Credit Valley Railway.

GOING WEST.

	Mixed. a. m.	Mail. a. m.	Exp p. m.
Toronto Union Station	7.00	8.15	5.05
Streetsville	8 25	9.13	6.05
Trafalgar	8 50	9.35	6 33
Hornby (Auburn)	9.00	9.40	6.20
Milton	9.30	9.54	6.40
Campbellville	9.50	10 09	6.55
McCraes	10.10	10.20	7.05
Schaw	10.22	10.29	7.13
Galt	11.00	10.50	7.40
Woodstock		2. 09p.m.	8.52
Ingersoll		12.35	9.15

GOING EAST.

	Accom. a. m.	Express. a. m.	Mail. p.m.
Ingersoll		6.45	2.00
Woodstock		7.05	2.23
Galt	5.00	8.05	3.40
Schaw	5.35	8.30	4.10
McCraes	5.50	8.37	4.20
Campbellville	6.05	8.44	4 30
Milton	6.45	9 00	4.45
Hornby	7·00	9.10	5.51
Trafalgar	7.10	9.16	5.05
Streetsville	7.45	9.32	5.27
Toronto	9.05	10.25	6.30

Canadian Champion.

The Official Paper of the County

MILTON, OCTOBER 14, 1880.

IN MEMORIAM,

CALEB HOPKINS.

"Died at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. William Leggo, barrister, 386 Shelbourne street, Toronto, on the 8th inst., Caleb Hopkins, for several Parliaments member for the County of Halton, in the ninety-fifth year of his age."

This notice, found in its appropriate place in another column, is the funeral note of one of those noble men, who, more than half a century ago, began and fought out to a triumphal end the battle of Constitutional Government in Upper Canada.

Mr. Hopkins, born in New Jersey, was the son of Capt. Silas Hopkins, who took an active part as a Royalist during the American Revolution. Capt. Hopkins was imprisoned by the rebels, and heavily fined on account of his adhesion to the cause of his sovereign. When the independence of the United States was acknowledged by Great Britain, he declined to live under the Stars and Stripes, and in 1786 removed, as a U. E. Loyalist, to Upper Canada, settling with his family on wild land on Burlington Bay, a few miles from the present flourishing city of Hamilton, and within a few minutes walk of the spot known as Rock Bay. The subject of this notice married Hannah, daughter of W. John Green, a land surveyor, some of whose descendants are now residing a few miles west of Dundas. Shortly after his marriage he moved to Nelson, and settled on the land on which part of the Village of Hannahsville now stands. He took part in the struggle with the Americans in the year of 1812, and in 1828 was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly, representing with Geo. Ralph the County of Halton. Sir Peregrine Maitland was the Lieutenant Governor of the Province; but before the House met on 8th January, 1829, he had been succeeded by Sir John Colborne. The Canadian of 1880 will be astonished when he compares his civil and religious freedom with the tyranny of 1828. He will be surprised to learn that Mr. Hopkins entered public life fifty-one years ago, when the oppressions of the Tories under the quasi name of the "Family Compact," surpassed even the odious tyrannies which called the Barons of England to Runnymede, or which brought Charles I. to the block. He will learn with astonishment that under the personal rule of the Governor, Constitutional or responsible Government was then unknown in any British colony. Under the irresponsible power of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and the dominent influence of the Family Compact, the people were ground to the earth. To be a Reformer in those days was to be a martyr. He was scouted in that society which arrogated to itself the cognomen "good." He was politically *tabooed*. His rise in the professions was almost an impossibility. As to civil and religious rights he was a serf. If he vented his indignation in the public prints he was punished af a libeller; his writings were publicly burned; his presses destroyed; his type strewn on the streets. Even the sacred fountains of justice were poisoned to him. The sheriff selected the jurors of those black days; the Government selected the sheriff, and it was not at all an uncommon occurrence that juries were packed by his opponents when the property, liberty, or life even of a Reformer was at stake. His way to the polls was barred by ruffians hired for the purpose by his Tory enemies. He could not even be married according to the rites of his own religious body, unless he happened to be an adherent of the dominent Church of England. In those days that Church held one-seventh of all the public lands of the Province as an endowment under the title of "Clergy Reserves." Then it was that Sir John Colborne, inspired by the Family Compact, erected the fifty-seven rectories of the Church of England, and endowed them with valuable lands, the property of the people. Then it was that the Tories, always assisted by the Governor and the Legislative and Executive Councils, had in their gift every political, religious, judicial, educational, and municipal appointment. A Reformer as pound keeper was an impossibility, and a Reformer as a justice of the peace would have been a miracle. All power, all influence, all honors, all public positions were sternly kept by the Tories for the Tories, and a Reformer, no matter how competent, or worthy, or deserving, was passed by as a leper to be avoided, or crushed to the earth as a worm to be destroyed. The Canadian of 1880 will hear with indignant astonishment that the Legislative Assembly, the people's branch of the Government, had no control whatever over the public funds. The Lieutenant-Governor appointed her Executive Council or Ministry, who were in no way responsible to the House or the people. He also nominated the Legislative Council, and against these combined, the people's House was powerless. The "Family Compact," for that was the name of the odious band of conspirators against the liberties of the people, had full control of the revenues of the Province under an Imperial Statute of 1774, and this alone gave them a power absolutely irresistible. The men of this generation will hear with wondering surprise that in the first session (1829) attended by Mr. Hopkins, the Legislative Council threw out no less than twenty-one bills which had passed the Lower House; and that in the next session (1830) forty were similarly treated. The relative conditions of the country in 1829 and 1880 may be faintly comprehended by imagining what the people would now do if their Senate were thus to deal with the measures of the Commons. In those days, as already intimated, the public purse was kept by the Family Compact absolutely freed from all control by the people. The public lands were disposed of by that irresponsible and greedy band as they listed. The Church of England had laid its hands on the Clergy Reserves, comprising one seventh of the whole area of the Province. There were no municipal institutions. The internal taxes were levied and spent by justices of the peace appointed by the Compact, and in entire independence of the people whose moneys they had appropriated. No minister of the Church of Scotland, no Congregationalist, no Independent, no Methodist minister could solemnize matrimony. The Church of England had forbidden this liberty. The administration of justice was tardy and expressive. Juries were often packed. There was no tribunal for the trial and punishment of public servants who had betrayed their trust. Judges, postmasters, collectors of customs and all other Government officials were allowed to vote for members of Parliament. There was not a shadow of constitutional or responsible Government. The country was governed by a self-elected oligarchy, the Family Compact. These are but a few of the grievances of which the people had long been complaining; and such was the condition of the men who were sighing for liberty, when the people, stirred to the depths by the intolerable tyranny of the Tories, at last, after the weary labor of years, secured the first Liberal majority in the Legislative Assembly yet obtained in Upper Canada. Sir Peregrine Maitland dissolved the House on 24th June, 1828. The new House met at Toronto, then the Town of York, on 8th January, 1829, and Mr. Hopkins had among other associates the late W. Justin McLean, Peter Shaver, Wm. Buell, Wm. Morris, Donald Bethune, Marshall S. Bidwell, Peter Perry, Jesse Kitchen, William Lyon Mackenzie, Dr. Rolph, John Wilson of Saltfleet, Robert Dickson of Niagara, and Dr. Baldwin. Each of these was a man of note, and Mr. Hopkins survived them all. He died the oldest Parliamentarian in Canada. He lived to see the noble champions of Constitutional Government, who so bravely fought its battles half a century ago, laid one by one in their graves, side by side with their sturdy opponents. Posterity has rendered its verdict, and the Marshall S. Bidwells, the William Buells, the Caleb Hopkinses, the Peter Perrys, the William Lyon Mackenzies, the John Rolphs, and the Dr. Baldwins of 1829 now stand out on the pages of Canadian history in never fading colours, as the true authors of Canadian liberty, and the real parents of Constitutional Government in Canada.

At last the great change came. The victory of 1828 gave the people a majority in the House of Assembly. Now, their representatives and advocates meet their oppressors in fair fight. The floor of the House was the battle field, and the Imperial authorities were compelled to watch the strife. No idea of its bitterness can be obtained, even then but faintly, without a careful study of the journals of the day. The pent up indignations of years burst forth in a torrent which overthrew every obstruction. The Augean stable of Tory corruption and tyranny had to be cleansed, and the weight of the herculean task was borne chiefly by the men just mentioned. Among them no braver heart or more determined spirit was to be found than that of the sturdy Caleb Hopkins. But no impression could, under the system of personal rule, be made on the Government. The position of the Compact was too strongly entrenched to be carried by assault, and the only effect produced by the combatants for popular lights in the House was that the serious attention of the Imperial authority to the demands of the people was compelled by their attacks. The death of George IV., on the 26th June, 1830, dissolved the House, and a new one was elected, which met on 7th January, 1831. Mr. Hopkins was defeated by Mr. William Chisholm, and remained out of Parliament until the next election in 1834, when he and James Durand took their seats as members for Halton. In the meantime the agitation in the country had increased a thousand fold. The demand for popular rights had become more and more imperative, and the feeling of the people against the Compact had become intensified day by day, and almost hour by hour. The House met 15th January, 1835. Among the members were the following leading men:—James E. Small, Toronto; A. N. MacNab, Hamilton; C. A. Hagerman, Kingston; David Jones, Brockville; Archibald McLean, Cornwall; John Cook and Peter Shaver, Dundas; Hiram Norton and William, B. Wells, Grenville; O. R. Gowan and R. S. Jameson, Leeds; Edward Malloch, Carleton; William Morris, Lanark; Marshall S. Bidwell and Peter Perry, Lenox and Addington; William Lyon McKenzie and Dr. Morrison, York; George Rykert and Gilbert McMicking, Lincoln; W. H. Merritt, Haldimand; Dr. Harmannus Smith and Jacob Rymal, Wentworth; Charles Duncombe, Oxford, and J. L. Walsh, and David Duncombe, Norfolk. Mr. Hopkins survived nearly all of his associates in the Parliament of 1835.

The Government was in the first vote found to be in a minority of four. The battle for popular rights was now renewed with tenfold bitterness, and Mr. Hopkins was always found in the front of the fight. The public feeling had risen to fever heat, and it became obvious that speedy concessions to the popular demands must be made, or that rebellion would ensue. But nothing could break down the power of the Compact so long as the Executive Council was independent of the people. On 14th January, 1836, Sir Francis Bond Head arrived in Toronto as Lieutenant-Governor, and this incapable speedily fanned the slumbering fires of public indignation into the flames of civil war. His arrogance was equalled only by his ignorance, and though nothing can be said in justification of the rising directed by Mackenzie and his hasty associates, very much may be said in its extenuation. Sir Francis soon threw himself into the arms of the Compact, and speedily insulted the House. But such men as Marshall S. Bidwell, Peter Perry, Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, Dr. Morrison, Caleb Hopkins and their supportes were not to be brow-beaten. The House hurled the back the insult, and treated the shallow and insolent Governor with deserved contempt. Of course he determined as soon as possible to rid himself of the "vulgarious," and he accordingly dissolved the House on 28th May, 1836. The result of the election which ensued was in his favor. Lord Durham, in his well known report, says that the victory was secured by "an unscrupulous exercise of the influence of the Government, and by display of violence on the part of the Tories, who were emboldened by the countenance afforded to them by the Government. These produced an exasperation, and a despair of good Government which extended far beyond those who had actually been defeated at the polls." The House did not represent popular opinion. Sir Francis had obtained his majority by unfair means, and the oppressed people of the Province saw in his conduct only aggravation of their wrongs. But the unscrupulous Governor had sown the tempest; he soon reaped the whirlwind. Mr. Hopkins suffered, with many others, from the scandalous interference of the Government, and the outrageous violence of the Tories. He was defeated, as also was his associate, W. Durand—their seats being filled by two pronounced supporters of Sir Francis, William Chisholm of Nelson, and Absalom Shade of Galt.

The rebellion broke out in Upper Canada in December, 1837, and was not completely quelled until 1839. The Imperial Government had become so dissatisfied with the arbitrary and offensive conduct of Sir Francis, that he was recalled in March, 1838, and Sir George Arthur took his place. The anxious attention of the Imperial authorities having been compelled to the Canadas by the rebellion, vigorous steps were immediately taken to give all the British North American Provinces the system of responsible Government, and a thorough reform of abuses was determined. The first step adopted was the union of Upper and Lower Canada. This was effected by an Imperial statute passed 23rd July, 1840, and the union took place on 10th February, 1841. The first Parliament of the new Province of Canada opened at Kingston, 14th June, 1841, when Mr. Hopkins and his old associate, Mr. Durand, once more took their seats as members for Halton.

It was during the first session of this House that one of the greatest services ever rendered to the people of Upper Canada by any man was rendered by Mr. Hopkins. In municipal institutions the Reformers had been battling ever since 1829. The Municipal Bill was a favourite measure of the Governor General, Lord Sydenham, and had formed a part of the Imperial Bill of Union. By a curious combination of circumstances the leaders of the Reform party in Upper Canada, Baldwin and Price, were placed in opposition to the measure. This was brought about by their alliance with the Lafontaine party of Lower Canada, who were violently opposed to Lord Sydenham and his policy. The history of the bill cannot now be minutely re-produced. It must suffice therefore to say that Mr. Hopkins, who warmly supported the measure, was driven into opposition to the leaders of his party. Baldwin and Price, supported by some of their own party in Upper Canada, by Sir Allan MacNab, the leader of the Conservatives, and by the Lafontaine party, did their utmost to defeat the bill, and it was saved only by the casting vote of Mr. Hopkins. This vote tried the old veteran most severely. After years of bitter strife and dogged battling for the rights of the people, he saw, at last, the great boon of municipal Government within his reach, and yet, at the supreme moment, his leaders commanded him to withold his hand, and spurn the blessing. He was directed to sacrifice the dearest interests of the people to the policy of intrusted party leaders and he was required, with the autocratic air affected in those days by the leaders of both parties, to prove false to the trust reposed in him by the people. His leaders denounced his vote against the bill simply because that vote would destroy the Ministry and place them in power. But holding dear the right of the people, and cheap the trickery of a party, he nobly refused to turn traitor to his country, and he saved the measure, regardless of the consequences to the supposed exigencies of political warfare. The temptation was almost irresistible. Long years of cordial co-operation with these friends, the ties of social as well as political intercourse, the hard battles for popular rigats which they had fought shoulder to shoulder had linked them to his heart with hooks of steel, and at a moment's notice he was called on to determine whether he should make shipwreck of all this happiness, and place an insurpassable gulf between himself and the tried friends of many years, or stand steadfast in his loyalty to the people. It was a cruel dilemma, in which the mistaken policy of his leaders had placed him, but he did not hesitate for a single instant. Principle rose triumphant over expediency. His reply was short, sharp, and decisive. "I came here to build up a country—not a party. I shall vote for the bill." This vote gave to the people an invaluable treasure, but it lost to him his political friends. He was instantly ostracized by the leaders of the Reform party. He was solemnly read out of the ranks, abuse of the most shameful character was poured over him from one end of the province to the other. The purity of his motives was impugned. His private character was slandered. He was deluged with the bitterest gall of political animosity. His former leaders made a personal matter of his vote, and refused longer to recognize him, socially or otherwise. He was made an outcast, a Pariah, an offensive leper, whose presence was odious, and his touch poison. No one, without reading the journals of the day can possibly estimate the vileness of the abuse under which the brave old man was submerged on account of this vote:—but to his honor be it recorded, he never reviled the revilers. He knew he had done a noble act, and he lived in the confibent belief that the day would come when justice would be rendered him. He trusted implicitly to the magnanimity of the masses of the people whose cause alone he had at heart, and he looked forward with the calmness of a patriarch to the day when they—the people—and not a few political leaders, followed by a tail of political adventurers, will pronounce the verdict of an honest and grateful constituency. The time did come, and perhaps the proudest day of his life was the 18th March 1850, when he was for the fourth time officially declared elected to represent the grand old County of Halton in the Parliament of Canada. The Municipal Bill was carried in 1841. The House was dissolved by Sir Charles Metcalfe in 1844, and at the next election George Chalmers and James Webster were returned for Halton. That Parliament was dissolved in 1847, and Mr. John Wetenhall was returned as member for the County. The Reformers had a large majority in the new house, among them being Baldwin, Lafontaine, Hincks, Blake, Malcolm Cameron and Price. A vacancy having occurred in the Ministry Mr. Wetenhall accepted office, and on returning to his constituents for re-election, he was confronted by the veteran, Caleb Hopkins. The sturdy old soldier had for years borne with patience, and in silence the bitter abuse, and gross contumely of his once political friends, but now he boldly met them face to face at the hustings, and at the polls, and demanded to be tried by the people themselves, and not by a interested adventurers. The contest was a bitter one. Mr. Wetenhall appeared now as a member of the Cabinet, before the constituents who had but a few months previously given him a large majority over Mr. Chalmers. He carried with him all the *prestige* which such a position always possess. He commanded the support of a strong Government. He was personally popular. His party was in the ascendant throughout the Province. Everything was in his favour, and yet he was ignominiously beaten. The people of Halton, who so well remembered the invaluable, unselfish services of their old representative, had long been disgusted by the unmerited abuse which had been poured upon his venerable head, and they had long panted for the opportunity to stamp his calumniators under their feet. The opportunity had come, tardily, to be sure; but it had come, and the grand old county nobly rebuked the slanderers, and severely punished the libellers. Mr. Hopkins was returned by a handsome majority, and his victory was an ample compensation for the bitter years of exile from Parliament. The people—he cared for no one else—had rendered their verdict in his favour, and had taught the lesson to all mere partisans that "Honesty is the best policy."

When the Parliament was dissolved, Mr. Hopkins retired from public life. He never again presented himself for re-election. His ambition was satisfied. It was the ambition, not of the mere politician, but of the lover of his country. Old age was upon him. He had done the work of the people's friend zealously, honestly and well. He had fought with unflinching courrge the battles of popular freedom, when victory seemed hopeless. He had never hesitated, nor tired in the contest. On, he had gone, through good report and through evil repute, turning neither to the right hand nor to the left, but pursuing the even tenor of his way direct to the goal of his aspirations, the freedom and elevation of the people of Canada.

Mr. Hopkins was of a type fast disappearing in Canada. His determination was indomitable; his will inflexible. His singularly strong and clear common sense united with the purest desire to do that which was right, as distinguished from that which was merely expedient, when guided by this determination and will, produced an exceptionably robust, and a most admirable character. He would have been a man of mark anywhere, and under any circumstances. His integrity, private and public, social and political, was so strict that he never could be mere partisan. He was cautious in forming an opinion, but when his mind was made up no blandishments could charm him from what he conceived to be the proper course for the good of the people. No threat influenced him; no consideration of party necessities moved him. Independent in his private means, he never asked a favour of any Government, and steadily and inexorably refused to place himself under obligation to any Minister of the Crown. The Honorable Robert Baldwin once said to the writer;—"Mr. Hopkins is an impracticable man." Yes, he was impracticable in this, that he would never permit himself to be turned from the path of what he considered was the path of right, and he always placed the good of the people before the good of a party. To do this, a public man needs to have a heart of oak and an arm of steel. Mr. Hopkins possessed both, and hence his pure and victorious life. The fleeting admiration of party he sacrificed without a sigh, the abiding admonition of the people he ardently loved, and he lived long enough to enjoy it in the unstinted measure in which it was poured out to him by the people in Canada.

His interest in public affairs ceased only with his life, and it seemed to strengthen as the years advanced. He was among the first to see that the union of Upper and Lower Canada was a failure. He, in several letters published before Confederation, strongly advocated the new plan which was shortly afterwards carried out by the British North America Act 1867. As late only as last April he commenced the publication in this and other journals of his views on the abolition of Lieutenant-Governorships, Provincial Parliaments, and Provincial Cabinets. He pointed out with a clearness and vigor surprising in a man of ninety-four years of age that our Provincial Government is entirely too eleborate and expensive, and urged the substitution of one framed on the lines of our municipal institutions. He was the very first man in Canada publicly to advocate the abolition of the senate, which he did in several letters also published in this and other journals. The *Globe* has taken the question up, and it is now one of the planks of the liberal platform; but the *Globe* was anticipated by Mr. Hopkins, whose letter had appeared several weeks before that journal adopted his views. He frequently spoke with extreme satisfaction of the fact that he had lived to see every Reform which he had advocated in 1829, when he and his associate Reformers were scouted as fanatics, and branded as rebels, adopted by the country; and in his last communications with the writer he often said "I have done with all these things, my race is run, but you will have to see the abolition of the senate of Canada."

Of the many beauties of his strong and manly character, unquestionably the most beautiful was his simple, and trasting christian faith. To him the modern philosophies were naught. Of a warm and affectionate heart he took our Saviour as his model, and tried so far as his humanity would permit to follow his teachings, and walk in his footsteps. Sincerely, and unobtrusively devout, he bent with child-like simplicity before the mysteries of the christian religion; and when summoned, he calmly and confidently, entered the Valley of the Shadow of Death, not merely believing, but knowing that He who had been his guiding star through life, would support and safely conduct him across the bitter waters of the dark river, and that at the Beautiful Grate he would be met by his loved ones of earth, who with attendant angels would lead him into the Celestial City, and amidst songs of praise and rejoicing, would crown him with a glorious immortality.

After his retirement from Parliamentary life, Mr. Hopkins spent his remaining years, first on his farm in Nelson, subsequently in Toronto, then in Ottawa, and afterwards in Hamilton, where Mrs. Hopkins died in 1875. After that he resided with his son-in-law, Mr. Leggo, at whose residence in Toronto he died.

His remains were placed on Sunday last beside those of his wife, his two sons and a daughter, in the Necrepolis, Toronto, attended as pall-bearers by the Hon. Joseph C. Morrison, one of the Justices of Appeal for the Province of Ontario; the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, M. P., late Premier of Canada, the Hon. Oliver Mowat, M. P. P., Attorney General and Premier of Province of Ontario; the Hon. Alexander Morris, M. P. P., late Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Manitoba; the Hon. John McMurrich, Legislature Councillor of the late Province of Upper Canada; and John Crookman, Esq., Barrister, Toronto.

Though his personal acquaintance with most of these gentlemen had been slight and with some of them none existent they all had a melancholy pleasure in paying due honor to the memory of the honorable soldier who was fighting the battles of popular rights half a century ago, and securing for them the civil and religious freedom they now enjoy, when some of them were only emerging from their cradles.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions. This salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. H. McCollom, Milton.

ENTERPRISING DRUGGIST.

Mr. J. H. McCollom the live druggist of the town. is always up to the times and ready to meet the demands of his many customers. He has just received a supply of that wonderful remedy that is astonishing the world by its marvelous cures, Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay fever, Phthisic, Croup, Whooping Cough, Tickling in the Throat Loss of voice, Hoarseness or any affection of the Throat and Lungs. This remedy positively cures, as thousands can testify. If you do not believe it call at J. H. McCollom's Milton.

MILTON SHOW

Visitors to Milton on Show Days should not fail to

SEE LINDSAY'S SHOW

—OF—

DRESS GOODS, CASHMERES, KID GLOVES,

AND MILINERY!

A SPECIAL CHEAP SALE

OF LINDSAY'S NOTED BOOTS AND SHOES

Begins *Thursday, 7th October,* and lasts all October. *Bargains and No Humbug*

AT LINDSAY'S.

STOVE & COAL DEPOT!

—AT—

BURLINGTON.

George Allan's Great Sale of Coal Stoves!

Hall Stoves, Dining-Room Stoves, Parlor Cook Stoves.

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!

Wood Cook Stoves of all sizes, styles and prices.

COAL. COAL. COAL. COAL. COAL.

Of all Sizes, Styles and Prices. 500 Tons bought at lowest figures, and sold at small profits.

Tinware of all kinds. Great variety of Lamps, Lanterns, &c., &c.

EAVE-TROUGHING, ETC.

COAL OIL Wholesale and Retail.

GEO ALLEN, Burlington.

Henry Brann's one year old child was drowned in a tub of water at Berlin, on Sunday.

EPPS's COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in Packets labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homoeopathic Chemist, 48, Threadneedle street, and 170 Piccadilly, London." 27-ly

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in **NEW YORK.**

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court will be held pursuant to the "Voters' List Act," by His Honor the Judge of the County Court of the County of Halton, at the Court House, on the Fifteenth Day of October, 1880, at the hour of ten o'clock a.m., to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in Voters' List of the Municipality of the Town of Milton for 1880.

All persons having business at the Court are required to attend at the same time and place.

F. J. JONES,

Dated Clerk's Office, 20th Sept., 1880. Clerk of the said Municipality 13-3t

CATARRH!

Catarrh of 25 years' standing cured by Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.

Droppings in the throat almost to Choking. Headache, Pains in Shoulders, Back and Kidneys, and entire Breaking Down of the system cured by Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.

A cough of twenty-five years' standing cured by Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.

Catarrh, with Droppings in the throat, causing feelings of Strangling Dizziness Pains in the side and weakness of Kidneys, immediately relieved. System seemingly made new by one bottle of Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.

A man cured of Catarrh of forty years' standing by use of Constitutional Catarrh Remedy. So bad it had impared his eyesight. Made him almost deaf.

Troubles with Droppings in the Throat, Strangling, Buzzing in the Head and Fetid Breath cured by Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.

Catarrh, with all its terrible symptoms for ten years, fast verging on consumption, cured by less than four bottles of Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.

Bones of the nose eaten out, memory gone, mind impaired, cured by Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.

Catarrh, with all its loathsome attendants, cured by four bottles of Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.

For sale by J. H. McCOLLOM, Milton. 32-1yr

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.

For Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale cheap Six Pea Threshing Machines, which are guaranteed to be equal to anything offered for sale. Satisfaction given or no sale. Machines can be seen on application to F. E. Morse & Co., Hahersville.

ALEX. DAVIDSON.

Hamilton, Oct. 11, 1880. 16-4t

Estray.

STRAYED into the premises of Mrs. Henry Richardson, Lot 7 and 8, Con. 3, N. D. S., a two year old Heifer, red and white. The owner will prove property, pay expenses and take her away.

MRS. H. RICHARDSON.

Lowville, Oct. 13, 1880. 16-3t

Bones Wanted!

THE Subscriber will pay cash for any quantity of bones. He also has for sale a select assortment of fruit trees, plants, &c.

C. S. RACEY.

16-3t Milton,

Strayed.

Strayed from the premises of the subscriber, Lot 1 Con. 6, Esquesing, four spring calves, 2 red and 2 roan. The smallest roan is a bull calf, and the other three steers. A suitable reward will be paid for information leading to their recovery by

JOHN MILLER.

16-3t. Hornby P. O.

For Sale.

A HOUSE & LOT. House with seven rooms and cellar; three-fifths of an acre with stable and all necessary outbuildings; never failing spring. Will be sold at private sale cheap. The property of Mrs Callahan, Milton, Apply to

DUNCAN DEWAR,

15-4t Or the Owner on the premises,

Wheat Wanted.

Wanted immediately, any quantity of Number One Wheat (Fall & Spring).

Messrs. W. P. & F. A. Howland, of Lambton Mills, will buy any quantity of First-class Wheat, delivered at the C. V. R. Station, Milton.

The highest market price paid in cash.

CARTMER & DUNCAN,

13- Agents.

Real Estate,

FARMS and other Properties for Sale.—The largest list yet published, sent to any address on Application

W. J. FENTON, & Co. Land Agents, Hamilton.

Farm to Rent or Sell.

BEING part of West Half of Lot 3, Concession Nassagaweya, containing about 35 Acres. A Orchard; also a good Dwelling House. Posses can be given on two weeks notice

JAMES A. FRAZER,

April 1st, 1879. Milton.

Auction Sale

—OF—

House, and about 6 Acres of Land.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the Burlington House, in the *Village of Burlington, on Wednesday, October 20th*, 1880, at 1 o'clock p. m., by W. J. Robinson, Auctioneer, that Desirable Residence known as the 'COTTER PROPERTY,'' situate at the Corner of the Gravel Road leading to Port Nelson, and being part of Lot 16 in the 4th Concession, South of Dundas Street, in the Township of Nelson and the County of Halton, particularly described in the said Mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale.

Upon the property are a good Frame House, in repair, Barn, Shed and Butcher Shop.

The Orchard surrounding the house is planted with choice fruit trees.

The property is securely fenced and is provided with a good well.

TERMS.—One-third Cash, balance payable in instalments or at the end of 3 or 5 years, to suit the convenience of purchasers, with interest at 7 per cent., to be secured by Mortgage upon the property.

For further particulars apply at the premises, to the Auctioneer or

BRUCE, WALKER & BUNTON,
Vendor's Solicitor,
16-1t James Street, Hamilton.

Mortgage Sale

—OF—

REAL ESTATE

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

The HOTEL PREMISES and adjoining FARM and ORCHARD of DONALD STEWART, at the VILLAGE of SPEYSIDE, in the County of Halton, will be sold by Public Auction, at the said Hotel, by E. CHAPMAN, Auctioneer on

FRIDAY, the 15TH OCTOBER, 1880,

At One O'clock P. M.

The Sale will be under a power contained in a certain mortgage of the premises, which will be produced at time of sale.

The property consists of so much of the East Half of the East Half of Lot No. 16, in the Second Concession of the Township of Esquesing as is not covered by a map or plan of the Village of Speyside, registered 22nd January, 1858, containing 48½ Acres more or less; and Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 in Block One; Nos. 1 and 2 in Block Two; Nos. 3 and 4 in Block Three, and Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 in Block "B," in the Village of Speyside, as laid down on said map, and on it are erected *a good frame hotel, barns and shed*.

The Orchard is a very valuable one.

The whole property will be offered in one parcel, and the vendor reserves one bid.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of the purchase money in cash to the vendor's solicitors at the time of sale; sufficient therewith to make up one-half of the purchase money within two weeks thereafter, and the remainder to be secured by mortgage of the premises payable in three years at eight per cent per annum, payable half-yearly.

Further information will be given at the time of sale, or on application to

Dated Hamilton, Sept. 30th, 1880. LAIDLAW & PATTERSON, Vendors' Solicitors, Hamilton.

15-

PRIVATE SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

In Georgetown, belonging to the Estate of the late Elijah Travis, Esq.

Lot 1.—One large dwelling house, and several tenements, situated in the business part of Main street, in the Village of Georgetown.

Lot 2.—Situated on Main street, on which is a cabinet shop, barn, and tailor's shop.

Lot 3.—Twelve acres and three-tenths, situated in the Village of Georgetown in Wilsey's survey.

Lot 4.—Four village lots, being No. 58, 59, 60 and 63 in Wilsey's survey.

Tenders for above property will be received until first November, 1880, and further information can be obtained from Mr. Geo. Kennedy or Thos. Ruston, Executors. 15-4t

UNRESERVED

Auction Sale

—OF—

Farm Stock, Implements, Household Furniture, Etc., Etc.

THE undersigned has received instructions from Mr. JOHN McMUNIES to sell by Public Auction on the West Half Lot 8, Con. 4, TRAFALGAR, on *Thursday, October 21st*, the following valuable property:—

STOCK.—1 span good horses, matched, 5 and 6 years old; 1 roadster, bred from Hamilton George, 4 years; 1 draught colt, from Conqueror, 2 years; 1 filly, from William Wallace, 1 year; 1 farm horse 9 years, 5 good cows in calf, 2 heifers, 2 years, in calf; 3 heifers 1 year, 5 spring calves, 1 Suffolk sow, and a quantity of geese and turkeys.

IMPLEMENTS.—1 lumber wagon, 1 sleigh, 1 market wagon with pole and shafts, 2 ploughs, 1 Royce reaper new, 1 cultivator, 1 set harrows, 1 land roller, 1 fanning mill, 1 sugar kettle, 1 grain cradle, set long tug harness, 1 set plough harness, 2 pairs whiffletrees and doubletrees, forks, etc.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—1 dining table, 2 kitchen tables, 6 cane bottomed chairs 12 common chairs, 1 lounge, 1 bureau, 2 stands, 6 French bedsteads, 1 feather bed, 1 large mirror, 1 clock, 1 cook stove and furniture, 1 parlor stove, 1 flour bin, 1 churn, 2 wash tubs, 2 sets China, a lot of common dishes, also a lot of pans, crocks and jars.

About ten acres of fall wheat in the ground; one stack of straw and chaff on the premises.

TERMS.—$10 and under Cash, over that amount 11 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock prompt.

16- WM. BURGER, Auctioneer.

Auction Sale!

—OF—

REAL ESTATE, FARM STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, &C.,

The Estate of the late Alexander Stewart.

The Executors of the said Estate will sell by Public Auction, an the premises, without reserve, commencing at *One O'clock on Tuesday, October 19th*, 1880, the following valuable paoperty:—

The farm consists of the West Half of Lot No. 4, Con. 7, in the Township of Nassagaweya, and County of Halton, and contains 100 acres more or less. About 75 acres are cleared; is of a loamy soil, mostly free from stumps, and free of stones; well fenced and watered, and in a good state of cultivation. Large young orchard, bearing. Comfortable log house, log barn, and frame sheds. The above is situated 3 miles from Milton, where two railways cross.

STOCK.—1 horse 4 yrs old (Whalebone), 1 horse 12 yrs old, 1 mare aged, 3 cows in calf, 1 fat cow, 1 heifer 1 yr old, 1 steer 1 year old, 2 calves, 2 pigs, and 30 pair barnyard fowl.

IMPLEMENTS.—1 lumber wagon, 1 democrat wagon, 1 pair bob-sleighs, 1 combined reaper and mower in good order, 1 iron plow, 1 wooden plow, 2 pairs wooden harrows, 1 logging chain, 2 grain cradles, 1 land roller, 1 fanning mill, 1 cutting box, 1 set double harness, 2 sets plow harness, 1 set single harness, 1 sugar kettle, 2 sets whiffletrees, 1 grind stone, 2 cross-cut saws, and numerous other articles.

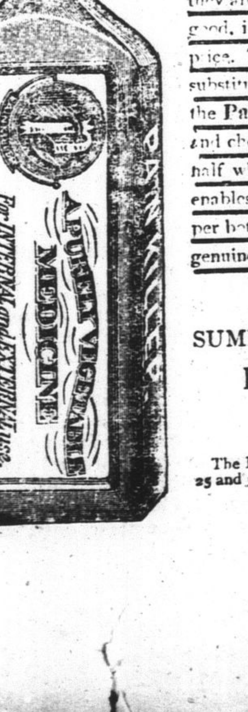
Also 2,000 feet of pine and hemlock lumber, about 10 tons of hay, 200 bushels of oats, and 9 acres of wheat.

TERMS.—On the farm the purchaser will be required to make a deposit of 10 per cent to the vendors or their solicitor at the time of sale, sufficient therewith within one month to make one-quarter, the remainder can be made on mortgage [illegible]. For chattels all sums of $8 and under cash, over that amount 11 months credit on approved joint notes.

JAMES MOFFATT,
ADAM ALEXANDER, JR., Executors.
ALEXANDER STEWART,

E. CHAPMAN, Auctioneer. 15-

SUBSTITUTES!



☞ The public are cautioned against a custom which is growing quite common of late among a certain class of medicine dealers, and which is this: When asked for a bottle of **Pain-Killer**, they suddenly discover that they are "sold out," "but have another article just as good, if not better," which they will supply at the same price. The object of this deception is transparent. These substitutes are made up to sell on the great reputation of the **Pain-Killer**; and being compounded of the vilest and cheapest drugs, are bought by the dealer at about half what he pays for the genuine **Pain-Killer**, which enables him therefore to realize a few cents more profit per bottle upon the imitation article than he can on the genuine.

FOR CHOLERA MORBUS, CRAMPS, AND ALL

SUMMER OR BOWEL COMPLAINTS

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

IS UNEQUALLED.

IT CURES ALMOST INSTANTLY.

The PAIN KILLER is put up in 2 oz. and 5 oz. bottles retailing at 25 and 50 cents respectively,—large bottles are therefore cheapest.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.