OUR CLUBBING LIST.

	Regular price.	With Champion
Weekly Globe.	$1.00	$1.75
" Advertiser	1.00	1.75
Harper's Magazine	4.00	4.20
" Weekly.	4.00	4.20
" Bazar,	4.00	4.20
" Young People	2.00	2.65
Scientific American,	3.00	3.50
" Supplement	5.00	5.10
" and Supplement	7.00	7.60
National Live Stock Journal	2.15	3.00
Canada Farmer,	1.00	1.70
Canada Medical & Surgical Journal,	2.00	3.00
American Agriculturist,	1.50	2.15
Godeys Lady's Book,	2.00	2.50
Rural New Yorker with seed premium	2.00	2.80
Lippincott's Magazine,	3.00	3.75
Eclectic Magazine,	5.00	5.00
Art Interchange,	3.00	3.35
Demorest's Monthly	2.00	2.50
Rural Canadian,	1.00	1.70
Daily Witness	3.00	3.50
Weekly Witness	1.10	2.00
Toronto Daily World	3.00	3.00
Century Magazine	4.00	4.60
St. Nicholas	3.00	3.60

Smallpox prevails in Japan, and is reported to be very bad in the Corea.

The representatives of the powers have accepted the Turko-Bulgarian treaty in its entirely.

Rumors have reached Hong Kung respecting a conspiracy to overthrow the Mikado's government in Japan.

Distressingly cold weather prevails in Paris, and the hospitals are overflowing with persons who have been frost bitten in the streets.

At the Middlesex Assizes at London on Thursday William Monck, charged with the manslaughter of William Shrimpton, was acquitted.

A fresh outbreak of hog cholera has been discovered on a farm near Putnamville, East Middlesex, and the place has consequently been put under quarantine.

The traffic receipts of the Canada Pacific railway for the week ending March 7th were $131,000, an increase of $24,000 over the corresponding week last year.

The Grand Jury brought in a true bill for manslaughter against William Monks, the old man who shot William Shrimpton in London, last month.

A railway collision between Monte Carlo and Mentone is thought to have killed as many as twenty passengers, including a large portion of English people.

At a recent meeting of the unemployed seamen at Sunderland, it was announced that all the local shipbuilders, except one, had promised to employ British in preference to foreign sailors.

Mrs Lloyd Sonsenback, of South Bethlehem, Pa., died from trichinosis last week after great suffering. A daughter died from the same cause three weeks ago and another daughter is seriously ill.

The weather is so severe in Vienna that men have succumbed to the icy atmosphere while walking along the streets, and several cases of death by freezing have been reported.

Mr. Saunders, of London, has nearly completed the collection of fruit for the Colonial and Indian Exposition, which will comprise over five hundred jars containing specimens of all kinds of Canadian fruit.

One of the first acts of the new Lord Chancellor was to present Rev. Mr Drew, Mr. Gladstone's son-in-law, with a valuable Crown rectory. The Premier promptly order the appointment to be cancelled.

Seth Bonberry, the Indian, who killed Jack Hill in Tuscarora eight years ago, has returned to Canada, and is now in custody in Brantford. Bonberry caught Hill in flagrante delicto with Mrs. Bonberry.

An Ottawa auctioneer, while walking over a lot which he was selling, suddenly broke through a crust of snow and disappeared in a well 20 feet. He was fished out again.

Rev. Sam Jones has given public notice that he intends to improve his style of exhortation, and in future will preach straight gospel. Rev. Sam has discovered that even a preacher cannot run counter to public opinion.

A large party of farmers from the neighborhood of St. Thomas will leave for the North-west in a few days. There is plenty of land up there, but according to the census neighbors must be mighty scarce.

A London philanthropist, who signs herself "A lady of Title," throws out the suggestion that well-to do persons during Lent shall once a week eat nothing but bread and cheese and give the money usually expended on the day's meals to a fund for the unemployed.

One of the commissioners appointed to inquire into Riel's sanity reported that he suffered from religious and political hallucinations. As his hallucinations were hurtful to the people at large the government applied the only remedy it could devise.

The Buffalo Lake Carriers' Association have decided, in case no change in accordance with their views is made in the Dominion wrecking laws before the opening of navigation, to bring a test case in the Canadian courts for the purpose of deciding the right of American vessels to assist others in distress in Canadian waters.

The death of Emilie Bonnin, thirteen years of age, is reported in Paris from over brain work in a private seminary, and fear induced by the repeated punishments she received to make her more studious. The girl's parents threaten to prosecute the lady principal of the school on a charge of manslaughter.

A special to the Mail says it has been discovered in Madrid that the Act of Abdication signed by Queen Isabella in favor of her son, has disappeared from the royal archives. It is supposed to have been removed so as to prevent its being awkwardly produced in the event of the Queen Mother pursuing a certain line of action.

The bear crop in New Brunswick last year was not so good as in the previous year. According to the report of the Auditor-General, laid before the Legislature, the province paid for the slaughter of 720 bears in 1885, or 276 less than were killed in 1884. The cost to the province was $1,498 paid in bounties.

A shipping authority in London, Eng., states that its anticipation that a very considerable reduction of tonnage would be shown when the returns of the output for 1885 were made up, has proved correct. The statistics are as follows:—Tonnage built in the United Kingdom, 1883, 1,253,000 tons; in 1884 958,000 tons, in 1885, 540,000 tons, or a reduction of 750,000 tons on the output of two years ago. It is stated as very probable that the output of 1886 will be even lower than 1885.

A dinner was recently given London by the Labor Representation Union in honor of the labor representatives returned to the British Parliament, Lord Hobhouse occupying the chair. In replying to the toast of the evening, Mr. Burt, M. P., said that six out of the twelve labor representatives had been working miners, and that he himself had worked eighteen years underground in that capacity. He objected to the use of the words "labor representatives," as they savoured too much of class legislation.

That the climate of Canada conduces to longevity is proven by the list of the veterans of the war 1812-15 who still survive. The annual report of the Minister of Militia tells us that there are at present 62 of these warriors who are 90 years of age; 31, 91 years old; 36, 92 years; 17, 93 years; 23, 94 years; 15, 95 years; 5, 96; 5, 97 years; 8, 98 years; 4, 99 years; 2, 100 years, and 1 100 year old. Facts like these would make more effective reading for immigration purposes than incorrect statements of the wages earned by mechanics and laborers.

The Lancet has made up its mind that rivers have much to do with the spread of cholera. Paper-makers will be interested to know that the severity of the last cholera epidemic at Grenada has been traced to water contamination, due to a paper mill. The rags used at this mill were washed in the stream from which Grenada City draws its water supply. The rags thus washed came from Valencia and other cholera centres. No cholera cases had occurred in Grenada up to the time when these rags were imported. Afterward the cholera spread over the Province, following in every case the course of the infected stream. Only one town thus situated escaped infection, and this because its 12,000 people drank no river water.

Our Trade in Animals and Agricultural Products.

From the Trade and Navigation Report for the past year just issued, we find that the greatest exports were under the head of "Animals and their Products." A very considerable change has taken place in the proportion of each class of exports to the whole exports since Confederation.

In 1868 the products were: agricultural products to domestic exports, 26.59 per cent.; animals and their products, 14.24 per cent.; forest products, 37.28 per cent.; fisheries 6.93 per cent; products of the mines, 3.42 per cent. In 1885 the proportions were: agricultural products 25.08; animals and their products, 32.02; products of the forest, 26.52; fisheries 10.05, and products of the mine, 4.60 per cent.

The development of the exports of animals and the products are very marked. Of cheese, Canada, in 1868, exported 1,577,072 pounds, and in 1885, 79,655,267 pounds, valued at $8,265,240. The latest returns for the United States (1884) show that their export of cheese was 11,665,713 pounds. Canada in fact stands at the head of cheese exporting countries.

Of the export of Canadian cheese in 1885 78,741,460 pounds were sent to Great Britain. Of egg Canada exported 11,542,705 dozens, chiefly to the United States.

The growth of the cattle trade may be gleaned from the following table.

	No. Horned Cattle.	No. Sheep.	No. Swine.
1867.....	25,257	141,157	3,356
1881.....	52,196	254,555	2,819
1882.....	62,106	311,622	2,261
1883.....	66,206	308,474	3,358
1884.....	92,224	304,493	3,883
1885.....	141,603	335,013	1,652

Taking into consideration the fall in prices experienced during the whole of the year 1885, the exports of last year more than maintained their former record. Judging by quantities exported Canada sent out a larger amount of her products than in previous years.

The imports have however decreased, even when due allowance is made for the reduction in prices which has ruled though out the world.

Matel-Making in Russia.

For the first two or three days after the wedding in Russia things go on very well; that is, while the families are exchanging their visits, writes Mme. Greville in the Boston Adversiser. After that the husband beats his wife, and if he does not beat her she thinks it is because he does not love her. Beating is the mark of a proper jealousy. Among the wealthier Russians the mothers on Trinity Day dress their marriageable daughters very handsomely and take them to a city garden, something like Boston Common. The silk dresses of the girls are unlike anything you ever saw here. They are pink, yellow or sky-blue, with huge flowers of contrasting colors. The girls are as stiff as sugar-loaves in them. The mothers and daughters seat themselves on benches in the garden and all the young men who want wives parade before them. The girls never look at the men. They sit until 5 o'clock without saying a word. They then go home and wait. In two or three days, or perhaps a week, an old woman appears. She asks for the mother, and begins to talk about everything in the world except the marriageable daughter. She is the match-maker.

This year Easter falls on the latest date on which it can possible fall—that is to say, April 25th, or nearly a month after the beginning of the second quarter of the year. Such a case has not happened in this century, and will not occur again. In the next century, the twentieth, Easter will fall on April 25th, in 1943. If we turn back to previous centuries we find that such a late date for Easter occur only once in each century—that is, 1734, 1666, 1546, 1451; the fourteenth century goes without such a late date; 1204, 1100, 1014, 919. The earliest date for Easter, March 22nd, has occurred only once in this century, in 1818, and it will not recur before A. D 2000. This earliest day for Easter has occurred in 1761, 1693, 1598 and 1573. 1478, 1383; the thirteenth century is passed over; 1135, 1041, 946. It is interesting to note how Easter will be distributed itself up to A. D. 2000. In the present century, Easter will fall only twice more in March, on the 29th in 1891, and on the 25 in 1894. Of the remaining twelve years of this century, five Easter days fall in the first week of April (in 1888 on April 1st, 1893 and 1899 on April 2nd, 1896 on April 5th, 1890 on April 6th), three in the second week (in 1887 and 1898 on April 10th, and 1895 on April 14th), and four in the third week (in 1900 on April 15th, 1892 on April 17th, 1897 on April 18th, 1889 on April 21st). As indicated above, the last week of April, with the exception of 1886, is not represented again in this century by and Easter day.

Chewing and Smoking.

READING, Pa., Feb. 27.—Bishop Bowman M.E., after delivering a lengthy and emphatic address in favor of temperance before the East Pennsylvania conference of the Evangelical association proceeded to talk about tobacco to the 250 members present. The bishop strongly denounced the use of tobacco, and when it was reported that two of the candidates for orders were addicted to the use of the weed (conference having passed a resolution forbidding members to chew or smoke) a committee was appointed to investigate whether the candidates were guilty. Bishop Bowman said it appeared to him as almost sacrilegious for a minister to promise not to use tobacco and violate that pledge.

It was learned that one of the ministers had smoked to cure toothache, and that another had twel tobacco for a throat trouble. The bishop advised all to rely more upon the action of the Holy Ghost than upon anything else. All the tobacco delinquents were excused with a forcible admonitory address.

An Important Matter.

It is expected that in a short time the present session of the legislative assembly in Toronto will be concluded. The late decision of the privy council showed clearly that the matter of licensing was solely under the control of the provincial governments, and the Scott Act being a Dominion law, its permissal in Ontario can only be by the sufferance of the local authorities. In the County of Lincoln, where the Scott Act has been adopted, and in Port Dalhouse, the village council, at their last meeting, settled the scale of municipal fees to be derived from licenses, as if the act was not in existence, thereby ignoring the law, if it is a law for Ontario.

The Library Magazine for March contains 'Mr. Gladstone as a Theologian,' S. Laing; 'A Pedantic Nuisance,' Frederic Harrison; 'The Tyrants of Britain, Gaul and Spain,' Edward A. Freeman; 'Impressions of a Modern Arcadian,' Mrs. E. M. Nichol; 'Myths and Mythologists' Andrew Lang; 'My Contested Election,' by a defeated candidate, 'British Columbia,' Wm. A. Baillie-Grohman; 'Home Rule in Ireland,' Justin McCarthy; 'Actors and their Calling,' K. S. S.; 'The Care of Pictures and Prints,' P. G. Hamerton; 'Tea Culture and Tea Drinking in Japan,' E. A. Junker Von Landegg; 'One of the Pleasures of Reading' Sir John Lubbock; 'Ireland and the Victoria Colony,' A. V. Dicey; 'Hawles upon Holmes,' H. R. Hawles. Published by John B. Alden, 393 Pearl Street, New York, for $1.50 a year.

Lynched by Mistake.

ASHLAND, Ky., March 10.—On Christmas Eve 34 three children were murdered here which resulted in a lynching. Developments are about to be made which will demonstrate that Neal Craft and Ellis were innocent of the crime for which they suffered. It is claimed that the arrest of the real criminals will soon follow. The lynched parties hold very respectable places.

A farmer named Heenan was killed by moonlighters on Wednesday night at Kilrush, County Clare.

A Vote on Temperance.

The New York Weekly Tribune subscribers are, like those of the Detroit Commercial Advertiser, scattered through every State and Territory in the Union, and following the similarity, number a large army of intelligent readers.

Some time ago the editor of the New York weekly Tribune called for a vote by its subscribers outside of New York city on the subject of temperance, putting the question thus:

"What is the best method of dealing with the acknowledged evil of the liquor traffic in:

1. Cities like New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago.
2. Cities the size of Buffalo, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, etc.
3. The smaller incorporated cities and towns.
4. The purely rural districts.

It was hoped that the wide area covered would yield a great variety of experience and a very large vote. Subscribers were given one month in which to reply. The Tribune in a recent issue says:

"About one-half of all the replies received have been by postal card. All the others have been by letter, the writers in most cases explained their views at length and with great earnestness.

"The views expressed by postal card and letter, both, have greatly promoted the object of this enquiry. That object was, to discover whether there is at the present time any especial drift of temperance sentiment among nearly 150,000 of the most intelligent, moral, industrious and substantial people in this country.

"Several interesting points have been brought to the surface by this vote. In the first place the vote is small, and every reply is from an active prohibition advocate or member of some society, excepting less than a hundred votes. The total number of replies was 6,205, or less than 1 out of every 24 out-of town subscribers.

It is a remarkable fact, and seems to confirm the assertions of members of the Church Temperance Society of the United States, that while the majority of the people may be prohibitionists at heart, only about 3 or 4 per cent. of all the votes will come out for prohibition when anything else is at stake. In the Presidental election of 1884, the Prohibition ticket received in the whole country one to thirty-four republican votes. The tribune classes the non-respondents in the present vote as conservative people, who believe in temperance and perhaps in prohibition, but who are not interested enough to declare themselves.

Another very striking fact is the variety of opinion among temperance men and their change of views from time to time. Two or three thousand replies are from old readers, past middle life, who have advocated prohibition by some method or other for from 20 to 40 years, but who now favor a different method from the one they favorably espoused. Some have tried absolute prohibition without perfect success and they now want high license. Others have tried high license, and now want either local option or prohibition. Local option has been tried by a great many, who now want either high licuse or prohibition. Some expressly say that they have been, by times, in favor of each of three methods, and they now see no good in anything except education of public sentiment. In other words, they have all found no plan perfect. Accordingly, they now want something they have not tried. A striking fact itself.

Another point is that those who advocate submission to a vote of the people by States are chiefly among the older men who have discussed the question many years.

The Tribune did not raise the question as to whether temperance should be taken up as a political issue. But all the same, several hundred of the letters received have demanded, and with much energy, that the question be kept out of politics, on the ground that the St. John movement has inflicted great injury on the temperance cause, in all their respective localities. In every case, the writers who say this, show strong feeling on the subject.

To the first question, 3,096 favored legislative prohibition of manufacture and sale; 943 favored local option, with high license where sale is allowed; 1,563. favored high license, with or without civil damages.

To the second question, 3,097, voted for prohibition, 943 favored local option, 1,562. approve of high license.

Two the third question, 3,170, answered prohibition; 1,278, local option; 1,164, high license.

To the fourth question 3,178 responded for prohibition; 1,280 for local option; 1,154 for high license.

Several voted thus: National prohibition, 46, State constitutional amendment, 243; county option, 58; education of public sentiment, 125; punishment of drunkards, 25; woman suffrage, 20; civil damages, 2; abolish treating, 2; license the drinker, 1; abolish everything except beer, 2; uniform low license, 3; no restriction, 14; make liquors pure, 2; non-committal, 54; in favor of keeping the question out of politics, 529; in favor of a third party, 68.

The vote is at least an instructive one, and the result will be interesting to many of our own reader.—Detroit Commercial Advertiser.

Death and Disease.

Dr. C. T. Campbell, in an article in the *Popular Science Monthly*, gives some very interest and valuable figures as to the death rate and sick rate in different parts of this continent. The Old Fellows he speaks of as the oldest and largest benefit society in North America, the order having been in operation for sixty-four years, and the present membership being about half a million. Although the order has branches in other lands, Dr. Campbell confines himself to the statistics of the Old Fellows in Canada and the United States—"two countries whose circumstances of race, climate and social customs are similar." As a condition of initiation, it is necessary that candidates be in good physical health. Besides, they must be men of good moral character, and consequently are representatives of the healthy and well-ordered male adults of the two countries. The average death rate of this society for the last nine years has been less than one in a hundred—a very low rate. But, in order to compare the mortality in different portions of the continent, Dr. Campbell makes five groups of states and provinces—the northern, the southern, the eastern, the western, and the central. The highest death rate is in the southern group, and the lowest in the northern; and, in general, the rate in the more tropical states is twice as high as that in the temperate zone. That is, the average death rate of the better class of the adult white male population of this continent is for the temperate region 1.5 in every 100, and for the tropical regions 3 in every 100. Dr. Campbell also finds there is less sickness in the northern groups. "Judging from experience of this society," Dr. Campbell concludes, "the average sickness of the better class of the adult male population of the United States and Canada, is one week and a half each year." The statistics of the society show also, what is shown by similar statistics of friendly societies in Great Britain, that in general "there is a regular increase in the average of yearly sickness with each year of a person's life." This is a statement which will be a surprise to many people. The popular idea is that a man in middle life—say from thirty to forty-five years of age—of sound constitution, is less liable to sickness than in earlier life or latter on when time has sapped the energies. The figures, however, prove the reverse to be the case.

(Mr. V. Shanley, Master in Chancery, has given his decision vs. the Council of the city of St. Thomas v. the Credit Valley railway for damages on account of discontinuing the running of their trains to Church street station in the west end. Damages $13,000.

A WOMAN'S SUFFERINGS AND GRATITUDE.

A VOICE FROM AUSTRIA.

(1)

Near the village of Zillingdorf, in Lower Austria, lives Maria Haas, an intelligent and industrious woman, whose story of physical suffering and final relief, as related by herself, is of interest to English women. "I was employed," she says, "in the work of a large farmhouse. Overwork brought on sick headache, followed by a deathly fainting and sickness of the stomach, until I was unable to retain either food or drink. I was compelled to take to my bed for several weeks. Getting a little better from rest and quiet, I sought to do some work, but was soon taken with a pain in my side which in a little while spread over my whole body, and throbbed in my every limb. This was followed by a cough and shortness of breath, until I finally could not sew, and it took to my bed for the second, and as I thought, for the last time. My friends told me that my time had nearly come, and that I could not live longer than when the trees put on their green once more. Then I happened to get one of the Seigel's pamphlets. I read it and my dear mother bought me a bottle of Seigel's Syrup, which it took exactly according to directions, and I had not taken the whole of it before I felt a great change for the better. My last illness began June 3rd, 1882, and continued to August 9th, when I began to take the Syrup. Very soon I could do a little light work. The cough left me, and I was no more troubled in breathing. Now I am perfectly cured. And oh, how happy I am! I cannot express my gratitude enough for Seigel's Syrup. Now I must tell you that the doctors in our district distributed handbills cautioning the people against the medicine, telling them it would do them no good, and many thereby were influenced to destroy the Seigel pamphlets; but now wherever one is to be found, it is kept like a relic. The few preserved are borrowed to read and I have lent mine for six miles around our district. People have come eighteen miles to get me to buy the medicine for them, knowing that it cured me, and to be sure to get the right kind. I know a woman who was looking like death, and who told them there was no help for her, that she had consulted several doctors, but none could help her. I told her of Seigel's Syrup, and wrote the name down for her that she might make no mistake. She took my advice and the Syrup, and now she is in perfect health, and the people around us are amazed. The medicine has made so much progress in our neighborhood that the people say they don't want the doctor any more, but they take the Syrup. Sufferers from gout who were confined to their beds and could hardly move a finger, have been cured by it. There is a girl in our district who caught cold by going through some water, and was in bed five years with costiveness and rheumatic pains, and had to have an attendant to watch by her. There was not a doctor in the surrounding districts to whom her mother had not applied to relieve her child, but every one crossed themselves and said they could not help her. Whenever the little well hang which is rung in our place when somebody is dead, we thought surely it was for her, but Seigel's Syrup and Pills saved her life, and now she is as healthy as anybody, goes to church and can work even in the fields. Everybody was astonished when they saw her out, knowing how many years she had been in bed. To-day she adds gratitude to mine for God's mercies and Seigel's Syrup.

MARIA HAAS.

The people of England speak confirming the above.

AFTER MANY YEARS.

"Whittle-le-Woods, near Chorley, Dec. 20th, 1883.

Dear Sir,—Mother Seigel's medicine sells exceedingly well with us. All that try it speak highly in its favor. We had a case of a young lady that had been troubled many years with pains after eating. She tells us that the pains were entirely taken away after a few doses of your medicine.—Yours truly, E. PEEL.

AFTER SEVERAL YEARS.

Stoke Ferry, Jan. 9, 1884.

Gentlemen,—I have used Seigel's Syrup for several years, and found it a most efficacious remedy for liver complaints and general debility, and I always keep some by me, and cannot speak too highly in its praise.—I remain, yours, thankfully, Harriett King.

AFTER 16 YEARS.

95, Newgate st., Worksop Notts. Dec. 26th, 1883.

Gentlemen,—It is with the greatest pleasure I accord my testimony as to the efficacy of Mother Seigel's Syrup. My wife, who has suffered from acute dyspepsia for over 16 years, is now perfectly better through the sole help of your syrup. I have spent pounds in medicines from doctors—in fact, I began to think she was incurable, until your marvelous medicine was tried.—I remain, yours, thankfully, A. Ford.

THE EFFECTS HAVE BEEN WONDERFUL.

Ilford Road Dispensary, Dunkinfield. May 3rd 1884.

Dear Sir,—I am happy to inform you that the sale of your Syrup and Pills increases here continually. Several of my customers speak of having derived more benefit from the use of these than any other medicine. In some instances the effects have been wonderful.—Yours very respectfully,

Pro. Edwin Eastwood, J. B.

HON. WM. McDOUGALL.

A late issue of the London Advertiser says that it has it on "good authority that the Hon. Wm. McDougall will at an early day return to public life. Mr. McDougall is an able debater, and is in thorough accord with Mr. Blake on all questions of public policy. Mr. McDougall has, as an old colleague and as a personal and political friend of the late John S. Macdonald, a great deal of influence with the Reformers of Eastern Ontario, and we are pleased to learn that he is ready once more to enter the political arena, and to work heartily with his old political friends, from whom it was the misfortune of the country that he was ever sundered."

We have no doubt the above is true. Mr. McDougal, both by early association, training and conviction is a true Reformer, consequently we should suppose he has never felt at home in the Tory party. Besides he must be strongly opposed to the reckless and corrupt way in which the Ottawa Government have for years back managed the affairs of the country. Nor can he from Sir John's past treatment of him have any confidence in that gentleman either as a statesman or an honest man. We agree with the Advertiser that it was a loss to the country that Mr. McDougall ever separated from the Reform party. Many of his warmest friends regretted that he did not cease all connection with the Tories after confederation was accomplished. His old political friends will be glad to see him back again in the Liberal ranks, where he will no doubt feel more at home, and where at present he could render essential service in aiding to drive from power the present Dominion Government which has corrupted and debauched public opinion and is fast driving the country into bankruptcy.—Berlin Telegraph.

A society named "The Canadian Association of Colorado" has been formed in Denver, the objects of which we have been asked briefly to state for the benefit of Canadians who may in future sojourn in that State. The objects of the association are: 1st. The promotion of friendly intercourse amongst Canadians resident in Colorado. 2nd. The exercise of charity towards worthy Canadians in Colorado. 3rd. The maintenance of a meeting place and a reading-room supplied with Canadians publications and periodicals. 4th. The exercise of hospitalities towards Canadians visiting Colorado. 5th. Persons visiting Colorado for a short time, may become temporary members on payment of a small monthly fee. Reading-rooms are now fitted up at 294 Fifteenth street (upstairs), where all Canadians will be welcomed. It is hoped that every Canadian visiting Denver will call there and leave his name and his city, as well as Canadian address. They will find Canadian papers from all the cities of the Dominion, the leading magazines of the day, and the local papers. The association is worthy of a generous support.

NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. Gladstone is all right again and working hard on his Irish scheme.

It is said that after her London season Patti will return to Paris and marry Nicolini.

An improvement in the condition of the British merchant marine is generally noticeable.

Several women were burned to death in a flax drying house at Oelstown, Prussian Silesia.

Advices from North Hastings indicate a renewed interest in gold mining in Marmora and Madoc.

An attempt was made to assassinate Jules Verne. The would-be assassin was the novelist's own nephew.

Victoria, B. C., is reported to be growing like a mushroom. There is quite a boom in real estate in and around the city.

It is probable that the English War Office will establish an agency in Canada for the purchase of three thousand horses annually for the British cavalry.

The Evening Journal of Ottawa says that circulars from New York offering to supply counterfeit Canadian money are being scattered broadcast over the country.

The municipal council of Point au Pie, or Murray bay, the fashionable summer resort, has passed a resolution prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in or about the municipality.

A English baronet who had been at Monaco, committed suicide last week whereupon a governess who had been in his employ poisoned herself.

The suffering among the inhabitants of the islands on the the west coast of Ireland proves to be more terrible and widespread than was at first supposed.

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Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains about 190 pages, and illustrates, prices, accurate descriptions and valuable directions for planting all varieties of VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS, BULBS, etc. Invaluable to all, especially to Market Gardeners. Send for it. Address, D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Michigan.

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Sod and General Purpose Plows,
(recommended by Mr. Sykes, of Mr. Jos. Featherstone's farm, Toronto Township).
Gang Plows, Straw Cutters.
38-3m.

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 1873 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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FRUIT, & ORNAMENTAL TREES, GRAPE VINES, GRAFTS, &c.
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MILTON PLANING MILL.
SOMERVILLE & MITCHELL, PROPRIETORS.
We are prepared to fill all orders for all kinds of
HOUSE FURNISHINGS,
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Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Base, &c.,
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Lumber, Lath, and Shingles. All kinds of Lumber Matched and Dresses to order.
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We are prepared to furnish estimates for all kinds of Buildings and Contracts for erection of same, either in part or whole.
PETERS MOPHRAETH.
FACTORY NEAR HAMILTON AND NORTH-WESTERN STATION.
Milton, Feb. 10th, '86.

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 ever 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 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 DISEASES,
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.

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 that of 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 Calisaya 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)
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THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

Established in 1874
MARSHALL BROS.
—IMPORTERS OF—
TEAS AND COFFEES.
No. 67 Dundas Street, LONDON, ONT.
A. Pilkey, Hamilton, Agent for the County of Halton. 28-3m.

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, Democrats, Buggies, &c.

n 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-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.	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	7	9	9.30 a.m.
4	Acton	J. Mattlews..	13	11	13	8	16	11	10 a.m.
5	Campbellville	S. R. Lister .	11	8	10	0	9	8	9.30 a.m.
	Burlington.....	W. J. Bestedo	5	2	4	2	10	2	11 a.m.

General Sessions of the Peace and County Court Sittings, with or without Jury, Tuesday 5th 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.

WM. 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. Nichans)
is receiving daily a splendid stock of Men, Women & Children's Boots and Shoes, for Spring and Summer wear.
These goods are made by the best manufacturers in the Dominion, and will be sold at lowest possible prices. Boots and Shoes made to order. A perfect fit and first-class stock and workmanship guaranteed. Send your repairs.
DON'T FORGET TO CALL ON
Thos. Wilson.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE
GLASS, PAINTS & OILS.
Special Prices for parties building during the coming season.
Spades and Shovels,
Garden and Harvest Tools,
Cardage, Pure Manilla Binding Twine.
BARBED AND ALL OTHER FENCE WIRE
Cockshutt's Plow & Plow Fittings
BAR HOOP AND SAND IRON.
A complete stock of cutlery, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.
At W. H. McNAB'S
MILTON.

Travellers' Guide
NORTHERN & NORTH-WEST
GOING NORTH. GOING SOUTH
7-58 A. M. 4-50 P. M. 10-42 A.M. 8-35
CREDIT VALLEY RAILWAY
GOING WEST. GOING EAST
9-34 A.M. 2-27 P.M. 7-50 A.M. 5-0
5-50 P. M.
Stage leaves for Hornby, Drumquin, Boyne &c. at 9 o'clock m.
Sunday Train C.P.R., go East 7.31 a.m. We
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THE CANADIAN CHAMPION
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