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OFFICE:—On Main Street, opposite the "Thomas House."

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The Canadian Champion

AND COUNTY OF HALTON INTELLIGENCER

VOL. 22.] MILTON, COUNTY OF HALTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1883. NO. 34

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JOHN DEWAR, Barrister, County Crown Attorney, Notary Public, etc., Town Hall, Main street, Milton.

D. McLINTON, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, etc. Office—Booth's Block, Milton. 57

J. J. STONE,
Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, and Insolvency, Conveyancer, &c.
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ROLPH & FOSTER, Dental Surgeons, 250 Queen street West, Toronto. Will visit Milton on the first Friday in each month, Streetsville on the second Wednesday, and Meadowvale on the 4th, first week in each month.

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DR. BOURNS & BENNETT, Physicians, Surgeons, etc. Office and residence, Main street, first door west of Methodist Church. Day and night calls promptly attended to. 219

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MRS. HENDERSON, who is a Trained Nurse from England, would be glad to find employment in midwifery, or other surgical and medical work. Terms on application. Enquire at this office. 10-6m

Hotel Cards.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Milton; David Dwyer, proprietor. First class accommodation put to visitors. Good stabling. Terms moderate. 19

DAVIDSON HOUSE, Oakville, Ont. Jas. Davidson, proprietor. First class accommodation for the travelling public. Stabling for 40 horses. Best brands of liquors and cigars. Terms moderate. Jas. Davidson, late of Davidson House, Toronto. 84-y

QUEEN'S HOTEL
Martin Doady,
PROP., BRAMPTON, ONT.
Has recently undergone a complete renovation and is now one of the leading hotels of the town. Its central position and the superior accommodation it offers to the travelling public and boarders, commend it to a share of public patronage. Good Sample Rooms for Commercial Travellers. Hack to and from all trains. 5-ly

THE
Farmers' Hotel,
Having been reopened and refurnished throughout, is now in first class ORDER.
THE BAR
Is furnished with the Best Brands of Cigars and all kinds of Temperance Drinks.
There is in connection with the premises a first class
LIVERY STABLE.
And travellers and others may procure the best of Rigs and Horses at reasonable rates.
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$72 A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly so well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address TRUE and Co., Augusta, Maine.

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Apply to
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GENERAL AGENT,
Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Co.,
MILTON, - ONTARIO.
Office in front part of D. McGibbon's office, Main St. Policy holders in the county kindly take notice that renewals will be made by me. 32-3m

RUPTURE
Cured without an operation or the injury trusses inflict by Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S method. Office 251 Broadway, New York. His book, with Photographic likenesses of bad cases before and after cure, mailed for 10 cents. 20-ly.

$500 Reward.
We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large Boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 81 and 83 King St. East, Toronto, Ont. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. For Sale at McColl's Drug Store. 22-ly

DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S G AND G CURE
A Guaranteed Cure for Gonorrhœa and Gleet. Safe, pleasant and reliable. No bad effects from its use. Does not interfere with business or diet. Price $2 per box, or $5 for 3 boxes. Written guarantees with every 3 boxes issued by duly authorized agent to refund the money if three boxes fail to cure. Sent to any address prepaid on receipt of price. DR. FELIX LE BRUN and CO., 343 and 345 King St. East, Toronto, sole Proprietors. J. H. McCOLLOM, Authorized Agent for Milton, Ont.

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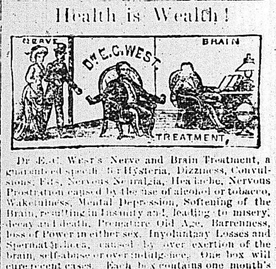

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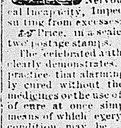
A Great Cause of Human Misery
IS THE LOSS OF
MANHOOD



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It has performed a miracle in my case.
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1883—39TH YEAR.
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The ECLECTIC comprises each year two large volumes of over 1700 pages. Each of these volumes contains a fine steel engraving, which adds much to the attraction of the magazine.
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1883.
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Suited to Boys and Girls of from six to sixteen years of age.
Vol. IV. Commences Nov 7, 1882.
The Young People has been from the first successful beyond anticipation.—N. Y. Evening Post.
It has a distinct purpose to which it steadily adheres—that, namely of supplanting the vicious papers for the young with a pure and more attractive, as well as more wholesome.—Boston Journal.
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$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business that anyone knows of. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. $10 a day and upwards is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a sheltered fortune. Address H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine.

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Largest business of any Company in Canada.
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THE RURAL CANADINA.
An Illustrated Monthly Periodical for the Farm and Home.
ONLY $1 PER ANNUM.
"The best paper of the kind published in Canada to-day."—Durdam News.
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THE RURAL CANADIAN, now about commencing the second year of publication, will always strive to place before its readers the actual experience of working farmers, at the right time and in concise form. It is intended for those who farm; for those who grow fruit; for those who raise poultry; for those who breed stock; for those who make butter; for those who make cheese; for those who keep house.
We invite correspondence from intelligent farmers, stock raisers, dairymen, gardeners, bee keepers etc. Practical points, arising out of the actual experience of any ruralist, will be welcome to its columns.
ACTIVE AGENT WANTED in every township, town and village, to make an early canvass for this paper, to whom Large Commissions will be paid. Boys and girls willing to take an agency are invited to write for terms. Balance of year free to new subscribers.
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This popular journal is a rare combination of literature, art and fashion. Its stories, poems, and essays are by the best writers of Europe and America; its engravings possess the highest artistic excellence and in all matters pertaining to fashion it is universally acknowledged to be the leading authority in the land. The new volume will contain many brilliant novelties.

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Harper's Magazine } Harper's Young People }	5 00
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Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.
The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.
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1883. HARPER'S MAGAZINE. 1883.
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Harper's Magazine begins its sixty-sixth volume with the December Number. It is not only the most popular illustrated periodical in America and England, but also the largest in its scheme, the most beautiful in appearance, and the best magazine for the home. A new novel, entitled "For the Major," by Constance Fenimore Woolson, the author of "Anne," was begun in the November Number. In literary and artistic excellence the Magazine improves with each successive number. Special efforts have been made for the lighter entertainment of its readers through humorous stories, sketches, &c.

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PER YEAR:

Harper's Magazine	$4 00
Harper's Weekly	4 00
Harper's Bazar	4 00
The Three above publications	10 00
Any Two above named	7 00
Harper's Young People	1 50
Harper's Magazine } Harper's Young People }	5 00
Harper's Franklin Square Library, One year (52 numbers)	10 00

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Index to Harper's Magazine, Alphabetical, Analytical, and classified, for Volumes 1 to 60, inclusive from June, 1850, to June, 1880, 1 vol. 8vo, Cloth, $4.
Remittance should be made by Post Office money order or Draft to avoid chance of loss.
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Address HARPER and BROTHERS, N. Y.

W. BARBER & BROS.
GEORGETOWN, ONT.,
Papermakers to the Dominion and Ontario Governments.
Manufacturers of No. 1, 2, aged 8 toned and white book papers, plain finished or super calendered.
No. 2 and No. 3 Printing for News and Job Work.
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WM. BARBER & BROS.,
Papermakers, GEORGETOWN.

PROFESSOR STOKES, F. R. S., ON MODERN SCIENTIFIC THOUGHT.

The announcement that Her Majesty the Queen had graciously signified to the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute of London her consent to receive the volumes of its "Transactions," gave additional *eclat* to a crowded meeting of its members, held on the 15th of Jan. at the Hall of the Society of Arts. The Institute, founded to investigate all scientific questions, including any said to militate against Religious Belief, announced that nearly 1,000 Home, Indian, Colonial and American members had now joined. Dr. Stokes, F. R. S., Secretary and Fellow of the Royal Society, and Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge University, read the paper of the evening. In it he, as a scientific man, repudiated the idea, sometimes given expression to, that the progress of science would disprove the truth of Revelation, adding that the progress of science constantly showed the reverse to be the case. The Book of Revelation and the Book of Nature, rightly understood, had never yet clashed. Truth was only in danger from a want of knowledge, we often had evidence of that, and the progress of accurate scientific research and its full encouragement were therefore of the greatest value. Prof. Stokes then proceeded to review the hypothesis of Darwin, remarking "there may, I will not say must, be nothing atheistic in the belief that great numbers of species were evolved under the operation of laws known or conceivable from some preceding condition of a simpler character; in case," he added, with marked emphasis, "we should find reasonable scientific evidence in favour of an affirmative answer"; but the entire tenor of his paper went to demonstrate that such evidence was not at present forthcoming. After showing from the principles of vision that "useful ends are brought about by means," he went on to argue,—

"We should expect *a priori* that, as the wisdom of the designing mind must be immeasurably above our own, so contrivance should as a rule extend far beyond what we can trace. We should expect, therefore, *on purely theistic grounds*, that the doctrine of evolution, assumed for trial, would be a useful and ordinarily trustworthy guide in our scientific researches; that it might often enable us to go back one step and explain how such or such a result was brought by natural laws from such or such an anterior condition, and so might lead us to extend our knowledge of the operation of natural causes. But this is a very different thing from assuming it as an axiom, the application of which may be extended step by step indefinitely backwards."

As for Mr. Darwin's theory of "ancestral derivation and survival of the fittest," Dr. Stokes said it was one which "from its nature can hardly, if at all, be made a subject of experimental investigation, or even of observation in the records of the past," and, therefore must "rest mainly on the estimate which may be formed of its own probability," "though doubtless," Prof. Stokes added, "an underlying feeling that the phenomenon was in some way explicable by natural causes has contributed not a little towards its propagation." Still the most he could say on behalf of Darwinism was that it was "highly ingenious as an hypothesis." "I think," he added, "a large number of scientific men would admit that it is very far indeed from being admissible to the rank of a well-established theory," and though "true possibly, as accounting for permanent or sub-permanent differences between *allied* forms, yet not conceivably bridging over the great gulf which separates remote forms of life" [those who have read Professor Nicholson's "University Text-book on Palæontology" will recognise this as his final opinion also].

Professor Stokes, referring to the question of the creation of man, said,—"In the account of the creation it is distinctly stated that man was separately created, 'in the image of God,' whatever that may imply. Nor is this a point in which, by a wide license of interpretation, we might say the language was merely figurative; that we can afford to understand it so, for that Scripture was not given us to teach us science. Our whole ideas respecting the nature of sin and the character of God are, as it seems to me, profoundly affected according as we take the statement of Scripture straightforwardly, which implies that man was created with special powers and privileges, and in a state of innocence from which he fell, or if we suppose that man came to be what he is by degrees, by a vast number of infinitesimal variations from some lower animal, accompanied by a correspondingly continuous variation in his mental and moral condition. On this latter supposition, God was made to be responsible for his present moral condition, which is but the natural outgrowth of the mode of his creation. As regards the lower animals, little change would apparently be made from a theological point of view, if we were to interpret as figurative the language which seems to assert a succession of creative acts. But the creation of man and his condition at creation are not confined to the account given in Genesis. They are dwelt on at length, in connexion with the scheme of redemption by St. Paul, and are more briefly referred to by our Lord Himself in connexion with the institution of marriage."

As against these statements "so express, so closely bound up with man's highest aspirations," we have nothing more to adduce on the side of science, says Professor Stokes, "than a *hypothesis* of continuous transmutation incapable of experimental investigation, and making such demands upon our imagination as to stagger at last the initiated."

A modified theory of Darwinism, as applied to the creation of man, was thus dealt with:—

"Some have endeavoured to combine the statements of Scripture with a modified hypothesis of continuous transmutation, by supposing that at a certain epoch in the world's history mental and moral powers were conferred by divine interposition on some animal that had been gradually modified in its bodily structure by natural causes till it took the form of man. As special interposition and special creation are here recognised, I do not see that religion has anything to lose by the adoption of this hypothesis, but neither do I see that science has anything to gain. Once admit special divine interposition, and science has come to the end of her tether. Those who find the idea helpful can adopt it; but for my own part this combination of the natural and the supernatural seems somewhat grotesque, and I prefer resting in the statement of a special creation."

A discussion ensued in which many Fellows of the Royal Society took part, including Sir J. Risdon Bennett, vice-president of the Royal Society, Sir J. Fayrer, K. C. S. I., Professor Lionel Beale, Mr. J. E. Howard, Dr. John Rae, and others.

Several applications to join the Institute were received.

SWINDLING A SETTLER.

About the first of October a pioneer in one of the northern counties of Wisconsin was seated on a log in front of his cabin, waiting for his every-other-day shake of the ague to come along, when a covered wagon drove up. It contained a man and his wife and a few articles of furniture, and they were looking for a piece of land on which to squat. It was nip and tuck which was the meanest-looking man. Both were ragged and down in the mouth, and had chills and fever as regularly as sunrise, and neither one had a cent in the last ten years. It is also a pretty even thing between the women. One was cross-eyed, and the other had a broken nose. One was almost toothless and the other had a stiff knee. One chewed slippery-elm and took snuff, and the other smoked plug tobbaco in a clay pipe.

"Stranger," remarked the settler after the four had looked each other over, "I haven't any fodder for yer hosses, nothing to get a dinner with, and we get our drinking water from a creek half a mile away. Yer a mean-looking fam'ly and I'd advise ye to drive on."

"Stranger," echoed the other, "I would not have stopped nohow but to offer ye a trade. My old woman don't like the woods and don't want to go further. How'll ye trade?"

The settler got up and walked around the wagon and whistled 'Old Dan Tucker' twice over and then replied:

'I reckon it's about an even thing.'

'Yes, purty even. What do you say, old woman?'

'Well, I can't be much wuss off,' she replied, as she jumped down.

The settler's wife was not over seven minutes packing up, and as the wagon moved off she called back:

"Good-bye, old man! Reckon we don't owe each other nothing."

In less than a fortnight the settler appeared at the county seat to consult a lawyer, and great was his indignation as he explained:

"In less'n a week after that ere wagon drove off that 'ere woman went stone blind, and likewise developed consumption, and yesterday morning she suddenly dropped off her cheer and died without a kick."

"She did?"

"And I've got to bury her and break up and lose my squat. Now, then, what I want to know if there is any law in this State which allows a stranger to tote a dying female around the kontry and trade her even up for an old woman who could chop a cord and a half of wood per day and set up all right and keep the b'ars from hold'n a convention in the shanty?"

FATTENING SHEEP FOR MARKET

The best plan of fattening sheep depends upon many considerations. First upon the breed of sheep, and secondly upon the age and condition of the sheep. The best plan requires the breeder to breed the sheep he fattens, and to keep them always in a thriving condition, so that when they reach the fattening stage, they are ready to appropriate the food given to lay on fat at once, and do not require a preparatory stage, which always costs much food before they begin to lay on fat. When sheep are properly bred and fed till two years old, if wethers, they may be fed up rapidly for market at any time of year and will feed profitably in winter. But if sheep are thin—have been kept in an unthrifty habit—in ty days are likely to be thrown away in giving them a start. Such unthrifty sheep should be fed in warm weather with grain, upon pasture. Here they may be started in less than half the time required in winter, and on one-fourth of the food. Young sheep, or under three years old, require a more nitrogenous ration than old sheep, for the young sheep have the muscles to grow, and older thin sheep have already much more muscle than fat. This may be an explanation why we succeed in fattening an old cow upon good pumpkins, and the English, old sheep upon turnips, both of which foods are too poor in nitrogen to fatten or grow young animals. Yet English farmers have become so accustomed to feed turnips to all stock, that they feed weanling lambs all the turnips they can eat, and report feeding six-months lambs eighteen pounds per day. This is a double error, because the turnip is too poor in nitrogen or muscle-forming matter and phosphate of lime to grow the bones, and also contains too much water in proportion to dry matter. Young grass is the typical food for growing young animals, and the average of pasture grass contains seventy-five per cent. of water, whilst ruta-bagas contain eighty-seven per cent., and common turnips ninety-two per cent. of water. And these turnip rations are given in cool or cold weather, which makes the excess of water the more objectionable.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

While prohibition has proved a failure in Kansas and Iowa, their neighbor, Nebraska, is well satisfied with the working of of a high license law that went into operation a year and a half ago. The law is a compromise measure upon which the Prohibitionists and low license people agreed. It fixes the license for selling intoxicating liquors in cities having over 10,000 inhabitants at $1,000, and in cities having less than 10,000 inhabitants at $500. The number of barrooms has been diminished about two-thirds, and in many of the smaller towns there is no liquor sold, as a result of the heavy license tax. The city of Omaha, with 35,000 inhabitants, still supports 90 saloons, however, and the city of Lincoln with a population of 15,000, maintains 10. The money from the sale of licenses goes to the school fund. The Prohibitionists are satisfied to let the law stand as it is, and are now working to pass an act providing for the disfranchisement for five years of persons convicted of drunkenness.—*New York Sun.*

IDENTIFICATION OF PHŒNIX PARK ASSASSINS.

DUBLIN, Feb. 10.—There was the greatest excitement when the Court opened to-day. It had been whispered about that Kavanagh, the driver of the car which conveyed the assassins of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke to and from the scene of the murder, that become approver and would give evidence to-day. Consequently the Court was crowded to suffocation, and those unable to secure admission remained in the corridors and in the vicinity eagerly importuning each one who left the Court for information. The prisoners arraigned were Joseph Brady, Timothy Kelly, James Carey (Town Councillor), Carman Fitzharris, Lawrence Hanlon, Jos. Mullett, Jas. Mullett, Edward O'Brien, Wm. Mahoney, Daniel Curley, Daniel Delaney, Thos. Doyle, and Fagan. The charge against them was that of conspiracy to murder Mr. Burke and Lord F. Cavendish, and the attack upon Juror Field. A commotion was created when Michael Kavanagh, the carman, was placed in the witness seat, and the prisoners, who have hitherto assumed an easy, indifferent behaviour in the dock, looked uneasily at each other. As the evidence identifying them was given their jaunty air gradually disappeared altogether, and the majority of them appeared to be overcome with sheer desperation. Hanlon was