An Agreeable Laxative and NERVE TONIC. Sold by Druggists or sent by Mail. 25c., 50c., and $1.00 per package. Samples free.

KO NO The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Breath. 25c

Sold in Milton and everywhere by all druggists.

African Mines.

Kimberley, the capital and centre of the diamond mining district in Africa, is a town containing a population of 30,000, with tramways, trolleys, theatres, electric lighting, handsom cabs, and all the adjuncts and appointments of a first-class city. The four great mines, Kimberley, the De Beers, the Bulfontein, and the Dutoitspan, lie on the outskirts of the town, and are now united in a single property and capitalized at $20,000,000, about the amount of the annual output. In about 20 years it has exported over fifty million carats of diamonds, or, measured in ruder terms of weight, about fifteen tons, of an aggregate value of $375,000,000. The largest stone found since the mines were opened weighed in the rough 428 carats, and was about two inches in length, surpassing the Kohinoor in magnitude, its other qualities being not acturately determinable till it has gone through the hands of the lapidary. Formerly there was a great deal of stealing by native diggers, and dishonest buying by white merchants, estimated to be about equal to one-quarter the entire yield, but now precautions are taken which render such practices nearly impossible. There are about twelve thousand natives employed in the mines under the supervision of 1300 Europeans, the former being domiciled in villages enclosed by high walls, with doors of sheet iron, within which they are securely immured as soon as their daily labor is over. Only licensed traders are authorized to purchase or possess rough diamonds, and the thief and the receiver there have had their day. The output of the mines during the score of years since their discovery has been ten-fold greater than that of all the other diamond-producing regions in the world, and so far it shows no sign of diminution. Of course it will give out some time, and proud Kimberley will be left voiceless and abandoned amidst the waste, a lion's lair and a couch for the yelping jackal, and a roosting place for the desert ostrich, as it used to be.

The output of the gold mines recently discovered is as vast as and unprecedented as that of diamonds at Kimberley, and it is no wonder that the speculative excitement awakened by them in London, Paris, and some other European money centres is of great intensity and persistency, exceeding all precedents since the South Sea bubble, and involves much greater aggregate investments than that celebrated scheme. It will blow itself out one of these days like a spent African sirocco, leaving a track of ruin and flocks of gorged vultures behind it, but in the meantime it usurps everybody's attention across the water, from kings to costermongers, drawing them all into the speculative whirlpool which is sure in no long time to gulp most of them down. There is unquestionably an immense amount of value, actual and prospective, in the mineral deposits of these African regions, but not enough to pay interest on a tenth part of the shares which have been put on the markets, and are still coming out in undiminished volume.

A limited number of these properties are likely to pay good dividends for a considerable period, but the majority are equally likely to pay no dividends at all at any time, all the money invested in them being as hopelessly lost as if it were cast into the Mozambique channel or the Gulp of Guinea. Fraud flung away $400,000,000 in the Panama scheme, of which she will never see a stiver again, but that is a small amount compared with the sums likely to be lost by France and England together in the speculative schemes of South Africa. They have not yet made any appeal to American investors, and probably will not, as they seem already near the stage of explosion and collapse. Our country is adding $7,000,000 per day, or more than $2,500,000,000 per annum, to its wealth, according to the computation of Mr. Mulhall, and that is a great deal more than Africa is likely to turn out from all sources in a like period for centuries to come. Still, we have no boom here, but rather a general complaint of hard times, now happily abating. Europe and Africa are welcome to all they are likely to make in their present speculative crusade, and when its books come to be balanced need not be surprised if they find as heavy a score on the losing side as our unexciting, everyday industries have recorded on the other. When they have made their loss and footed the bill they will no doubt conduct their mining operations there on a wholesome and normal basis, adding an important annual increment to the gold reserve of the world, perhaps for centuries to come.—New York Tribune.

Canadian Political Corruption.

Don in Saturday Night.

If we ask who is to organize a movement that will stem this tide of dishonest politics, there is not a man amongst us that could nominate a single individual, no matter how prominent or able, who would have the slighest chance of purifying his own party or organizing a new one on better lines. If Sir Mackenzie Bowell were to try it his party would rise up in rebellion, and even after swallowing the remedial order and shutting their ears to rumors with regard to the Hudson Bay Railway subsidy and the Curran bridge contract, and a dozen other things, they would pitch him out of the window of the Parliament House if he refused to divide up the offices and senatorships and subsidies among his needy followers. Laurier dare not try it, or his hungry army would mutiny. D'Alton McCarthy is not making a stand on honesty and economy, but on the Manitoba school, dual language and tariff questions. If these men cannot do it, what men now in standing in the rank and file of the two parties or in private life would have a shadow of a chance, if with voice and pen and fortune he endeavored to stem the tide? If we had a great, strong man like President Cleveland, who has demonstrated that he is greater than his party, purer than the politics of his country and braver than his Congress, we might hope to hear a halt called and see a new line of march decided upon. We have no such man; the whole tenor of political education has been to put petsy people in the front, and now both the Government and the Opposition are as weak and as badly warped as the ward-heelers who elected the worst man who sits in Parliament.

The Last Convict Hulk.

The last of the convict hulks is now lying at the East India docks, and a most disreputable old carcass she looks. From her broken-nosed figure-head to the peeling woodwork of her stern she flaunts a squalid disrepute. She has been built 105 years, and she looks every one of them; she has been sunk in Sydney harbor, and frees all appearances she might have just been taken up; she is a convict, and nobody could imagine her anything else. She has acquired a most fitting local color.

None the less, the Success is a most interesting old boat; she has been brought over here by a company which has stuffed her cells with wax figures, and, in the process of adapting her interior to what is imagined to be the needs of the public, has cleared up and cleaned away something of the dirt, and a little—not much—of the horrible construction of the bottom row of the ship's cells. While the ship lasts, however—and it is likely to last a good deal longer, seeing that it is built of teak, as hard as iron and as thick as the walls of a Norman church—it will not be possible to clear away all the horrors of the prison. However unimaginative you may be, you cannot stand in the bottom tier of the honeycomb of cells without realizing the black desperation of the convicts who were chained there in the dark. They were called the solitary sixty. They never left the ship, as other of the convicts did, to work in the quarries. Most were in cells 4 feet by 7 feet. Some of the worst were herded together, in a common den, where periodically they throttled one another in the night. The solitary sixty, most of them, carried from twenty to forty pounds weight of irons. There are two cells, which are 2 feet 8 inches wide, and are very nearly airtight. A man chained here to an iron ring in the side could neither lie down, nor sit down, nor kneel down. He could not see, it was as much as he could do to breathe, and the interchange of blasphemies between himself and his companions was the only thing that preserved to him his reason. For the discipline, the triangles, the necklace—a contrivance which kept a row of men standing for a day in the torture of racking cramp—the irons, the seventy-two pound leg shot, the flogging, were powerless to subdue the indomitable spirit of the solitary sixty. They show you a cat-o'-nine-tails among the relics of the Success—a weapon with nine serpents of catgut, as thick as blind cord, and twisted with wire. One of the sixty has had his back scored and crossed with forty lashes of this unwincing, and then has turned round from the triangle offering to fight the best officer on board.

There is fascination about the ship, but there is not a redeeming memory about it. The inspector general of the ship was John Price. Some of the hulk convicts who were allowed to work at the quarries battered in his head with a shovel. There is a chapel on board—a place that looks like a cage for hyenas, except that it is darker. The chaplain of the ship used to stand outside the bars, and preach at the twelve or fourteen most penitent ruffians on board. It was a reward for good conduct, and the men liked it as a diversion. The better-behaved prisoners were put in the middle deck cells, which were only 7 feet by 4 feet, put permitted a glimmer of light. The least refractory were put three together in styes 7 feet by 7 feet. This was a device highly favorable to the formation of mutinies, of which there were several; but they all ended in the shooting of one or more prisoners and the flogging of the rest, together with a descent to the dark cells. In these the floor is worn away here and there by the rubbing of the irons as the convicts tried to find a position in which they could rest more easily. There are two other facts about the ship, among a number of interesting ones, that are especially remarkable. One is that she was only saved from destruction to remain a somewhat scandalous memorial of the treatment of convicts forty years ago by an accident. The government, in selling these hulks, used to stipulate that they should be broken up. The stipulation was forgotten in this instance. The other fact is that she was built "by the old Moulmein Pagoda, looking eastward to the sea."—London Graphic.

Drinkers Live Long.

We have not the figures at hand, but it was shown by life insurance statistics published in Great Britain a few years ago that total abstainers from intoxicating drinks were shorter lived than the moderate drinkers among policy holders; and now comes the Inter national Medical Association with statistics in the same direction, but more startling. The association has made careful inquiry into 5,234 cases of deaths of persons of over 35 years of age, and of all callings, which were divided into five groups—total abstainers, moderate drinkers, drinkers who are careful not to take too much, heavy drinkers, and excessive drinkers. The investigation showed that the age reached in these five classes was always the shortest with total abstainers; that they were shorter lived than even the excessive drinkers. With regard to wine drinkers the results were:—Moderate drinkers, 63 years; heavier but careful drinkers, 58 years; intemperate drinkers, 55 years; excessive drinkers, 52 years; abstainers, 50 years.

It has been said that statistics can be made to prove anything you want to prove; but in this instance, as well as in the insurance figures, they seem to prove what those collecting the statistics had no intention or desire to prove. It does not necessarily follow, however, that the use of intoxicants, even moderately, is conducive to longevity. The statistics only show that with a good constitution at the outset, one may attain to more advanced age than is reached by a person of feeble physique, though the latter be a total abstainer, for we think it will be found from observation and inquiry that a very large proportion of the abstainers are abstainers because they saw in early life that they were not physically strong enough to wrestle with King Alcohol, and another large class of non-drinkers are the sons of drinking parents, whose sins, as well as their detorring example, have descended to their schildren and so shortened the latter's lives.

The statistics quoted are misleading, inasmuch as they do not show what the state of the health of each class was in early life, and especially because they do not tell anything as to the habits of the parents of the individuals in the several classes. A man may drink to excess, may be intoxicated regularly every day, and yet live to be an old man, but it will generally be found that his offspring are feeble, if not sickly, and of short life, notwithstanding they never drink a drop of intoxicating liquor from first to last.

Statistics are potent helps toward the solution of great social problems, but when they seem to prove what is against common experience, and against common sense, it is best not to trust in them too confidingly.—Boston Transcript.

Monthly School Report.

S. S. NO. 17, TRAFALGAR.

V. Class—Edna Dennis, Ernest Cudmore.

IV.—Jennie Newell.

III.—Willie Walter, Maria Newell, John Marshall.

II.—Maggie Tasker, Lewis Johnson, Melvin Walker.

Pt. II.—Herbert Eccles.

Sr. Pt. I.—Frank Hadley, Clifford Tasker.

Jr. Pt. I.—Hazel Tasker, Gertrude Cartwright.

J. O. ELLIOTT, Teacher.

S. S. NO. 4, NELSON.

IV. Class—Harry Pettit, May Wheeler, Victor Synes, C. Fothergill, Myrtle Parsons.

III.—Hiram Walker, George Ghent, Ella Peer.

II.—T. Peart, Thos. Hiscock, Gordon Peart, Walter Peer, Fannie Ghent, Garnet Wheeler.

Pt. II.—Carl Hopkins, Grant Peart, Mariam Fisher, Lanta Alton.

Sr. I.—Arnet Walker, Ruby Dynes, Johnnie Walker, Muriel Peart, F. Rice.

Jr. I.—Andrew Ghent, R. Hiscock, Roy Wheeler.

A. M. SITZER, Teacher.

HORNBY.

Sr. IV. Class.—Charles Galbraith, Mary Cunningham, Annie Chisholm, Susie Brain.

Jr. IV.—Albert King, Oliver Cowin, Herbert Lindsay, Carlton Robinson, William Douglas.

Sr. III.—Ernest May, Becca Neilson, Edgar Cowin, Graham McNair.

Jr. III.—Gordon Chisholm, Nellie Brooks, Arnold Galbraith, Minnie Richards.

II. Bk.—Thomas Douglass, Andrew Brooks, Victor King, Frank Cowin.

II. Pt.—Eva Learmont, Archie King, Sarah McKechney, Ernest King.

"B."—Ella Cowin, Mabel Anderson, Edward Robinson, Bertie Richards.

"A."—Foster Brain, Erie Douglas, Stanley Cowin, Ella Wright.

J. R. BASTEDO, Teacher.

"The Queen."

An old Scottish fire brigade superintendent, whose private pursuits were of an agricultural nature, presided recently at the annual festival. He proposed the first toast in the following manner:

"Noo, gentlemen, will ye a' fill your glasses, for I'm aboot to bring forward 'The Queen.' (Applause.) Oor Queen, gentleman, is really a wonderful woman, if I may say it. She's one of the guide auld sort, nae whigmeleeries or faiderals abook her, but a douce, decent body. She's respectable beyond a doot. She has brocht up a grand family o' weelfanred lads and lasses—her auldest son bein' a credit to ony mither—and they're a' weel married. One dochter is nae less than married to the Duke o' Argyll's son and heir. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, ye'll maybe no believe it, but I ance saw the Queen. (Sensation.) I did. It was when I took my auld broon coo to Perth show. I remember her weel—such color, such hair. (Interruption, and cries of 'Is't the coo or the Queen ye're proposin'?") The Queen, gentlemen. I beg your pardon, but I was talking aboot the coo. However, as to the Queen; somebody pointed her out to me at Perth station, and there she was, smart and tidylike; and says I to mysel', 'Gin my auld woman at hame slips awa' ye needna remain a widow anither hour langer.' (Cheers.) Noo, gentlemen, the whusky's guid, the nicht's lang, the weather's wet, and the roads are saft, and'll harm naebody that comes to grief. Sae aff wi yer drink to the bottom.—'The Queen.'" (Thunderous applause.)

Shoes of All Nations.

The Portuguese shoe has a wooden sole and heel. The Persian footgear is a raised shoe, and is often a foot high. It is made of light wood, with a strap passing over the instep. The Algerian shoe is very much like the light English wooden clogs. This shoe is made entirely of leather and in the simplest form. The Armenian shoe has a leather sole and heel, the uppers being made of felt, and beautifully embroidered with colored silk thread. The Muscovite shoe is hand woven on a wooden frame, and no attention is paid to the shape of the foot. Leather is sometimes used, but the sandal is generally made of colored silk cordage and woolen cloth. The Siamese shoe has the form of an ancient canoe, with a gondola bow and an open top. The sole is made of wood and the upper of inlaid wood and cloth; the outside is ornamented in colors, with gold and silver. The Mussulman's shoe is of heavy leather. It is fastened to the foot by a wide leather strap, which runs from the heel and buckles over the instep. The only ornaments are the fastening of two feather plumes on the right side of the top. The sandal worn by the Egyptians is composed of a sole made by sticking together three thicknesses of leather. This is held to the foot by a band passing over the instep. The sandal is stitched with threads of different colors. The Grecian shoe is made almost entirely of leather and has a thickly padded sole, with a sharp, turned-up toe. The shoe is lined with fleece, and is beautifully trimmed with beads and fancy stitching. The Hungarian shoe is made of rawhide.

Where the Timber Goes.

The enormous amount of wood now used for making paper every year may be judged from the fact that the Petit Journal, which has a circulation of over a million copies a day, and is printed on wood-pulp paper, consumes in a twelvemonths 120,000 fir trees of an average height of 66 ft. This is equivalent to the annual thinning of 25,000 acres or forest. This enormous amount of wood is required to form the raw material for a single paper! In Sweden, Austria, and Germany—the great centres of the production of wood-pulp—the question of the destruction of forests is, says Field and Fireside, becoming a serious one; so serious, indeed, that unless some new material comes into use before long the printing press will eat up the forests of Europe.

Her Choice.

A woman who has travelled largely in Japan mentioned in the course of a lecture the fact that the Japanese language does not contain an impolite word; hence there is no swearing in that happy land. She also stated that osculation was an unknown pleasure. As the audience dispersed, commenting favorably upon different points, an old woman remarked in a voice loud enough to be heard by all, "Well, for my part, I prefer a country where they kiss and cuss!"—Atlanta Constitution.

The Methodist Mission Board have decided to recall the six dissatisfied missionaries from Japan.

ITEMS.

The jury trying Napoleon Demers at Montreal for wife murder disagreed.

James Wall was acquitted of the charge of shooting James Nelson at the Hamilton Assizes.

The wedding of the Duke of Marlborough and Miss Vanderbilt has been fixed for November 6.

Near Batavia, N.Y., a New York Central express dashed right through a freight train without even derailing the engine.

The second trial of Napoleon Demers for wife murder will be held in Montreal at the November term of the Queen's Bench Court.

A report comes from Washington that Australian cattle shipped to England have been found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia.

Sixty buildings were destroyed by fire at Chatham, N.B. A gale was blowing, and the fire protection was poor. Loss, about $60,000; insurance, $15,000.

A spinning factory at Bocholt, 45 miles from Munster, Westphalia, has collapsed, and buried 40 workingmen in the ruins. Of this number ten were killed outright and nine were seriously injured.

Instead of being ornamented with useless medals, the Japanese heroes are rewarded with watches. The Japanese Minister of War has contracted with several Swiss manufacturers to supply the demand.

Of the thirteen first prizes in the Canadian Athletic championship games on Saturday, 5th inst., seven fell to the New York A.C., three to the London A.C., one each to the Toronto A.C., New Jersey A.C. and Hamilton.

The French committee of the Ottawa Separate School Board has decided to secure better text-books. It has passed a resolution thanking the Minister of Education for the help and advice it has received from Inspector White.

Brigade church parades will take place as follows: Ottawa, October 20; Montreal, October 27; Toronto, November 23. General Gascoigne will be present at each of these parades, and the whole force in each city will be called out.

While John Lally, of Stauleyville, Ont, was using a gun to separate two dogs who were fighting, he injudiciously pushed the gun by the muzzle. The weapon, which was loaded, discharged its contents into Mr. Lally's body. He died in twenty-four hours.

A fire, which was attended by terrible results, took place at Snider, a station on the Canadian Pacific railway, thirty miles north of Tweed, Ont., on Tuesday night last week. A house occupied by Thos. Lindsay, his wife, and eleven children, was destroyed, and six of the children were burned to death.

It is stated that the cost of entertaining the German emperor on his visit to Westmoreland was $150,000, which includes the cost of special trains, no fewer than ten of which were used on the occasion of his visit. It is further stated that the cost of decorating Lowther castle in preparation for the emperor's visit was $250,000.

A tragedy happened near Denfield, Ont., about 17 miles from London, last week. John Layng, a farm laborer, met Mabel T. Robson, the daughter of a prosperous farmer of Siddallsville, on the highway. He cut and slashed her on the back of the head in a terrible manner, and then deliberately cut his throat from ear to ear, dying almost at once. Miss Robson may recover.

One of the curiosities of the cable code method of sending information is shown in a recent message announcing the loss by fire of a ship at sea. The whole message was conveyed in three words of Scott's cable code: "Smouldered, hurrah! hallelujah!" "Smouldered" stands for "the ship has been destroyed by fire;" "hurrah" for "crew saved by boats;" and "hallelujah" for "all hands saved—inform wives and sweethearts."

A strong argument against the fad for docking horses' tails which has become surprisingly common in this country is found in the fact that last year 162 cases of lockjaw in horses were reported to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, London, England, a veterinary, certifying in each case that the malady was caused by docking. It is pitiful to think that so much maiming and suffering should be inflicted on poor dumb animals by reasoning beings.

Details have reached St. Petersburg of the capsizing of a raft on the River Oka, near the village of Ozery, upon which was a large number of persons. It is now learned that there were 200 factory hands on board the raft when it capsized, and of the large number drowned 42 bodies have been recovered thus far, including those of 25 women. Others are still missing, and it is feared that the death list will be largely increased by the final record.

There seems to be good cause for a change in the law regarding baby farms. In this city there are places where infants are kept by women whose sole object is gain, and in many instances the unfortunate mothers of the little ones are compelled to pay $6 and $7 a month for their keep, with no sort of guarantee that they are receiving proper treatment. Inspector Hunter tells of one woman who only takes children when she can get a good price from the mothers for adopting them outright. She then sells them again to persons who may wish to adopt a child. —Hamilton Spectator.

The American Public Health Association, in session at Denver, Col., has been discussing the question of alcoholic beverages. The report of the committee on the abuse of such drinks made the following recommendations:—Increase the penalty for adulterations; remove the tax on beer, wine and coffee; total prohibition in communities composed of vicious classes; high license to diminish the number of barrooms and cause better liquors to be sold: enforce a strict sanitary inspection of all drinks sold over the bar; promote the culture of grapes; double the penalty of selling to minors; drunken men should be compelled to work when sent to jail; condition of workingmen should be improved; eating houses should be established. The committee had no faith in the Sunday closing law.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth and at once send and get a bottle of "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

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GEO. W. BRENT,
AGENT, MILTON.

Excessive home work for pupils is an evil not confined to Ontario. A writer in the Winnipeg Free Press complains that Collegiate pupils there "have to give nearly the whole of their waking hours to study," and he points out the danger to the health of the pupils arising from such abuse. Here the minimum home study, according to the regulations, is 2½ hours every night. For even a strong pupil this is a heavy task, but to many it is destructive of physical health, and defeats the end the educationists have in view. Children should not be obliged to study all day and then take it up again at night; even a willing student may be broken down.

The latest negro lynching reported from Tennessee was attended with tortures which recall those inflicted upon rebels and unbelievers in the Middle Ages. This negro made "a full confession" to the mob—they all do; at least they never come back to deny it—and then began the atrocities. First the negro was mutilated in a horrible manner, which included the cutting off of his ears. Then he was bound down while one of the crowd selected for the purpose "pounded his fingers, joint by joint, one finger at a time, until the hand was a shapeless mass." This done each of the lynchers took his turn at shooting at him until he died, four or five pounds of lead in all having been fired into his body. A legislature has been suddenly convened in the South to prevent a barbarous prize fight, but this Byzantine barbarity is not likely to convoke so much as a county grand jury.

Experiments in marching were made by some Berlin medical students lately at the request of the German War Office. The marches varied from 22 to 33 miles and the loads from 48 to 68 pounds, the full equipment of the German infantry soldier being 70 pounds. With 48 pounds in cool weather, 60 degrees Fahrenheit, a march of 25 miles can be easily made with no ill effects, and can be repeated for some days consecutively. At 70 degrees the same load has considerable temporary effect, requiring ten hours' rest in the twenty-four. A load of 68 pounds cannot be carried 25 miles without injuring the man, making a full day's rest on the following day necessary; 15 miles is as far as the load can be carried from day to day without harm; 60 pounds is as much as can be carried by a man weighing 150 pounds for 25 miles on consecutive days in ordinary summer weather.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal. says: "Shiloh's Catarrh remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c.—Sold by J. H. McCollom.

MILTON

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JOHN SOMERVILLE.

A Frozen Ear

Is a serious matter where two young persons are concerned. It was serious in this case, and thereby hangs a tale. The tale is entitled

Sinners Twain

And it is a Serial of most absorbing interest from the pen of John Mackie. You may

READ IT IN THIS PAPER

Subscribe for THE CHAMPION.

Strong Shoes

for the boys and girls to "kick up their heels" in, to climb fences, to "have fun." Shoes to keep out the wet, to keep the feet dry; we have such shoes from 75c. a pr. We have the largest and best assorted stock in town to choose from. It will pay everyone to look at our long boots before buying. We have them from $1.50.

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G. E. BOUSFIELD,
Next door east of G. Laing's grocery, Main Street, Milton.
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New Saw Mill.

Having placed saw mill machinery on r. S. Young's premises, Milton, I am prepared to do all kinds of sawing of pine or hardwood at reasonable prices. All kinds of merchantable timber purchased in bush or delivered. Custom work done to order.

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HARD, SOFT AND BLACKSMITH

It will pay you now.
Try it and see.
Orders left at Higginbotham & Co's promptly attended to.

Stop and Think

Did the last suit of Clothes you bought wear as well as it ought to have worn, considering the price paid?

If it did, you ought to go back to the same Clothier for the next suit. You got your money's worth. He deserves your patronage.

But if you didn't get satisfaction and money's worth, I invite you to buy of me. I'll try and do better by you than any other Clothier.

Wm. Bews,
MILTON.

County of Halton Local Courts Calendar

FOR 1895.

Place of Sittings and P. O. Address of Clerks	CLERKS.	Jan.	Mar.	May.	July.	Sept.	Nov.	Jan., 1896.	Hours of Opening.
Milton	William Panton	18	15	17	12	27	29	17	9.30 a.m.
Oakville	Robert Balmer.	9	6	8	8	18	20	8	10 a.m.
Georgetown	Lachlan Grant.	15	12	14	9	24	26	14	9.30 a.m.
Acton	R. J. McNabb..	17	14	16	11	26	28	16	10 a.m.
Campbellville	Neil McPhail...	14	11	13	8	23	25	13	10 "
Burlington	Jas. Robinson..	8	5	7	2	17	19	7	11 "

General Sessions of the Peace and County Court Sittings, with or without jury, 11th June and 10th December.—on the opening day at 1 p. m.

County Court Sittings, without jury, 2nd April and 1st October.

County Court Sittings, formerly Terms—14th January, 1st April, 1st July and 7th October at 10 a.m

Audit of Criminal Justice Accounts, 3rd January, 2nd April, 4th July and 1st October, at 11 a.m.

By order,

T. G. MATHESON,
Clerk of the Peace.

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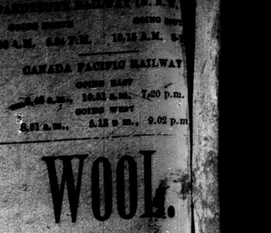

WOOL.

We beg leave to advise our friends the general public that we are buying wool this season and will, as in the past, pay the

HIGHEST PRICE

possible for all we can obtain

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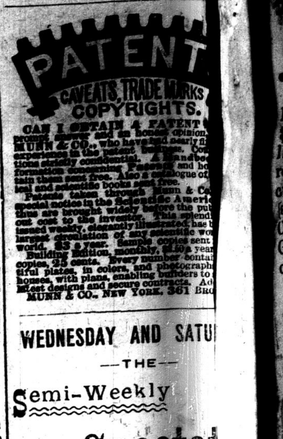

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WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

—THE—

Semi-Weekly Spectator

IS PUBLISHED

To most Post Offices this is as good as a Daily Paper, while price is only $1.00 per year. Subscribe NOW for 1896 and the balance of this year FREE OF CHARGE.

The earlier you subscribe the more you get for your $1.00.

Sample Copies free on application.

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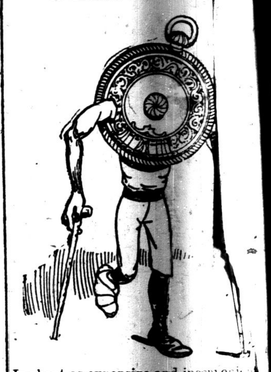
A Broken Down Water Pipe



Is about as expensive and inconvenient a thing as a person can be afflicted with. If you have a worn out water pipe the best thing to do is to go to

E. MARCHAND

and exchange it for a new one. He carries a fine line of American watches. They are always sure to give good satisfaction, and you can buy them at a very low figure. He also has always a nice stock of Clocks, Jewelry and Silverware, Spectacles, etc., which are going very cheap.

E. MARCHAND,
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For Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, no better place will be found in the Dominion. All work warranted. Charges moderate.

STOP WEARING A TRUSS

By a new device recently patented in Canada by CHAS. CLUTHE

ESTABLISHED 1871

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED WITH NO INCONVENIENCE WITHOUT A TRUSS

CHEAP BY MAIL

Your name to us means comfort to you. A Post Card will do it.

Age of person or case immaterial

CHAS. CLUTHE
436 King St. West
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A PERFECT TEA

MONSOON TEA

THE FINEST TEA IN THE WORLD

FROM THE TEA PLANT TO THE TEA CUP IN ITS NATIVE PURITY.

"Monsoon" Tea is put up by the Indian Tea growers as a sample of the best qualities of Indian Teas. Therefore they use the greatest care in the selection of the Tea and its blend, that is why they put it up themselves and sell it only in the original packages, thereby securing its purity and excellence. Put up in ¼ lb., ½ lb. and 1 lb. packages, and never sold in bulk.

ALL GOOD GROCERS KEEP IT.

If your grocer does not keep it, tell him to write to

STEEL, HAYTER & CO.
11 and 13 Front Street East, Toronto.

LON, INDIAN, JAPAN, CHINA TEAS

...s per pound. Reduced from 40cts.
...MARY & CO., Grocers, TORONTO.

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...lb. Scales $2.25 each.
...lb. Scales only $5 each. 500 lb. ...
$10; 1000 lb. Platform Scales ...
...lb. Platform Scales $22. Spl...
...wheels, warranted never to ...
...Saws and 2nd growth hick...
...see our new double ender saw ...
Cross-cut Saw Sets 75c each.
Get one of our $5 Choppers' Ki...
on every farm.

Lanterns 35c ea. Foot S...
Stove Pipes 8c each. Bag Twi...
Carriage Bolts 25c. Furrow S...
Steel Cow Chains at 20c each, ...
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Mason's brick or stone Trowel...
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Our new Dandy Horse Brush 2...
Combs 15c each.

Stanley Mills & Co., 36 ...

NOTE—We have no connec...
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...are prepared to furnish all kin...
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