MR. MORRISS'S LETTER.

To the advocates of the Scott Act, through the columns of THE GUELPH HERALD:

We often hear remarks like the following: The Scott Act would be a good thing if it could be carried out. If that were true it certainly could be carried out. I believe we live in a country where any good law can be carried out, that is to such an extent that the violation will be the rare exception and not the general rule, and that too without bribing scallawags to inform. But I will try, and show the readers of The Herald that the Scott Act is not a good law, and would not be a good thing if it were carried out, and for that very reason it is not carried out. A law to be good must be wise and just. The Scott Act is not a wise law, because it allows a man who may be an intellectual pigmy to go to the polls and vote away the right of conscience of men much his superior in intelligence and morality. Neither is it just law. Just laws are made to punish the guilty and protect the innocent, but the Scott Act punishes the innocent and protects the guilty. It seems strange that among all the human schemes for the suppression of drunkenness, there is not one, as I am aware, to punish the drunkard. It is true the drunkard has been arrested and put in a jail, but this to him was an act of mercy, as it put him out of harm's way, and took care of him until he was sober. In like manner if he were fined, the family were the sufferers by being deprived of so much of the small pittance allowed them for a living. The next scheme tried was to punish the hotel-keeper by raising his license, putting a higher duty on liquor, and compelling him to close his house on certain important days and Saturday evening, when all other business men were gathering a harvest. Well, this punished the hotel-keeper no doubt, but drunkards and drunkenness were as common as ever. Common sense now would dictate to try punishing the drunkards. But no, human folly had not reached the climax yet. The Scott Act was introduced. By it they could punish the brewer, the hotel-keeper, the barley grower, the business man, the moderate drinker, in fact every one but the miserable transgressor himself. Well, have we lessened drunkenness? By no means. We have only created a spirit of rebellion, prevarication, and perjury. In some instances prevented sober, respectable men from getting what they needed, and have made the drunkard seven times more the child of hell than he was before. You may well say we have done the things we ought not to have done, and have left undone the things which we ought to have done. Do you expect such an unrighteous law to be productive of righteousness. I tell you never. You are more mad than the ancients who tried to build a tower whose top should reach heaven, but who only succeeded in leaving on the plains of Shinar a monument of their folly. You have tempted unprincipled men with money to break the commandments and violate their own conscience by turning informers; you have dragged the unoffending moderate drinker and hotel-keeper to jail; you have tried to ruin one of the most important industries in our Province; while the drunkard, the real culprit, goes unpunished. Still worse, he is encouraged by being told he cannot help it, making God the liar, who has declared in His Word that we shall not be tempted above what we are able to bear. Dare you look me honestly in the face and say that the Scott Act is a just law? The conscience of an enlightened public revolt against it. Hundreds of men who were persuaded against their better judgment to vote for it, act as though they were trying to atone for their folly by breaking it on every opportunity. You tell us no respectable man will break the law. True; if the law be respectable. But respectable men will break disrespectable laws; laws that they despise and detest, and will glory in doing so even should they be punished with imprisonment and death. Dare you claim a vestage of justice in the Scott Act? Is it justice to confiscate men's property, take away their means of living, and ruin their business and give them no compensation? You say these people held "their licenses and business to the will of the people." Is there no such a thing then as vested rights? Shall a man toil for years to accumulate bread for old age, and have it taken away from him at an hour's notice? Our Judges allow themselves to be guided very much in their decisions by precedents. Has there ever been such a precedent since British yeomen obtained the great Magna Charta? We have been taught that the British constitution is founded on the usages of the people. The old lion's constitution must surely be breaking up. In conclusion, is it too much to ask you to stop and consider whether or not you are making the world any better by such unrighteous means? You will no doubt tell me you hope to make it better by and bye. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast." You remind me of the poor infatuated Jew. You claim to be God's chosen people. So where they. They were looking to the arm of flesh for deliverance. So are you. And as the Roman battering-rams crumbled wall after wall they still kept looking and hoping. Nearly 2,000 years have passed away. Still they are looking and hoping. And you may keep looking and hoping for 2,000 years to come, but you will never drive drunkenness out of the land by the arm of flesh and an unjust law.

Yours, etc.,

GEO. NORRISH.

As he is only a poor citizen that can do nothing but find fault, I will propose in my next a plan (founded on justice) to prevent drunkenness and protect the drunkard's family.

Guelph, January 19, '88.

An Undiscovered Country.

For many years traditions and occasional reports obtained from traders and ranchmen have been repeated, regarding the wonderful mineral and agricultural resources of central and northern Montana, which has been *terra incognita*. Statements from prospectors who occasionally ventured into this country verified to the fullest extent, the reports regarding the unbounded wealth of the Territory, but the great uncertainty and expense of transportation has heretofore prevented any development of this district. Recently a great change has taken place. The extension of the line of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway through this Territory and the announced policy of the company to, in every way, aid in developing its resources, mineral and agricultural, will cause a great transformation in the next few months from which those who get in first will derive the greatest benefit. An elaborate detailed map with description of the country, can be secured on application to C. H. WARREN, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Tamarac.

For Hoarseness and all Bronchial Troubles that usually effect public speakers, Tamarac Elixir will give speedy relief. Try it.

High License vs. Prohibition.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

One farther consideration should be borne in mind by honest temperance men. We have never claimed that high license was a perfect panacea for all ills of the liquor traffic. We do not claim it now. We say unhesitatingly that it is the best remedy tried or known. So far there are but two practical methods of dealing with the problem; prohibition and high license. On the ground of diminished drinking alone, high license is immeasurably superior; while in other respects prohibition has nothing whatever to offer. Says Mr. Onahan, city collector of Chicago, "The consumption of spirituous liquors in this city has been sensibly diminished. Drunkenness and the habit of drinking in public places have fallen off very materially. All manner of crime has diminished in proportion." In Vermont, where prohibition has been many a year on trial, there were 400 places where liquor was openly sold in 1881, 426 in 1882, and 446, or one to every 745 people in the state, in 1883. In Maine they have had a prohibitory law for more than a generation continuously, and now enjoy constitutional prohibition. The Voice, the national organ of the Prohibition party, is authority for the statement that there were 745 arrests in Bangor for drunkenness and disturbance in 1885, out of a total of 1,175; and 813 in 1886, out of 1,004 arrests; this offense increasing as others diminished. We have not space to repeat the familiar facts from other states where prohibition has been attempted. The decrease of drinking means the reform of the individual. Only incidentally can it be assisted by law. It is the work of moral suasion, the work in which our temperance societies are so nobly active. This much every honest man can accept with confidence; no other form of law has done as much to promote that work as high license.

RUM IN MAINE.

Portland Correspondent N. Y. Sun.

The startling revelations of the Rev. Mr. Bayley in his prohibition sermon a week ago, have created great interest here, where for years efforts have been made to show that there is as little drunkenness here as there is in any city in the country. Mr. Bayley said that the records showed more drunkenness here than ever, and gave plenty of instances and figures to confirm his allegations. The municipal authorities at once began to make investigation. Mayor Chapman spent two or three days in gathering material to refute the charges. Mr. Bayley said that there was drunkenness in the primary and kindergarten schools, and the authorities visited all of them, giving the results of their investigations to the newspapers. Leading temperance men wrote communications to the papers, and T. C. Woodbury, a prominent advocate, said that, after a long trial, prohibition was a failure and that people here had better be about something else than trying to make it succeed. To-day interest was renewed when the Portland police were called upon to remove Johnny McDonough, a drunken 12-year old boy, from the Centre street primary school. He was so drunk that the teacher had to have him removed, and when he reached the station he sunk into a deep rum sleep. On awakening, he was stupified and did not know what day it was. He said he bought and drank half a pint of whiskey from Alfred Rundon, aged 16. Rundon said that he found a quart bottle behind a rum shop in a snow bank, and that the little fellow drank most of it. Rundon says that he worked as "watcher" for rumsellers, and that he often drank. The previous night the Portland School Committee had passed resolutions that there was no drunkenness in the public schools.

A Blizzard with a Mighty Grip.

From the N. Y. Mail and Express.

There is no escape from a blizzard except by good luck, although if a strong man has a large sleeping bag of sheepskin with the wool on the outside, and will crawl into it and remain quiet until the storm is over, if it is the usual blizzard he will probably come through with his life; but in such a blizzard as that which has just ravaged the North-west sleeping bags and all other devices are useless.

The Scott Act Gets in its Work.

London Free Press.

The return of convictions for Brant county during the past quarter is one of the heaviest recorded for many years. The total number of cases reached 220, the majority of them of a minor nature, including 54 drunks. There were eight convictions for selling liquor to Indians, and twelve for violation of the Scott Act. There were no convictions under the Crooks Act.

Criticism.

A lady in Brockville states—I was induced to try Nasal Balm for a long standing cold in my head that was pronounced Catarrh. The Balm gave immediate relief and permanently cured me. It was so pleasant and agreeable to use that at first thought it "no good." I now use it with my children for colds and stoppage of the nasal passages.

Mr. Howland's Moral City.

Toronto Empire.

Evidence of the girl's depravity was so conclusive that his lordship stopped a witness giving testimony, and ordered the jury to acquit the prisoner.

"This shows a deplorable state of affairs," said his lordship.

"Yes," replied Mr. Lount, "the immorality in this city is infamous and almost incredible."

Johnson's All 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, chafings, 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.

And Easy on Dive Keepers.

Bruce Herald.

Mr James Marshall, of Chepstow, who was fined fifty dollars under the Scott Act, on Monday last, could have saved the money by going into the witness box himself. To his credit, he declined to do violence to his conscience. The Scott Act is especially severe on honorable men.

The Hungarian press records with regret an alarming increase in emigration from Hungary to America.

Rigat Hon. Wm. Henry Smith has no belief in Protection, because he sees that Protection fails to ward off commercial depression from those countries that have adopted it.

Some time ago Lord Durham made an unsuccessful application to the courts for divorce on the ground that his wife was insane when he married her. A summons has been granted Lord Durham against the owner of the paper, the Sun, for libel in stating that Lord Durham's brutality drove his wife mad.

TRADE MARK REGD. MAMMOTH GEORGETOWN. CHEAP GOODS AND THE TIME

GREAT SALE AND SLAUGHTER!

OF

DRY GOODS

AT THE

Mammoth -:- House.

GEORGETOWN.

In order to reduce our stock and to meet the tight times for money we have determined to hold a great sale. This sale shall continue until the 31st day of January, 1888, and will make extraordinary efforts to clear the stock out. Unheard of bargains will be given. The following will give you some idea:—A beautiful colored Silk 25c. per yd.; black Silks and Satins 37½c. per yd. Dress Goods for 5c., worth 13c.; for 8c. worth 15c.; for 15c. worth 25c., and so on up.

In Millinery and Mantles we will give you great drives. Ladies' hats for 5c. and 10c. up; ladies' Mantles, wonderful goods, for $1 worth $5, and so on up. Knitted Woolen Goods—immense bargains. Our celebrated Grey Flannel for 20c. worth 30c. Blankets for $1.75 worth $3—greatest drives on earth. A Tweed for 25c. worth 50c.; blue Serge for 25c worth 50c. A lot of ladies' and children's Furs to be cleared out regardless of cost. Ladies' Cloaking and Ulsterings 50c per yd, worth double the money, and so on up. We are going to sell Carpets, Oilcloths, Rugs and Mats to astonish the people. Hemp Carpet 8c per yd; good Union Carpet 25c per yd; All-wool Carpet 50c per yd; Tapestry Carpet 25c per yd; Brussels Carpet 50c per yd. Great clearing out sale in Ready-made Clothing—Boy's Suits, Men's Suits, Boy's Overcoats, Men's Overcoats. Men's Coats for $1 and $2, worth four times the money. All-wool Men's Undershirts and Drawers, 1lb. in weight, for 50c. worth 75c. Footwear and Felt overs—special bargains. We have also struck a bananza in prints. 1000 pieces to choose from, all fast colors, worth from 10c. to 17c. They are to be sold for 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10c. It will pay you to buy them and keep them for Spring. Great drives in Checked Shirtings and Cottons. The best Shirting in the market for 10c and 12½c. per yd. The above is simply giving a faint idea of what we are doing. Come and inspect the bargains for yourself. We are still carrying on successfully our Dress-making, Millinery and Tailoring Departments. Goods sold for cash or produce.

McLeod, Anderson & Co.

The February number of HARPER'S MAGAZINE shows no falling off from the excellence of the January issue. The leading article is a sketch of Felix Buhot, Painter and Etcher, and Frenchman as well. The illustrations are from Buhot's etchings. Mr. Henry James comes to the front with a novelette, one of his best efforts. It is called "Louisa Pallant," and is cleverly illustrated by C. S. Reinhart. William Black contributes the second instalment of his novel, "In Far Lochaber." None of the interest roused in the opening chapter in the January number is lost in this. C. H. Farnham's "Quebec" is a lively sketch of life in that quaint Canadian city, effectively illustrated. "Ship-Railways—Ancient and Modern" is the title of an article by F. L. Hagadorn describing various undertakings of this kind, both proposed and accomplished, since 500 B.C. to the present day. A paper written by the late General Randolph B. Marcy, U.S.A., is on "Ramblings in the West." Fifty years ago General Marcy led engineering and military expeditions in various parts of the Great West, and gained an immense amount of knowledge of the country. His reminiscences are valuable from many points of view, as well as interesting. "Socialism in London," by J. H. Rossy, is a careful review of the present situation in the British capital, so far as the doings of Socialists are concerned. The various cliques are described, and their methods and characteristics are enumerated. The contribution on the Tariff by the Hon. George F. Edmunds is a reply to Mr. Henry Watterson's chapter in the January number. It sets forth fully the arguments of the Protectionist against tariff-tinkering. Mr. Edmunds sketches the history of England, and shows how by protective laws she raised herself to her present high position; and he assumes the position, and defends it, that the burden of the tariff does not rest upon the consumer, but the foreign importer. Then he discusses what effect free-trade would have on this country, and winds up the article with suggestions as how best to reduce the surplus. "The American Shipping Interest" is discussed by Osborne Howes, Jun. He opposes the proposition that steamship lines should be subsidized. "Hyderabad and Golconda" are two famous cities recently visited by the Rev. John F. Hurst, D. D., who has described his experiences in a graphic manner in the article under this name, beautifully illustrated. Miss Ellen M. Hutchinson contributes a bright and amusing poem about "Pamela in Town." It is illustrated by E. H. Blashfield, and is full of old-time expressions happily used. Amelie Rives sings of "Love's Seasons" in four sweet verses. Another poem, by C. P. Cranch, is entitled "The Sword of Lucifer." Mr. Howells's sketch of life in a Swiss *pension* for a month or so appears under the title of "A little Swiss Sojourn." There is some amusing personality in it. The departments are full of lively and timely matters. In The Easy Chair Mr. George William Curtis discusses the authors' readings at Chickering Hall; shows the folly of not entertaining because one cannot entertain like his rich neighbors; destroys the happiness of Democrats who have fondly believed in the myth of Jefferson simplicity; and then reviews the musical season in New York. Finally, something is said of the Sharp trial fiasco not altogether complimentary to juries. In The Study Mr. Howells discourses about Emerson, Whitman, Cervantes, Dr. Holmes, and other authors and books. The Editor's Drawer abounds in amusing points. Mr. Warner is at his best in writing about "The Condescension to Literature and to the Stage."

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST FOR FEBRUARY, 1888, appears in an entirely new dress and form, the long existing three columns per page having been superseded by two columns of new, clear, and larger type. This is a decided improvement which makes the periodical equal in appearance, as it always has been in contents, to our leading magazines. The great feature of this number is the articles from all (with but one or two exceptions) of the editors and prominent contributors who for the last thirty years have kept the *American Agriculturist* in the front rank of agricultural journalism. The list is headed by A. B. Allen, the venerable founder. Louis F. Allen writes about his farm and home; Joseph Harris discusses the profits in growing our own sugar; William Clift (Timothy Bunker) urges upon farmers the necessity of more care in the cultivation of the peach; D. D. T. Moore explains the necessity of keeping farm records; Seth Green contributes an article on the cultivation of cat-fish; A. S. Fuller describes enemies of the apple tree, and their destruction; Prof. Chas. E. Bessey gives an account of the doings of a successful Nebraska farmers' club; Dr. George Thurber discusses various horticultural topics. In all fifty-five writers contribute to the various departments of this number. The Boys and Girls' columns, and the Household Department, are as usually, overflowing with interesting and entertaining matter, and in the Humbug columns frauds and swindles are fearlessly exposed. Price, $1.50 per year, English or German; single numbers, 15 cents. Address *American Agriculturist*, 751 Broadway, New York.

The directors of the Bank of Hamilton have opened an agency in Simcoe.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE for February is rich in illustrated articles, which are also of unusual interest in their text. The leading article, entitled "Mendelssohn's Letters to Moscheles," is the first of two which have been made from a remarkable collection of manuscripts which has been for nearly half a century in the possession of Felix, the son of Ignaz Moscheles, the eminent composer and most trusted friend of Mendelssohn. The first article is liberally illustrated with portraits of Mendelssohn and his family, of Moscheles, and with reproductions of several drawings by Mendelssohn. The concluding paper, to be published in March, will consist almost entirely of letters. The notable article on "The Man at Arms," begun in January, by E. H. and E. W. Blashfield, is concluded in this number, with a full description of the history of armor from the middle of the fifteenth century to the disuse of armor, two centuries later. Nine illustrations are among the most beautiful which have yet appeared in this magazine, and show the artistic skill in composition for which Mr. Blashfield has gained such a deserved reputation. Another handsomely illustrated article is Professor N. S. Shaler's paper on "Volcanoes," which is written in that attractive and popular style which has made his previous articles on "The Surface of the Earth" in this magazine so entertaining and instructive. A feature of the article is an unusually bright and correct translation by Professor J. G. Croswell of the famous letters of the younger Pliny, in which he describes the eruption of Vesuvius in 63 A.D. Among the illustrations are a number of picturesque views of the great volcanic eruption with occurred a few years ago in the Sandwich Islands. The second of Robert Louis Stevenson's papers is entitled "The Lantern-Bearers." This charming essay will deepen the unusual impression made by "A Chapter on Dreams." Professor William James contributes an essay, entitled "What the Will Effects," which is an unconventional teatment of a mental problem. Joseph B. Bishop, whose paper, read last winter before the Commonwealth Club of New York, attracted such favorable notice, writes briefly of "The Law and the Ballot," and advocates certain measures which will tend to the break-down of machine rule in politics, and lead to the purification of the ballot as an expression of the individual will. The second instalments of Mr. F. J. Stimson's serial story, "First Harvests," completly changes the scene from New York to the beautiful Berkshire region of Massachusetts. The second part of Mr. Bunner's story, "Natural Selection," develops some amusing situations, growing out of the engagement of Celia Leete and Randolph Whykoff. It is fully illustrated. Another illustrated story is "The Last of the Ghosts," by Barrett Wendell, which has for its background the old Wentworth mansion at Portsmouth, N. H. Upon the old traditions is grafted the story of a humble ghost which haunted His Excellency's mansion. The poetry of the number includes a melodious "Ballade of the King's Way," by Andrew Hussey Allen, with shorter pieces by Mrs. James T. Fields, Maybury Flemming, and Henrietta Christian Wright.

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, at Watson's drug store, Milton.

The agitating crofters in the Highlands are holding meetings to condemn the British Columbia emigration scheme, and entreating all the people in the Highlands to oppose emigrating while a single acre available for cultivation lies waste in their native country. Little doubt is felt, however, that voluntary immigration is regarded by the Government as the one effectual remedy, and that if British Columbia accedes to the Imperial offer, a large number of crofters will be glad to exchange misery and starvation for comfort and plenty.

"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, "Aboul Rosa Bonheur," by Henry Bacon, an intimate friend of the famous animal painter. There is a portrait of Rosa at eighteen, and another of her studio garb—the much-commented upon male attire. The article, which is delightful in itself, has eleven illustrations. Another feature is the six-page Border Ballad, by Paul H. Hayne, "The Story of an Ambuscade." The correction of the proof a day or two before his death, was the last literary work of the author. Mrs. Margaret J. Preston has an article, "The Childhood of Paul H. Hayne." Kate N. Oswald has an exciting volcano story, "The Life Trail," and Belle Campbell an amusing one, "Ruth's Valentine." Olive Risley Seward describes her "Visit to the Great Wall of China." Alice Wellington Rollins has a good piece of verse for children, "The little Word that was—." "Those Cousins of Mabel's," is delightful. There is a good gem paper, "With a Diamond Collector," a good article about "Æsop," by Oscar Fay Adams, another good one by Mrs. Leonowens about "The Persian Fire-Worshipers," and another telling the boys how to make various ingenious kinds of "Snow Forts and Snow Houses," and Sarah O. Jewett contributes a much-needed paper on "The Wrong Side of Clubs." WIDE AWAKE is $2.40 a year. D. Lothrop Company, Boston.

The English newspapers are not afraid to criticise the conduct of judges in the severest terms. This is how the London Daily News, a most respectable and highly influential journal, comments on the trial of Mr. Wilfred Blunt before Judge Hemn: "A trial so conducted is a scandal and a farce, a travesty of justice and a disgrace to the presiding judge. Such things are happily impossible in England and therefore, it is difficult to make Englishmen realize that in Ireland they are familiar matters of every day."

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

The undersigned has opened a Wood Yard on Brown Street, Milton, just east of the Roller rink, and is prepared to furnish all who may favor him with orders, with

Hard and Soft Wood of all kinds.

ready cut and split for use, at rock bottom prices.

John W. Bowes.

Milton, Nov. 10, 1887.

BOOTS & SHOES

THOS. WILSON

(Successor to Chas. Nichans)

is receiving daily a splendid stock of Men, Women & Children's Boots and Shoes, for Spring and Summer wear.

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

DON'T FORGET TO CALL ON

Thos. Wilson

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JOHNSON & ZEALAND'S

FOR ALL KINDS OF

HARDWARE.

Sleigh Bells,
Axes,
Cross-cut Saws,
Plated Ware.

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If your sight is impared either by age or by wearing imperfect glasses, we guarantee to suit you in every respect.

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NEW PLANING M

Ezard & Apple

BUILDERS & MANUFACTURER

Having rebuilt and furnished with an entire outfit of new machinery, is now prepared to supply all kinds of Building Material, such as DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, DOORS WINDOW FRAMES and NEWELS, also all kinds of SCROLL SAWING.

Planing and Matching done to Order.

LUMBER, FLOORING, LATH AND SHINGLES kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Also Builders and Contractors. We are prepared to contract for the erection of buildings either in part or whole. PRICES MODERATE. Factory—Mill Street.

DONALD McN

Begs to intimate that he is prepared to fill orders for

Wagons,
Democrats,

short notice, at fair prices, good workmanship and best of material. On a full line of Agricultural Implements on hand, including Minneapolis Self-Binder, Harvesters. Blacksmithing and Repairing on wood work a specialty. 41-yr

Roper the Baker to the F

Gang down to Roper's and get some cakes
Some buns and shortbread and some
For a'thing o' the kind he makes,
And set our table cheery O.

Plain and Ornamental Cakes of every description for
Please send in your favors early. Orders from the
prompt attention, should be in not later than December

Established in 18

MARSHALL BR

IMPORTERS OF

TEAS AND COFF

No. 67 Dundas Street, LONDON, O

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

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WM. BEWS,

MERCHANT TAI

MILTON,

has a splendid assortment of Canadian and Imp
Worsteds, Meltons, &c., &c., and can supply h
clothing inferior in material and finish to none
too, will be found to be remarkably low co
quality of the goods he sells.

Wm.

CASH FOR WOOL

AT THE

CAMPBELLVILLE Woolen

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

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

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

D. VICKERMAN.

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MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

The subscriber will sell for Cash at the Manufacturer's Pri
his stock of Furniture, consisting of

Parlor Suits, Bed-Room Suits, Lounges, Ext
Side Boards, Wire Mattrasses of all kinds,
quantity of Sea Grass and Fibre Matt
wool on both or on one side

Now is the time for families who wish to furnish their h
money at the Furniture Rooms in the STEVENSON BLOCK,
MILTON.

JAS. A. FRA

Milton, Dec. 19, 1887.

ROCHESTER LA

These lamps are still at t
for lighting large rooms o
buildings. Chimneys
breakable by heat and
smoke up even when us
cheapest oil. They are
plosive and easy to manag

ROCHESTER

For sale, wholesale or retail, by

W. H. MACNA

Hardware Me

NASAL BALM

Clifton, Ont., May 3rd, 1887.

Gentlemen,—I have been troubled with Nasal catarrh for the last five years. Seeing Nasal Balm advertised, I procured a bottle, and although I have only used part of it, I do not hesitate to pronounce it the best remedy in world for that loathsome disease. It is pleasant and agreeable to use, and healing in its action. Instant relief follows the use of the Balm, and in a few days secretions to a healthy state, the droppings from the nasal passages cease, and I consider myself cured. I shall not hesitate to recommend it to all sufferers from catarrh, and shall be happy to give further information if desired. Yours truly,

JNO. [illegible]