The Canadian Champion,

The only Reform Journal in Halton.

MILTON, JULY 18, 1872.

1872.
COUNTY OF HALTON.

FOR THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

JOHN WHITE, M. P.

THE CONSERVATIVE MEETING.

We do not know whether it is to the superior attractions of Van Amburgh's show, or to the despair engendered by the leading article of the *Argus*, that we are to attribute the paucity in number of those who came to Milton on Saturday last in response to the invitation of the Secretary of the Conservative Association. Although three o'clock was the hour appointed for the meeting, it was fully four when a few of the rank and file assembled in front of Thompson's Hotel, from which after some further delay they strayed by twos and threes to the Court House. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed at the leaders of the party who were conspicuous by their absence, while the inability to understand *why* they had met, *what* they were to do, and *how* they were to do it, was generally felt, if not openly confessed.—When, after a good deal of drumming up, the Convention met in secret session, there are said to have been wide divergencies of opinion, and more wrangling than was seemly for a company of so called "Unionists." Without the guidance of those veteran leaders who had in times past manipulated the wires and so often led the ranks to defeat, the assembly was all at sea, and hesitated between diametrically opposite opinions; at one time declaring that a contest was useless, and again determined to "die game." At last

The mountains labored and a mouse was born,

it was resolved in desperation to request Mr. McKindsey to be the victim, after which the meeting separated, dispirited and even without hope.

It is a fact beyond contradiction that more genuine enthusiasm was evoked by the pig-show than by this political gathering, which even the super-sanguine President failed to inspire with any but gloomy and openly expressed anticipations of defeat.—The shame-faced and melancholy expressions of those who left the meeting were enough to give a genial Reformer the cholera morbus. In short the whole affair was the "slowest" which it has been our mournful duty to chronicle, and is but a prelude to the most crushing defeat which the Conservative party of this County has experienced for years.

A WHINE OF DESPAIR.

The "Anything to beat Grant," policy of the Greeley party in the States would seem to be the only policy which can at present be adopted with any prospect of success in order to defeat Mr. White.—*Argus of last week.*

And has the Conservative Party of this county come so low, that notwithstanding its "Association" with a zealous President and learned Secretary, it has been forced to utter such a dolorous cry of distress? How are the mighty fallen! How vain the efforts of those who five years ago spent their money and wasted their time to "redeem" the county! Has it no policy of its own to present that it must filch bodily the platform of "*Yankee sore-heads*?" Is this a specimen of its boasted *British* manliness? Is there nothing in the public career of Mr. White during the last five years to which his venomous opponents can object, and if so why do we not hear of the bad votes which he has given? It it were not for hurting the susceptible feelings of our cotemporary we would trevisty Hamlet's address to the skull of Yorick, and imagine some good Conservative exclaiming more in sorrow than in anger, "Alas! poor *Argus*! I know him well, Mr. President, a fellow of infinite jest; of most excellent fancy (especially on the eve of an election;) and now how abhorred in my imagination it is; my gorge rises at it. Where be your gibes now? Your gambols? Your songs? Your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set "The Party" in a roar? but one now, to mock your own grinning? quite chapfallen? Now get you to the Sheriff's Office, and tell him, let him manœuvre ever so cunningly, to this sore-head policy he must come!"

But the article in the *Argus* from which we have quoted, while it reminds one of the yelping of an ill-natured beaten cur, suggests a question of grave importance: are thinking Conservatives prepared to follow the line of policy laid down for them in their local organ, and with an abandonment of principle, which no circumstances can justify, be dragged through the mire at the heels of *anybody* who can, by fair means or foul, beat the Reform candidate? The supposition is insulting to the good sense of many who are proud of the name of Conservative, and who would not sacrifice their consistency of character and sense of personal honor to gratify the petty spleen of any disappointed clique. We have yet to learn that such men are ready, in order to secure Mr. White's defeat, to vote for *anybody* no matter how bad the principles he may profess, how low his character or how shameful his antecedents.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

Now that the Writs for holding the elections have been issued, and the contest will be decided in the course of a few weeks, it becomes the duty of all Reformers to act so that there will be no uncertainty as to the result.—While it is beyond dispute that the Reform party will go to the polls strong, united, and with the *prestige* of past triumphs, while our opponents are divided and disheartened, *it is still no less incumbent upon all to work as if victory or defeat depended on the individual exertions of each of us.* Our franchise is a privilege too serious to be trifled with, the advantages of good government are too great to be lost through supineness. Let no one think that he has done his duty by simply going to the polls and voting for the Reform candidate; *that* every one, who has the good of his country at heart, will do; but let each one *work* earnestly and heartily. The Reform party of this County is CERTAIN of victory, if the members do their duty: the only danger consists in a feeling of *overconfidence*, a feeling which has more than once brought defeat, while an opposite result would have ensued if ordinary prudence had been exercised. Let us not therefore leave all the burden of the campaign to a few leading men, however earnest and patriotic, but let us second their efforts, as men should do, who have privileges which they regard and principles which they know to be good.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

It is quite evident that the Conservative Party of Halton by no means resembles a happy family; there is a sad want of unanimity amongst the leaders, and the general body of the followers do not know whom to obey. We can shrewdly guess by what system of manœuvering the nomination of Mr. McKindsey was brought about, and his name mentioned by the *Mail* as the "Union Candidate," before either of the local organs had any suspicion of his intentions. The usually philosophical *Herald* maintained an owlish silence on the subject last week, but the more irrepressible *Argus* came out flat-footed against the Sheriff's nomination by the Conservative Convention, and makes a feeble attempt to urge on the electors a "No-party" man. This game of no-partyism was tried with success five years ago in a good many Constituencies in Ontario, which will give a better account of themselves at the approaching elections. It was attempted, but ignominiously failed, in our own county, and it is useless to endeavor to raise the cry again in Halton. The *Argus* is quite correct in asserting that the hands of Mr. White's opponents will be greatly weakened by the meeting of Saturday last, and that he can defeat any Conservative brought against him. We admire our cotemporary's candor, and for once agree with him in his belief. The Reform Party, aided by Mr. White's indomitable perseverance, has redeemed Glorious Old Halton, and it will be long before it will be represented by any one who is not certain to support the reforms and the system of good government for which the Opposition in the Commons have struggled. If other constitnencies in Canada will be able to give as good an account of themselves as ours will after the election, a reformed House and a pure government for the country will be assuredly secured.

MASONIC.

The Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, of Canada, assembled at Hamilton on Wednesday, and finished its business on Thursday night after a profitable and harmonious session. There were over 300 lodges represented, and including visitors, some 700 brethren attended.—The following is the list of Grand Officers elected for the current year:

M. W Bro. W. Mercer Wilson, of Simcoe, G. M.; R. W. Bro. Thomas White, jr., of Montreal, D. G. M.; R. W. Bro. James Baine, of Toronto, G. S. W; R. W. Bro. Horace Merrill, of Ottawa, G.J.W.; R. W. Bro. Henry Groff, of Simcoe, G. Trea.; R.W. Bro. T. B. Harris, of Hamilton, Grand Sec.; Rev. and R.W. Bro. Davis, of Toronto, Grand Chaplain; R.W. Bro. E. Mitchell, of Hamilton, D.D.G.M., Hamilton District.

The next annual meeting of the Grand Lodge will be holden in the city of Montreal.

Very great complaints were made about the miserable hotel accommodation afforded by the city of Hamilton, which in this respect is far inferior to any of the larger towns in this Province. The worst hotels to put up at were those that aspired to be considered the leading ones

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I am as strong a party man as exists this day in Canada. I believe that under the British representative system of government, the plan of government by party must be the only correct and true mode of Government.—*Sir John A.'s Speech.*

How Sir John does delight to snub his own organs! The *Leader*, the *Spec.*, the *Free Press*, &c, have been swearing ferociously for the last five years that there are no parties in Canada, and that parties, at best, are a sort of damnable invention of Satan for the ruin of a country. Now Sir John tells them that parties are absolutely essential and correct, and that he himself is as strong a party man as any in Canada. We suppose the Tories have nothing to do but swallow this new patent pill. Five years ago Sir John told them that parties were extinct, and they had been crying against party ever since. Now he tells them that parties must exist, and we presume a great cry for party will go up all over the Dominion.—*Times.*

THE DOMINION ELECTION LAWS.

(From the Globe)

We have pointed out repeatedly the necessity for a consolidation of the laws which are to regulate the elections of the Dominion, and for various improvements.

The law as it now is in Ontario has to be called from seven or eight different statute books, and if we go outside of Ontario, from perhaps as many more. We do not, therefore, wonder that we have received a good many questions about the subject, in response to which we give a brief statement of the law as to Ontario, and the statutes in which it is to be found.

The Dominion statute, 34 Vic., ch. 20 (1871, page 88), known as the Interim Election Act, provides that the election laws in the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, at the date of the confederation, with regard to the qualification and disqualification of persons to be elected, the voters, the oaths, the powers and duties of the returning officers, shall continue to be the law, with the exceptions which follow:

First it is to be noted, however, that the Costigan Act has, during the late session, further limited the selection of candidates. The exceptions contained in the Act are—that the elections are to be begun and ended on one day instead of two, the polls remaining open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

The qualification of voters is to be the same as for the election to the Legislative Assembly of Ontario on the 23rd January, 1869. This will be found in the Ontario Statute, 32 Vic., ch. 21, (1868-9, page 57.) This, it will be remembered, enables any person to vote, not disqualified, and who is *bona fide* owner, tenant or occupant of real property of the value given below, and entered on the last revised roll, &c. The property in cities must be of the value of $400; in towns of $300, and in incorporated villages and townships of $200. Where two or more persons are jointly assessed, each can vote if the property is of sufficient amount, if divided, to give each a vote. The parties disqualified are the Superior and County Court Judges, Recorders of cities, officers of customs, Clerks of the Peace, County Attorneys, Registrars, Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, Deputy Clerks of the Crown, Agents for the sale of Crown Lands, and Postmasters in cities and towns, and officers engaged in the collection of Revenue.

The polling divisions and wards are to be the same as in the next preceeding election for the Assembly of Ontario, and the Returning Officers shall provide a polling place in the most central and convenient place for the electors. The roll to be used is the same as would be used in the Ontario Assembly elections.

In other respects, the mode of conducting the election will be the same as has been heretofore in use for the old Parliment elections, and will be regulated by the consolidated Statutes of Canada, chap. 6; chap. 17, page 47, Statute of 1860, and the Statute of 1866, page 61.

The Interim Act, to which we first referred, also allows the Governor-General to appoint Returning Officers. This Act also provides against corrupt practices in the 9th section which enacts that no person shall directly or indirectly employ any means of corruption, by giving money, office, place, employment, gratuity, reward, or any bond, bill, note, or conveyance of land, or any promise for the same; nor shall he, either by himself or his authorized agent for that purpose, threaten any elector with losing any office, salary, income or advantage, with the intent to corrupt or bribe any elector to vote for such candidate or to keep back any elector from voting for any other candidate; nor shall he open, support, or cause to be opened or supported at his costs and charges any house of public entertainment for the accommodation of the electors; and if any representative to the House of Commons is proved guilty before the proper tribunal of using any of the above means to procure his election, his election shall be thereby declared void, and he shall be incapable of being a candidate, being elected, or returned during that Parliament.

The Act of 1860, before referred to (chap. 17, page 47), contains the other provisions with regard to corrupt practices, but as this is familiar to all concerned in elections, we shall only summarize its provisions. It declares it to be illegal to give money directly or indirectly to influence a voter.—Also to give a promise of office to a voter or person who can influence a voter. Also to corruptly influence a voter, and to advance money for bribery purposes. The above offences are misdemeanors, and are punishable by a forfeit of $200 to any one who may sue for it. Payment of actual personal expenses, professional expenses, printing, &c, are excepted.

Contracting to vote for money, receiving money to vote, and threatening to use or using violence, are misdemeanors, subjecting the guilty party to a like forfeit. Hiring vehicles is illegal alike for candidates and electors, and subjects the guilty party to $30 fine.

No person is exempt from answering questions because the answers may criminate him. Any contract, even for a legal purpose, if connected with the election, is void.

The mode of conducting the election is probably familiar enough.

The returning officer, on receipt of the writ, is immediately to endorse the date of receipt upon it. He is within eight days to issue a proclamation fixing the nomination day, &c., which is to be posted up at least eight days before such nomination day. No show of hands is to be required. The returning officer is to appoint the required number of deputies, and is to transmit the poll-books, &c., as required by the Act of 1866.

The qualification of a member of the House of Commons is fixed by Con. Stat., ch. 6, and is real property to the value of £500 (sterling) free from incumbrances.

Greeley's nomination by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore took no one by surprise, although a year since the bare mention of the probability of Greeley receiving a Democratic nomination would have been hooted down as absurd. The issue is now between Greeley and Grant for the Presidency, for although there is an anti-Greeley organization on foot among a section of the Democrats, it is not looked upon as sufficiently strong to introduce a third ticket for the November elections.—With the support of the Democrats assured to him Greeley's chances for election are not to be despised.

Dr Warren, of Whitby, committed suicide by taking laudanum, and afterwards shooting himself with a pistol, on Thursday.

MR. COSTIGAN'S DIRTY LITTLE BILL.

It will be remembered that the combined ingenuity of Sir John A. Macdonald and Mr. Costigan was unable to frame a Bill which would have the effect of excluding Messrs Mackenzie and Blake, while members of the Assembly, from sitting in the Commons. The great Sir John and the little Mr. Costigan put their heads together and a rejected Bill, fathered by the latter in a previous session, was brought to the fore to do the nasty deed. Sir John secured its passages, and thought that he had accomplished a clever bit of statesmanship in grafting statute book with this precious specimen of personal legislation. He was somewhat discomfitted, however, when, amid the laughter of the House, Mr. Blake announced that the Bill was so clumsily framed that it failed to secure its object, but, nothing daunted in his spiteful pursuit, Sir John returned to the attack and manufactured another Act, which ultimately became law. Mr. Blake took the pains to instruct Sir John how to word the Act to make it operative, but his instructions were so stupidly performed that Mr. Blake again announced to the House that even the second Bill, the matured product of the great statesman's brain, would not have the desired operative effect. He repeated the assertion in South Bruce the other day, and the publication, among others, of the Act as supplement to the *Canada Gazette*, enables us to prove the accuracy of his statement. The first and material section of the Act reads as follows:

"No person shall be eligible to, or be capable of being nominated to, or voting for, or of being elected to, or of sitting or voting in the House of Commons, who, on the day of the Nomination at any election to the House of Commons, is a Member of the Legislative Council or Assembly of any Province in which, by Law, Members of the Senate or House of Commons are rendered incapable of being appointed to, or of sitting or voting in the Legislative Council, or of being elected to, or of sitting or voting in the House of Assembly thereof, or who, on the day of any such Nomination, is a Member of the Legislative Assembly in any Province in which, by Law, after the dissolution of the present House of Commons, the sitting or voting as a Member of the House of Commons by such Member of the Legislative Assembly, will have the effect of voiding his election to the Legislative Assembly thereof and vacating his seat, or of rendering him incapable of sitting or voting in the Legislative Assembly of such Province."

It does not require a very close perusal of the above to gather that the candidate's ineligibility extends only to the day of nomination, and that all that is required of Messrs. Mackenzie and Blake to evade its provisions, is to resign their seats in the Assembly before the nomination day for the Commons, and, after being elected to the latter, present themselves for re-election to the former. Not that we think that it is their desire or intention to do so, as these gentlemen, we believe, propose to confine themselves exclusively to their duties in the Commons; but we dwell upon the facts to show to what petty resorts the "distinguished statesman" will have recourse in order to spite an opponent, and how, with all his ability, he could not frame an Act which would hold water or serve his purpose.—*Kingston Whig.*

GO AHEAD, SIR JOHN.

"It is not our present purpose to inflict on the readers of the *Mail* a pen and ink photograph of the Grit Editor in Chief, and of his second in command; but we have artists on our staff well acquainted with the peculiarities of those gentlemen, and with some of their antecedents that have yet never seen light; and the sketch would be a racy one. It may be prepared for distribution in pamphlet form; but some of the occurrences that would have to be detailed might be objectionable to the readers of a daily paper that had been subscribed for as a reputable visitor at the breakfast table of respectable families."

The above is clipped from last Monday's *Mail*—the new Government paper of which Sir John A. Macdonald is a principal proprietor. It refers to Hon. George Brown of the *Globe*, and his brother, John Gordon Brown.—This new Government paper speaks as Sir John A. Macdonald moves it, and the artists on its staff who are to prepare the pamphlet of the antecedents and racy sketches are not beyond being moved by the same great master spirit. The pamphlet which is to retail personalities and slanders too objectionable and vulgar for the readers of a paper subscribed for as a 'reputable' visitor at the breakfast table of 'respectable' families," is to be gotten up by 'artists' on the staff of Sir John A. Macdonald's paper, printed on Sir John A. Macdonald's presses, published under Sir John A. Macdonald's auspices, and distributed at the cost of Sir John A. Macdonald's 'Secret Service' money. This pamphlet, when it sees the light, will be greedily devoured by the followers of Sir John A. Macdonald. It will contain matter just suited to their tastes. Too objectionable to be swallowed with the breakfasts of men who habitually read the *Mail*, one can imagine what the pamphlet will be,—a very cess-pool of filth and gangrene, around which the dirtflies of Sir John A Macdonald's party will cluster and revel.

But suppose the taste of personal antecedents and racy sketches should be catching? Suppose that other 'artists,' with a pruriency quite as vulgar, and a malignancy quite as vindictive, should choose to follow the example set by the Minister of Justice? Is there no Tory editor in chief whose personal habits and private life could form the subject of a racy sketch?—Does Sir John A. Macdonald know any adviser of the Queen's representative in Canada, lately became a newspaper proprietor, whose peculiarities and antecedents offer an inviting theme to some racy artist? Would Sir John A. Macdonald like to see a pamphlet on such a man, detailing his licentiousness, obscenity and vulgarity? Does he think that such a pamphlet would prove edifying or useful reading to the young men and young women of Canada? If he does he will invite its appearance by bringing out the other pamphlet without any delay. If he thinks it comports with the dignity of a newspaper proprietor and a Minister of the Crown to attack and slander private character, we can only say "Go ahead, Sir John."—*Home Journal.*

An affray has taken place at Alexandria, between the American Consul-general and his secretary on the one side, and some ex-confederate officers, now in the Viceroy of Egypt's service, on the other.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

COUNTY OF HALTON.—We learn that Mr. G. C. McKindsey, Sheriff of the County of Halton, is canvassing that constituency for its representation in the House of Commons. Of course he cannot hold the shrievalty and a seat in the Legislature at the same time. It is said, however, that he intends to resign, but we do not believe the rumor. He may attempt to sell out to his brother, but we do not believe the Ontario Government would allow so nefarious a transaction to be perpetrated. We are quite sure the Attorney General for Ontario will never allow so disgraceful an affair as that which took place in Norfolk some years ago, and commonly known as the Rapalje and Mercer sale—in which the sheriff sold his office for an amount of cash in hand, with an annuity of a very considerable amount. At all events, it may be safely assumed that not all the McKindseys in Halton will be able to defeat John White, Esq., who has, at every election during the last twenty years, defeated every Tory candidate who has had the temerity to enter the field against him.—*Hamilton Times.*

HALTON.—Mr. McKindsey has resigned his Shrievalty to become a candidate for Halton against Mr. White. The incidents are both happy. Some good Reformer will become sheriff, and Mr. McKindsey will be soundly beaten by Mr. White, who was never stronger than he is to-day. Why does not Sheriff Powell, of Carleton also resign?—*Globe.*

LONDON.—The Hon. John Carling has signified his intention of resigning his seat in the Local House and becoming a candidate for the House of Commons. Several parties are named to succeed him.

It is reported that the Government have induced a Mr. Curran, a fifth-rate lawyer of Montreal, to run in Chateauguay for the Commons, so as not to allow Mr. Holton to walk the course.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A man, named John Shaver, lost four of his fingers while working a circular saw at Lynden, on the 10th.

Joel Huff dropped dead by sun stroke on Thursday, near Centerville

A difficulty has occurred on the Spanish frontier, two French shepherds having been wounded by Spaniards.

The murderer Patrick Geehan was hanged on the 1st instant, and it is remarkable that this is the first execution in Newfoundland for a period of forty years.

Destructive thunder-storms visited the Midland and Southern counties of England last Friday.

A scaffolding with four men on it gave way at Picton on Saturday, and one person was very seriously injured.

The prorogation of the Imperial Parliment will probably take place on the 6th proximo.

A case of *cholera morbus* has appeared in New York. It was at first mistaken for the Asiatic epidemic.

On Saturday afternoon at Gueiph a drover named Robert Cochrane received serious injuries by falling through a bridge in his haste to overtake a train.

A communication to the London *Echo* states that cardinals' hats have been bestowed upon the Archbishops of London and Paris.

At Brantford on Friday night, an office was entered by burglars, and the sum of $20 obtained from a safe, which they burst open with gunpowder.

The latest intelligence from Brazil is that active preparations were being made for the contingency of war with the Argentine Republic

A cowardly outrage has been perpetrated by strikers in New York, two men having been beaten and fatally injured by twenty-five ruffians who sought to coerce them.

Mrs. Samuel Butler, white wife of a negro barber at Listowell, has disappeared. Strong suspicions of murder are entertained, and the husband is under arrest.

Every patriotic Canadian will feel gratified to learn that the marksmen sent to represent the Dominion at Wimbleton have already achieved a grand success, which cannot fail to inspire the entire Volunteer Militia with sentiments of pride and emulation.

An offensive despatch has been addressed by the Argentine Republic to the Government of Brazil, to which the latter has returned a dignified reply, in the course of which it is stated that Brazil does not seek war, but if it comes, she is prepared for it.

The Galt *Reformer* says: From West Dumfries, particularly, and in Willmot and Waterloo, we have reports of the ravages of grasshoppers, which are destroying everything green in some quarters. Last year the produce of some farms yielded but little return to the farmer on this account, and fears are entertained that this year the loss will be even greater.

CARLOTTA WARD.—Last evening the Carlotta Ward Troupe gave an entertainment in the Town Hall, to a fair house. Mrs. Banks was as usual capital, and pleased her audience greatly, while the Ethiopian eccentricities of Mr. Joe Banks brought down the house.—Mr. J. Q. Kenney's performance of a number of popular airs on his celebrated musical glasses, was greatly appreciated. We hope they will again visit our town in some new play, when they may depend on a good audience.

The wonderful appreciation of civilization shown by the Japanese since foreigners have enjoyed free commercial relations with that country is now about to bear most unlooked for fruit, the Mikado purposing to visit Europe for the purpose of obtaining still further enlightenment. Already the Japanese have railways and steamers, together with an army and navy equipped and disciplined in the European fashion, and still more remarkable progress may be looked for in the future.

Mr. Rufus Stephenson's organ has discovered that Mr. Rufus Stephenson's opponent in Kent, Mr. Stripp, is not a sound Reformer. The ground of the charge is that Mr. Stripp "does not believe in George Brown." As it never has been an article in the reform creed to believe in Mr. George Brown or Mr. anybody else, we think Mr Stripp may be an orthodox Reformer, in spite of his alleged want of faith in Mr. Brown.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT NOTICE!

George Smith

Has decided to offer the balance of his stock of

DRY-GOODS

Boots and Shoes,

At such prices as will enable him to effect an entire clearance

BY THE LAST OF JULY.

HEADS OF FAMILIES,

HOUSEKEEPERS, AND

THE GENERAL PUBLIC

Should take advantage of the present opportunity to

OBTAIN BARGAINS!

GREAT BARGAINS IN POPLINS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FANCY DRESS GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BLACK ALPACA

GREAT BARGAINS IN PRINTS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN GRENADINES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN WHITE BRILLIANTS

GREAT BARGAINS IN FLANNELS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SHIRTINGS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN HOSIERY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN GLOVES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN COTTONS.

Cloth Table Cloths

Boots & Shoes

OVER

2,000 PAIRS IN STOCK.

CALL AND SEE

THAT PRUNELLA BOOT AT $1.00

THAT MAN'S COBOURG AT $1 25 PER PAIR.

MISSES' SLIPPERS,

BOY'S SLIPPERS.

MEN'S GAITERS.

BOY'S GAITERS.

And an immense variety of Children's Wear.

OUR STOCK OF

GROCERIES,

WINES,

Brandies, &c.,

UNUSUALLY COMPLETE.

Machine Oil,

COAL OIL,

SCYTHES, SNATHS, &c., &c.

AT LOW PRICES.

CALL AND SECURE SOME OF THE

BARGAINS

AT

GEORGE SMITH'S.

Milton, June 27th, 1872. 52-1y

JUST ARRIVED!

AT THE

CASH SYSTEM,

KILBRIDE.

Bankrupt Stock

OF GROCERIES!

Bought at Sixty Cts. in the Dollar.

McNAB & PARKER,

Offer their splendid stock of black and colored Silks at those prices that CASH BUYERS appreciate.

McNAB & PARKER'S,

Millinery Department will contain the largest and most popular yles of Millinery.

McNAB & PARKER'S,

Stock of Lace Curtains, Brussels, three ply, all wool, Union and Hemp Carpets, Oil Cloths, will satisfy all who examine them.

McNAB & PARKER'S,

Stock of Laces Gloves, Parasols, Hosiery, Muslins, Brilliantes Chintzes, Muslin Sets, Gloves and Fancy Goods, will stand second to none in the city for quality and price.

McNAB & PARKER'S,

Boot and Shoe stock will repay all who call at Kilbride to examine them.

Kilbride, May 30, 1872. 48-tf

INTERESTING TO EVERYONE

Dr. Kitto's Illustrated History the Bible is now being circulate this section, and according to the timony of ministers and learned everywhere, this is the most valu work ever published in explanatio the Scriptures for so reasonable a p Already more copies of this work been sold than of any other ever lished—except the Bible about half a million copies ha been sold in the old country, and it is re-published in this, and a 300,000 have been sold. Over 50 ders have been taken in London. Of the two hundred clergymen have been called on in Ontario have taken and recommended it the exception of two. A great ber are now being sold in Guelph ministers there not only taking a themselves, but recommending it to their people. The following the opinions of our own ministers in Milton, and a few others known to our readers, who ap deeply interested in its circulatio

The Rev. T. W. Jeffery, W Minister, Milton, says:—Kitto's tory of the Bible is both critical exegetical. Kitto loved the B and in this work has elucid many of its so called hard te From this work I have gleaned general information than from other single set of volumns. To student, the minister, or teach will be found a mine of intelle and moral wealth.

The Rev. Robert Dowbie, minist the Church of Scotland, says:— Kitto's History of the Bible is li his other publications, an exce interesting and instructive work deed, no better or more useful co Christian family possess. The ent edition is well got up and be fully illustrated.

The Rev. John Eadie, Minist the C. P. Church, says:—I have pleasure in recommending this to the Christian public.

Rev. S. Card, Pastor of the Church, says:—I regard Dr. K History of the Bible as of great not only to pastors and Sunday s teachers, but to every family.

The Rev. F. Tremayne, Incum Milton and Hornby, says:—I some of Dr. Kitto's works in my session, and have found them useful and instructive in the f and in the Bible Class, and ha doubt that this work is also eq valuable.

Hop Circular.

Thursday Evening July 11th,

THE most important feature week is the increased demand f Hops. Considerable anxiety per trade as to the growing crop latest telegrams reporting lice i yards of nearly every district i State; and the weather hot and gy, being just the sort of tempe calculated to increase vermin. anxiety and interest is increas the fact that in the event o disaster happening to the cro present stock in our market be small a relation to the necessit the trade, that with a failure lik of last year, it would be impo for many of our brewers to themselves with Hops, and business would come to a stop. they begin to realize the situ is evinced by the marked increa the demand this week for 1868 1869's, which it is not difficult t are now selling at prices far their real value as compared wi Hops. Our advices from Earo Cable are much of the same nat our own; fly abounding in ma the important districts of Engla Belgium, and the weather unfav for the crop.

Prices current for Hops in the N. Y.

	Cents
New York growth 1871,	
Eastern growth 1871,	
Western growth 1871,	
Yearling, growth 1870,	
Olds, growth 1869,	
Old Olds, growth 1868,	
Bavarians,	
English,	

EMMET WELLS,

No, 64 Pearl St.,

TAKE WARNING.

"Secure the shadow ere the substance
A motto trite but well and aptly said
And oft recurring, as with anxious ey
We gaze on forms which bloom, alas
Be wise in time; improve the presen
Pluck while we may the rose of bower,
And from its bloom, an evanescent j
Extract a balm, a sweetness to destro
The poison minglings of the cup of li
And soothe the anguish of its parting
All of which can be done by S. P. Photographer, Milton.

THE LADS AND LASSES OF EDI TOWN.—In the crowds of ele attired people in constant along the broad pavements, th land costume, picturesque, and attractive, will often arr attention of a stranger, for n so-called Highland regiment British is the national cost bonnie Scotia confined. Na, on the broad shoulders and c legs of splendid men who s feet in their soles and carry the dirk in the garter of the righ is seen a common sight in the of Edinboro'. Nor are suc specimens of the physical abated, for Scotland yet can dames with such lips and c the ordinary pigmy must ne up to before the bliss is reache ordinary type of the Scotch b not, however, tall. She is a li medium height, a florid blo fectly sweet and healthy. He and feet are enchantingly—l sensible looking, and her hair ever color it pleases Heaven. varies from a fine flax to a red.—*Cor. Cincinnati Commer*

Grand Duke Alexis, of Rus ed from Rio Janeiro for the Good Hope on the 6th of Jun

There was an exciting scen French Assembly on Thursd Violent opposition to M. Th displayed, and a Government apprehended.

Sumner, Grant's great still declines to avow himsel of Greeley. He says the tim yet come for him to speak refuses to express an opinion or against the nominee of the nati and Baltimore conventio

Two young men were k week in the township of during the thunder storm, being blown over on them.

The canal towns between and the Niagara river havin an amount sufficient to Niagara River and Air Li work will be commenced at pushed forward rapidly. will connect with lines to C New York.