HR. O'BRI

Disgraceful City

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Occasional Papers, No. 8.

The interest of the students in the subject of the wines of scripture seemed to be on the increase every day. As soon as the hour had come for the lecture on the following morning they took their places as usual on low seats around their teacher that they might all see him and hear his words.

"You are aware, my children," said Gamaliel, that for a long time Hebrew has lost the force and freedom of a living tongue. The fall of our nation accelerated the day of its ancient language of which signs had already appeared. Long before our day it had ceased to be a spoken language and had become the exclusive property of scholars, and its history ever since has been that of a mere literary language. (Prof. W. Robertson Smith.) Aramaic is now the language spoken in Palestine. Greek, however, is as well known, or as nearly well known, as Aramaic. As Hebrew has become a dead language we cannot expect to find the exact shades of meaning of the several words used to designate wine. No sane man would expect that. But we can ascertain enough to satisfy your minds as to a question whether the wines of scripture were the fermented or unfermented juice of the grape. We will first take the Greek words to designate the juice of the grape in its several states and conditions. As Greek is a living language we know the exact meaning of these words. They are as follows:—1. Oinos, Latin vinum (wine), the fermented juice of the grape; 2. Gleucos, Latin mustum (i. e. must, the unfermented juice of the grape; 3. Aeigleucos, Latin semper mustum (i. e. always must, always unfermented juice of the grape). Both in classic and in later or Hellenistic Greek the word oinos means the *fermented* juice of the grape. By some classic writers it is occasionally used of the *fermented* juice of other fruits and even of *fermented* decoctions of grain. In a few instances it occurs *in poetry* where it is applied by prolepsis to the grape itself, but *never* so far as I can learn has it been applied by any writer, sacred or profane, classic or postclassic, to the unfermented juice of the grape. Bear this fact in mind. *Oinos always means fermented, never unfermented juice.*

About three hundred years ago the Hebrew scriptures were translated into Greek at the instance of Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt. This version, known as the Septuagint is the most ancient extant. It is more commonly used by us than the Hebrew original. I am told that the prophet of Nazareth who is creating so great a stir amongst us quotes from the Septuagint in His addresses to the people. Now as the translation was made at that early date it is reasonable to suppose that the Jews who made it were better versed in Hebrew than the learned of our own day. Let us then compare the Hebrew words for wine with the Greek translation of the Septuagint and it will assist us in our search after the truth.

The first Hebrew word we shall consider is "yayin." This word is found one hundred and forty-one times in the Hebrew bible, and with one single exception (Job xxxii. 19.) it is rendered in the Septuagint by oinos. A reference to that passage will show you that Elihu is speaking of grape juice in the highest stage of ebullition, but whose fermentation is not yet completed, and it is therefore not entitled to be called oinos. Elihu had listened with growing anger to the three friends of Job, and when after all their injustice and unkindness to the patriarch they were put to silence, his anger knew no bounds, and he compares the anger boiling within him to the ebullition of fermented grape juice. And therefore he says, "Behold my belly is as wine which has no vent; it is ready to burst like new bottles." Observe the force of the expression. New bottles or wine skins will stand a great strain of fermentation (Luke v. 38), but the anger which possessed him was so great as to be worthy to be compared to such a fermentation as would burst *even new* bottles. With this one exception yayin is uniformly translated by the Greek oinos, fermented grape juice (wine). But we have another way by which we may arrive at the meaning of yayin, that is the derivation of the word itself. It means etymologically a fermented liquor, from "yon," which the greatest of Hebrew authorities defines "to boil up, to be in a ferment." He defines yayin itself as—first, *wine*, so called from its fermenting, effervescing; second, Metonomy of cause for effect, *wine* for drunkenness, intoxication. Thus, both by a consideration of the derivation of the word, and by comparing it with its Greek equivalent in the Septuagint, we find that yayin means the *fermented* juice of the grape. The word occurs, as I have said, one hundred and forty-one times in the Holy Scriptures; one hundred and thirty-two times in the commonly accepted sense; or by metonomy, wine for drunkenness, as in Gen. ix. 24. Five times it is used figuratively, as in Ps. lx. 3. wine of astonishment; twice proleptically of the grape itself as the material from which it is derived, Jer. xl. 10. 12; and twice of God's judgments preventing its manufacture, Isaiah xlii. 10; Jeremiah xlviii. 33. This word is used with commendation, but on the other hand its abuse is strongly condemned. It was yayin which Melchisedek brought forth with bread for the refreshment of Abraham and his servants (Gen. xiv. 18). It was yayin in which, according to the dying Israel, the garments of royal Judah should be washed, and with which his eyes should be red as his teeth should be white with milk. It was yayin which formed, according to divine command, an integral part of the legal sacrifices, or drink offerings. It is yayin which the Psalmist declares "maketh glad the heart of (frail mortal) man," as oil causeth the face to shine, and bread strengtheneth his heart. It was yayin which Isaiah, by figure, exhorted the thirsty souls to buy, together with milk, without money and without price. On the other hand, it is yayin which Solomon tells us is a "mocker," as "strong drink," shekar, is "raging." It is yayin which he says is the cause of woe and sorrow, through *long tarrying thereat*. It was yayin which he cautions against looking upon when it is red and which biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." And it is yayin of which the prophet Hosea speaketh thus: "Whoredom and yayin and tirosh take away the heart," i. e. the understanding.*

The next word to be considered is "Tirosh." This word is used thirty-eight times in the scriptures, and is rendered oinos in the Holy Scriptures in every passage except two: Isaiah lxv. 8., where we find the word rhox (grape-berry), evidently in reference to the bacca or berry of the grape; and Hosea iv. 2., where the rendering is methusma, Latin ebrietas (i. e. drunkenness). Our great lexicographer derives it from the root yarash, which he defines "*to take, to seize, to get possession of.*" Hence he defines the substantive tirosh as "*new wine*, so called because it gets possession of the brain and inebriates." Hosea iv. 2., brings out the meaning of the word according to its derivation. Whoredom and wine (yayin) and new wine (tirosh) *take away* the heart. Thus this word, like the preceding, whether considered in relation to its derivation or to its Greek equivalent, is unmistakably an intoxicant.

The next word to consider is Chemer. This word is to be found but twice in Hebrew, and six times in the Chaldee portions of Ezra and Daniel. *In every instance the Septuagint translates it by oinos.* According to our great authority the verbal root means to boil up, to foam, to ferment, to be red, from the idea of boiling, being inflamed, &c. Hence the substantive wine, so-called as being fermented. Here again the word, whether considered etymologically or in relation to its Greek equivalent, means the fermented juice of the grape.

Another word to be considered is shekar. This word has for its Greek equivalent in the Septuagint sikera (strong drink). The word is met with twenty-two times. Its verbal root in all the Semitic tongues means to "drink deeply, to be drunken." Our great authority defines the substantive "strong drink, any intoxicating liquor, whether wine or any intoxicating drink prepared from barley, honey, or dates." This is therefore clearly a powerful intoxicant.

These are the more important words to be considered. Another word, asis, is found five times. It is derived from the verbal root asas, meaning "to tread, to press;" hence "what is trodden out, and so put for *new wine*, the product of the same year like new wheat."

Sore, another word, is found only three times. It is derived from a root meaning to drink to excess, to tope.

Shemer is found only in Isaiah xxvii. 6, where it occurs in the plural form, and is used of "generous old wine purified from the lees." Mezeg is found only in Canticles vii. 3. It refered to mixed or spiced wine.

These are the words used in scripture for wine. I do not doubt that men will arise hereafter who, shocked with the evils of intemperance and ignorant of the plain meaning of words, will attempt to show that one or more of the words we have been treating of refer to an uninfoxicating preparation of the juice of the vine. But they will contradict the letter of Holy Scripture and the common sense of God's people. They will fail to see that the evil is in the abuse of wine and other stimulants, not in their use. If ever such fanatics arise (and it is probable they will, for some men will say almost anything and you can scarcely imagine an extravagance that one or other of them will not attempt to justify in the name of religion or morality) they will probably try to make the word tirosh do service for them. This will doubtless be their favorite word. Sove, shekar and mezeg show etymologically their meaning as yayin, and as is in two out of five instances of its use refer unmistakably to an intoxicating drink. Isaiah xlix. 26, and Joel i. 5. In the latter instance the Septuagint rendering is peculiarly strong—oinos eis methen, that is, wine unto intoxication. Possibly they may say that the different words which we have been speaking about have different meanings at different times—that at one time the words mean a thing that God has blessed and which can only be looked upon as "*very good*," while at another time the very same words signify an accursed thing, the very looking upon which is a sin which must inevitably result in woe.

We cannot forecast the folly and madness of fanatical man, but I have no doubt such false teachers will arise and deceive many. Nay it is possible that some of the gentler sex in the kindness of their hearts may be so led astray by a generous but mistaken sentiment as to far outstrip their brethren in absurdities, and at length be ready to condemn to death those poor unfortunates who are guilty of a second offence, of exercising their lawful right of making, selling or drinking a glass of "wine which maketh glad the heart of man." † But if ever such an error prevail for a time in any country where the Holy Scriptures are used for a guide of faith it will not prevail long. Men will soon see that the bible refutes the heresy, and in the reaction the sect or party which fathered the error must of necessary come to grief. God grant that no worse result follow—that the church of the living God be not endangered by such rash enthusiasts—that infidelity be not encouraged by the unwise acts of those who may think that in the interest of what they call temperance it may be right to even act deceitfully, or who, through ignorance of the Greek and Hebrew tongues, prevent the word of God, condemn His gifts, and expect to banish by human laws, the sins which He would have overcome by the grace of His Holy Spirt. Having thus spoken, Gamaliel the Beauty of the Law, dismissed the class.

Some time after the events recorded in the occasional papers an incident which served to keep alive the interest of the young men in the temperance question. We will consider it in the next paper.

All interested in temperance would do well to procure a copy of that admirable little book by the Rev. John Carry, entitled "An Exposure of the Mischievous Revisions of Holy Scripture in the National Temperance Society's Publications." They are also recommended to get Prof. Goldwin Smith's "Temperance vs. Prohibition."

* The writer of this article here and elsewhere borrows without stint from the able article by the Rev. Edward H. Jewett, S.T.D., in the American Church Review, which has received the unqualified approval of the Protestant Episcopal Bishops of the United States.

† For example a female lecturer in this county a few weeks ago.

The Cost of Raising Wheat.

Now that the crop year is rapidly nearing its close, and the sales of the farmers are expected to set the wheels of commerce in motion with increased momentum, few problems of greater importance can be discussed than the cost of cultivation for the production of wheat. The subject has been brought to the front by the Hamilton Spectator, which has endeavored to lay aside politics and discuss it as "a purely economical question." We fancy that no matter is of such deep, practical interest to Ontario farmers at the present time, considering the poor result of the harvest in the garden province and the heavy crops and successful competition of Manitoba and the Northwest.

The fall wheat crop in Ontario has averaged only sixteen bushels to the acre this year as against twenty-one bushels for the years 1882-6. Of course the heat and drought are greatly responsible, and this low average may not be repeated next year, but the immediate present is not a bright one. The farmer cannot count upon getting more than eighty cents a bushel at current market prices, and the return for working an acre is therefore only $12.80. This is certainly a very poor result indeed, and many farmers strongly maintain that there is no profit—rather an actual loss—in wheat farming at these figures. Last year at this date Canada wheat was quoted at 88c@85c, while the range to-day is 81c@82c. This is a difference of 7c. per bushel, and in addition there was an average yield last year of five bushels per acre more. If we calculate that the farmer received 82c. for his wheat with a yield of twenty-one bushels to the acre, each acre yielded $17.22, as against only $12.80 this year. A practical farmer tells the editor of our contemporary that he can raise wheat at a cost of $16 an acre, including interest, manure and all other items of expense. Others say that they cannot produce wheat at less than 83c. a bushel. An Ontario farmer and tanner, who was in Montreal this week, very strongly affirmed to the writer that the average cost of raising wheat in his section was $1 a bushel. The cost of producing wheat naturally varies according to locality, and it strikes us that if a general average for the whole province could be prepared it would fall considerably below any of these estimates, owing, in part, to the general use of labor saving appliances. If not, there is certainly little profit in wheat raising in Ontario, and the safety of the farmer lies in mixed farming and in persistent efforts to reduce the price of raising wheat, if he desires to hold ground against foreign competitors.

Business principles in these days must obtain in farming as in other pursuits. The merchant has to calculate the cost of his goods or he would find himself a debtor, and the successful farmer is he who knows the cost of every article he wants to sell and who produces it at the cheapest possible price. There is no doubt that great advances have been made, and the western farming community is an intelligent as any in the world. We scarcely fancy that there are many who are unable to tell with any degree of accuracy what the real cost to them of a bushel of wheat is; but the question is one that requires a solution at the hands of every farmer. In the old days wheat was always calculated to be worth at least a dollar a bushel, but for several years it has sold from five to twenty-five cents below that price, and the competition of foreign countries is rather increasing than otherwise. If the statements of farmers, given above, are to be relied upon, the cost of production in Canada has not lessened in anything like the proportion in which the price of wheat has been reduced in the world's markets. The lowest estimate admitted is $16 per acre, which in an ordinary crop year would make the cost of raising a bushel of wheat amount to a trifle over 76c. We have two other estimates, one of 93c. and one of $1 per bushel. The latter figures put the producer out of the export trade altogether, but the wheat may have its value for home consumption.

The cost of wheat raising in Manitoba and the Northwest does not appear, but it is admitedly much less than in any other part of Canada. It doubtless approximates to Dakota, and a reliable correspondent of a New York paper asserts that a man in that state, who has a farm of 4,000 acres, can cultivate wheat at a cost of $5.20 an acre. The state of things represented is impossible in the older farming districts. For example, the farmer is expected to plow twenty acres of land in four days, with a gang-plow, at a cost of $8, or $2 a day. In Ontario wheat land requires several plowings. The Dakota man allows nothing for interest, manure, seeding, harrowing or marketing; but while the only charges against putting in and harvesting the crop on twenty acres are $18 for seed, $8 for plowing, $4.75 for harvesting and shocking and $5 for twine, no less than $76 are charged for threshing and teaming incidental to threshing. The advantages possessed by Manitoba and the Northwest are so apparent that the stream of emigration from Ontario will double's be augmented. Not only is the cost of cultivation much less than in the older province, but the yield is greater and the market price of wheat is higher. This year the yield in many parts is thirty bushels to the acre, and there will be a full average in the Northwest, as a whole, of at least twenty-five bushels. As to prices, Manitoba hard No. 1 is worth 87c. and No. 2 85c. in this market; but the additional freight charges must necessarily be taken into account.—Journal of Commerce.

Nassagaweya Council

The Council met in the Township Hall on Saturday, 27th August. Members all present. James Menzies, Reeve, in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Norrish moved, seconded by Mr. Marshall, that the Township Treasurer be instructed to pay the Treasurer of Erasmosa the sum of $4, being the amount charged to this municipality by the award of Alfred Howitt, P. L. S., in regard to a disputed water course on the townline between Puslinch and Erasmosa. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Wheelihan, seconded by Mr. Norrish, that the sum of $7 75 be paid to John Peacock for building two culverts between lots 10 and 11, in the 1st concession of Nassagaweya, and one half of building one culvert on the townline between Puslinch and Nassagaweya. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Wheelihan, seconded by Mr. Norrish, that the following accounts be paid, viz: Brothers & White, for 200 copies of the voters' list, $8.50; Brothers & White, advertising and posting list, $3.50; Murray Crawford, for lumber as per account, $1 57. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Marshall, seconded by Mr. Norrish, that the sum of $10 be, and is hereby granted to Mrs. Curran, she being a poorand indigent person. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Wheelihan, seconded by Mr. Sayers, that the sum of $10.66 be paid to James White, for two sheep killed by dogs, the same having been duly certified as two-thirds of the value of said sheep Carried.

Moved by Mr. Wheelihan, seconded by Mr Sayers, that Messrs. Marshall and Norrish examine the two culverts put in by Mr. George Smith, for which the sum of $15.80 is charged, and report at next meeting. Carried.

The Council adjourned to meet again on Friday, 2nd Sept. at 1 o'clock, p. m.

The Council met on Friday, the 2nd Sept., at 1 o'clock p. m. Members all present, the Reeve in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Wheelihan, seconded by Mr. Sayers, that the sum of $30.61 be refunded to John Easterbrook, Town-hip Treasurer, for non-resident school taxes paid by him to the several school sections for the year 1886. Carried.

Moved by Mr Marshall, seconded by Mr. Wheelihan, that whereas complaints have been made concerning the water running off the E ½ of lot 27, con. 6, on to the road where there is no outlet, resolved that the Reeve and Mr. Norrish be a committee to confer with the owner of said lot as to diverting the said water course, so as not to damage the road or interfere with the travelling public, and further be it resolved that in case no arrangement can be made, that the Reeve proceed to call in the services of the Engineer of Ditches and Watercourses, as provided by law. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Wheelihan, seconded by Mr. Sayers, that Campbell & Easton's account of $2 for 50 ½ sheets, referring to Tp officers, be paid. Carried

On motion by Mr. Wheelihan, seconded by Mr. Sayers, a by-law was introduced and read the usual number of times and passed for the purpose of levying certain sums of money for the several school sections for the current year.

On the second reading of the by law the blanks were filled in as follows:—S. S. No. 1, a rate of 3 and 4-10 mills in the $; S. S. No. 2, 4 9 10 mills; S. S. No. 3, 3 2 10 mills; S. S. No. 4, 2 7-10 mills; S. S. No. 5, 3 4 10 mills; S. S. No. 6, 2 7-10 mills general rate, 3 8-10 mills special rate; S. S. No. 7, 3 2-10 mills; S. S. No. 8, 3 1-10 mills; S. S. No. 9, 3 4-10 mills.

Moved by Mr. Wheelihan, seconded by Mr. Sayers, that Alex. McPhederan be paid the sum of $21.25 for 212 loads of gravel and a further sum of $2.80 for damage to field. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Norrish, seconded by Mr. Marshall, a by-law was introduced and read the usual number of times and passed for the purpose of raising $1405.66 for County expenses and County buildings; $1.427 for G. V. Railway; $450 for municipal grant to Schools, and $1,510 for Township purposes.

On the second reading of the by-law the blanks were filled in as follows:—1 5-10 mills in the $ for County expenses and County Buildings; 1 5 10 mills in the $ for Credit Valley Railway; 5-10 mills in the $ for Township purposes.

Moved by Mr Sayers, seconded by Mr. Wheelihan, that Hugh Brownlee be paid the sum of $1.50 for work done in Div. 41. Carried.

The council adjourned to meet again on Monday, 28th of November, at 9 o'clock a. m.

COLIN CAMERON, Clerk.

Temperance in School.

Self indulgence in various forms is one of the strongest tendencies of human nature, and not least amongst these forms is intemperance in the use of liquor. It is important therefore that knowledge of the evil effects of this form of intemperance on the human system should be widely disseminated, especially among the young, before evil habits are contracted. Not that intemperance is best fought by knowledge of its evil effects on the system. It is notorious that not a few members of a profession which ought to be acquainted most with the properties and action of alcohol have illustrated in their personal habits the truth that knowledge is but a poor preventative. So, however excellent may be the scientific instruction given on this subject in our schools, it must be remembered that pupils as they grow older will see that men who are rather too free in their use of liquor still appear to retain health and reach an advanced age. If the instruction given them be absolutely teetotal in its bearing there will be great danger that the result will ultimately be a reaction breeding contempt for so-called temperance teaching and, many, thinking that alcohol affords pleasure without injury and even sometimes with benefit, will ignorantly use it in undue quantities and under circumstances when it should be avoided. Afterall, what is most needed is not knowledge, but a moral training in principles, which, while guarding against intemperance in liquor, will build up a habit of self-control and circumspection that will be equally effective against other forms of intemperance about which little is said at the present day but which cause much moral harm, and often more physical injury, than drunkenness, which, in fact, is not infrequently the result of a vitiated constitution inherited from parents who have been guilty of self indulgence in other directions.

It is with regret, therefore, that, on full examination of the new temperance text book issued for use in our schools we find it that it almost wholly ignores moral teaching, though it is a hundred fold more important in this connection than scientific instruction—and even in the latter it is very disappointing. The school act amendment of last session provides for "temperance" instruction; this text book, issued ostensibly under that act, teaches not temperance but universal total abstinence, not merely in childhood and youth, but through out life and under all circumstances. And in teaching this the author persistently ignores patent facts that tell against his crotchets, and is guilty of misrepresentations skillfully disguised amid a cloud of plausible verbiage. With the results of the ignorant use of alcohol staring us in the face, and with the moral certainty that many of the children, despite this teetotal training, will ultimately use liquor, what must be thought of such fanatical hatred of alcohol that can teach that "it matters very little how alcohol is put into the body to secure its absorption in the blood." When the difference between drunkenness and comparative sobriety often depends upon the amount of dilution affecting the rapidity of absorption into the blood, and inflamed stomachs, producing an abnormal drunkard making craving, result from the use of raw whiskey or whiskey not sufficiently diluted. To say that alcohol is not food because it is not nitrogenous and not tissue building is to condemn fat, sugar and starch, chemically the same as alcohol, as not being foods. To say it is not food because is is not milk will appear silly even to children. To ignore the amply proven fact that alcohol is oxidized in the system and is therefore a food, and that patients have been sustained on it alone for weeks and months and sometimes without emaciation, is scarcely creditable to the author's candor. To condemn alcohol on account of a certain action on the red corpuscles and fibrine of the blood, while the very suggestive fact that salt, a necessity of life, has the same action, is carefully removed from juxtaposition with the alcohol argument, is scarcely honest. Nor is it honest, in view of the well known proofs science has adduced that very often the effect of a small dose of various drugs is not only unlike, but the very opposite of a large dose, to represent the effects of the abuse of liquor as the effects of moderate use, which is done continually throughout the book. The good alcohol does is also dishonestly ignored.

But when we look from the abundant errors of statement to the arguments that precede the detailed scientific part, we do not wonder at the author's evident lack of candid investigation and candid statement. The first ten chapters fairly wriggle with silly and dishonest arguments and gross perversions of truth. The author says he never knew anyone to like the first taste of alcoholic drink. (If he had inquired he would have discovered some who liked certain wines). "This fact," he says, "seems to show clearly that it was never intended that human beings should take these drinks regularly every day." Well! well! How would the tomato and the oyster fare under this logic. Then again water flows down from the hills and out from the springs; wine doesn't; ergo, wine should not be used. How about bread? The lower animals drink only water, says Dr. Richardson, and therefore wine and beer should not be used by man. We almost expect, on turning the next page, to be told to "go to grass." We might cite scores of similar instances of silly argument, cautiously put in the hope of deceiving the children. Historical perversions there are also. Customs which prevailed in ancient Rome, and then only for a few years, are ascribed to the ancients generally in the hope of bolstering up teetotalism. Solomon's warning against seeking "mixed wine," "look not upon the wine when it is red," &c., is represented as a condemnation of any use of natural wine. Several authors are quoted, amongst them St. Augustine, Seneca Demosthenes, who all approve of the use of wine, as if they condemn wine when it is intemperance they condemn.

It is remarkable that when the highest medical authorities, with few exceptions, maintain that there is a proper as well as an improper use of alcoholic beverages, and when abundance of sound scientific teaching warning against the incautious handling of this good servant but bad master can be found, a book of so extreme a character should be forced into our schools. A more silly and dishonest text book, we venture to say, has never been authorised in Ontario. The authorization, however, is not worth much, as the law provides for temperance (not teetotal) instruction. And we trust that there is sufficient moral stamina, independance, fair play and common sense in trustees and parents to secure the rejection of this silly and dishonest book and the substitution of sound and truthful teaching warning against intemperance. At any rate parents who really believe in Christianity should take care that a book which in effect casts a slur on the character of Christ shall not be taught even in the presence of their children. The schools are supposed to be in accord with Christianity; it therefore would be a gross injustice that the common school taxes collected from all classes should be applied in payment of a teacher for teaching infidelity. The law will sustain those who resist' should fanaticism or lack of fair play lead to an attempt to force the teaching of a party dogma into the schools.—Orangeville Sun.

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 allthroat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers, in thousands of cases has felt it his duty to make it known to his fellow sufferers. Actuated by this motive and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipt, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Powers Block, Rochester N. Y.

The Montreal Star has the following sensible remarks on a foolish custom which appears to be coming more in fashion every day:—"To see the extremes to which habit of wearing mourning can be carried, we need only turn to our French countrymen—or rather—women. It is positively painful to see the heavily draped figures that fill our streets. Painful enough to see the constant evidence of sorrow and affliction, and quite as much so to see that in the majority of cases so large a share of the scanty means which are so sorely needed for the necessities of life has been sacrificed to the demands of this obscure and irrational custom. The most salient objection to the habit is the excessive expense, which, unfortunately, falls so heavily on the needy as the wealthy. A hundred dollars would barely obtain the most modest outfit. And any lady anxious to give a full and finished expression to her bereavement would have to multiply this sum five or six times."

Johnson's Anodyne Healing White Ointment.

The wonderful healing and soothing properties of the above named excellent salve, have been found by many that have used it to be most efficacious in the treatment of salt rheum, pimples, blotches, boils, ulcers, scalds, burns, chaffings, etc. One trial will be sufficient to prove that what we claim for it is correct. For sale at 25 cents per box by Watson's druggist.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at nigh and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering with the 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 Diarrhea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, 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

A prominent resident of Lucan recently received a fine sample of grapes, with the following lines:

Though beer and wine we cannot get,
Nor whiskey bright and good;
Cerveline laws have never yet
Interfered with our food.
So if you wish those grapes to eat,
Then eat them without fear;
The Lord set down no rule our meat
The way it rules our beer.

"They have a larger sale in my district, says a well known druggist, "than any other pills on the market, and give the best satisfaction for sick headache, biliousness, indigestion, etc., and when combined with Johnson's Tonic Bitters, Johnson's Tonic Liver Pills will perform what no other medicine has done before for suffering humanity." Pills 25 cents per bottle. Bitters 50 cents and $1 per bottle. Sold by H. Watson, druggist, Milton.

NOVEL WATERWORKS SYSTEM.—In Zorra, Michigan, an artesian test well was sunk 400 feet, at a comparatively small cost, and a fine flow was the result. Three other wells were added and the 6,000 people are well supplied with pure water besides fire protection. The whole system giving entire satisfaction.

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

	Regular price.	With Champion
Scaly Globe.	$1.00	$1.75
" Advertiser	1.00	1.75
Harper's Magazine	4.00	4.20
" Weekly	4.00	4.20
" Bazar	4.00	4.20
" Young People	2.00	2.65
Scribner's American	3.20	3.50
" Supplement	5.00	5.10
" and Supplement	7.00	7.00
National Live Stock Journal	2.15	3.00
Canada Farmer	1.00	1.75
Canada Medical & Surgical Journal	3.00	3.00
American Agriculturist	1.50	2.15
Godeys Lady's Book	2.00	2.50
Rural New Yorker with seed premums	2.00	2.50
Eclectic Magazine	5.00	5.25
Art Interchange	3.00	3.50
Demorest's Monthly	2.00	2.50
Rural Canadian	1.50	2.00
Daily Witness	3.00	3.50
Weekly "	1.10	2.00
Toronto Daily World	3.00	3.50
Century Magazine	4.00	4.00
St. Nicholas "	3.00	3.00
Scribner's Magazine	3.00	3.00

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.

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—McCall Bros. & Co., Toronto. 440m.

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.	LOT.	ARREARS.	TREAS. COM.	COSTS.	TOTAL.
EAST WARD.						
South of Main Street	8	15	27 73	$0 29	$2 10	$10 12
South of Pine Street	10	N ½ 11	5 39	13	2 10	7 62
" " "	10	N ½ 12	5 39	13	2 10	7 62
South of Pearl Street	15	S. E. ¼ 6	5 35	13	2 10	7 58
South of Pine Street	10	15	3 85	8	2 10	5 53
North of Pearl Street	14	E ½ 7	1 67	4	2 10	3 81
" " "	19	E ½ 2 & 3	1 79	4	2 10	3 93
NORTH WARD.						
South of Mill Street	4		28	5 40	15	2 10	7 63
West of Martin Street	10	3	8 06	39	2 10	10 35
" " " "	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.

D. BUTCHART,

GROCER & CONFECTIONER

ICE : CREAM : IN : SEASON

Roper the Baker to the Fro

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 Holid Please send in your favors early. Orders from the country, w prompt attention, should be in not later than December 15th.

Established 1874

MARSHALL B OS

IMPORTERS OF

TEAS AND COFFEES

No. 67 Dundas Street, LONDON, ON.

A. Pilkey, Hamilton, Agent for the County of Halton.

DONALD McNAB

Begs to intimate that he is prepared to fill all

Wagons,
Democrats,

on short notice, at fair prices, good workmanship and best materials, also a full sup Agricultural Implements on hand, including Minneapolis Self-binder, Horse-Rake Blacksmithing and Repairing on wood work a specialty. 43yr SHOP—Corner

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 w

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

DON'T FORGET TO CALL ON

Thos. Wi

ESTABLISHED 1878. ESTABLISHE

CASH FOR WOOL!

AT THE

CAMPBELLVILLE Woolen M

I will pay cash for good, clean merchantable Wool, and for c half cash and half trade. Strong, coarse, burry and unwashed wo in trade or in pay for work.

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

I have also a full line of Summer and Winter Tweeds from 42c yd. And I have a good assortment of Sheetings, Blankets, and Flan all double width; have also a large variety of Yarns, all colors, m Wool, as I use no substitutes for Wool to boast which few mill can so that you can depend on good sound Yarns or any other goods you factured, and always from your own wool when desired. Carding Weaving well and promptly done. Give us a call and you will dealt with. ☞ The highest possible price allowed for all kinds

D. VICKERMAN, Prop

Great Downfall

IN THE PRICS

of all kinds of

FURNITURE

The Subscriber now offers for Sale at his Warerooms STEVENSON'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET, MILTON his large and well-assorted stock of Furniture at prices never been offered hitherto in the Town of Milton, e

Bed-Room Suits from $21, and upwards,
Parlor Suits from $50, and upwards.
Tables, Extension Tables