The President of the Royal Society on Science.

Her Majesty the Queen having on two occasions during the past year sent messages to the Victoria Institute signifying Her pleasure in accepting the volumes of its Journal, and the fact that its annual address was to be delivered by its recently-elected President, Professor G. G. Stroke, the President of the Royal Society, caused special interest to attach to its annual gathering at 7, Adelphi Terrace, London, at the end of July. A large company, therefore, assembled. Captain Francis Petrie, the honorary secretary, read the report, showing that the numbers of home, colonial and American members and associates now reached twelve hundred. Lord Grimthorpe; Sir William Dawson, K. C. M. G., F. R. S.; Sir W. Warrington Smyth, F. R. S.; Sir Monier Williams, F. R. S.; Sir Joseph Fayrer, K. S. I., F. R. S.; Sir J. Risdon Bennett, F. R. S.; Professors Max Muller, F. R. S., Maspero, F. R. S., Hull, F. R. S. (Director-General of the Geological Survey of Ireland), McKenney Hughes, and Cowell, of Cambridge; Tristram, Leitner, Rhys Davids, and numerous others, had contributed to the papers read during the session in furtherance of the Institute's work of investigating all philosophical and scientific questions, including those bearing upon the truth of Revelation, and its journal had now been made more valuable than ever.

Sir Henry Barkly, K. C. B., F. R. S., moved, and Sir J. Risdon Bennett, F. R. S., seconded the report; after which

The President delivered his Address. He said that he proposed to address a few words to them bearing upon the object of the Institute, and upon the spirit in which, as he conceived, that object was to be carried out. The highest aim of physical science was, as far as might be possible, to refer observed phenomena to their proximate causes. He by no means said that this was the ultimate, or even necessarily the ultimate, object of every physical investigation. Sometimes their object was to investigate facts, or to co-ordinate known facts and endeavour to discover empirical laws. There were usefull as far as they went, and might ultimately lead to the formation of theories which, in the end, should stand the test of what he might call cross examination by nature that we became impressed with the conviction of their truth. Sometimes their object was the determination of numerical constants, with a view, it might be, to the practical application of science to the wants of life. In scientific investigation they endeavoured to ascend from observed phenomena to their proximate causes. But, when they had arrived at these the question presented itself, could we, in a similar manner, regard these causes, in turn, as themselves the consequences of some cause stretching still further back in the chain of causation till a time well on in the past? We could only take the elastically of gases as a fact, and deduce the consequences which flowed from it. Respecting the attraction of gravitation, we had not at present made a similar advance. Speculations, indeed, had not been wanting on the part of those who had endeavored to account for it. But none of these so fitted into the known phenomena of nature as to carry with it a conviction of its truth. Yet there was one indication that though we could not at present explain the cause of gravitation, yet it might be explicable by what were called second causes, and there was some prospect of scientific men being able some day to explain it as the result of some still higher law. Such was the nature of our progress in scientific investigation. We collected facts; we endeavored to co-ordinate them, and ascertain the laws which bound them together; we endeavored to refer these laws to their proximate causes, and to proceed step by step upward in the chain of causation. Presently we arrived at a stage at which even after long trial we did not see our way to going further. Yet we were not able to demonstrate that further progress in the same direction—that was, along the chain of secondary causation—was impossible. Science conducted us to a void which she could not further fill. It was on other grounds that we were led to believe in a Being who was the Author of Nature. The subject-matter of scientific study was not at least directly theistic, and there had been a few instances of eminent scientifics who not merely rejected Christianity, but apparently did not as yet believe in the being of a God. The religious man, on the other hand, who knew little or nothing of science, was in the habit of contemplating the order of nature, not merely as the work of God, but in very great measure as his direct work. But when we got beyond the region of what was familiarly known, still more when we got outside the limits of well-ascertained scientific conclusions, and entered a region at a still debatable ground, when men of science were attempting to push forward, and were framing hypotheses with a view to the ultimate establishment of a theory, in case these hypotheses should stand the test of thorough examination, a man such as he had supposed might feel as if the scientists, who were attempting to explore it were treading on holy ground; and he might mentally charge them with irreverence, perhaps he might openly speak of them in a manner which implied that he attributed to them an intention of opposing revealed religion. The primary object of the establishment of the Institute was to examine questions as to which there was a prima facie appearance of conflict between the conclusions of science and the teachings of religion. Scientific investigation was eminently truthful. The investigator might be wrong, but it did not follow that he was other than truth-loving. If on some subjects which we deemed of the highest importance he did not agree with us, let us, remembering our own imperfections both of understanding and of practice, bear in mind that caution of the apostle, "Who art thou that judgest another man's servant? To his own master he standeth or falleth."

The following remarks may also be quoted her:—The Institute fully recognised that between Science, rightly understood, and Revelation, rightly understood, there was no opposition; if an apparent discrepancy should arise, we had no right, on principle, to exclude either in favor of the other; for however firmly convinced we might be of the truth of Revelation, we must admit our liability to err as to the extent or interpretation of what is revealed; and however strong the scientific evidence in favor of a theory might be, we must admit that we are dealing with evidence with in its nature is probable only, and it is conceivable that wider scientific knowledge might lead us to alter our opinion. Again, it was impossible for the bulk of our populations to weigh the evidence of what are stated to be the conclusions of science, they take them on trust; and if scientific conjectures are represented to them as the conclusions of science they are predisposed, knowing what science had done, to accept them as true. It is quite possible a stumblingblock might thus be placed in the way of religious belief, for though the fundamental idea of the unity of truth involved, as an axiom, the absence of antagonism between true science and Revelation, yet we had no such guarantee respecting scientific conjecture. As dangers arose from a separation of science from Revelation, and an ignoring of one of the two modes of arriving at truth, these dangers were best guarded against by recognising both as coming, in different ways, from the Author of our being.

A vote of thanks was then passed, Sir Leopold McClintock, F. R. S., and Mr. Rassam, the discoverer of the Assyrian Antiquities in the British Museum, being the speakers.

The President thanked the members, and referred to the special importance of the papers read during this year. The following are two of the several papers instanced by him. Professor Hughes's paper, giving an account of his cave explorations and discoveries, including, among many others, a careful and critical examination of the much talked-of remains of primitive man at Mentone; he had found that the body must have been interred, decked with ornaments, for there were still many indications of these. Another important paper contained a thorough and exhaustive inquiry into the alleged connection of Christianity with the story of Krishna. In this the Institute had been ably aided by all the leading students in England able to deal with the matter, including Professors Max Muller, Sir Monier Williams, and many others; and the result had been to thoroughly prove that the real student of history had found no connection between Krishna and Christianity, and that all statements to the contrary were erroneous.

A conversazione was then held in the Museum, and the Autumn list of applicants for admission as members and associates was commenced.

PSQUESING COUNCIL.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment. The Reeve in the chair. Members all present. The minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed. Several accounts for repairs of road and bridges, claims of damages to sheep by dogs, also a letter from Mr. R. S. McCrea, relative to statute labor in Glenwilliams, were presented and read.

Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the Treasurer be and is hereby authorised to pay the following accounts:

John Newton & Sons, for lumber & cedar to J. Lindsay, p. m.	$1 90
S. McMaster, plank and cedar to pathmaster	8 50
J. R. Johnson, pathmaster	4 50
Lawson Bros., plank to H. Graham, p. m.	8 70
H. Graham, pathmaster for cedar purchased	2 50
R. D. Warren, printing voters' lists & advt. & posters	45 50

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Evans, that the following sums be paid to the undermentioned parties for sheep killed by dogs, being 3 value in each case:

James Harrison, 1 sheep	$4 00
Francis Ruddell, 2 lambs	4 66
John Miller, 1 lamb	2 00
John Short, 1 sheep	4 66
C. W. Bescoby, 1 lamb	2 50

Carried.

Moved by Dr. Webster, seconded by Mr. Graham, that leave be granted to introduce a By-law to assess the township of Esquesing for the present year, also to access the Credit Valley Railway section of said township and that said By-law be read the first time. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Webster, seconded by Mr. Evans that the By-law to assess the Township of Esquesing for the year 1887, also the Credit Valley Railway section, and the Hamilton & North-Western section of the said Township, be read the second and third times and passed, and that the blanks in said by-law be filled up with the rate of 3¼ mills in the dollar for the County and Township purposes, a rate of 1 1/5 mills in the dollar for the Credit Valley Railway section and a rate of 1 1/10 mills in the dollar for the Hamilton and Northwestern Railway section of said township.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Evans, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the treasurer pay to Mr. A. Cooper $6 for building a culvert at Glenwilliams, lot 22 and 23, 10th line.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that leave be granted to introduce a by-law to levy a rate upon the property of the several school sections of the township in accordance with the requisition of the several school boards as provided by the Public School Act and that the same be read the first time.—Carried.

Moved by Dr. Webster, seconded by Mr. Graham, that the by-law to levy a rate on the several school sections for the current year be now read the second and third times and passed.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Evans, that the sum of $8 be paid to J. and L. Marchment for building culvert on cross road 22 and 23, 11 con., as per contract, also that $5 be paid to Samuel McClure for repairing culvert on the 9th line, lot 22, and the treasurer is hereby authorized to pay the same.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Evans, that the treasurer pay to Mr. C. Barnes $2, being two-thirds value of one lamb killed by dogs.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Dr. Webster, that the sum of $88 be paid to Joseph Trimble for building a bridge at Mr. Lawson's Mill, lot 5, con. 6.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Dr. Webster, that the account of Edward Nixon, amounting to $11.15, for repairing bridge in Stewarttown, be paid by the treasurer.

Moved by Dr. Webster, seconded by Mr. Graham, that Messrs. Lindsay, Campbell and Evans, be appointed a committee for the purpose of getting a new cedar abutment built for Glenwilliams bridge.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that whereas a petition has been presented by certain ratepayers of School Section No. 4, praying the union of that section with an adjoining section, and the Hamilton & North-Western section of the said Township, a view of forming a Union School section between a part of the townships of Toronto, Trafalgar, Chinguacousy and Esquesing. The trustees of said school section together with nearly all of the remaining ratepayers, also presented a petition praying that no alteration be made in the boundaries of the said school section, a deputation representing those in favor of, and of those opposing alteration having been heard by the council.

It is hereby resolved that having heard those in favor of, and those opposed to the alteration prayed for, the council is of opinion that the formation of a union school section would not be in the interest of the schools of this township, and therefore decline to appoint an arbitrator.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that when this council adjourns, it stands adjourned until Monday, Sept. 26 next.—Carried.

The council then adjourned.—Herald.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis Catarrah, Asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers, in thousands of cases has felt it his duty to make it known to his fellow sufferers. Actuated by this motive and desirous to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipt, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Powers Block, Rochester N. Y.

The Printer's Story.

We Ice saw a young man gazing at the ^ry heavens, with a ^ in one ^3 and a ^ of pistols in the other. We Ndeavored 2 attract his at10tion by ing 2 a paper we held in our £^ relating 2 a young man in that § of the country who had left home in a ^ of disengagem. He dropped the ^ from his £^ ^3, with the ! "it is I of whome^ read. I a0 the £^ of a girl who refused to listen to me, but smiled upon another. I ——ed from the house uttering a wild ! to the god of love & without replying to the ? ? of my friends, came here with this ! and ~~~~ of pistols, to put a . to my xis10ce. My case has no = in this § ".

The distressing paleness so often observed in young girls and women, is due in a great measure to a lack of the red corpuscles in the blood. To remedy this requires a medicine which produces these necessary little blood constituents, and the best yet discovered is Johnson's Tonic Bitters. Price 50 cts. and $1 per bottle, sold by all the leading students in England. Watson's drug store, Milton.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

A Paisley Prayer.

Whilst the temperance camp-meeting was going on at Paisley last week, a delegation of the Women's Christian Temperance Union went to one of the hotels in the village, and endeavored to get the proprietor to abandon the sale of liquor and close his place. The proprietor invited the ladies to seats and then offered the following prayer: "Almighty Creator in Heaven! Thou hast made heaven and earth and created man in thine own image as ruler on this earth? Thou didst teach thy servant Noah to make wine and thou didst not punish him for making intemperate use of it. At the wedding of Cana, thine only son, Jesus Christ, transformed water into wine when the juice of the grape was exhausted, that the enjoyment of the guests might not be disturbed. The great reformer, Martin Luther, says: He who does not enjoy wine, women and song remains a fool all his life. And all the great men upon the earth have been drinking of the wine thou hast given Thy children upon this earth. O Lord! we implore Theo have pity upon these woman here who are not grateful for Thy gifts, who want to make Thy children like the beast of the field, and compel them to drink water like an ox, while they dress extravagantly and lead their husbands by other extravagances, not tending to our well being, to bankruptcy, depriving them of the pleasures of this world, yea, driving them to suicide. O Lord! have mercy upon these ladies; look upon them; they wear not even the color of the face which Thou hast given them, but are sinning against Thee, and not content with nature, paint their faces. O Lord! Thou canst also perceive that their figure is not as Thou hast made it, but they wear lumps on their backs like the camels. Thou seeth O Lord! that their headdress consists of false hair, and when they open their mouth Thou seeth their false teeth. O Lord! these women want men who will patiently accept all these without using the power which Thou hast given to man, and all women shall be subject to man. They will not bear the burden of married life, and obey Thy commands to multiply and replenish the earth, but they are too lazy to raise their children, and O Lord! Thou knowest the crimes they commit. O Lord! have mercy upon them and take them back unto Thy Bosom, take folly out of their hearts, give them common sense that they may be good and honest citizens of Paisley. O Lord! we thank Theo for all the blessings bestowed upon us, and we ask Thee to deliver us from all evil especially hypocritical women, and Thine shall be praised for ever and over. Amen!—Bruce Herald.

NOT A BOOK AGENT.

Mr. H. Watson, Druggist, is not a book agent, but has the agency in Milton for Johnson's Tonic Bitters, which he can heartily recommend for any complaint to which a tonic medicine is applicable. This valuable medicine has been used with most astonishingly good results in cases of general debility, weakness, irregularities peculiar to females, extreme paleness, impoverishment of the blood, stomach and liver troubles, loss of appetite, and for that general worn out feeling that nearly every one is troubled with at some part of the year. Don't forget the name Johnson's Tonic Bitters 50c. and $1 per bottle at Watson's drug store.

The September Harper's is particularly rich in three short stories, beside the two serial novels and a strong variety of descriptive articles. Blanche Willis Howard contributes a humorous novelette, "Tony the Maid," illustrated by Reinhart. The conclusion of this bright and amusing picture of American tourists abroad will appear in the October number. A brief romance of Old England in the Cavalier days of Charles II. is written by the remarkable young Southern author, Amelia Rives, whose portrait appeared in the May Harper's. The title of her tale is, "Nurse Crumpet Tells the Story." Another Southern story-writer, Richard M. Johnson, is represented by a study of two negro characters, "Moll and Virgil," with an illustration by Kappes.

Home Rule is proven to actually exist in one of England's provinces, by an article in the September Harper's on the Isle of Man. Hy. Richard Wheatley shows that this Island of Mona has long enjoyed the right of controlling her own affairs, after a fashion, and has been gradually strengthening her independance, until now she makes her own laws, administers her own justice, and thrives in a well-arranged system of self-government, with only a governor appointed by the Crown to represent her fealty to the Queen. Some of the many laws and customs retain their ancient quaintness, but the prosperity of the Lilliputian state furnishes an encouraging instance of what intelligent Home Rule can do. The article is illustrated by views of the chief cities of Man.. a portrait of the Governor, an engraving of the legislative House of Keys in session, and a map of the island.

The serials in Harper's Magazine are approaching their close, the September instalment of Miss O'Meara's Russian novel "April Hopes," which is now rambling delightfully through the denouncement of the betrothed lovers, Dan and Alice, will also end in the November number.

The frontispiece to the September Harper's will be one of Alfred Parson's beautiful illustrations to Wordsworth's sonnet, the subject being "The River Duddon."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it mothers there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflamation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind. 1-1yr

McLEOD, ANDERSON & CO.

Have quite a large stock they are anxious to get rid of it; and if prices are an object, which should be, we have cut down a number of lines in summer goods, which we are offering at extraordinary low prices.

SUMMER

Mantles

—AND—

Jackets,

IN SILK AND CLOTH.

Great Drives,

from 50c. up.

Summer Millinery.

We are cutting to the bone—Hats from 5c. up, Feathers, Ribbons, Onaments, and all kinds of Millinery,

EXTRAORDINARY LOW.

PARASOLS

being cleared out regardless of cost.

A LINE OF

DRESS GOODS

—AT—

10c., worth 25c.
15c., worth 30c.

An immense stock of magnificent Dress Goods very cheap.

Muslins & Laces

FOR DRESSES.

from 6c. per yard up.

Check Dress Silks, 25c.

Checked all pure Silk Dress Silks, 35c., worth 60c.

A line of Black & Colored Satin Merveileaux, 60c. and 75c., worth $1 and 1.25.

Black Gros Grain, 75c., worth $1.25.

PRINTS,

from 5 and 7½c., worth 10 and 12½c.

We are going to cut goods to the bone to reduce our stock.

Inspection Respectfully Invited.

REMEMBER OUR

Millinery, Dressmaking

—AND—

Tailoring

DEPARTMENTS.

GREAT DRIVES

—IN—

GINGHAMS,

Seersuckers & Crinkles.

Georgetown, June 22, '87.

FARMERS!

For Reapers and Mowers, use

LARDINE MACHINE OIL

It is guaranteed not to gum and will out-wear all other Machine Oils. For Binders it has no equal.

Sold in Milton only at

Johnson & Zealand's New Hardware Store.

Sole Manufacturers—McColl Bros. & Co., Toronto. 446m.

BOOTS & SHOES

THOS. WILSON

(Successor to Chas. Nichaus)

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

Treasurer's Sale of Lands

IN ARREARS FOR TAXES

In the TOWN of MILTON,

COUNTY OF HALTON.

TOWN OF MILTON, } To Wit. } By virtue of a Warrant issued by the Mayor of the Town of Milton, bearing date the thirtieth day of March, A. D. 1887, and to me directed, commanding me to levy upon the lands as hereinafter mentioned, being in the said Town of Milton, together with my costs; I therefore give notice that, unless the said arrears of Taxes due be sooner paid, I shall on Tuesday, the Fourth day of October, A. D. 1887, at the hour of One o'clock in the afternoon, in the Court House, in the said Town of Milton, proceed to sell by Auction so much of the said lands as may be sufficient to discharge the taxes and lawful costs.

ALL THE UNDERMENTIONED LOTS ARE PATENTED.

LANDS, WHERE SITUATE.	BLOCK.		ARREARS.	TREAS. COM.	COSTS.	TOTAL.
EAST WARD.						
South of Main Street	8	15	$7 73	$0 29	$2 10	$10 12
South of Pine Street	10	N. ½ 11	5 89	13	2 10	7 62
" " "	10	N. ½ 12	5 89	13	2 10	7 62
South of Pearl Street	10	S. E. ¼ 6	5 35	13	2 10	7 58
South of Pine Street	10	15	3 35	8	2 10	5 53
North of Pearl Street	14	E½ 7	1 77	4	2 10	3 81
" " "	19	E½ 3	1 79	4	2 10	3 93
NORTH WARD.						
South of Mill Street	4	28	5 40	13	2 10	7 63
West of Martin Street	10	3	8 06	20	2 10	10 36
" " "	10	2	7 48	19	2 10	9 77
" " "	10	1	7 48	19	2 10	9 77
SOUTH WARD.						
East of Bronte Street	1	1	4 09	10	2 10	6 29
" " "	1	2	4 09	10	2 10	6 29
" " "	2	3	1 18	3	2 10	3 31
" " "	2	4	1 18	3	2 10	3 31
North of Mary Street	4	2	26 24	66	2 10	29 18

Treasurer's Office, Milton, 23rd June, A. D. 1887.

(Sgd.) W. L. P. EAGER, Treasurer.

HARDWARE.

BARB WIRE. BARB WIRE.

FOR FINEST BRANDS

READY MIXED PAINTS, OILS,

White Lead, Varnishes, Japans,

Binder Twine,
Annealed Wire,
Wove wire Fencing,
Nails, Hinges, Glass,
Garden Rakes, Hoes, Spades, Forks,

AND SHOVELS.

STEVENSON'S POST HOLE AUGERS.

Artists' Canvas, Millboards, Brushes.
Tube Colors, Palletts and Placques

LACROSSE GOODS.

Genuine Pebble and Adamantine SPECTACLES.

SPECIAL PRICES TO FARMERS INTENDING BUILDING.

GO TO Johnson & Zealand,

SOLE AGENTS FOR LARDINE.

NEWS ITEMS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Captain Benn, of the steamer York City, which rescued the passengers of the steamer City of Montreal, says he feels certain that the fire was not an accident, but was the work of some malicious person or persons, because the fire broke out fore and aft at the same time with two bulkheads closed between.

DETROIT, Aug. 20.—The police found a girl wandering on the streets last night and took her to the central station. She gave her name as Annie Buckley and said she ran away from her home in Hamilton, Ont., with a young man a few weeks ago. She was deserted by her lover and left to take care of herself. The girl will be sent home.

A Kentuckian with a large jug made a bargain with a countryman to take him four miles over the hill. "How much'll you charge?" "Oh, a couple of sawbucks of the stuff in that jug'll make it about square, I reckon." After the journey had been made and the countryman had taken a swig, he said: "Stranger, I'm a peaceable man, but if you don't want to be chuck full of lead to-night you'd better find another way to carry molasses."

Col. J. H. Pierce of Southington, Conn. who has been studying the use of pneumatic tubes, has reached a point at which he hopes to show that a tube across the Atlantic can be used. The tubes will always be in couples, with the currents of air in one tube always moving in an opposite direction from the other. The heaviest cannon will serve to illustrate the tube. A car takes the place of the charge, the tube to be indefinitely continuous, and the speed of the car to be governed by the rapidity with which air can be forced through. Time is required to establish a current of air flowing with great swiftness through a tube perhaps thousands of miles in length, but when once created the motion will be nearly uniform. The speed of the current may be made as great as may be desired by using the steam-driver fans employed in blast furnaces. Niagara Falls could drive blast fans and furnish motive power to keep in motion the trains to connect this continent with the Old World. The temperature within the tube may be regulated by passing blasts of air entering the tube through furnaces or over ice. The speed attainable may reach 1000 miles an hour. The tube lining and car exterior would be polished steel, with corrugated sides matching wheels provided with earth's surface, will tend to overcome all weight, and the pressure will be upon the upper part of the tube; thus there is scarcely any limit to the speed attainable.

Mr. Robert Kennedy, son of the late Mr. David Kenne ly, seems to be pursuing in Australia a successful career as a Scottish vocalist. His entertainments, similar to those given by his father, draw large crowds and are highly commended by the Australian press.

Detroit News: Our Peterborough, Ont., letter yesterday from the News correspondent, who has been travelling through that Province canvassing the sentiment of the people on the subject of closer commercial relations with the United States, was of unusual interest. It reveals a state of facts which unquestionably presages a political revolution in the Dominion. The Liberal party, with insignificant exceptions, stands squarely committed to Commercial Union. At Peterborough every prominent Conservative is an enthusiastic advocate of the same great project. All along his route through Ontario our correspondent has met nearly as many Conservatives as Liberals who were personally in favor of it, although the Conservative leaders timidly held aloof from the subject. At Peterborough the Conservative member of Parliament is as outspoken as any Liberal member in Ontario. The agitation has gone so far now that the Government will have to face the question as soon as Parliament meets.

Among the many gifts and tokens of loyalty presented to the Queen on the occasion of her jubilee, the offering made by the Roman Catholic convents of England deserves some notice. It consisted of upwards of 700 dozen articles of clothing, worked by the nuns, for distribution among the poor according to her Majesty's pleasure. The idea originated with the Abbess of the Franciscan Convent, Taunton, at whose invitation the other convents gladly joined in the undertaking. The articles of clothing were deposited in a warehouse. A loyal address, beautifully illuminated, accompanied the offering. This address was presented by Cardinal Manning, through the Home Secretary, to the Queen, who, besides formally acknowledging the receipt of the same, notified Cardinal Manning that he should direct the articles to be distributed among the poor reserving some portion for poor Roman Catholics. His Eminence has judged that he could not better carry out Her Majesty's commands than by distributing the articles among the London poor.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. 12-1yr.

D. BUTCHART,

GROCER & CONFECTIONER

ICE CREAM IN SEASON

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 promptly attention, should be in not later than December 15th.

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.

DONALD McNAB

Begs to intimate that he is prepared to fill all orders in

Wagons, Buggies,
Democrats, &c.

at short notice, at fair prices, good workmanship and best of material, also a full assortment of Agricultural Implements on hand, including Minneapolis Self-Binder, Horse Rake, &c. Blacksmithing and Repairing on wood work a specialty. 41-yr SHOPS—Commercial

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

ESTABLISHED 1878. ESTABLISHED

CASH FOR WOOL!

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CAMPBELLVILLE Woolen Mills

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I have a large stock of goods to choose from, consisting of Cottonades, Denims and Cottonades; also Fine Grey Flannels, Check Flannels, Grey Unions and Woolen Dress Goods.

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