"Canadian Champion."

The Official Paper of the County

MILTON, MARCH 10, 1881.

The exodus is about opening on a large scale this spring. Large numbers of people have already left Canada for various points in the United States, and many more are preparing to go. A large number of farmers about Woodstock have sent two of their number to explore Kansas and Texas and choose a location for a colony. The St. Thomas *Journal* say that of 111 substantial farmers and farmers' sons who will leave Luckknow for the west on the 22nd, but one signified his intention of going as far as Emerson. These are not visitors, but actual settlers, who take a large amount of wealth from Canada to the United States.

The Americans are revenging themselves for the N. P. by enforcing extremely troublesome regulations upon commercial travellers passing through from Ontario to Manitoba. Besides bonding their goods they are obliged to deposit money as security that the goods will not be tampered with. A traveller for a Toronto House recently had to deposit $200 with the customs officials at Pembina, and pay $4 for having his goods corded and sealed. He had to delay two days to get the money, which has not yet been returned. His employer writes to the *Mail* urging the completion of the C. P. R. around Lake Superior, as he says Chicago and Milwaukie will get the Manitoba trade until there is a through Canadian line.

Our weak-backed contemporary of Acton is in a pitiable state of excitement because we mentioned the defects in the Scott Act petition of that village. It will not have the citizens of the town (?) libelled, and is determined to hold the CHAMPION to the truth, hoping we will either publish the names of those whose signatures appeared wrongfully on the petition, or retract our statement. In the first place, there is no libel, but it is very creditable to Acton that so few there signed the petition. The witnesses do not stand in so creditable a light. In the second place, the CHAMPION always does hold to the truth, and cannot be assisted to do so by a journal that has no conception of the truth. In the third place, we never retract a true statement, and if we chose to be dictated to by the *Free Press*, we would have no difficulty in publishing the list it wants, or does not want, though some of the parties are anxious that their names shall not be mixed up in a public discussion. We have, however, been referred to respectable citizens of Acton, who declare they did not sign, though their names appear on the petition. If the *Free Press* wishes to go further, it had better publish affidavits of the witnesses to the genuineness of the signatures, and then it may be worth while accommodating it. We have the copy of the original list, with the remarks from first scrutiny, and we notice more objections to the Acton list than any other of the size. As we said before, the fact of the petition having passed says nothing for the genuineness of the signatures. The evidence against the petition was quietly ignored, as the Government wish to sicken the Scott Act party of their work as soon as possible, and this will be most speedily accomplished by letting them pass it in a number of counties. After that there will be no more clamor for prohibitory legislation for a number of years. In the meantime, our friend of no politics and no opinions, if intending to uphold the Scott Act, will be wise to read it, and begin to tell its readers something about it, instead of wasting space over side issues which will not redound to its advantage. It should also cease to advertise the sale of liquor if it admires the jewel consistency, that it speaks of.

LEGAL HOUSEBREAKING.

One of the ugliest features of the Scott Act is the power it places in the hands of any evil disposed persons to have any person's house broken into at any time of day or night, and every closet, desk, chest, or any other receptacle forced and ransacked, on the simple oath of any "credible witness," that there is "reasonable cause to suspect" that there is liquor on the premises bought in violation of the law. If liquor is found on the premises, no matter how it has been obtained, it will be "poured out, spilled, wasted, and utterly destroyed," and the vessels in which it was contained will be "forthwith broken up and utterly destroyed." A gentleman may have choice wines for household use, contained in expensive cut glass decanters, and his house may be *legally* broken into; his choice wines spilled, and his expensive decanters broken, all on the evidence of one "credible witness." Of course, almost every person is a "credible witness." The housewife who has cider for cookery is liable to have the kitchen invaded at any time, her cider spilled, and utensils smashed. People who have no liquor in the house, and never had, are liable to be legally burglarized in the same way, at any hour. All these outrages are rendered legal by the passage of the Scott Act. The supporters of the Act say that such things wont happen; that the law is not intended to be carried out to such an extent; but in another breath they say the law will be carried out to its fullest extent. A perusal of clauses 108 and 109 of the third part of the Act will convince the most skeptical that we have not exaggerated in the above statements. The Act reads clearly enough on that point, though it is mixed in some others. The most eminent lawyers agree that the Act gives the above powers. Imagine the opportunities for revenge, where there is any ill feeling, it would be so easy to have your enemy's house legally burglarized at midnight; and then you could take the oath without committing perjury, by having a bottle of liquor slyly deposited in the man's backyard. If it is anywhere on his premises it will answer the purpose of the Act. Any person who is so foolish and so wicked as to vote for the passage of such a villianous Act, such an outrage on the rights of law-abiding people, who will be placed at the mercy of persons who are now only restrained by the law from being burglars, deserves to be one of the first victims. It is to be devoutly hoped that when the act is passed those who vote for it may suffer what housebreaking is to be done.

THE BEEF BONANZA

We have received from Messrs. Willing & Williamson, Toronto, Gen. Brisbin's new book, entitled "The Beef Bonanza, or How to get Rich on the Plains." It describes horse, cattle, and sheep raising in the Western territories, giving statements of the increase, profits, &c., on different ranches, and telling where to find the most suitable locations for profitable stock growing. We believe we cannot give our agricultural friends anything more interesting from the work than the following letter, written by a gentleman of means in the West to his brother in the East whom he wished to put into cattle raising on their joint account:

DEAR BROTHER.—I have bought a cattle ranch, and as you have long wished to engage in business out West, I do not know of a better thing you can do than raise cattle. As you have no knowledge or experience in breeding, I will tell you what, with proper care we can make out of it. The ranch is 22 miles from railroad, and contains 720 acres of land, 600 of which is hay or grass and 120 acres good timber. The meadow will cut annually 2½ tons of hay to the acre, and there is a living stream on the land. The timber is heavy and will furnish logs for stables, corrals, and fuel for many years to come. The cattle won'd be grazed in the hills and driven to and from the ranch every day. The three great requisites for a good ranch are wood, water, and grass, and these we have in abundance. If you can sell out where you are and bring $5,000 west with you, I am sure you will never have a better opportunity to engage in a lucrative business. I will make you a proposition, as follows:

You can put in $2,500, and I will duplicate it, and put in $1,000 for bulls. For $5,000 we can get 400 head of Texan cows to start with, and I will add a sufficient number of Durham bulls to breed from them. I will erect all the necessary buildings, purchase machinery, wagons, horses, &c. I will own the ranch and fixtures and you be at the expense of taking care of the herd, and give me half the increase. With your two boys to help as herders, it will only be necessary at the beginning to hire one man. The hay you could get put up at $1 a ton, or by hiring an extra man in haying time it would cost you fifty cents a ton. I would put in 200 head of Texan cows and you two hundred head. I might add on my own account 100 or 200 head, but if I did it would be at no expense to you, and make no difference in the division of profits, you being half the increase and gain of everything. It is likely if we started with 400 head in 1877, I would in the spring of 1878 add 100 Texan two-year-old steers, and in the following spring 100 Iowa milch cows; I know what a good thrifty industrious soul your wife is, and you may tell her for me if she comes West I will buy her 100 fine cows for a dairy, and she can market all her butter and milk at the railroad, 22 miles distant and get rich on her own account. It is the custom in the West not to put up hay or build shelter for stock, but I do not believe in this. Cattle can generally be grazed out all winter, but there are some winters very severe, and not unfrequently dreadful storms, during which cattle die. The loss from one storm would be more than it would cost to cut hay for 10 years. Besides, my idea of a ranch is "home for man and beast," and I would rather be at some extra expense than to have the cattle suffer. The heavy timbered bottom will give all the shelter necessary, and the meadows will yield 1,500 tons of hay per year, which will be all that we need to insure us against storms and bad winters. Now let us see what we can do with a herd of 400 Texan cows, worth $5,000 to begin with. At the end of the first year the cows would have 400 calves, each worth $7. I count full yield, for in class breeding there is not one cow in 100 barren, neither is the loss over 1 per cent of calves dropped where hay and shelter is provided and proper care taken. Our first year's profit is 400 calves, $7 each, 2,800. divided 1,400 each. Second year. 400 calves, (old cows) $7, $2,800, increase value on last year's calves, they being half Durham, $5 each $2,000. Divided, we each have $2,400. Third year. 400 calves (old cows) at $7 each $2,800. Increase on first and second year's calves $5, $4,000, $6,800. Divided $3,400 each.

FOURTH YEAR.

400 calves (old cows) at $7	$2,800
Increase on 1 st. 2nd & 3rd years calves $5	6,000
First year's calves, half of which are heifers now come in with 200 calves, worth	1,400
Divided, $5,100 each	10,200

FIFTH YEAR.

400 calves (old cows) $7	$2,800
First and second years heifer calves $7	2,800
Increase on 1st 2nd & 4th year's calves at $5	8,000
Increase on last year's heifer calves, 200 at $5	1,000
	14,000
This year we make our first sale of 200 steers at $30 each	6,0000
Increase and cash, grand total	$20,000
Divide by two, cash each $3000, and stock $7,500, making	$10,500
We now have on our ranch the following stock:	
First year's cows 400, calves 400	800
SECOND YEAR.	
Old cows 400, first year's calves 400, second, 400	1200
THIRD YEAR.	
Old cows 400, first year's calves 400, second 400, third 400	1,600
FOURTH YEAR.	
Old cows 400, first year's calves 400, second 400, third 400, fourth 400, heifer calves 200	2,200
FIFTH YEAR.	
Old cows 400, first year's calves 400, second 400, third 400, fourth 400, fifth 400; first year's heifer calves (yearlings) 200, just dropped, 200, second, 200	3,000
Less 200 steers sold, leaves 2,800 to winter. If we sell the cattle, which is the only way to get at their value, we shall have. First year 400 cows, 200 each of bull and heifer calves	$00
Second year 400 cows, 200 yearling heifers, 200 heifer calves, total females 800	
200 bull yearlings, 200 bull calves	1200
Third year, 400 cows, 200 two-year old heifers, 200 yearling heifers 200 heifer calves, total females, 1000; 200 two-year-old steers, 200 yearlings, 200 bull calves, total males, 600—1600.	
Fourth year, 400 cows, 200 three-year-old heifers, 200 two-year-olds, 200 yearlings, 200 young calves, half of heifer calves, 100, total females, 1,300, 200 three-year-old steers, 200 two-year-olds 200 yearlings 200 bull calves, half heifer calves, 100, total males, 900, ... 2200	
Sixth year, 400 cows, 200 four-year-olds, 200 three year old heifers, 200 yearlings, 200 two-year-olds, 200 yearlings, 200 calves; also 100 heifer calves (yearlings) from four-year-olds, 100 from three-year-olds, and 100 from four-year-olds just come in for the second time, total females 1700. 200 four-year old steers—300 three-year-olds, 200 two-year-olds, 200 yearlings, 200 bull calves; also from four-year-old heifers just come in with their calves, 100 males—total males 1,700. 3,000. Deduct 200 steers sold. leaves 2,800 head to be kept on hand. It will be observed that our business is just beginning to pay. It takes five or six years to establish any good business on a firm basis, and our ranch is now thoroughly "set up," as front ersmen would say. After the fifth year the profits will be enormous. Let us run to the sixth year and the account would stand something like this:

SIXTH YEAR.

400 old cows, 400 old cow's calves this being their sixth birthday, and the last 200 five-year-old cows, 200 calves from five-year-old cows, 200 four-year-old cows, 200 calves from four-year-old cows, 200 calves from three-year-old cows, he would brand 1000 calves the sixth year worth $7 each, or $7,000. The increase in our stock would stand as follows:	
The sixth year, 400 old cows' calves	$2,800
600 5yr. 4yr. & 3yr. calves, worth	4,200
Increase in value on 200 4yr. cows, $1000, 200 3yr. cows, $1000; 200 4yr. steers, $1000, 200 3yr. steers, $1000.	4,000
Increase in value on 600 two-year-olds,	3,000
Increase in value on 800 yearlings,	4,000
Sell 200 beeves at $30 each,	6,000
Ad 200 calves at $7 each,	1,400
	$26,400

Divided by two gives us each $3,000 cash and $12,500 stock. As our herd would now be getting too large for the ranch, we would have to cut it down, and would sell 400 Texan cows, full blood, at $15; $6,000; 200 half-blood Durham 5 yr old cows at $22; $4,400; 200 half blood Durhams 4 yr old cows at $15; $3,000; 200 half blood Durham steers at $35; $7,000, $18,400.

Divided by two gives us $9,200 each more in cash, to which we must add cash received from four yr. old steers, $8,000—$24,600, or $12,200 each in cash the sixth year. These figures may astonish you, but I assure you they are rather under than over the usual estimate, and many herders on the Plains have done better. Of course, to show the real profits it will be necessary to make up the expensive list. It will stand something like the following; Ranch, $5,000; 2 yoke cattle, $150; Studebaker wagon, $100; mowing machine, $125.—$5,375. Cost my share cattle first year, $2,500; 4 head horses at $125, $500; 2 dogs, 60.—$3,060. Add my expenses, $7,875, first year grand total, $10,935. First year, increase of cattle, $3,800; my share, $1,400. Deduct 10 per cent for loss of cattle, $140; wear and tear of machinery, &c., $200—$340. My actual profit first year, $1,100; your share, $1,400. Deduct 10 per cent, loss of cattle, $140; hire of Indian herder, $10 per month, $120; putting up 800 tons hay, $400.—$660. Your actual profits first year, $740.

Second year, your account, increase of herd, $2,400; expense of herder $120, 1000 tons hay $800, loss of cattle, 10 per cent, $240, your actual profits $1540.

My account, increase of cattle $2,400, expenses, wear of machinery &c $240 $440, my actual profits $1960.

Third year, your account, increase of cattle $3,400, expense, 2 herders, $240, loss of cattle, 10 per cent, $340, 1500 tons of hay $750. 1330.—Your actual profits $2,070.

My account, increase of cattle $3,400 wear of machinery &c. $240, loss of cattle $340.—$640.—My actual profits $2,860.

Fourth year, your account, increase of cattle, $5,100, expenses, 3 herders, $360, 2000 tons hay $1000, loss of cattle 10 per cent. $510.—$1870, your actual profits $3,230. My account, increase of cattle $5,100; expenses, wear of machinery, &c. $500, loss on cattle 10 per cent. $510.—$710, my actual profits $4,520.

Fifth year, your account, increase of cattle $7,500 sales of beef $4,000—$10,300, expenses, 4 herders. $480, 3000 tons hay $1500, loss on cattle $1030. $3010. Your actual profits $7,290. My account, increase of cattle $7,500, sales of beef $8,000.—$15,500, expenses wear of machinery $300, loss on cattle, $1050, $1230. My actual profit $9070.

As I originally put in $7,875, in five years my actual income is greater than my original investment, but you have done still better, for having originally invested only $3,060, your income from it is annually $7,290, or more than double your investment. If we undertake to keep down the herd, and not let it increase, the profits will double again. What business on earth is there that will equal this? In my estimate, I have said nothing about taxes, but as they are trifling, and I would pay them, they need not enter into the account. At the end of six years, if all went well in our business, I would propose a change. We could safely count on realizing from sales $10,000 a year, and certainly $8,000. The first year after the sixth, we would erect better buildings, and the second (eighth after beginning) we would buy land and add to our ranch. The third year (ninth) we would buy blooded stock cows, and the fourth (tenth) blooded horses and mares. The fifth year we would close out our common stock, and keep nothing but blooded animals. This year, also, I would sell to you the ranch, stock, fixtures, and everything, you to pay me $10,000 a year until all was paid up. You have often said you wished me to put you into a good business, and show you how to make money, and now sir, I think I have pointed out the way to a fortune, and the good wife too. In eleven years you can be at the head of a blooded stock farm worth $100,000, and soon after then, its sole owner."

The above letter refers to the Wyoming pastures General Brisbin and many others consider the finest grazing country in the world to be on the Yellowstone and its tributaries, but there are fine grazing grounds where cattle feed without shelter all the year round, far up in the Canadian territory, and there are numerous ranches just south of the boundary line, in Montana. One of the Montana ranches described in General Brisbin's work, is that of Messrs. Poindexter & Orr, who raise blooded cattle only, and have a number of thoroughbreds from the County of Middlesex, whose pedigrees are copied into the "Beef Bonanza" from the Canadian Herd Book. Many large fortunes have been made and are being made from small beginnings, raising cattle on the western plains.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents; our columns are open to all.

SHALL THE "SCOTT ACT" BECOME LAW?

To the Editor of the Champion:

SIR,—With your permission, I beg to submit a few reasons why I think the Scott Act should not become law. In penning these remarks, the writer has no interested or sinister object in view, but, having a decided opinion on the subject of prohibition, I wish to express it, and to justify myself in the opinion of those, whose motives I respect, but whose views on the subject may differ from mine.

I believe it to be the duty of each citizen to weigh well the *pros* and *cons* of questions which may be submitted for their consideration, especially when they involve issues of grave importance to the community—to which class I think the subject under consideration emphatically belongs.

I think the advocates of prohibition make a mistake in endeavouring to establish it by piece-meal, but I also think prohibition *per se* wrong in principle, and a mistaken policy, as—whatever may be said to the contrary—I have given the subject great consideration, and have during a life of three score years, both by precept and example, done honest service in the interest of temperance, and I cannot but think that to prohibit the manufacture, sale, and use of spirituous liquors an unwarrantable interference with the right of private judgment, and, as far as it goes, an infringement on the rights of the subject—not to say a word as to the sacrifice of property now invested in the different departments necessary and incident to the manufacture and sale, which would result from the passage of the Act. To me it seems to savor of the sumptuary laws which existed centuries ago, and not at all in ordinance with the spirit of the age in which we live; it also seems an insult to our intelligence, if not to our manhood, to be *commanded* by any human authority what to *eat, drink*, or *avoid*. There is too much of the inquisitorial and of dictatorship in it to be accepted by freemen.

That intemperance is a great evil, none can deny, even that it is a very fruitful cause of a large proportion of the crime and misery that exist, and none would rejoice (for all reasons) more than the writer to see the evil abated; and, while acknowledging, as I do, the good which temperance organizations have accomplished in mitigating the evil—giving also to the advocates of prohibition full credit for sincerity in their efforts to subdue drunkenness—I cannot agree with them in believing that prohibition will accomplish the end they have in view. Intemperance in everything is to be avoideded. "Let your moderation be known unto all men" It is possible to be intemperate in the advocacy of even a good cause, and, in our vehemence, to overshoot the point we aim at, and with all due deference to those who differ from me on this question, I must say, I think they make a mistake.

One argument I have heard used is, that it is as justifiable to legislate for the suppression of the liquor traffic as for poison; equivalent to saying spirituous liquors are poison. When used to excess the produce bad results, but excessive eating will do the same. Analysts tell us there is a certain amount of poison in many articles of food in daily consumption; but to class alcoholic beverages with *poisons*, in the common acceptation of the word, is wrong in fact, and will not hold in the connection above alluded to; to say, therefore, that spirituous liquors are poison, is a matter—not of fact—but of opinion.

Stress is also laid by some on the argument, that by removal of the alleged *cause* of sin or crime, the *consequences* will be avoided; thus, if no liquor was manufactured there would be no drunkards. I cannot subscribe to the correctness or even the feasibility of such an argument—remove temptation, and sin will disappear; on that very principle may be justified the establishment of nunneries and monkeries, on the plea that by withdrawal from the world and its temptations we become holy; but history in this connection tells a different tale.

I believe that as long as human nature is what it is, stimulants in one shape or other will be used, and it may be that in the absence of alcoholic beverages, other stimulants, even more hurtful in their effects, might be substituted, resulting, perhaps, in a still more demoralizing and death-dealing shape than that produced by liquors; not to mention the dishonest subterfuges and inevitable smuggling which would be resorted to in evading the law; and which, I venture the opinion, would be the result if prohibition existed, because it is a system which does violence to the innate promptings of free agency, which we cannot ignore. I understand this life to be a school of probation, wherein we are surrounded by temptations of one sort or other, whereby our consistency may be tested; that our business here is to battle with these temptations in whatever shape they may come to us, and that help—both Divine and human—to acquire victory over them, is within reach of all who seek it.

I think the nearest approach we can make to the limiting of intemperance is to make a stringent license law, and have it faithfully administered. Tax the manufacture and sale of liquor as heavily as you like; and let every man in his vocation and his every day conduct shew that he has moral courage and *manliness* sufficient to resist what I have always considered the most senseless, and at the same time dangerous habit of tippling, known as the *treating* system, when men not having courage to say "No," make swill-barrels of themselves rather than dare to do the sensible thing, and refuse, fearing to appear singular, even when it is the wisest and safest course.

Were these points carried out in practice, and they are easy of accomplishment if men would but be *manly*, intemperance would be checked more effectually than by any Act of the Legislature.

Holding these views, Mr. Editor, I cannot approve of the "Scott Act," or any other move that aims at making men sober by Act of Parliament; hence I deem it my duty thus to express my opinion on the subject.

J. H.

5th March 1881.

THE CONVICTION LISTS.

To the Editor of the Champion:

DEAR SIR,—Would you be kind enough to let me know through the columns of your paper if the "Schedule of Convictions" in the County of Halton is still published by the Clerk of the Peace, and if so, in what paper.

Yours truly,
"ENQUIRER."

The only surprise we feel at the above inquiry, is that it has not been made before. The conviction lists have been published in Oakville for several years back, and consequently but few people north of Dundas Stree, or west of the Trafalgar Town Line have had the pleasure of perusing them. The reason they are published in Oakville is, that they are published thereat less than none eighth the regular rate of advertising, and no other papers would take them at the figure. It is the custom of the County Council to buy whatever costs the least, whether it is any use to them and the county, or not. If a newspaper in Manitoulin Island, or British Columbia would publish the Schedule of Convictions cheaper than the Oakville papers do, no doubt the people of Manitoulin or British Columbia would be treated to a periodical dish of Halton convictions. The county has no right to pay for the publication of the convictions as they are. While they are published for the exclusive benefit of Oakville and the south end of Trafalgar, they should be paid for by either the Oakville or Trafalgar council. We understand that there would have been a charge made this year, but for the opposition of Mr. Clements, who believes in this case that a foot is cheaper at 50 cents than a yard at $1.00.—ED. CHAMPION.

MILTON, March 9th, 1881.

Editor Champion:

DEAR SIR,—Two weeks ago the *News* stated that owing to the interference of a few members of the Masonic Lodge here, who had unfriendly feelings towards a number of parties whose names were on the invited list of the late Masonic conversazione, the latter did not receive invitations, and the inference was that this was managed in an underhand way. A member of the committee, on the appearance of the above item, interviewed the *Newsman* and called on him to retract his statement, and last week's *News* contained his retraction, which, however, did not explain matters fully, the *Newsman* trying to make the apology as ambiguous as possible.

Now, Mr. Editor, since the *Newsman* had not decency enough to put the matter in its true light, though, after all, that could hardly be expected, as it would leave himself in rather an unenviable position, I wish to explain, and I will do so by saying that the whole story was a deliberate falsehood concocted by the *Newsman*, who felt sore because he had not received an invitation himself. The invitations were issued by a committee who had full powers in the matter, and who, alone, made up the list of guests The name of the *Newsman* was never on that list, and no one intimated any desire that it should have been put on. The conversazione was a private affair got up by the brethren of the lodge for the entertainment of their families and friends, not for the benefit of the general public, and the *Newsman* or any one else who was not a Mason, had no more right to expect an invitation to it than it had been given at the residence of a member of the lodge.

I trust that this explanation will satisfy the *Newsman*. No doubt his intellectual and genial countenance would have been a decided acquisition at the entertainment, but somehow his presence was not thought desirable, and he had better grin and bear it.

GOAT

DIVISION COURTS ACT.

NELSON, March 8th, 1881.

To the Editor of the Champion:

MY DEAR SIR,—On reading the *Globe*, and once in a while the *Mail*, during the sittings of the Ontario Legislature, just closed, I observed that our Local member, Dr. Robertson, introduced a Bill to amend the Division Courts Act.

I procured a printed copy of the Bill and found that the only amendment proposed to the Act was one providing for the more impartial administration of justice on Division Court cases, by enacting that a suitor should not be compelled to have his case tried before the County Judge, in case he was of opinion that a fair and impartial trial could not be had before such judge.

I have not been able to see Dr. Robertson to ascertain how it was that he came to introduce it is measure, whether there was, or is, any especial reason for such legislation in our county. I heard he made a lengthy speech on the second reading of the Bill, defending his position in seeking this legislation, but I have looked in vain in both *Mail* and *Globe* for any report of his remarks.

As several of my friends, as well as myself, are interested in the doings and sayings of our member on the floor of the House, and as his speech on this occasion must present points of great interest to the electors of this county, I would respectfully ask our worthy member to avail himself of the columns of your excellent paper to make public the purport in full, if not the contents of his address, when moving the second reading of this Bill.

AN OLD REFORMER.

Burdock Blood Bitters cures Scrofula and all humors of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and the Bowels at the same time, while it allays nervous irritation and tones up the debilitated system. It cures all humors from a pimple to the worst form of Scrofula. For sale by all dealers. Sample bottles 10 cents, regular size $1.00.

BUSINESS ON BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.

LINDSAY, while making extensive preparations for another year's active business, would thank his numerous friends who have continued to favor him with their custom, and assisted him in maintaining a large and very satisfactory trade.

As in the past, LINDSAY WILL CONTINUE to sell for CASH. Credit will not be encouraged. He believes this to be the only correct and true principle, combined with economy, on which a successful business can be carried on; and he is satisfied that this belief is shared in by every intelligent mind.

Experience has shown the evil and rottenness of buying goods on credit, and thousands are yearly being convinced that the best places to buy in are those where BAD DEBTS HAVE NOT TO BE PAID FOR. Lindsay marks all his goods at the lowest remunerative price, in plain figures. No other price can be taken. By this plain and simple method everybody pays the same; nobody will pay more to make up the reduction somebody else received. These rules will be strictly adhered to, and all who desire to do business fairly and squarely will be guided accordingly.

Lindsay has just opened out several Cases of New DRESS GOODS and most LOVELY PRINTS.

CLEARING SALE!

ALL WINTER DRY-GOODS.

GOING

Millinery, Mantles, Shawls, Furs, Wincies, Dress Goods,

TRADE MARK REGD. Mammoth House GEORGETOWN. CHEAP GOODS ALL THE TIME

Flannels, Blankets, Ready-made Clothing, Overcoats, Carpets, &c.

TO BE CLEARED OFF AT TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.

Grey and White Cottons and Checked Shirtings for Spring wear. Wholesale prices in retail quantities. Ordered Clothing the Best and Cheapest in Canada.

McLEOD, ANDERSON, & CO.,
GEORGETOWN.
"Mammoth House."

BUY EMBROIDERIES

AT

CAMPBELL & PENTECOST'S.

See the immense stock for you to select from, for 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents per yard. Pretty Fancy Edgings for 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 cents per yard.

The Port to put in at,---CAMPBELL & PENTECOST'S.

56 Bone French Wove Corsets for 50 cents per pair. See our Spoon Busk Corsets. See our Double Busk Corsets.

BUY AT CAMPBELL & PENTECOST'S.

Now Lisse Net and Lissie Frillings, all fresh, and new styles for the neck, sleeves and bottom of dresses.

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