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Whither Are We Drifting.

Presbyterian Review.

With the Saturday paper in our hand, giving in its advertising columns a list of the attractions provided for the church going public in this city on the Lord's Day, we ask the question, "Whither are we drifting?" At the Pavilion we observe a series of sermons is being delivered on "Doubtful Things"; and while the preacher is straining out gnats for the benefit of his hearers, they are drawn in crowds to witness his feats in swallowing camels. While he is busy rebuking card-playing, dancing and theatre-going, and thinks doubtless, he is doing good, he is not only tolerating, but zealously encouraging, the turning of the worship of God into an opportunity for the display of the musical gifts of operatic singers, and is pleased to find hearers willing to endure the sermon for the sake hearing Madame So-and-so sing her solo. Special soloists are certainly a great attraction; but they cost money. They must be well advertised, and the sermon thrown in must be of a kind to draw the people of musical tastes.

But it is not at the Pavilion only that this sort of thing is going on. At another church, on a recent Sabbath, the minister was preaching on "Home." Doubtless by arrangement with the soloist, and stopping in the midst of his sermon, he gave out that he was tired, and asked, by way of refreshment, if any of the choir could sing something about home. A young lady came forward and sang the old secular song "Home, Sweet Home." At still another church, the papers announced that the Silver Quartette will sing plantation melodies on the Sabbath evening! This musical craze is a importation from the United States, whence originates so much that is flashy and sensational. What happened at one of Sam Jones's farewell meetings Chicago illustrates the struggles of one sensation to gain the modesty over another sensation, and shows how futile is the attempt to make anything sensational in religious services contribute to proper devotional feelings and true worship. A large crowd gathered, and the proceedings often a with a solo on the cornet by a young lady who played the tune "The Sweet By and By," so sweetly that the crowd vociferously demanded an encore, and for some considerable time refused to allow the meeting to go on. What did the crowd care for Sam Jones's farewell in comparison with the young woman with the cornet? Absolutely nothing. They were in quest of sensation and amusement, and they showed their preference as if at a theatre or music-hall. And all this in the name of religion! We protest in the name of all who love the truth in sincerity, against the offering of unhallowed fire. We prophesy that Ichabod will very soon be written upon the doors of the churches that seek to attract crowds by such miserable artifices.

The question, Whither are we drifting? must be asked not merely in reference to the accessories of public worship, but with regard also to the thing preached. Again, let us look at the Saturday paper and read the announcements of the subjects to be treated on the Sabbath. In many cases we find they are grotesque and sensational. The old, old story of the love of Jesus seems to have lost its charm; and so there must be something more "spicy" for a religious public that seems to have of late acquired a depraved taste. There are some poor weaklings in our midst who strive to imitate Talmage, but have nothing of his genius, succeed in imitating only what is within their reach—his follies—and so make but a sorry figure, but none the less dishonoring to the gospel. There are others who pose as preachers to the times, and others, again, who seem to care little what they say or do in the pulpit so long as they can draw a crowd who will not leave before a "silver collection" is taken up. Doubtless the Apostle of the Anglo-Israel Theory deserves in the opinion of these people, the credit of bringing about this state of things in Toronto, but even 'the prophet' is really becoming tame beside his competitors. The ministers who thus degrade the pulpit are evidently not aware of the crimes against pure and undefiled religion and the simple gospel of Christ they are committing, but we venture again to predict that our eyes will be opened one day to the mischief they are working. They are creating an appetite that grows by what it feeds upon. Soon their invention will tire and their themes wear out, and then some new orator will appear, who, going further than they are ready to go, will draw the crowd and leave them desolate. In the meantime, as Milton describes it:—

"The hungry sheep look up and are not fed, [illegible] with wind and the rank mist they [illegible] and foul contagion spread."

[illegible] churches in Toronto have [illegible] from sensationalism is a [illegible]. We believe that they [illegible] growing more solidly, and [illegible] greater prosperity, both spiritually [and] temporally, than those which are making frantic efforts to keep themselves before the public. No Presbyterian minister of this city, we are glad to say, announces his subjects or advertises a special musical programme. But in the midst of such influences as we have described, we may, unless we take great heed to our ways, possibly fall into the very errors we are reproving.

But we fear that we are not at the end of this drifting. Sam Jones, we hear, is coming. If he treats Toronto audiences to the same high-spiced pabulum as he gave to the people of Chicago, the religious public of Toronto will be still further demoralized. We do not doubt his power, in reaching a certain class; but we deny the truth of his theory that you must be vulgar to reach the vulgar, and make a travesty of the gospel to get the sinners to listen to it. Personally, and in this we know we are not singular, we do not want to listen to a sermon on the Prodigal Son which provokes laughter at every sentence, nor to hear descriptions of the "German" which are openly and shamefully lewd. The Apostle Paul preached the gospel in Corinth to the most wicked and lascivious people of the ancient world, but he adopted no such methods as the American evangelists. He was determined to know nothing among men but Jesus Christ and Him crucified. The very idea of reverence for holy things is in danger of being driven out from amongst us, and the coming of Sam Jones will not help us to recover it. It seems to be forgotten that holiness becomes God's house, and that He is as jealous of His own honor now as when He punished with instant death the man who touched with unhallowed hands the ark. Let us, then, who have been trained to worship reverently and with godly fear, keep ourselves free from these snares, and if our ark can be assailed only by operatic singers and sensational preachers, let it fall and let our ministers take to some honorable calling in which they can honestly glorify God and prepare to enjoy Him forever.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure

COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES,

In Pulmonary Affections and Scrofulous Diseases.

Dr. Ira M. Lang, New York, says: "I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion and used it in my family and am greatly pleased with it. Have found it very serviceable in Scrofulous diseases and Pulmonary affections."

THE POTATO ROT,—ITS CAUSE AND REMEDIES.

BY J. HOYES PANTON, M.A., PROFESSOR OF NATURAL HISTORY AT THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The use of the microscope in the fields of scientific research has revealed much that is of importance to man. Many forms of disease, about whose origin little was known, have had much light shed upon them since this instrument was employed in their study, both among animals and plants. We find now that man is constantly lashed by invisible foes—some attacking himself and others the food which he eats. During the past summer and fall a striking example of this occurred in the prevalence of the so called "potato rot," which has proved a great loss throughout the Province and in many parts of the United States. In the bulletin issued in November from the Bureau of Industries, we learn that the "rot" prevailed throughout the whole southern belt of the Province. In many cases one-half to three fourths of the crop was destroyed, and in some it was not worth digging. With such disaster around us, the questions are naturally suggested, What is the cause of the "rot"? and, What remedies can be adopted.

Cause.—This disease has received a great deal of attention from botanists since the days when it became a scourge in Ireland and other parts of the British Isles, and it is now conceded to be the result of a minute fungus called *Phytophthora infestans.* This attacks all parts of the plant—leaf, stem and tubers. By those ignorant of the life history of this tiny parasitic plant little attention is paid to its appearance on the tops, and no alarm is experienced until the potatoes are affected. But being very contagious, its presence on the leaves should become a serious matter, especially when we remember that it spreads with great rapidity. It is usually indicated by the tops presenting a blotched, brownish, spotted, dead appearance. A close examination of the potatoes showing this will discover innumerable slender stems growing up out of the surface of the leaves and stems of the affected plants. These branch and swell out at the ends into pear-shaped minute bodies (spores), which are produced by millions. When ripe they separate from the stem and being exceedingly light pass into the atmosphere, where they are wafted about, many of them finally reaching the ground and or settling up in plants. Under favorable conditions of moisture and heat the contents of a microscopic spore may push out a long minute tube, which can penetrate into any part of the potato-plant and give rise to the fungus; or may separate into several distinct bodies (swarm spores) which burst through the spore wall and become the source of the parasitic plant. The mature plant which lives in the tops and tubers is very minute, and can be seen only by the aid of the microscope. It consists of many colourless, branching, thread like structures. These penetrate the tissues of the potato and feed upon the juices, so that it soon weakens and begins to waste away. From the thread-like structures tiny stocks arise, assuming beautiful plant-like forms and bearing upon their branches the spores already referred to. They live but a short time, but the thread-like structure is perennial and hardy, and from fragments of it new fungi may arise. It is said by some that another kind of spore is produced which can winter, and thus give rise to the organism in another season. These are so-called resting spores, apparently for the purpose of keeping the species over certain periods, while the spores already considered are produced rapidly so as to hasten the spread of the fungus under favorable conditions. This minute microscopic plant is certainly a low form of vegetable life, incapable of manufacturing food for the mineral kingdom, but fastening upon other plants and feeding upon their juices. A wet season supplies conditions well adapted for its development, and hence we find the "rot" associated with such weather. There is no doubt that many spores are always more or less present, but they are prevented from being a source of trouble because the weather is not suited for their growth.

Remedies.—The "rot" usually appears about the first two weeks in August, and if the weather is favorable its spread is very rapid, for as soon as the thread like structure which arises from the spore is developed it immediately becomes spore bearing. Hence the importance of examining the plants for the appearance of the brownish spots that show the presence of the fungus.

1\. A soon as discovered, dig the potatoes. Delay will allow it to spread to the stems, and thence to the tubers. If it reaches these and damp weather comes "rot" will certainly appear.

2\. After digging, the potatoes should be put in a cool, dry place, thus surrounding them with conditions unfavourable for the growth of the fungus, if any happen to be upon them.

3\. Growing early varieties are worthy of consideration, so that they may mature before the season arrives when this parasite is likely to affect the crop.

4\. All potato stalks in affected lands should be gathered and burned, so as to destroy the millions of spores which may be upon them.

5\. Use none but good seed. If at all affected, reject them; and plant in well-drained land. If the potatoes to be used for seed have been taken from cellars where affected ones were kept, they are likely to have the microscopic spores on them and escape notice. It would be best to get seed from unaffected districts.

6\. It is scarcely necessary to remark that it would be injudicious to plant potatoes in the same field the following year after a visitation of the "rot," inasmuch as the ground may retain the germs of the disease.

7\. Avoid planting upon heavy clay soil, but prefer a light and dry soil. This presents the fewest conditions suitable for the growth of the fungus.

The nature of our climate is not so favourable for the development of this injurious fungus as that of Britain; yet as we are sometimes visited by it, and although scarcely viewed as a scourge, it is well that we should remember its nature and habit and always be ready to guard against failure if it appears. As last summer was favourable for its propagation, great care should be exercised in the selection of seed this spring.

Orchard and Fruit Garden for May.

Those who change their places of residence unusually do so this month, and such whether they move to village lot or to a larger place, wish to improve it by setting out fruit bearing trees and shrubs. It is a common mistake to undertake too much. An owner of a small place cannot afford to grow apples which he can buy for a small outlay, while he can by growing strawberries and other small fruits, have these in greater perfection than they can be purchased. Persons who begin their operations, whether on the small or large scale, should avoid those who advertise "trees or shrubs for immediate bearing." We know of no tree or fruit growing plant that will, or ought to bear fruit, the same season that it is planted. In planting trees so late, it is the more important to shorten the branches. Nurserymen send a showy top without regard to the size of the roots; it is safe to cut off, at least, half of each branch before planting. Old trees may be grafted if cions are to be had. Insects must be fought from the start. If the eggs have not been cut off and destroyed, the tent caterpillars will pitch their tents in the forks of the branches. As soon as these are seen remove them by hand, whether gloved or not. Borers are often in trees received from the nursery, and each one should be examined as planted. Whenever sawdust is seen at the base of a young tree, a borer is at work, and must be cut or probed out. If strawberry beds are not already mulched, apply a covering of straw between the rows, after a thorough weeding, to keep the fruit clean. The trees of a bearing orchard should have the whole ground, but a young orchard may be cropped between the rows, with benefit to the trees. Potatoes or other crops that require manuring and cultivation are the best. Currants may have their season much prolonged by heavy mulching. Grape-vines planted this spring should bear but single shoot, which should be kept carefully trained to a stake.—*American Agriculturist for May.*

THE MAY CENTURY.

"HAWTHORNE'S PHILOSOPHY" is the article which will first catch the attention of many readers of the May CENTURY, partly because his personality is one of lasting interest, and also for the reason that his son, who writes the paper, has an intimate philosophical way of appreciating the elder's genius. In the frontispiece portrait, after a daguerrotype, we have the novelist as he appeared, with clean-shaven face, in 1848, while he was surveyor in the Salem Custom-house. With the article appears, also, a portrait from a photograph taken about 1862. Of peculiar literary interest besides are Clarence King's vivacious account of a hunt in Spain for an old barber's basin, such as is known to readers of Cervantes as "The Helmet of Mambrino"; and the third chapter of "Zweibak; or, Notes of a Professional Exile."

The Rev. T. T. Munger, who a year ago contributed an essay on "Immortality of Modern Thoughts," writes this number with equal suggestiveness of 'Evolution and the Faith.'

Special stress is placed on the profusely illustrated articles, which in their order are an attractive chapter on 'American Country Dwellings,' by Mrs. Schuyler van Rancellen; 'The Flouring Mills of Minneapolis,' by Eugene V. Smalley; 'A Californian's Gift to Science,' meaning the Lick Observatory, by Taliesin Evans; and the 'Breeding of Fancy Pigeons,' by E. S. Starr, which is quite remarkable, both for the beauty of the engravings and the special knowledge of the writer.

With the illustrated papers should also be mentioned the chapters on the war, which include General McClellan's last magazine article, with fac-smile. It is supposed, of the very last paragraph written by him for publication. It is a matter of interest that this paragraph is a passionate expression of comradeship with survivors of the Peninsular Campaign. A year before his death General McClellan consented to write a paper on the Antietam Campaign. Not long before his sudden illness he began its preparation. The consecutive notes which he left and which are briefly introduced by his literary executor, Mr. William C. Prime, cover a period from the withdrawal from the Peninsula to to the concentration for the attack upon Lee at Antietam. In personal interest and vigor these notes are remarkable, as well as historically important. The seventh chapter of Mr. Goss's 'Recollections of a Private,' deals with the period of reappearance of 'McClelland at the Head of the Grand Army.' General D. H. Hill describes with stirring anecdotal interest, 'The Battle of South Mountain,' which was the severe conflict preliminary to Antietam. In conclusion General Hill advances a very interesting reason for the ready and lasting return to good fellowship between the sections. General William F. Smith makes a statement with respect to General Grant's strictures upon him in the February Century.

In the fourth part of Mr. Howell's new story, 'The Minister's Charge,' Lemuel Baker show signs of development toward sophistication. There is a curious short story, called 'Perturbed Spirits,' by Brander Matthews; and in 'Idura' (including a full page illustration by Mrs. Mary Halleck Foote, engraved by Timothy Cole) George A. Hibbard portrays a beautiful heroine, from whom had been kept all knowledge of death.

In 'Topics of the Time' there are editorials entitled 'George Bancroft on the Legal Tender Decision,' 'James Russell Lowell's Bible Argument,' 'The American Opera Company,' and 'A Readjustment of the Industrial Order.' In 'Open Letters' John W. Johnson of Richmond replies to Mr. Cable's recent articles, under the title 'The True South vs. The Silent South,' and Mr. Cable gives a rejoinder. There is also a short article on 'The Kensington School for Cookery,' by Mrs. Mary B. Welch of the Iowa Agricultural College.

A poem, 'To the Memory of H H,' by Thomas Wentworth Higginson; another, 'To Will H. Low,' by Robert Lewis Stevenson, in acknowledgment of the dedication of his drawing for Keat's 'Lamia' and others by Sidney Lanier, F. D. Sherman, David L. Proudfit, and Anthony Morehead are the contributions in verse, which include in 'Bric-a-Brac,' pieces by David Rorty, Bessie Chandler, and Harold Van Santvoord.

The May number of the ECLECTIC MAGAZINE is an attractive and readable issue, covering a goodly variety of topics. The leading paper, "Ireland Under Her Own Parliament," by J. H. Derwent, is very germane to the British situation to-day, on which the eyes of all the world are fixed. A paper on "The Rossettis" will interest readers specially interested in literary and artistic questions. James Bryce, M. P., is represented by a contribution on "The Relations of History and Geography," and Lady Dilke, whose marriage to her husband under the circumstances represents a rare degree of courage and devotion, has an historical paper of interest on "France Under Richelieu." The contribution by Huxley on "The Evolution of Theology" will be read with peculiar interest. Sir John Lubbock on "The Pleasure of Reading," giving our readers a bright and suggestive paper which may be studied with profit, and the companion article, "The Office of Literature," will be also cordially welcomed by literary readers. Among minor articles special attention may be called to "Emigration," from the Saturday Review, and "Socialist Rage" and "Multiple Personality," from the London Spectator. There is the usual variety of short stories, poetry and sketches. The number as a whole seem to be of a highly popular character. Published by E. R. PELTON, 25 Bond Street, New York. Terms, $5 per year; single number, 45 cents; trial subscription for 3 months, $1. ECLECTIC and any $4 Magazine, $8.

St. Nicholas for May, 1886.

May is the month of buds and blossoms, in the almanac at least; and the May ST. NICHOLAS comes like a nosegay of spring flowers. Rose Kingsley opens the number with an account of the spring-time of a poet—"When Shakespeare was a Boy," in which she has gathered from external sources and from the internal evidence of his writings all the facts and fancies that bear upon his boyhood, and has woven them into a delightful sketch, beautifully illustrated by Alfred Parsons, and by Leon Moran's frontispiece. Spring poetry, too, finds its place in the magazine, as good spring poetry should; and there could be scarcely anything fresher and daintier than Helen Gray Cone's "Spring Beauties," William E. Ashmall's "Easter Carol," and the "May Song," by Laura E. Richards, with Laura C. Hills's illustrations. Talks about flowers are certainly timely, and doubly interesting when they deal with adventure as well, and such exotics as the curious "Lace-leaf," the amusing "Caricature plant," and the tree that bears "Vegetable Clothing"—all of which are cleverly depicted by the brothers Beard. And the practical side of life is not neglected. Readers with a mechanical turn will be especially interested in "The Handiwork of Some Clever School-boys," which was exhibited at the American Institute Fair, New-York. In the matter of fiction, "The Girls' Tricycle Club," by E. Vinton Blake, will be enjoyed by boys and girls also alike who delight in out-door life and exercise. "The dogs are now having their day in ST. NICHOLAS, and this month's batch of "Dog Stories" contains, anecdotes by E. P. Roe, John R. Coryell, and Charlotte M. Vaile. Then the "Brownies" try roller skating; Mrs. Burnett tells how "Little Lord Fauntleroy" went to consult; Horace E. Scudder tells how "George Washington" went to the first Continental Congress, and Henry Eckford tells more "Wonders of the Alphabet." There are the usual departments, and many other bright articles and pictures.

The Strongest Influence Against Intemperance.

Toronto World.

Great progress in the way of temperance reform is being made in directions that they are not influenced by law, namely, that the business men have decided that "the whiskey head must go," and surely and steadily the man of drinking habits is weeded out. Society has no use for him, and the drinking man is rapidly finding it out.

The word salary comes from the Latin salarium, literally salt money, from sal, salt, which was part of the pay of Roman soldiers. This will probably explain why certain young ladies regard young men who receive meager salaries as being entirely too fresh.

Farm Hints for May.

Manure makes very fast this month. All sorts of rubbish raked and scraped from feeding yards, chip dirt, bark, etc., decayed leaves from fence corners, and sod trimmings from roadways and walks, or from around the fruit trees, composted with fresh manure will quickly heat, and the entire mass, after once or twice working over, will be advisable for late crops of corn, corn fodder and millet, or for top dressing mowing land as soon as the grass is off. May is the month in which tillage of the surface by the harrow and cultivator is more to the advantage of the soil and crops than at any other. Weed seeds start quickly, and crop after crop may be killed, while the moisture of the soil and the heat of the sun all contribute those changes in the soil which augment the supply of plant food, and all these are greatly aided by stirring, mellowing and comminuting the surface of the ground.—*American Agriculturist for May.*

Mr. Johnston of Ballykilbeg.

From the London (Eng.) Democrat.

The hero of Ballykilbeg is still on the warpath. On being interviewed by a newspaper representative, this bellicose Orangeman said: "The other day, when I was at Ballykilbeg, a hundred men assembled to confer as to the best kind of arms they should secure, and I was to consult with some military gentlemen in England on the best means of defence." On being asked what help he expected from abroad, Mr. Johnston replied: "We received the other day a resolution in which two hundred thousand Orangemen in Canada pledged themselves to come to our aid; but as to prospects of help from England, Scotland, or elsewhere, I cannot at present give you accurate information." If a Nationalist M. P. had talked of bringing armed Irishmen from America, and "consulting with military gentlemen," what an outcry there would have been from the "Constitutional" party in the House of Commons.

Latest From Ireland.

About 150 policemen, engaged at evictions near Scottstown, have been stoned by a crowd of 700 or 800 people.

Great distress prevails in Kildysart and the surrounding districts among the laboring classes and small farmers.

A farm in Limerick was sold the other day for £1. A debt of £185 lay upon it in the shape in arrears of rent.

The tenants of Colonel Moore Brabazon, Tullyallan, fifty-two in number, have been granted a permanent abatement of 20 per cent. on their rents.

At the St. Patrick's Day ball in Dublin the Earl of Granard danced a jig with with the Countess of Aberdeen, and came to grief, but without doing any damage to anything but his dignity.

The town of Listowel, county Kerry, is placarded with notices of a boycott against Lord Ormathwaite. The boycott orders the tenants on Lord Ormathwaite's property to resign their holdings within a week.

The arrest of fifteen members of the New York Board of Alderman of 1884 whose votes for the sale of the Broad way street railway franchise were bought by Mr. Jake Sharp, his been followed by the repeal of the franchise by the New York Legislature. A bill annuling the charter of Mr. Sharp's company was passed on Wednesday by a vote of 100 to 16. A second bill, providing for the sale of the "consents" of the property owners along Broadway to another company, was passed by 98 to 13, and a third bill, providing for the winding up by a receiver of the financial affairs of the disolved company, was passed by 07 to 9. These measures were previously passed by the Senate, and the Governor has proclaimed in advance that he would sign them. The defeat of the designs of the ring is therefore complete in this direction. The next step will be the punishment of the sharpers, and the recovery of their ill gotten gains. The road, including its equipment, cost less than $200,000. As soon as the promoters got their franchise they issued bonds to the amount of $2,500,000, which they sold at a small premium. About half a million dollars of the proceeds went to the purchased aldermen, and the promoters pocketed about $200,000. An effort will be made to force them to disgorge, and, unless the course of justice is baulked in some way, not a few of them will pay a visit to Sing Sing.

NEWS ITEMS.

Nanaimo is to have waterworks with a pressure of 300 feet.

The Whig says one third of the prisoners in Kingston Penitentiary are infidels.

Toronto Grenadier will spend the Queen's Birthday in Barrie.

G. P. Morosini and his dog-bitten daughter have sailed for Paris.

Rev. Sam Jones' revival season in Toronto will it is announced, extend from Oct. 2nd to 24th.

Labouchere is of opinion that the mass of the Liberal party agree with Gladstone on the Irish question.

The first sod of the C.P.R. branch to New Westminster, B.C., was cut on Thursday, with imposing ceremonies.

At Victoria, B. C., during the month of March the highest temperature was 60, lowest 27, mean 42.76.

The number of words telegraphed out of London the night of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule speech was 1,500,000 the greatest on record.

There are signs of cholera in Germany, and the authorities are taking strong measures to pervent the spread of the disease.

The Boston Globe says:—"Sir Leonard Tilley, Governor of New Brunswick, is a patient at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston."

The judgment in the Oregon investigation was in favour of the owners and officers of the steamer. The court found, however, that the first officer was somewhat remiss in his duties.

Sir John Macdonald will probably take a trip to British Columbia after the prorogation of Parliament. The Minister of Militia and Interior, and Sir Fred Middleton will also visit the Pacific Province.

A special effort is being made to keep the real nature of ex-President Arthur's disease from the public, but the truth is he is suffering from chronic Bright's disease of the kidneys, and his condition is critical.

A young widow has been arrested in Montreal on the charge of having poisoned her husband and only son to secure possession of some property. Sufficient poison to cause death has been found in the intestines of both the victims.

The lumber barons of the North-west have swooped down on Louisiana and Mississippi and secured 1,847,300 acres of desirable Government lumber lands at $1 25 an acre. It is estimated that the tracts contain 15,000,000,000,000 feet of standing timber.

EX-MONK WIDDOWS AGAIN.—Ex-Monk Widdows writes a very saucy letter to the editor of the Seaforth Expositor, from Liverpool, for daring to class him with John R. Clark, the lecturer. He says:—"I have no doubt but that all you said about the "Boot Black" is the truth. But, why call me a buffoon, &c.? I beg to say, I am as popular as ever—halls and churches packed! When you say I am a "buffoon" and my lectures are "coarse," I say you are a Liar. I hope to be in Seaforth before the year is ended, and I'll brand you as a public liar and coward."

A WOMAN'S SUFFERING AND GRATITUDE.

A VOICE FROM AUSTRIA.

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 faintness 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 I 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 bell rang 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 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. 26th, 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 in its praise.—I remain, yours, thankfully,
Harriett King.

AFTER 16 YEARS.

95, Newgate st., Worksop, Notts, Dec. 20th, 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 marvellous medicine was tried.—I remain, yours, thankfully, A. Ford.

THE EFFECTS HAVE BEEN WONDERFUL.

Ilford Road Dispenary, Dunkinfield, May 3rd 1884.

Dear Sir,—I am happy to inform your 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.

Card players who have tired of progressive euchre and long for a change, are becoming much interested in a game called "hearts," which is productive of much amusement. It is something like whist, except that the important point to be attained is to get rid of all the hearts you may have in your hand and have none in the tricks you capture. The full pack is used and the dealing is the same as in whist. A player must follow suit, but no trump is declared, the sole object in view being to get rid of the hearts dealt to you and to avoid taking any from the other players. Therein lies all the sport. When the game is finished the player having the fewest hearts is entitled to take the pot, which is a chip for each heart, or thirteen in all.

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 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.

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)
SOLE AGENTS,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

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MILTON.
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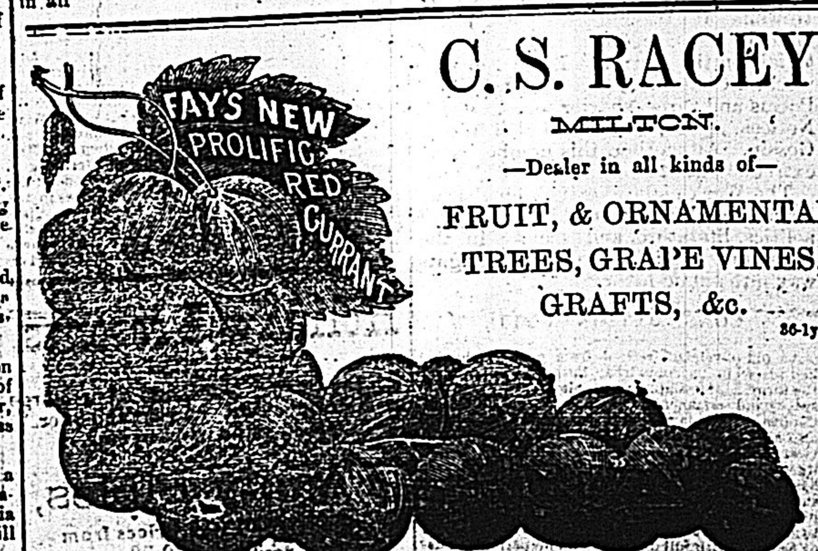

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Lumber, Lath, and Shingles. All kinds of Lumber Matched and Dresses to order.

ALSO GENERAL BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

We are prepared to furnish estimates for all kinds of Buildings and Contracts for erection of same, either in part or whole.

PRICES MODERATE.

FACTORY NEAR HAMILTON AND NORTH-WESTERN STATION.

Milton, Feb. 10th, '86.

Established in 1874

MARSHALL BR[OS.]

—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 Holiday. Please send in your favors early. Orders from the country, to [ensure] 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-yr Shop—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	11	13	8	16	11	10 a.m.
5	Campbellville	S. R. Lister	11	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.

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[, and Child]ren's Boots and Shoes, for Spring and Summe[r].

These goods are made by the best manufacturers in the Dominion, sold at lowest possible prices. Boots and Shoes made to order. A [perfect fit] first-class stock and workmanship guaranteed. Send your repairs.

DON'T FORGET TO CALL ON

Thos. Wilson.

BUILDERS' HARDWAR[E].

GLASS, PAINTS & OILS.

Special Prices for parties building durin[g] coming season.

Spades and Shovels,
Garden and Harvest [Tools],
Cordage, Pure Manillia Binding Tw[ine].

BARBED AND ALL OTHER FENCE W[IRE]

Cockshutt's Plows & Plow Fi[ttings]

BAR, HOOP, AND BAND IRO[N]

A complete stock of cutlery, SPOONS, FORKS

At W. H. McNAB'S

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[Sta]ge leaves for Hornby, Drumquin, [illegible] at 9 o'clock [illegible]
[illegible] go East 7.31 a.m. West 2 2[illegible]

VOLUME 25.

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No special notice of any kind admitted [as] local news at less than 50 cents for first [insertion] and 25 cents for each subsequent inserti[on].
Notices of births, deaths, and mar[riages] 25 cents each.
Transient advertisements ten cents [per line], except those of lost, strayed, stolen, [etc.] which will be inserted at 50 cents for fir[st] and 25 cents for each subsequent inserti[on].
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