follows up Lord Rannolph Churchill's inflammatory Belfast speech with an article of a still more incendiary character.

A young commercial traveller who was on his bridal tour spending a few days at Monaco ruined himself at the gaming tables and committed suicide.

Sam Jones says: "Hell is whisky's proper place. If I go there I will drink all I can get. But I won't drink a drop of it here." Some people do prefer their whisky hot.

At Horner, Ill., an old man of eighty, in a fit of uncontrollable passion, murdered his wife; a woman of seventy-eight, by hacking her head, hand, neck, and shoulders in a horrible manner with a handsaw.

Colonel Villiers, D.A.G. of No. 3 military district, has been notified by Major-General Middleton that he will not be removed from the district, notwithstanding that his term of five years has expired.

A man named John Ellis was arrested in the town of Niagara on Feb. 24th, on suspicion of being concerned in the mysterious tragedy at the Bates homestead, in Allanburg, on the night of January 23rd.

A meeting of municipal officers of Ontario was held last week in Toronto for the purpose of forming a Municipal Officers' Association, but owing to the smallness of the attendance action was postponed until September next.

All workmen of foreign birth have been discharged from employment in the German Government dock-yard, because of the disclosures in the case of Capt. Serano, a Dane, who sold plans and information of German fortifications to the French.

A former resident of Wolfe island who settled in Kansas returned last spring to Canada, driving the entire distance. He has just started with his wife and family on his return journey in the same manner, equipped with a horse, cutter, and wagon.

CAMPBELL'S

CATHARTIC COMPOUND

is effective in small doses, acts without griping, does not occasion nausea, and will not create irritation and congestion as do many of the usual cathartics administered in the form of Pills, &c. Ladies and Children having the most sensitive stomachs take this medicine without trouble or complaint.

CAMPBELL'S CATHARTIC COMPOUND is especially adapted for the cure of

LIVER COMPLAINTS AND BILIOUS DISORDERS.
FOR ACID STOMACH AND LOSS OF APPETITE.
FOR SICK HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA.
FOR CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.
FOR ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STATE OF THE STOMACH.

This medicine being in liquid form, the dose can be easily regulated to meet the requirements of different persons, thus making it equally well adapted to the use of the little child as to the adult. Put up in three ounce bottles, and sold by all dealers in family medicines.

Price Retail, 25 Cents.

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER

IS RECOMMENDED BY

Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work-shops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals, —in short, everybody everywhere who has never given it a trial.

TAKEN INTERNALLY MIXED WITH A WINE GLASS OF HOT MILK AND SUGAR, IT WILL BE FOUND A NEVER FAILING CURE FOR

SUDDEN COLDS, CHILLS, CONGESTION OR STOPPAGE OF CIRCULATION, CRAMPS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, SUMMER AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS, SORE THROAT, &c.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY, EXPERIENCE HAS PROVEN IT THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND BEST LINIMENT ON EARTH IN REMOVING THE PAIN ARISING FROM

SPRAINS, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SWELLED FACE, TOOTHACHE, BURNS, FROST BITES, &c., &c.

25cts. per Bottle.

Beware of Imitations.

CAMPBELL'S

TONIC ELIXIR

This agreeable yet potent preparation is especially adapted for the relief and cure of that class of disorders attendant upon a low or reduced state of the system, and usually accompanied by Pallor, Weakness and Palpitation of the Heart. Prompt results will follow its use in cases of Sudden Exhaustion arising from Loss of Blood, Acute or Chronic Diseases, and in the weakness that invariably accompanies the recovery from Wasting Fevers. No remedy will give more speedy relief in Dyspepsia or Indigestion, its action on the stomach being both a gentle and harmless tonic, exciting the organs of digestion to action, and thus affording immediate and permanent relief. The carminative properties of the different aromatics which the Elixir contains render it useful in Flatulent Dyspepsia. It is a valuable remedy for Atonic Dyspepsia, which is apt to occur in persons of a gouty character.

For Impoverished Blood, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, and in all cases where an effective and certain stimulant is required, the Elixir will be found invaluable.

In Fevers of a Malarial Type, and the various evil results following exposure to the cold or wet weather, it will prove a valuable restorative, as the combination of Cinchona Callisaya and Serpentaria are universally recognized as specifics for the above-named disorders.

Sold by all Dealers in Family Medicines.

Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.

Davis & Lawrence Co. (Limited)
SOLE AGENTS,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

D. BUTCHART,

Grocer

—AND—

Confectioner,

Fresh Oysters Always on Hand

A first-class stock of Groceries cheap for Cash or Produce

A CALL SOLICITED.

D. BUTCHART,

WINES. WINES

We beg to notify the trade and general public that we have on hand a large consignment of fine Old Rich Ports and Sherries, vintages of 1878 and 1875, which we are offering at remarkably Low prices. Also a large shipment of Fine Old Bordeaux Wines, comprising all the Leading and Best Brands. All Goods Guaranteed to be rich, mellow, and full bodied, and to give the best possible satisfaction. Inspection invited. Call for catalogue.

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Some buns and shortbread and some bakes,
For a'thing o' the kind he makes,
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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.
1	Milton	Wm. Panton	29	26	28	9	24	26
2	Oakville	R. Balmer	5	3	5	3	7	5
3	Georgetown	L. Grant	12	16	11	7	17	9
4	Acton	J. Mattews	13	11	13	8	19	11
5	Campbellville	S. R. Lister	11	5	10	0	9	8
	Burlington	W. J. Eastedo	5	2	4	2	10	2

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

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

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

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

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

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(Successor to Chas. Nicholas)

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GOING NORTH. GOING SOUTH.
7-58 A. M. 4-50 P. M. 10-42 A.M. 8-33 P. M.

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GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
8-34 A.M. 2-27 P.M. 7-20 A.M. 5-01 P.M.
5-50 P.M.

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Sunday Train C.V.R., go. East 7.31 a.m. West 2 27p.m

VOLUME 25.

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IS PUBLISHED EVERY

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