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Henry George on Scotland.

Henry George, in a recent lecture to the Scotchmen of New York, said a good many plain and perhaps somewhat unpalatable things. They were true, however, all the same. For instance :—

"The Scotch have the reputation of being a God-fearing people. So they are—in some ways, and yet there is truth in what one of these crofters said to me—'We have feared the landlord more than we have feared Almighty God, and we have feared the factor more than we have the landlord.' Or as a Highland landlord told some of his tenants at the beginning of the movement: "You talk about the land having been made by God. God Almighty may have made the land, but I own it; and if you don't pay your rent and do as I say, off you go!" That has been the power. That is the reason why, in the slums of those great cities, human beings are crowded together to such a pitch of degradation. Where did they come from? Go into the Highlands, and you may see glens that once sent out their thousands of fighting men, now tenanted only by a gamekeeper and a few dogs!—hillsides that once were populous, now bare; great tracks that once bred men, now breeding only grouse and deer! The men have been forced and driven from that healthy life in the country into the slums of the city, driven, some of them, where they even did not know the language, perfectly helpless.

"If there ever was, in the history of this world, a miserable, worthless aristocracy, it was the aristocracy of Scotland. Take its long history and you will find that steadily true. If there ever was a set of men who did evil, it was those Highland chieftains, who, taking advantage of the trustfulness of their clansmen, taking advantage of the old feeling of personal fealty that had grown up from generations, took advantage of English laws to make their own private property that which, from immemorial times, was the common property of the clan, and dispossessed and exterminated the descendants of the men whose strong arms had preserved their heritage through centuries."

Nobody who knows anything of Scotland's past or present would even think of denying the truth of such statements.

What is to be said of the following:—

"In Ireland I met an English officer who lived the people, and when he saw the wrongs to which they were subjected, had taken their side, and he was indignant; but when he left Ireland, and went on his yacht cruising along the Western Highlands, he wrote and said:—'I thought Ireland was bad enough, but landlordism is even worse in Scotland than Ireland, and the wrongs of the Irish pale before the wrongs of those Scottish people.' In Ireland it was the foreign conqueror for the most part—in the Highlands it was the native chieftain—and the Duke of Argyle."

Or still better:—

"You take up a guide book that contains a list of Scottish lochs and rivers, and you will not find a bit of water but is the Duke's or the Earl's, or somebody's else. And the same may be said of salmon and sea-weed. Nothing is left for those poor people. By the bye, they talk about the poverty in the Highlands and Western Islands because of the laziness of the people, yet there are really no harder workers on the earth. To maintain one of those peat fires—and, mind you, that peat has to be paid for too—takes on the average the labour of a woman, and the seaweed has to be carried in creels on the backs of women when their husbands are risking the dangers of the sea for the sake of making a living. Why, those people are taxed far more than they can get out of the land. They go fishing in the summer time. They go South and and work, and then have to go back and give their hard-earned gains to the landlords—to such men as this poor fellow—Lord Macdonald. What is the cause of the poverty of the people? Everything belongs to the landlord. Just think of it! Think of the absurdity of the thing!"

Yes! When one thinks of it the whole thing is tolerably absurd, the Dukes and Earls, with American WINANS, &c., protest that it is all as it ought to be. And more than that, it is not only an absurdity, but a bitter, indefensible wrong which will somehow or other have to be put right some of these days.—Globe.

FAITH-HEALING.

REV. DR. BUCKLEY, editor of the "Methodist Christain Advocate," has a long and exhaustive article on "Faith-healing," in the June CENTURY, which concludes as follows: "The faith-healers represent God as interfering constantly, not by cause and effect in the order of nature, but affecting the result directly. Their want of superiority to those who are not Christians, but use either false pretenses or natural laws, and their inferiority to Christ and the apostles, condemn their pretensions. Nor does it avail them to say, 'Christ would not come down from the cross when taunted by unbelievers.' They might perhaps with propriety refuse a test *for the test's sake*, though Elijah forced one. But in a close observation of their works the radical difference between them and those who they say have no divine hold should be manifest. Some of them affirm that the Mormons, Newton, and others do their mighty works by the aid of devils. If so, since casting out devils was a miracle-working power of a very low grade, it is wonderful that none of these persons have been able to cast out the devils from any of the great number who are working in this way, and thus demonstrate their superiority as the apostles vindicated their claims against Simon the sorcerer and others.

"Faith-cure, technically so called, as now held by many Protestant, is a pitiable superstition, dangerous in its final effects.

"It may be asked, what harm can result from allowing persons to believe in 'faith-healing'? Very great indeed. Its tendency is to produce an effeminate type of character which shrinks from any pain and to concentrate attention upon self and its sensations. It sets up false grounds for determining whether a person is or is not in the favor of God. It opens the door to every superstition, such as attaching importance to dreams, signs, opening the Bible at random, expecting the Lord to make it open so that they can gather his will from the first passage they see, 'impressions,' 'assurances,' etc. Practically it gives great support to other delusions which claim a supernatural element. It greatly injures Christianity by subjecting it to a test which it cannot endure. It directs attention from the moral and spiritual transformation which whenever made manifests its divinity, so that none who behold it need any other proof that it is of God. It destroys the ascendency of of reason in the soul, and thus, like similar delusions, it is self-perpetuating; and its natural, and, in some minds, its irresistible tendency, is to mental derangement.

"Little hopes exists of freeing those already entangled, but it is highly important to prevent others from falling into so plausible and injurious a snare, and to show that Christianity is not to be held responsible for aberrations of the imagination which belongs exclusively to no party, creed, race, clime, or age."

OUR RYE.—An Aberdeen paper, in describing the Canadian exhibits at the colonial exhibition, makes particular mention of the excellence of the old rye whisky shown.

Nassagaweya Council.

The council met at the town hall, Nassagaweya, on Saturday, May 29th. Members all present. The Reeve in the chair. Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Moved by Mr. Wheelihan, seconded by Mr. Hutcheon, that the sum of $31.65 be refunded to John Easterbrook, Esq., Tp. Treasurer, for non-resident school taxes paid by him to the several School Sections for the year 1885.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Wheelihan, seconded by Mr. Hutcheon, that the following accounts be paid: John Easterbrook, for amount paid for oil and labor for painting town hall, $2.84; Brothers & White, for printing minutes and by-laws, &c., $12.00; Joshua Norrish, for goods furnished Mrs. Curran, $6.00.—Carried.

Mr. Norrish moved, seconded by Mr. Wheelihan, that in reply to a circular from George Eakins, Clerk of the Co. York, and F. Elkington, Clerk of the County of Frontenac, in respect to forming a Municipal Association for the Province of Ontario that the Reeve do communicate with said parties with a view to uniting with said Association.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Marshall, seconded by Mr. Norrish, that David Scott be and is hereby appointed Overseer of Highways in Div. No. 8, Charles Rannie having refused to act as Overseer in said Division.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Wheelihan, seconded by Mr. Norrish, that Audrew Elliott be granted the right to occupy the road allowance between the 6th and 7th Concession, opposite Lots 2 and 3, for 50c. a year, to be paid to the treasurer of the municipality on or before the 1st day of October in each year, the municipality reserving the right to use the road when required for public travel.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Wheelihan, seconded by Mr. Marshall, that the sum of $10.00 be granted to Neil McMullan in aid of his sister, Betsy McMullan.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Wheelihan, seconded by Mr. Norrish, that the following accounts be paid for sheep killed by dogs, the same having been certified as two-thirds value of said sheep; Robert J. Weir, 6 sheep killed and 3 wounded, $25 00; William Lowrie, 3 sheep killed and 4 wounded, $24.00; James Reid, 2 sheep killed, $5.00.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Norrish, seconded by Mr. Wheelihan, for leave to introduce a by-law at next meeting of the council to levy the sum of $900.00 to be divided among the different School Sections, to be applied to the payment of teachers' salary as provided for in Section 118 of the School Law. —Carried.

Moved by Mr. Wheelihan, seconded by Mr. Marshall, that the council do now adjourn and organize as a Court of Revision and Appeal, and that the Reeve be chairman thereof.—Carried.

The members having taken and subscribed to the required oath, organized—the Reeve in the chair. The Assessment Roll was then duly examined and the following changes made: Colin McPhail, Alex McPhail, John A. Burns and James Leachman, each had a dog struck off the roll. The appeal of Duncan R. Laidlaw was dismissed. The name of William Scott was placed on the roll as owner of Lot 30 Con. 6, in place of A. Dennis, Sr. —Carried.

On motion by Mr. Hutcheon and Wheelihan, the Assessment Roll as revised was confirmed, and the court closed and council resumed with the Reeve in the chair.

Mr. Wheelihan moved, seconded by Mr. Marshall, that the sum of $14.53 be paid to John Easterbrook for goods furnished to James Tebo for the keep of Henry Fenner, a poor and indigent person.—Carried.

The council adjourned to meet at the same place on Saturday, 28th August, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m.

COLIN CAMERON,
Tp. Clerk.

An Irish Soldier Heard From.

The following letter will be read with interest at the present time. It is from the Pall Mall Gazette:

"LONDON, May 11, 1886.

SIR,—We hear a great deal about what the English officers of the army would do in leading the Orangemen. But, sir, has it ever occurred to the officers that there are privates and corporals and sergeants in Her Majesty's army—Irishmen loving their own country and loyal to her. Do you think, sir, we would stand by to see our countrymen and co religionists mowed down by landlords' sons and Orangemen, and not stir a finger? No, sir, by G—, no.

"I have served and fought for the Queen. God bless her, these many years past, but my poor, suffering country can claim and will get my services if she need it. The snobs and the puppies that call themselves officers may go if they like, but so will we. Sir, there are one hundred and odd Irishmen in this regiment, and more than thirty thousand in the army. Sir, if the officers go to fight for the Orangemen, we, sir—I speak for the men in my regiment—will desert and join our fellow-Catholics and fellow-countrymen. The Orangemen have not reckoned on us, but they may have to, and God help them if ever they do.

"Sir, all we want is peace and quietness, but if the British officer tries to cut the throats of a Celtic and Catholic population of Ireland, the Irish private will be there to meet him. If it comes to a war of races, and if rebellion is to be permitted, I and my fellow-Irishmen serving the Queen will fight for our own side, and who can blame us?

"I have never spoken treason against Her Majesty, and at this moment I would lay down my life to serve her at her bidding but Ireland, my dear land, is first in my thoughts.

"Sir, the Irish soldiers in the army are loyal and brave, as even our English calumniators admit, but they follow events as well as our little snobs of officers, and although they do not blunder they are ready. Irish soldiers have built up your Empire, and at the end of it all they are not going to see their own kith and kin slaughtered by snobs and Orangemen. Sir, fair is fair. In Ireland the people are not allowed to carry arms or drill. But the Irish soldiers, whose loyalty has never been questioned, are the natural protectors of the people. If it does come to blows, if the landlords rise against the Queen's authority and the Parliament of the realm, the Irish soldiers will put down the rebellion. But may God in His mercy grant that things may go on peaceful.

"Under bitter provocation, sir, I write you this. The landlords and their ragged mob won't have it all their own way.

I am, sir,

"A LOYAL IRISH PRIVATE."

Tale of a Big Wind.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Stories of the recent cyclone in Ohio are coming in quite freely, but they do not approach the marvelous stories of the tornado that swept up the valley of the roaring Cedarus, in York County, in the cold spring of 1242. After the storm we speak of one farmer found that his well had been pulled up by the roots and was hanging on the limbs of a white oak tree four miles away. A cellar belonging to one of his neighbors was split in two, one-half of it being blown through a stone quarry and the other half turned up endwise against a haystack in the adjoining county. A flock of geese were completely stripped of their feathers by the wind, and a dried-apple pie was blown through the side of a schoolhouse, terrifying the teacher and scholars, besides ruining a large map of the grasshopper district of Kansas. A large barn containing thirteen tons of hay was lifted off its foundations and carried bodily six miles down the valley, where it settled so squarely that the doors could be opened without prying them. The wind blew the tails off six Durham cows, and a Berkshire pig weighing 200 pounds was blown completely through his skin, the hide remaining in a standing position and preserving an expression of naturalness that deceived many visitors. The boundary-lines of several townships were bent all out of shape, so that they looked like a curled-hair mattress on a hot griddle, and the air was blown so completely out of the valley that people had to go up on the hills when they wanted to breathe.

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY.

For the past five years The Century Co. has been engaged in preparing a dictionary of the English language, of which Professor William D. Whitney, of Yale College, is editor-in-chief.—the purpose being to make a more comprehensive work than has yet appeared in popular form, to include, in addition to a very full collection of individual words in all departments of the language, all technical phrases, not sufficiently explaining, in law, the mechanical arts, the sciences, etc. Indeed, it is designed to make this dictionary so complete in its definitions of all branches of science and art that even the specialist will need nothing further. The number of "new" words in many of these departments is said to be surprisingly great. The dictionary will have also a remarkably complete system of cross-references, and will embody in itself a dictionary of synonyms which will add greatly to its value.

A prominent feature of the new work will be its encyclopedic character. Its definitions will be fuller and more complete than is customary in works of this kind; it will go further into the various uses and meaning of words, and in many cases will give full explanations and descriptions of matters historical, scientific, legal, mechanical, etc. Quite an army of persons has been at work for several years reading standard American and English books in search of quotations, of which an immense number will be used. American writers, such as Emerson, Lowell, Hawthorne, Irving, Whittier, Longfellow, Holmes and our distinguished scientists, are receiving special attention.

The publishers are taking great pains with the illustrations, of which there will be about 5000. They are employing the same class of artists and engravers that contribute to their magazines, and they mean to make the result something hitherto unknown in the world of dictionaries. Each picture as it is drawn, and again after it is engraved, is submitted to the specialist to whose department it belongs, that its scientific accuracy may be guaranteed. Of these specialists there are about thirty, working at their homes in New York, Baltimore, Washington, New Haven, Cambridge, and elsewhere, each being individually responsible for all the definitions in his department, and all under the general supervision of Prof. Whitney, who will himself have special charge of the definitions in the department of philology, in which he is famous, and of the spelling and pronunciation. It is understood that he will not adopt a phonetic method of spelling, though on theoretical grounds he is known to favor it. Professor Whitney is not only recognized as the most eminent American philologist, but the London *Saturday Review* has recently pronounced him as the foremost English-speaking scholar in his department. In addition to the specialists, a force of about fifty assistants has been busy collating material and preparing copy for the printers, the final work on which is done with typewriting machines at The Century Co's office.

The inception of this scheme was a desire to improve and Americanize the "Imperial Dictionary" of Great Britain, brought out in this country by The Century Co. five years ago. As the work of altering it advanced, it became apparent that a better plan was to begin de novo, and so the far greater work of making a new dictionary of the English language was begun. Two or three years must still elapse before it will appear, and in the mean time opportunity is offered by the publishers to those interested in helping on so useful a work to contribute material and suggestions which, if used, will be paid for. How valuable matter has been received in this way from many scholars and practical men all over the world.

It is estimated that upwards of a quarter of a million of dollars will be spent upon The Century Dictionary before it is ready for publication. The work of type setting and printing will be done by the DeVinne Press, in the new building into which they have recently moved.

The Wedding Presents.

NEW YORK, June 3.—A Washington special says nearly $100,000 worth of presents had reached the White House by six o'clock last evening, and more are doubtless in transit. Several American Ministers and Consuls-General have notified the State Department that their presents have been sent. The costly gifts were displayed in the State diningroom, and were inspected by the guests after supper. Secretary Lamar presented a cut glass smelling bottle studded with diamonds; Secretary and Mrs. Endicott gave four silver candlesticks, large and massive; the Postmaster General a breastpin in the form of a bowknot of Etruscan gold, the edges bordered with diamonds; the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Whitney a broach in the shape of a branch with leaves and flowers, all formed in diamonds; Collector Hedden, a platinum salt dish on solid gold with reed pearl studding the feet, with this was sent a pepper sifter bearing an engraved scene of the revenue cutter waiting for the surveyor to go down the bay to meet the Noordland; from Surveyor Beattie, of the New York Custom House, came diamond bracelets with appropriate Scriptural quotations in Hebrew in the clasp; from Congressman Campbell, a solid gold horseradish dish with a garden scene picked out in diamond-dust, representing the opening in the third act of "Faust"; from Government Hill, of New York, an elaborate jewel case with a French music box attachment that plays delicious airs each time a jewel is taken out or returned; from Hubert O. Thompson, a valuable jewelled Chinese clock made in Pekin, and valued at $900. Not one-third of the presents have been opened. From Mr. Bissel came a large diamond flower to be worn as a pin or as a pendant.

TORONTO MUSICAL FESIVAL.

We are informed by the committee that the preparations made for this Festival are being satisfactorily carried out. The monster Chorus is now rehearsing in the Rink Music Hall, which is being rapidly seated, and it is found that the Chorus is efficient and enthusiastic, and will, assisted with the array of talent, contribute their share to the general success. The immense Music Hall is found to be most admirably adapted for such a Concert, the fullest tone and the slightest *pianissimo* being alike clear and distinct.

The project has been received with enthusiasm all over the Province, as well as in the city—upwards of $8000 worth of tickets having been secured for the Concerts. Owing to the great size of the Hall there are yet numbers of seats available for each Concert, which will no doubt be taken by the Citizens of Toronto, and there visitors who will be attracted by the Excursions to the city.

Programmes giving particulars of each Concert are now ready for distribution.

Those who intend going to the Festival, will find it to their advantage to correspond with Mr. JOHN EARLS, Honorary Secretary.

The Scott Act in South Simcoe.

(From the Beaton World.)

No paper advocated the passage of the prohibitory measure with more earnestness than did the World, but after a trial of thirteen months we are compelled to pronounce it an unmitigated failure. Whiskey has flowed more freely than ever under license law, drunkenness seems to be on the increase, and a number of low dives have sprung up in nearly every municipality (Beeton not excepted), which, under the Crooks Act, the licensed vendors would be instrumental in putting down. Intoxicating liquors are openly sold without let or hindrance, and it were better to return to the Crooks Act than to allow illicit sellers to accumulate a competency whilst the municipalities receive no benefit. The World is a staunch advocate of temperance and prohibition.

An important discovery of gold at Kimberley, Australia, is reported.

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, "on 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 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 ceased 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 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. 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 its praise.—I remain, yours, thankfully. Harriett King.

AFTER 16 YEARS.

95, Newgate st., Worksop, Notts.
Dec. 26th, 1882.

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 Dispensary, 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 rep respectfully,

Pro. Edwin Eastwood, J. B.

Several sheep farms will be established this year north of the Bow River.

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Dark Days. A Novel. By Hugh Conway, author of "Called Back," etc.

The Mystery of the Holly Tree. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."

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How to Make Poultry Pay. A practical and instructive treatise on the management of poultry, by the editor of "The Farm and Garden," Philada.

Lost for Love. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne," etc.

Archie's Fate. A Novel. By Mrs. Alexander, author of "The Wooing O't," etc.

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NEWS ITEMS.

The Manitoba and North-Western railway will be open to Birtle by July 1st.

It is reported Count William Bismarck has been appointed President of Alsace-Lorraine.

A Washington special correspondent estimates the presents to Mrs. Cleveland at $100,000.

A Chicago police officer has found a copper bomb already charged and the clock-work going.

A very fishy story comes from Ottawa of 30,000 stand of arms having been sent to Ulster from Canada.

The Imperial Privy Council has granted the application to make Dundee an open port to foreign cattle.

The hallelujah wedding at Paris on Wednesday night last was followed by a charivari and a free fight.

The Caughnawaga Indians have decided to allot their land on the new survey system and to oust all squatters.

In view of the precarious health of the Emperor William, the war feeling in France causes much anxiety in Berlin.

Thirty-nine more retail liquor licenses have been granted this year in the city of Montreal than were issued last year.

The new monument to the memory of Frederick William IV., in Berlin, will be unveiled by Emperor William on the 10th inst.

The overdue steamship Siberian arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, at five o'clock on Friday morning, of the 2nd inst, having been detained by fog.

Emigration agents reports that the immigration into Manitoba this year has been seven or eight times greater than for the last two or three years.

Up to the end of last month, two hundred and twenty-two more vessels had arrived at Montreal through the canals than during the same period of last year.

The rapeppayers of St. Catharines on Thursday, by a majority of 460, carried a by-law making the city security for $80,000 for the St. Catharines and Niagara Central railway.

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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.

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FOR ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STATE OF THE STOMACH.

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Milton, Feb. 10

Sittings of the Division Courts of the Co. of Halton

For the Year 1886.

No.	Place of Sittings and No. 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. Palmer	6	5	5	3	11	3	10 a.m.
3	Georgetown	L. Grant	12	16	11	7	17	9	10.30 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	1 30 "
6	Burlington	W. J. Bastedo	8	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