# "HOW'S YOUR POOR FEET?"

If you are troubled with cold feet, put a couple of dollars in your pocket and go and see

## LINDSAY, THE LIVE BOOT AND SHOE DEALER,

——And select a pair from that immense Stock of Long Felt Boots, Felt Lacing Boots, Felt Button Boots, Felt Slippers, Lined and Unlined Rubbers, Snow Excluders, Button'd Overs., &c., &c., for old or young,——

## AT LINDSAY'S.



*The Canadian Champion.*

MILTON, NOV. 27th, 1883.


### A NICE APPOINTMENT.

We learn that W. G. Fee, late of Milton, has been appointed by the Ontario Government to the position of Provincial License Inspector. The appointment, we understand, was made some time ago, but seems to have been kept remarkably quiet, doubtless from prudential reasons. This man Fee is well known in Halton, where he has resided for a number of years, and where his record is none of the best. He has been, as long as it did not interfere with his finances, a Tory of the ultra type; but while he is no pet with the Reform party here, he has been a parish among Conservatives ever since the McKinney election. In that contest he betrayed his party, and at the bidding of his master that arch fraud, hypocrite and swindler, D. B. Chisholm, he, waiting until a day or two before the poll, so as to allow no time for a reply, distributed a circular among the prohibition party making slanderous personal charges against ex-Sheriff McKindsey, the Conservative nominee. Chisholm, the corruptionist ex-representative of Halton, it appears had sought the nomination of the Conservative party as their candidate, but had been rejected, and, in revenge, used his influence as a prohibitionist against his more fortunate and more popular rival. Fee was a willing tool and was duly rewarded by receiving the appointment of Secretary of the Ontario Temperance Alliance, of which Chisholm was the president. It might be imagined that the emoluments of this position would have been sufficient to enable him to make both ends meet, and that there was no reason why he should have sought any other appointment. Here, however, is where the most disgraceful phase of this disgraceful affair appears. It seems that the party of prohibition, niggardly, as always, while making a great ado about their anxiety to reclaim their fallen brethren, failed to contribute the wherewithal to pay the expenses of the Alliance, including Fee's salary. This made matters decidedly disagreeable for Mr. S. H. Blake, who is well known as a prominent prohibitionist as well as a Reformer, and who had given a guarantee to Fee that his salary would be paid by the Alliance. Fee pressed for his money and Blake to relieve himself used his influence with the Government to procure for his creditor the appointment of Provincial License Inspector, and thus put a stop to his demands. We do not vouch for the truth of this part of the story, but we have it on excellent authority, and we believe it to be true. The Mowat Government which, in the person of its representative, Dr. Robertson, received such a Waterloo in Halton at the last Provincial election, appears to be, instead of endeavoring to strengthen itself in this county, wilfully or blindly doing what it can in the opposite direction. One thing is certain, that however the course of the Government on some of the leading political questions of the day may be endorsed and admired, it will be long ere it recains the ground it has lost in this county. Every strong week-kneed action on the part of a new office for Inspector Bird, to put a friend of with the party of prohibition, and woodly by the Blake Fee job.

### ON THE WAR PATH.

The Rev. D. L. Bethune, of this town, has lately been addressing meetings in the counties of Oxford and Norfolk on the subject of the Scott Act, and its wonderful success in transforming the once whiskey-soaked county of Halton. We have seen no extended reports of his speeches and do not know by what evidence, if any, he attempted to prove his statements, but if he went into evidence at all he must have drawn pretty largely on his own exceedingly lively and original imagination for it. It is pretty safe to say that in summing up his evidence he did not mention that Mr. Thos. Lash, member of the Scott Act association, late lessee and manager of the Milton "Temperance Hotel," and one of those who testified like Mr. Bethune last May in the columns of the Halton News in favor of the Scott Act, is now "doing" a four month's term in jail here for illegal liquor selling, while his wife is waited at by Mr. Bethune's party, mainsuch as Lash made no secret before renting the hotel of the fact that he intended to sell liquor in it, and yet had no difficulty in getting a lease. We do not think either that it is likely that Mr. Bethune embraced to any great extent on the fact that Joseph Turner, green-tweed and fish dealer, who has been convicted almost openly ever since the Scott Act went into force in this county in selling liquor in his little shop, and peddling it about the country in his fish wagon, has at last been convicted and fined and has absconded to escape payment. The intelligent ratepayers of Oxford and Norfolk would also remain in ignorance until Doomsday if if they were to wait for Mr. Bethune to inform them that there are others besides Turner who have engaged in the "shebeen" business in this county, that the interest was wholly negative enough in Halton during the regime of the Crooks Act, and that it flourishes now mainly because it is winked at by the so-called temperance party who know that convictions of shebeen keepers are the most damaging evidence against the success of the Scott Act, and for this reason confine their attentions to the hotel keepers. If the people of Oxford and Norfolk wish to find out the true state of affairs in this county we would recommend them to send down a few trustworthy representatives to investigate the matter personally. It is not always wise to take the utterances of extremists for gospel even though they may be ministers. To say the least, their opinions cannot be unprejudiced and their judgment is likely to be warped.

### THE LENNOX ELECTION.

There has been a close run between Pruyn, Conservative, and Allison, Reformer, in the County of Lennox, the constituency from the representation of which Sir John Macdonald was recently unseated for bribery by agents. Mr. Allison was elected by a majority of 5.

THE Toronto Evening "News" which had become so offensive a feature in Canadian journalism on account of the personalities indulged in by its correspondents has been purchased by its editor and becomes a "Canada First" organ. It is to be hoped that its "Peek-a-boo" department will be discontinued.—Oakville Independent.

Coming from the editor of the Oakville Independent the above seems rather cheeky and very ungrateful. He surely forgets that not long ago he made a practice of clipping out and reproducing, without giving proper credit, the effusions of the Milton contributer to the "Peek-a-boo" department of the News.

The death of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ross, Ireland, is announced.

Field & Davidson, the well-known saddlery hardware merchants, Hamilton, have assigned in trust.

The imports into Canada, exclusive of British Columbia, during October, amounted to $9 996,508, on which $1,824,561 duty was paid.

### The Egyptians Annihilated.

Hicks Pasha's army has been destroyed by the forces of the False Prophet. The intelligence of the disaster was brought to Khartoum by a Coptic official. The fighting continued from the 3rd to the 5th inst., and resulted in the complete annihilation of the Egyptians. It is stated that a European artist is the only person that escaped.

El Mehdi's forces are estimated at 300,000 men, and include dervishes, Bedouins, mulattos, and regulars. The battle occurred near El Obeid. El Mehdi first sent forward the dervishes, declaring they would vanquish the enemy by divine aid, but subsequently the regulars joined the attack and the engagement became general. Hicks Pasha's army, early in the battle, was divided into two bodies, but subsequently united and formed a square, which the forces of the False Prophet broke after three days' desperate fighting.

A council of Ministers has decided to concentrate at Khartoum what Egyptian troops remain at Duem, Gobi, and other places in the Soudan. Hicks Pasha had 25,000 men There were ten British officers. O'Donovan, of the London *Daily News*, and an artist connected with a German paper, accompanied him.

### Scott Act.

QUEEN V. WALLACE.—The defendant, through his counsel, Mr. Aylesworth, moved absolute an order *nisi* to quash a conviction made against him for selling liquor contrary to the provisions of the Scott Act. Judgment was reserved.—Globe

We learn that in this case Judges Hagarty, Armour and Cameron were unanimous in the opinion that the action of Police Magistrate Young in entering a conviction against the defendant was contrary to all law, but that judgment was reserved in the question as to whether a writ of *certiorari* should have been issued in the matter.

Mr. Inspector Frazer has laid informations against Messrs. John Wallace and Charles Stibbs for selling liquor on the 29th inst. The charges are to be heard to day.

### The Scott Act In Oxford.

It appears that there is something the matter with the petitions from Oxford asking for the submission of the Act in that county, and that consequently, new petitions will have to be circulated, and there will be no vote on the Act for some time to come—a long time, if the second batch of petitions are not signed more quickly than the first. It seems very improbable now that the vote in Oxford on the Act will be taken before we have the question put a second time before the electors of Halton, and it this be so there is no danger of its being carried in the former county as it is sure of receiving a Waterloo here, which will have its effect with our neighbors.

### Commercial Union.

From the Winnipeg Free Press.

The people of the Northwest are not to be imposed on by idle twaddle about the "Mother Country." They have their commercial interests to look after, and will be guided only by commercial considerations. Freedom of commercial intercourse with the United States is a *sine qua non* to commercial success; and freedom of commercial intercourse in this portion of the dominion at least must obtain by some means in the near future.

### Misumagement Exposed.

It is no falsehood to state that settlers are doing from Manitoba to the States. The Sun can count up at least a hundred heads of families who have left Manitoba for Dakota during the past four or five months—cases reported to it by its correspondents in the ordinary course of news. How many hundreds who have not been reported we will probably never know.—Brandon Sun.

Mr. Adam Brown of Hamilton, Ont., has been appointed vice consul for his Hawaiian majesty at Hamilton.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of descendants of U. E. Loyalists was held on Friday in the City hall, Toronto, when preliminary steps were taken to hold a centennial celebration next June.

Mr. Alfred Mace, son of the celebrated Tom Mace, the champion pugilist of the world, is at present giving a series of evangelical lectures at Newcastle-upon-tyne and draws crowded house.

### Dyspepsia & Liver Complaint

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of those distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer, every bottle has a printed guarantee on it; use accordingly and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by J. H. McCollom.

John Kelley, a railroad foreman, and three workmen were riding on a hand-car on the Hamilton & Northwestern road in Hamilton Saturday morning. An engine come along, and three men sprang from the car. Kelley, however, was not quick enough and was instantly killed.

Lieu.-Col. Ross of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, Ottawa, has received a complaint against Major Wetherly of the same regiment, charging him with conduct unbecoming an officer. An investigation will be ordered. The father of the woman in the case is the complainant.


WHEN IT IS UNDERSTOOD that most of the diseases the body, whether functional derangements or destructive organic changes in the vital organs, are the expressions of errors of nutrition from impoverishment of the blood and starvation of the tissues, it is easily seen why Wheeler's Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya, which secures the digestion and assimilation of food to keep up the work of repair, is successfully used in the treatment of the wide range of affections for which it is recommended.


MR. NICHOLAS FLOOD DAVIN, has been appointed Hawaiian consul at Regina, North-West Territosy.


Dr. J. Corlis, St. Thomas, writes: "During ten years' active practice I have had occasion to prescribe Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. Since Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda came under my notice, I have tried it, and take great pleasure in saying that it has given great satisfaction, and is to be preferred to any I have ever used or recommended. I have used it in my own family almost as a beverage during heavy colds, and in every instance a happy result has followed. I cheerfully recommended its use in all cases of debility arising from weakness of the muscular or nervous system."


### WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

#### Climate—Emigration—Wages.

HORSE SHOE BEND, YAKIMA RIV., Wash. Ter., Nov. 5, 1883.

EDITOR CAMPION,—To the best of my recollection, the month of November in Canada is not the most pleasant part of the year, but in this country we are having very delightful weather. The nights at this season are cool and often frosty, but the days are bright and warm; and you may judge from the fact that grasshoppers, bees and other insects are all alive and healthy, that there has not been any very severe weather so far. It is expected that this weather will continue far into the winter, for snow seldom falls before January, and then remains but a few weeks. West of the Cascade Mountains the rainy season is about commencing, and snow is a rarity there.

The work of railway construction on this portion of the line is being pushed vigorously, though all the engineers farther up the Yakima have been called in, and all the company's stock has been sent over to Puget Sound, to work on the west end of the line. The graders here are mostly

MORMONS,

who worked through Idaho on the Oregon Short Line, and finally drifted up here. As these people are spreading over a good deal of country outside of Utah, perhaps you would like to know something of the means whereby so many converts are being gained and held by the Church of Mormon.

The church has many emissaries in European countries, where the possession of land confers distinction upon the owners. These missionaries might work hard enough on a purely religious racket without any very brilliant success of it, but they gain large numbers of converts by offering free gifts of land, so that many who care nothing about religion are willing to join the Mormon church for the sake of the land. The church, which imports so many of its members, has contracts for low rates of passage through to Salt Lake. If a convert can afford to pay his passage, well and good; if he cannot, the church will advance the money and charge it to him. When a batch of Mormon converts (mostly English and Danish peasantry) arrive at Salt Lake, they are not allowed to lie around and gather any information that might be useful to them. They are immediately distributed around among the different stakes in charge of the vice-presidents, and each head of a family is placed on a small patch of land probably about ten acres. A stake may consist of one or more counties, and is in charge of a vice-president, who looks after its inhabitants and their accounts. Well, when the newly fledged Mormon is placed on his little farm, if he cannot afford to purchase his modest outfit, the vice president furnishes him with one, consisting of a cow, and such implements, seeds, &c., as may be necessary to work his farm, which is presented to him as the free gift of God. Everything advanced is duly charged up, and the Mormon usually begins work under quite a little debt to the church. The officers of the church are on hand to see that the account is paid, and everything he must make a crop over, until the debt is squared on the books of the church. A man who starts out under these circumstances is often several years before owning a cent of money. If he proves a shrewd individual, and it is seen that he can make money faster by being allowed more time, more time is given, and the church is benefitted thereby; but from the day the man settles on his free farm, he is a slave to the church. Then he has to pay his tithes; a tenth of everything he raises or makes must go to the church. He cannot make a coat that is not known and if he has a hen that lays nine eggs, the officers of the church are on hand to see that the tenth is paid over to them.

Yesterday I dined a few miles up the river with a contractor, who was a freighter in Montana, and was told by him some of the dodges practiced by the freighters. The freights transported across country by bull teams and mule teams included a good many barrels of whiskey and other liquors; and as the freighters sat around their camp fires on cold nights, the most important problem that presented itself was 'how can we rip a barrel so that it can't be detected by the consignee?' The first move that suggested itself was to knock up a hoop, bore a gimlet hole, draw off a sufficiency, stop the hole with a spigot, and knock the hoop over it. But that dodge was too easy, and it became customary for the consignee to displace the hoops and examine the barrels very carefully. The spigot would be found, and if the deficiency had been supplied with water the Montana merchant and his customers would quickly detect it. Often the whiskey would be weighed by both shipper and receiver, so the freighters after extracting a gallon would pour in about nine gallons of water. To alter the color the whiskey, but would not kill anyone. But all these dodges became too common, and were easily detected, so some genius suggested that instead of boring for whiskey, they should squeeze the barrels. Now it is easy enough to squeeze a lemon, but most people would hesitate before attempting to

SQUEEZE A BARREL OF WHISKEY.

But the Montana freighters didn't hesitate; being practical men, and full of resources, they squeezed the whiskey barrels and extracted much spiritual comfort therefrom. A barrel would be placed in a leaning position, with a bucket under the lowest part. A stout piece of timber is laid across the top, and with the aid of a lever, such a pressure brought to bear on this that the staves would spring back to their proper positions, and it would take a very sharp man to tell where and how that barrel had been tapped. Those who weighed their whiskey discovered a shortage, but couldn't account for it.

Once when a lot of whiskey was standing on the platform at Silver Bow station, some thirsty individual went under the platform and bored a hole up through the planks into a whiskey barrel. When he got enough he plugged up the hole, but the plug fitted the platform better than the barrel, and when the latter was moved there was considerable liquor wasted.

There is no prohibitory law in Washington Territory, but water is the staple drink in this part of the country. So far there has been no liquor obtainable within 25 miles of Horse Shoe Bend. Last August a man opened a saloon tent, but the railway officials spilled the liquor into the river, and advised the saloonist to leave. He had no license, and made no trouble about it. Two weeks ago two men came down from Yakima and started an open air saloon. Their outfit consisted of 100 gallons of whiskey, 1000 cigars, and provisions and beds. They spread their beds in the shade of a bluff, set their whiskey casks on end, and were ready for trade. One of the contractors, his son, and several foremen, concluded to clean out the saloon. The son came to our camp to borrow a gun, and, supposing he wanted to kill sage hens, we said we had none. Then he explained that it was men he wanted to kill, and was furnished with a "pop" and two cartridges—one for each saloonist. We didn't expect to hear any shooting, and didn't. When the prohibitionists reached the saloon, one of the partners was out, so two of the prohibitionists held the other while the rest knocked in the heads of the casks and spilled the contents. Ah! there was a gloom over the grading camps that night, and the next The prohibitionists were greatly elated over their success, but it proves that they have placed themselves in an awkward predicament. The saloonists were fully provided with licenses, and the sheriff of Yakima county came down and captured the contractor and his son. The other prohibitionists escaped, but they are likely to be captured, and that raid will cost them a good deal more than the price of the whiskey. A saloon is a terrible nuisance off a work of this kind, and it is to be hoped no other enterprise of the kind will be started until we are done. It is probable that a line "end-of-track" town will be established in this neighborhood before long.

This morning several of us climbed the highest hill in the vicinity, and were rewarded with a magnificent view of some of the finest peaks in North America. The sky was perfectly cloudless, and peaks at an immense distance could be seen very distinctly. Mount Hood, 100 miles to the south-west, was partially hidden by an intervening range, but we could see its sharp cone which reaches an elevation of over 12,300 feet. About the same distance north-west we had a full view of

MR. RAINIER,

or "Tacoma," as it is called by the Siwashes. The height of this mountain is given at 14,444 feet, and it looks every inch of it. The eternal snow which covers the upper portion of the cone, and the great glaciers that course down its sides glistened in the morning sunshine, and far below we could distinguish the blue color of the dense forests that surround its base. Mt. Rainier is the pride of the Puget Sound people, among whom excursions to the glaciers are becoming very fashionable.

Far to the north-west we could plainly distinguish another giant peak, which, from its shape and direction, we concluded to be Mt Baker. It seems improbable that we could see Mt. Baker at a distance of about two hundred miles, but we know of no other peak of such proportions in the same direction, and will consider it Mt. Baker until we know better.

These three mountains loom up to a tremendous height over their fellows, which seem like mere knolls in comparison, though many of them are very high. Mt. Rainier is so near the coast, where the elevation of land at the country is comparatively low, that it looks much larger than the highest peaks in the Rocky Mountains, where the general elevation of the valleys is higher than the summit of Mt. Washington. During the last two years it has been my good fortune to see many noted peaks, including Mt. Hayden, of the Three Tetons, in north western Wyoming. Mt. Hayden is said to be the finest peak in North America, and its great monolith towers to a height of almost 14,000 feet, yet it is only 8 000 feet higher than the valley at its base, and is surrounded by so many of its kind that it appears much smaller than Mt. Rainier

Our elevated position gave us also a fine view of the Blue Mountains in north-eastern Oregon.

Though it is now late in the season, a

LARGE STREAM OF IMMIGRATION

is still pouring into this country, and numbers pass our camp every day, while others go to the great prairies in the Big Bend of the Columbia, and some to the timbered region about Puget Sound and along the coast. As far as I can see many Manitoba settlers going to the Rogue River Valley in south west Oregon. The reports have become so thoroughly disgusted with the death-dealing blizzards and untimely frosts in the "Banana Belt" that they now have a thorough appreciation of the pleasures and profit of living in a habitable country, and are going where they can work outside with comfort every day in the year. The Rogue River country has a perfect climate, like the most favored portions of California, and the cultivation of grapes and other fruits there is a very profitable and pleasant industry. To the man who has been housed up for a winter or two in the blizzard belt, and had a bunch or two of the scurvy from a salt meat diet, last several children by diptheria, which ravages households so housed up, worked himself like a slave and killed his horses for the scanty profits sometimes gleaned on wheat—almost the sole product—and lived on a diet as devoid of luxuries as his life of pleasure, the exchange from the dead monotony of the blizzard swept prairies to the magnificent scenery, the equable climate, the endless variety of fresh fruits, vegetables, meats, and fish, that he can raise himself or buy at less cost than that of his former unpalatable fare, the higher profits on much less labor, the greater and more rapid increase in the value of his land, and other immeasurable advantages, seem, as one of them told me, like an exchange from Hades to Paradise. And he told the truth. I have seen the way the people live in the blizzard country. The disastrous system of long credits on which all business is done, which, it seems, must always be the rule in a country that depends on wheat alone, and under which most men get behind-hand, and spend their lives in dread of the debts and mortgages that hang over them, and in constant anxiety over the appearance of the sky and the state of the wheat market.

The man who secures a farm in Oregon or Washington is fortunate. Land in these countries of diversified resources and industries, with facilities for shipment by ocean, rail, or river, will reach much higher values than in any purely agricultural region, especially where the range of products is limited. For instance, lands in the fruit regions of California range from $50 per acre for unimproved to $1,000 and even $1,200 per acre for improved. Perhaps but a small proportion of lands in Oregon and Washington will reach the California figures, but it is safe to say that most of the lands here will reach much higher values than lands in the "Banana Belt." They are actually much more valuable, yielding a greater variety of products, and being convenient to the best markets, where each one of those products will bring larger profits than are made on wheat in the "Banana Belt." It is generally conceded that mining markets are the best in the world. Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington have mining and many other industries to make their markets, and agriculture in these countries is much more profitable and pleasant than on the dead level prairies. A great advantage that will always be felt in these countries is the fact that they are not reached by pauper immigration. The settlers in the far western countries are generally energetic and intelligent, and have means. The consequence is a more prosperous country and a better condition of society than in the countries that get the pauper immigration. Every passenger across the continent notices the great superiority in the class of people who get on and off the trains in the far west over those who were deposited east of the Missouri. Besides the fact of the distance barring the paupers, the mines, forests and stock ranges of the far west attract a class of enterprising capitalists who are not found in the bare prairies, and they in turn bring about them men of education and ability to conduct their various enterprises. In the country of diversified industries, wages average much higher than in the purely agricultural regions In the Banana Belt, laborers are paid $20 to $25 and board per month. In Eastern Montana, ranche hands get $40 to $45 and board per month, and mechanics from $3 to $6 per day, sometimes more. In Eastern Montana the lowest pay on engineering work was $30 per month and board to axemen. On the Northern Pacific work here, graders are paid $2.75 per day, foremen $100 to $110 per month and board, axemen $40, rodmen $60, levellers $100, transitmen and assistant engineers $125 to $150 per month and expenses. In the woods west of the Cascades choppers get $60 to $90, hook tenders $100, cooks $100 to $120 and good bullwhackers $100 to $125 per month and board. They get first-class board too—if anything else is put before them they plaster the trees with it.

The above wages are paid to white men who are worth the money. Farmers who want cheap men to clean off timber employ Chinamen at $1 per day, and the hop growers employ Siwashes, who flock in from all parts for the hop-picking season.

Of course a man cannot always find a job at big pay as soon as he steps off the train. If he is not too particular he can soon find some kind of work, and if he is qualified for something better, he will soon find his level. A man coming west should have enough money to keep him for a week or two after his arrival, and to pay his expenses should he wish to psospect a while before locating. The amount necessary to start a farmer safely on new land is estimated at $500. While wages are generally good in these western territories, the cost of living is not proportionately high. Merchandise is as cheap in Portland as on the Atlantic coast, and is not much higher in the mountain towns. A man can save up several times as much each year as he could in the east, and he can live better for the money west of the Cascades than in many parts of the east. Board and lodging are generally higher, but the expense of housekeeping is not.

As an example of the general prosperity of the people of the far west, I need only mention that the bank deposits in Montana amount to $400 each for every man, woman and child in the territory, and but a small proportion of the wealth is represented by bank deposits.

As for the chances of securing free lands in the far west, there is yet a vast amount of Government land between Dakota and the Pacific coast, but it is being taken up so rapidly that parties intending to select should not delay. It is probable that most of the desirable prairie lands in Oregon and Washington will be taken up before next fall, and the timber is being greedily gobbled. In this country any citizen can buy 160 acres of timber land from the Government at $2.50 per acre. The stumpage is generally worth many times that figure, and applications for timber land are coming in in great numbers.—S. P. P.


### SUCCESS IN BUSINESS.

THE CAREER OF A NEW JERSEY ORGAN-BUILDER, DANIEL F BEATTY.

Success in business is undoubtedly the result of intelligence, pluck, and enterprise. It is said that the Hon. Daniel F. Beatty, of Washington, N. J., began business in 1870 *Without one dollar*. Since that time he has built up an enormous Piano and Organ trade all over the civilized world by his remarkable pluck and enterprise. His attention was early turned to music, and in this way he became interested in the trade and finally in the manufacture of musical instruments at Washington, New Jersey, which bear his name. His first operations were on a small scale, but his active and progressive mind saw wide fields open to energy and enterprise. He has never wavered or faltered in this project. By his shrewd, skillful, and persistent newspaper advertising he has attracted wide attention everywhere, so that at the present his instruments are in use in all parts of the civilized world. He believes in the free use of printer's ink, and it has paid him a thousand fold.

Mr. Beatty was the man who first conceived the idea of reducing the prices of Pianos and Organs. He new the agents were making entirely too much profit on them, the same as was being done on sewing machines. He at once began to expose the deception practiced by leading manufacturers, who asked $450 for an Organ that could be sold for $90, and still have a fair profit, or $1,000 for a Piano that $297 is sufficient for. Then the war began. He was ridiculed and misrepresented in a shameful manner by the monopolists, whose large profits were in danger. No stone was left unturned to defeat and ruin him. Circulars were printed and sent out, and circulated by their agents, articles were published in music trade journals, and many other dirty tricks were resorted to. But, by the course of right and justice, Mayor Beatty has succeeded in reducing the Prices of Pianos and Organs, so that he is said to be by far the most successful man that has ever engaged in the music business.

On the 15th of Sept, 1881, a fire destroyed his immense factory, employing at the time about 400 hands. The indomitable will of the man immediately asserted itself, and a new factory, covering 2 acres, combining all the improvements in manufacturing, which had suggested themselves, was erected, and in 120 days was in running order, and turning out 50 completed organs daily. The new factory is one-third larger in size, with facilities for manufacturing that are not equalled by any Reed Organ works on the Globe. It is equipped for running all night, having a complete Edison Electric Lighting system, with 300 lights. A special Railroad has been built to the factory door, for saving all the expenses of carting on lumber, coal and organs, his saving a large per cent in cost of manufacture. He offers as an inducement to come and visit his works and select an organ, a reduction from $5 to $15, according to distance travelled. This includes a free ride upon Beatty's Switch-Back R. R., connecting his establishment with the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

But amid the rush and hurry of a vast business Mr. Beatty never forgets the duties of a man and a citizen.

He has four times been elected Mayor of Washington without his own seeking, which office he now holds. His fellow-citizens know him. He conducted no campaign whatever, and was not even at home on election day. His generous donation of orders upon the largest local stores to supply food to the needy during the past winter, and his liberal contributions to the various religious organizations, without regard to denomination, are indicative of but a few of the many incidents that are continually transpiring, and which have made him exceedingly popular among his fellow-citizens.

Men who have won for themselves honorable distinction in their particular vocations in life, and which we denominate as the successful men, are men of the day, are apt to possess all the qualifications necessary for the high position of public trust, and form the nucleus from which the Nation draws its best supporters. Mayor Beatty's career thus far has been marked by untiring perseverance, indomitable will, acute perception, and good, sound common sense.


Some tobaccos spurt up in the pipe while smoking, with little crackling explosions. This is caused by the addition of foreign matter to the combustion. When the purity of the tobacco is not tampered with and it has been properly taken care of, this combustible foreign matter is wholly unecessary. For in that case it burns at a lower temperature than almost anything. Nothing of this kind is seen in smoking the "Myrtle Navy." It burns with steady combustion throughout.

Frank James, the outlaw, is reported to be dying of consumption. It is also said that he is penniless.

It has been estimated that 55 lives and 60 vessels were lost by the series of gales on the lakes from November 11 to November 17, the vessels lost aggregating in value $400,000.


### YOUR FORTUNE!

If you will return this Slip, with 25 cents or 9 three-cent stamps, we will send you by mail, postpaid, as a beginning, a beautiful Chromo Casket containing

**100 Fast Selling Articles.**

These goods are used in every house in the country, and the sale of which will bring you in, honorably, over FIVE Dollars per day, and not occupy more than half your time. Suitable for both sexes. If you do not now wish to grasp "Your Fortune," kindly show this Slip to a friend, male or female, that needs a helping hand. This may be your last chance. Don't delay. A. W. KINNEY, Yarmouth, N.S. 50-ly.



### A STARTLING DISCOVERY.

Mr. Wm. Johnson, of Huron, Dak., writes that his wife had been troubled with acute Bronchitis for many years, and that all remedies tried gave no permanent relief, until he procured a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds, which had a magical effect, and produced a permanent cure. It is guaranteed to cure all Diseases of Throat, Lungs, or Bronchial Tubes.

Trial Bottles Free at J. H. McColloms's Drug Store. Large Size $1.00.


At a meeting of delegates representing South Huron, on Friday, Sir Richard Cartwright was selected as the Liberal nominee.


BRANDON, MAN., Jan. 17, 1883.

About a year ago I was taken with a severe cold which settled on my chest and brought on bleeding of the lungs. I bled very freely and was very low. I feared it would ultimately turn into consuption. Consulted anumber of physicians, and used a number of so-called cough remedies and lung pads but all to no avail until I saw a notice of Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam in a paper. Although a forlorn hope I purchased a bottle, and to my surprise found it doing me good. I persevered in its use and am now completely cured. Please publish this this that others may be saved.

Yours truly.
J. A. PERLEY,


THERE were 24 failures in business in Canada during last week, an increase of 6 when compared with the corresponding period last year.


Mrs. A. Nelson, Brantford, writes: "I was a sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia for eleven years. Always after eating, an intense burning sensation in the stomach, at times very distressing, caused a drooping and languid feeling, which would last for several hours after eating. I was recommended by Mr. Popplewell, Chemist, of our city, to try Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and I am thankful to say that I have not been better for years; that burning sensation and languid feeling has all gone, and food does not lie heavy on my stomach. Others of my family have used it with best results."

The Bay of Quinte Clerical Union at their meeting passed a resoltion strongly dissenting from the methods employed by the Salvation Amry.

*Dr. LeDuc's* Pills are the *oldest*, most generally needed, *most reliable* remedy for the cure of *Suppressed Menstruation*, and other *Uterine* disease, and wherever they have been introduced have driven every other remedy out of the market.

J. H. McCOLLOM Chemist & Druggist, sole agent, Milton; James Kidney, general dealer, sole agent, Campbellville.


Steps are being taken in Ottawa which a view to securing the visit of a British rifle team for next year's meeting of the Canadian Wimbledon.


### WELL REWARDED.

A liberal reward will be paid to any party who will produce a case of Liver, Kidney or Stomach complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure. Bring them along, it will cost you nothing for the medicine if it fails to cure, and you will be well rewarded for your trouble besides All Blood diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, and general debility are quickly cured. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price only fifty cents per bottle. For sale by J. H McColloms.


An electric motor was successfully tasted at Saratoga on Saturday, carrying sixty passengers a mile a ne-eighth.


### Oh What A Cough.

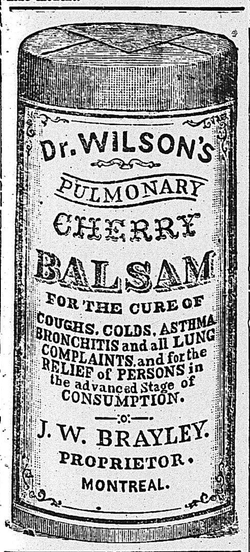
Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cts., to run the risk and do nothing for it. We have known from experience that Shiloh's Cure will Cure your Cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million Bottles were sold the past year. It relieves Croup, and Whooping Cough, at once. Mothers do not be without it. For Lame Back, Side, or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by J. H. McColloms.


President Arthur on Saturday granted a pardon to Mason, the sergeant who attempted to shoot Guiteau.


EMACIATED, HAGGARD VICTIMS of a cough recover health, spirits and flesh, if their are but sensible enough to adopt a remedy which the popular voice, backed by professional opinion, pronounces reliable. Tranquility to inflamed and harassed lungs, vigor to depleted and emaciated frames, quietude and strength to an unrestful and debilitated nervous system, are among the physical benefits conferred by that supreme pulmonic invigorant, Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosites of Lime and soda, a chemical combination of the finest lung specific known to the pharmacopœia with tonics and blood depurents of the first order. Phosphorus, lime and soda co-operate with and render the Cod Liver Oil of this preparation trebly effective. Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto.



Mr. Whyte, Superintendent of the Credit Valley Railway, says he must answer Brantford in regard to its wishes for connection with the road the same as he did Guelph. They have too much road under construction already to contemplate undertaking new branches for the next six or nine months.






## House For Sale.

A first-class frame house for sale in Milton. Hard and soft water, choice fruit trees in full bearing, etc., etc. Enquire at the CHAMPION Office.

## Farm for Sale.

A GOOD FARM, being the Southerly Halves of Lots 28 and 29 in Con. 2, North of Dundas Street, Township of Trafalgar, 200 acres, will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Possession 1st April next. No waste land. Plenty of water.

H M. SWITZER,
Palermo, Oct. 24, 1883. 18tf

## NOTICE.

I HEREBY warn the public not to purchase or accept of a note made by me for $40, dated 19th November, payable four months after date, to Jones Bros., of Dundas street Trafalgar, as value has not been received for same.

JOHN STEVENSON,
Milton.
March 28th, 1883. 23-3t

## Estray.

CAME into the premises of the subscriber, Lot 10, Con. 6, Nelson, about the last of October, two spring calves 1 steers and 1 heifer. Owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses.

Also strayed from the premises of the subscriber, last May, two yearlings 1 silver, mostly white, and one heifer, red. Finder will be suitably rewarded.

22-3t NELSON SHUERT.

## WATERDOWN HIGH SCHOOL.

THE NEXT

*ENTRANCE EXAMINATION*

to the above School, will be held at the High School, Waterdown, on the

20th and 21st December,

beginning each day at 9 a. m.

☞ Candidates will please notify the Head Master on or before December 8th.

D. H. HUNTER, B. A.,
Head Master.
23-2t

## Executors' Notice.

PURSUANT to Section thirty four of Chapter one hundred and seven of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Ontario notice is hereby given that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of James McDowell, late of the Township of Nelson, in the County of Halton, yeoman, deceased, who died on or about the thirty first day of July last, are required to send by post, prepaid, to John Dewar, of the Town of Milton, in the said County of Halton, Solicitor for the said Executors of the last will and testament of the said James McDowell, deceased, on or before the *First Day of January, A. D.* 1884, a statement of their names and addresses, and the full particulars of their claims and of the securities (if any) held by them; and that after the said last mentioned date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, regard being had only to the claims of which due notice has been given as above required, and the said executors will not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof, to any person or persons whose claims notice shall not have been received by the said Solicitor at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Milton this twenty-sixth day of November, A. D. 1883.

ANN McDOWELL,
JOSEPH LITTLE.
Executors.
By JOHN DEWAR,
Their Solicitor.
23-5t



Dr. FOWLER'S
EXTRACT OF WILD
STRAWBERRY
CURES
CHOLERA
CHOLERA INFANTUM
DIARRHŒA
AND
ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.



THE GREAT CANADIAN PAPER
EIGHT PAGES
THE WEEKLY MAIL
BEST AND CHEAPEST
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR
TORONTO CANADA

THE WEEKLY MAIL
Stands far in advance of any other Canadian Paper. $1a year

It has the Largest Circulation; the Latest News; both Local and Foreign. A Splendid Story Page. First-class Agricultural Page. Reliable Market Reports. Legal Column Household Department, Children's Department, etc.

THE MAIL is the great medium for advertisements of FARMS FOR SALE

Agents Wanted

ADDRESS
THE MAIL
Toronto, Canada.


## GENERAL SESSIONS.

COUNTY OF HALTON, } NOTICE IS
TO WIT: } hereby given that the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, and also the County Court of the said County of Halton, will be held at the

## COURT HOUSE,

IN THE

## TOWN OF MILTON

ON

## Tuesday, December 11, 1883,

At the hour of TWELVE O'CLOCK noon of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are requested to take notice and attend to do and perform all duties which appertain to them.

MAT