THE CHAMPION

MILTON, Jan. 20, 1898.

HALTON PROHIBITIONISTS have fallen into line with their fellows elsewhere in Canada by deciding to petition the Dominion Government for the suppression of the taxation question in the coming plebscite on prohibition. There is no evading the fact that the prohibition of the liquor traffic in Canada would involve a tremendous loss of revenue, which would have to be made up some way, most probably by direct taxation. The proposition of the Government that each voter be asked to say not only whether he is in favor of prohibition, but whether he is ready to pay for it, as he must if he gets it, is only fair to the voter, but it does not suit the prohibitionist agitators, who know that the dual ballot would be fatal to their schemes.

THE evidence given during the last week at Toronto in the John Eaton Co. case must have been interesting to bargain hunters. The witnesses were ex-employes of the departmental store and some of them had been managers of departments. It was sworn that good and sometimes heavy profits, as high as fifty per cent., were realized on most of the goods sold, that the "regular price" advertisements were fakes, the regular prices quoted being supposed to be "the regular prices at country stores," that goods were seldom sold at less than cost price, that the only goods sold at a loss were job lots of unsaleable lines and that the loss was never heavy.

It is not likely that the methods of marking goods in other departmental stores differ greatly from those of the John Eaton Co. Their profits are fully as high as those of the country stores alluded to by the witnesses, and residents of the country districts lose money when they pay railway fares for bargain hunting expeditions to the city.

WILLIAM MCCRANEY, ex-M.P. for Halton, who has been a resident of Vancouver, B.C., for some years, was in Toronto last week. His principal business, apparently, was to draw the attention of the people of Ontario to the merits of Vancouver as an outfitting point for the Klondike and to warn those intending to go to the mines against buying their outfits at Seattle and other points in the United States, a mistake the consequence of which will be the payment of heavy duties before the goods could be got into Canada. There is no doubt that the outfitters of Vancouver understand their business, but there is no great necessity for warning Canadians against buying supplies for the Klondike in the United States. The Canadian who would do so would be stupid indeed. The men who need to be warned are the Americans who go to the Klondike. Some of the latter who made their purchases in the United States found before they had got to their journey's end that they had made a costly mistake. Among these was Mr. Miller, of San Francisco, whose wife, *ne* Miss L. Martin, is a native of Milton. Mrs. Miller recently forwarded letters which she had received from Lake Bennett, on the trail to the Klondike, from her husband, who had bought his outfit at San Francisco, and who said that when he went ashore at Victoria, B.C., where his steamer stopped on the way to the north, he found that he could have bought to better advantage at the latter points besides saving the freight charges from San Francisco and the duty which he paid when he crossed the Canadian boundary line.

Fix up, Says McKinley.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The President to-day submitted to Congress the awards and report of the commission appointed under the terms of the treaty of 1896 to adjust the claims of British subjects for losses sustained through the seizure of their sealing vessels in the Behring Sea. In his letter of transmittal the President says:

"The report of the Secretary of State presents a clear epitome of the award and renders unnecessary any extended observation on my part, further than to say that I cordially concur with the recommendation, and that our treaty obligations demand prompt and favorable action by Congress, which I urgently hope may be taken, to the end that these long pending questions may be finally and satisfactorily terminated. The total amount necessary to satisfy the awards of the commissioner is $473,151.26, which I recommend be appropriated. Signed William McKinley."

Systematic Smuggling.

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—Sensational developments are anticipated in connection with the seizure of a cargo and crew for smuggling at North Sydney. Last Thursday, the day fixed for the trial, Capt. Street made his escape from jail. The smugglers are believed to have been engaged in a systematic contraband trade for years, bringing large quantities of whiskey from the French island of St. Pierre to the port of North Sydney, which, by the way, is a Scott act town, with apparently lifeless prohibitory clauses. The smugglers are supposed to be connected with a couple of well-to-do merchants in the town, who have been attending to the sale and distribution of the contraband cargoes. In anticipation, therefore, of a desperate fight on behalf of the prisoners, the department of justice has instructed its agents at Halifax to furnish counsel for the prosecution of the gang.

The Legislature Prorogued.

The Ontario Legislature was prorogued on Monday. Lieut.-Governor Sir Oliver Mowat delivered the usual speech from the throne, concluding as follows:—

"I venture to hope that your successors may prove not less zealous in these respects than you have been, and that they may show as wise an appreciation of public duty, and as earnest a solicitude for the protection of the great interests committed by the constitution to the Provincial Legislature, as has marked your course during the Parliamentary term now about to close."

HALTON FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Meetings of the Halton Farmers' Institute were held at Hornby and Rostville on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week.

Hornby meeting opened at 1.30 p.m. and was addressed by Mr. Orr, of Fruitland, who read an instructive paper on the San Jose scale, basing his remarks upon where it originated, the nature of its depredations and how to combat its ravages. He showed specimens of the scale under a magnifying glass.

Wm. S. Hall, who has just returned from California, gave a detailed account of the scale there.

I. Patton, Oxford Mills, gave an able address upon dairying, which, considering the interest taken in the Milton creamery, was well discussed and brought out some valuable points.

G. E. Day, O.A.C., Guelph, followed with an instructive address on "How to Conserve the Moisture in the Soil," contending that moisture is more valuable than plant food. This address was discussed at great length by Jas. Coulson and others, and was very profitable to all present.

The evening session was well attended, the hall being crowded. The committee may be congratulated on the accommodation and programme prepared, which was rendered so effectively as to please the most fastidious. Particularly noticeable were the selections given by the Thornton family.

Gov. G. A. Mitchell excelled himself in his address on "A Gold Mine on Every Farm," and literally proved such to be the case. Mr. Mitchell was loudly applauded.

Mr. Patton thinks that the farmer of the future will have to be educated and progressive, keeping account of all receipts and expenditures of each department of agriculture, dropping that that department which does not show a balance to the producer.

Mr. Day's address on the Agricultural College was good. He is an excellent speaker, and claims as good an education for the farmer's son as anyone else; that the farmer should not mortgage the farm to educate one son to leave it and then leave the other son without education to pay the debt off.

The staff of the Farmers' Institute is encouraged by the success of these meetings—in holding them in rural villages. The membership is about sixty at Hornby.

The Institute meetings were continued at Postville the following day, when, although a wet day, the hall was filled with farmers eager to listen to the deputation sent to address them, and discuss their addresses.

Wm. S. Hall, of Hornby, gave a splendid account of his experience with the San Jose scale in California.

Mr. Patton again spoke on dairying, congratulating the farmers on having a cheese factory in their midst.

Mr. Day spoke on "Pig Raising." The discussion on the two last subjects was said to be the best in the history of the Institute—all anxious to improve in the production of these commodities.

The evening session was a great success, the hall being crowded to the doors. A good programme was again prepared and a profitable and enjoyable time was spent. The deputation, becoming better acquainted, seemed to excel themselves and received a hearty vote of thanks for their able addresses.

This being the second year the institute has held meetings at Postville, the membership was increased, the old members acknowleding the benefit of being members.

HALTON PROHIBITION MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Halton Prohibition Association was held in the R. T. of T. hall on Tuesday last: Dr. Robertson, Pres., in the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President—Dr. Robertson.
First Vice.—D. Hartley.
Second Vice.—Johnson Harrison
Secretary—W. J. Armstrong.
Assist. Secretary—Miss Clara Hollinrake.
Treasurer—Geo. Wooding.
Chap.—Rev. H. A. McPherson, Acton

EXECUTIVE.

Milton—E. E. Earl, R. White, Rev. D. W. Snider, Rev. A. Mahaffy.
Acton—H. P. Moore.
Georgetown—H. W. Kennedy.
Oakville—W. H. Young.
Burlington—E. H. Cleaver.
Streetsville—H. W. Cook.
Kilbride—A. Newell.
Hornby—C. P. Preston.
Nassagaweya—Thomas Moore.

Also the President and Secretary of existing W. C. T. U., and President of County Union.

A resolution was unanimously carried that the Government be asked that the plebiscite vote be a straight yes or no, for or against, prohibition, independent of any other question.

The secretary was instructed to write asking that each of the municipalities hold one or more meetings during the winter, with special reference to the plebiscite campaign.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet at the call of the president.

The meeting was largely attended and a great deal of routine business was transacted.

There will be another meeting held soon to complete organization for the taking of the plebiscite vote.

Joseph Mills, Special Deputy of the R. T. of T., of Gait, was present and gave some points as to work being done in Waterloo County in the same direction.

ZIMMERMAN.

R. VanNorman, of Roland, Man., is renewing acquaintance in this vicinity, and we believe he intends remaining until spring.

J. Watson and R. Husband went to Toronto last week to visit James Watson, who is seriously ill.

G. Wilkins is able to resume work after a few days illness.

G. C. Crawford was obliged to close down business in the mill for a few days owing to the water-wheel giving way; but since it has been repaired work has been going on night and day to make up for lost time.

J. A. Beatty, of Omagh, is engaged in cutting straw in this neighborhood.

Mrs. Chas. Black has returned home after an absence of several weeks, but we understand that she intends moving from our midst.

We are again forced to give the young man who goes calling those cold nights the benefit of our advice, and unless he uses better judgment he may be charged with cruelty to animals.

The prospects of a wedding in the near future is very favorable, judging from the fact that two very large loads of furniture was brought on Tuesday of last week to the suburbs of our town. Cheer up, boys; it's not the only pebble on the beach.

A New Trial Ordered in the Case of Mrs Sternaman.

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—The case of Mrs. Sternaman, convicted at the last Assizes for the County of Haldimand of administering poison to her husband, occupied the attention of the Cabinet all day. Several affidavits and communications have been received by the Minister of Justice, pointing to the omission of important testimony at the trial, which, if it had been brought to the notice of the jury, might have affected their verdict. In the interest of justice the new features of the case should be inquired into, and no other investigation is available than through the medium of a new trial. The criminal code authorizes the Minister of Justice to order a new trial where he entertains a doubt whether the accused ought to have been convicted. A new trial will, therefore, be directed to be held, when the additional testimony can be considered. The Minister will name the time and place for the trial. It is said that owing to the want of money the defence was sadly handicapped.

China Settles with Germany.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—A cable despatch has just been received at the Chinese Legation from the Tsung Li Yamen, Pekin, to the following effect:

A settlement of the difficulty with Germany has been effected. Kiao Chou Bay is to be leased, a belt surrounding the bay, extending 100 li (about 30 miles), to be the boundary.

All the German troops outside the prescribed limits are to be withdrawn. Two of the culprits, charged with the murder of the missionaries, are to be punished with death, and the rest with imprisonment. Permission will be granted for the building of churches in the cities of Tsi Ning, Tsao Chow Fu and Chu Yeh, and dwelling houses for the missionaries in the seven places in the districts of Tsao Hien and Shan Hien will be erected, for which purpose a sum of 225,000 taels will be allowed.

This amount is to be taken also as a compensation for the killing of the missionaries. The sanction of the throne to the above mode of settlement has been secured.

Lady Aberdeen's Nurse Scheme

Toronto Star.

In face of many discouragements, the Victorian Order of Nurses has resolved to make a practical initiation of the good work it has in view, and the steps taken would seem to promise encouraging results, according to an Ottawa despatch. At a meeting of provisional and local committees in the Governor-General's office at Ottawa it was decided to engage superintendents of district visiting nurses for work to be begun at once in Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto. The work of instruction will be conducted for three months by Miss MacLeod, formerly of St. John, N.B., and now superintendent of the Training School for Nurses at Waltham, Mass. Miss MacLeod has received three months' leave of absence, and will work without pay in the foundation of the order.

Killed at Burlington.

Burlington, Ont., Jan. 18.—William Archer, a resident of Burlington, while walking on the railway track two miles east of here this morning was struck by a C. P. R. passenger train bound for Hamilton, and instantly killed. Mr. Archer was very deaf, and, though going east, evidently did not see the train approaching, as he was caught fair on the track. A wife and five small children are left in almost destitute circumstances. An inquest is being held, but no blame can be attached to the railroad people, as the usual signals were given by the engineer, but to no purpose.

Candidate Colquhoun's Cognomen.

Spectator.

Candidate Colquhoun's name is getting severe handling by the printers outside of Hamilton these days. Our exchanges show the name printed Calquhan, Colquhan, Catyham, Cotyhern, Colyhen, and Culyham. At the nomination convention the other evening the name was even more rudely handled. A glance at a package of Colquhoun ballots showed such variations as Coon Calhoun, Cahoon, Colhoun, Kehoon Kahoon, Kahoun, Colquahoun, Calhune Colqueoughn, Khune, Koon and Colqoon. All Colquhouns do not look alike to me.

John Bull Will Fight First.

London, Jan. 17.—The Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, speaking at Swansea to-night, echoed the declaration of Mr. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, on the Indian policy of the government, at Manchester, and said the government was determined, even at the cost of war, that the door of Chinese commerce should not be shut to Great Britain.

Bicycles For Export.

Globe.

The export trade in bicycles appears to be booming at the present time. In the past four days fully $80,000 worth of bicycles have been shipped from Toronto, going to France, Germany and Australia. The firms exporting them were the Lozier, the Gendron and the Massey-Harris Companies.

One of the Veterans

Southampton, Jan. 13.—Charles Meshekewawedong died yesterday on the Saugeen Indian Reserve at the ripe age of 106 years. He was one of the few survivors of the war of 1812. He was with Tecumseh during part of that war, and was at Queenston Heights when Sir Isaac Brock was killed.

Reindeer for the Klondike.

Copenhagen, Jan. 17.—An agent of the Canadian Government named Lewis is organizing an expedition (for the relief of the miners in the Yukon valley) similar to the one undertaken by Dr. Sheldon, Jackson, in behalf of the United States Government. Six Laplanders and 114 reindeer are already en route.

Will Settle in Canada.

Globe.

Since the beginning of the year 35 families from the United States have arrived in Toronto, intending to settle in Canada. They brought household effects with them valued at $10,000.

Great Britain has again declined to reopen the sealing question in answer to a request of the United States.

RENTING BY THE MONTH.

A New Method of Economy In Keeping a Driving Horse.

"What's a horse club?" asked the man in the silk hat.

"Didn't you ever hear of one?" responded the man doing the bulk of the talking.

"I think not. Go ahead and tell us."

"Well, you know it costs more than a good many people want to spend to keep a horse and vehicle, whatever kind it may be. Indeed in the cities it is quite beyond the means of most. In the smaller towns of the country it is more nearly possible, for a horse may be boarded at any country livery stable for $10 a month, and sometimes even less, if done by the year. But even under such favorable circumstances there are many people who don't like to own a horse and board him at a stable, where he may be badly treated, or he may get sick and die, or keep him at home, where he is liable to be worse treated than in a livery stable. That being the case, I know of a liveryman in one of the towns I visit, a place of 6,000, who is enterprising enough to make the effort to meet the wants of that kind of people. This man went around among his acquaintances until he found 25 who were willing to pay him $10 a month each for the use of a horse, just what they would pay for the board of one if they owned it. But they did not want livery horses; so he agreed to give each patron the same horse always and not let it go to any other person.

"Then he began buying up secondhand buggies and phaetons and good serviceable horses until he had $2,500 invested in the private livery plant, as he called it. He had to hire only one extra hand, and he had room in plenty, so the additional expense beyond feed was not much. He had been running his plant a year when I saw him, and he told me that the entire expense was $150 a month, and that he took in $250 cash every month, leaving him a net profit on his $2,500 investment of $1,200 a year, and every member of the horse club was so pleased that he was booked for another year, and there were a dozen applicants for membership.

"Of course he lost something by putting some of his good customers into the club, but he got them for the year that way, and he was willing to lose one $2 drive to pick up 40 50 cent ones. Now," concluded the drummer, "that you have learned what a horse club is, perhaps you might suggest it to your friends in the country and let them try it once."—Washington Star.

FREEDOM THREATENED.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Tells Why America Rebelled Against England.

America rebelled, not because the colonies were oppressed, but because their inhabitants were the freest people then in the world and did not mean to suffer oppression. They did not enter upon resistance to England to redress litigable grievances, but because they saw a policy adopted which they rightly believed threatened the freedom they possessed. As Burke said, they judged "the pressure of the grievance by the badness of the principle and "snuffed he approach of tyranny in every tainted breeze." They were the most dangerous people in the world to meddle with because they were ready to fight, not to avenge wrongs which indeed they had not suffered, but to maintain principles on which their rights and liberty rested.

The English ministry had begun to assail those principles. They were making clumsy and hesitating attempts to take money from the colonies without leave of the people, and George in a belated way was trying to be a king and revive an image of the dead and gone personal monarchy of Charles I. Hence came resistance, very acute in one colony, shared more or less by all. Hence the congress in Philadelphia and the great popular movement starting as if inevitably in that quiet colonial town among the freest portion of the liberty loving English race.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge in Scribner's.

Meant Business.

Deep gloom and sickliness struggled for supremacy on the expressive countenance of the young man. He fiercely rejected the cup of soothing tea his sister pressed upon him.

"It's all up," he announced. "I saw her with that blamed fool Peters again today."

"Really, that amounts to nothing, my dear boy," said his sister sympathetically. "A girl may be seen with a dozen men without being engaged to them."

"They're engaged all right enough," snarled the unhappy swain. "Why, they were shopping together."

"No matter," persisted the encouraging young woman. "No matter. Don't you give her up—if you really like her as I am sure I don't see why you should, for if ever—"

"Marion! Kindly refrain from discussing her."

"All right; I will. But I was only going to say that you'll be a foolish boy if you give her up just because you happened to see her with that fool Peters in a shop."

"They're engaged. I could see that," persisted the unhappy one.

"How could you? Was it a jeweler's? Was he fitting rings to her fingers?"

"No." It was much worse. It was a stove store, and they were pricing gas ranges. Now do you believe?"

And the skeptical sister announced her entire conversion to the engagement theory.—New York Journal.

Spoonsful and Mouthsful.

Heaven forfend that with rash hand I should rip open the chronic controversy as to the proper plural of spoonful et hoc genus omne. At present, and for the present, that controversy is happily slumbering, and I would say, nonnolestar it can the dormo. It is very sure to wake up enough and vex us. Yet I cannot refrain from citing one word of that class which, strange to say, has hitherto been overlooked in the controversy and which yet ought to be decisive of it. That word is mouthful. Now if the advocates of spoonsful, etc., have any pretensions to consistency, they must doubtless maintain that the proper plural of this word is mouthsful. Well, if so, I would only submit that if any person should be directed to take a few mouthsful of milk or tea he would be tempted to ask—like Sydney Smith when enjoined by his doctor to take an occasional walk on an empty stomach—whose?—Notes and Queries.

The most trustworthy signs of freshness in fish of every kind are the brightness and prominence of the eyes and the redness and rigidity of the gills. Fish which is unseasonable will display a want of firmness, with a bluish pearly appearance where it should be white.

There is only one Latin newspaper in the world. It is published by a German in Aquila, Italy.

Swine disease has broken out in Yarmouth Township, and the district will be quarantined.

The health of Ex-Empress Eugenie is disquieting. Her rheumatism grows worse, and she is unable to cross a room unassisted.

The condition of the health of Empress Victoria of Germany excites comment. She will go in the spring to some southern air cure. Her physicians still forbid her leaving her rooms.

William Devearn, of Guelph, on November 19th, fell in at London with John E. Redker, of Port Burwell. The two went over to West London, where Devearn brutally slugged Redker, and robbed him of his hat, knife, a gold watch and $31 in money. Devearn had previously made a confession, but at his trial before Judge Elliott on Saturday he took back the confession and told a story that the judge would not believe. Devearn was found guilty and sentenced to five years in Kingston Penitentiary.

THE RETIRED BURGLAR.

How He Once Stepped Through a Ceiling and What Happened Afterward.

"Once," said the retired burglar, "I stepped through the ceiling of a room from a room above, where there was no floor laid. Seems as though I ought to have had sense enough to keep out of that room, but I didn't. It was the upper room in a two story extension that had never been finished. They'd laid boards down on the floor beams in one part of it and stored some stuff there, and I was foolish enough to go over and see what it was. Coming back I stepped off a beam, and then before I knew it my other foot slipped and both feet went down good and solid plumb through the ceiling and left me setting there astride of the beam.

"Well, this place was over the kitchen, and I had great hopes on that account, but I'd made a lot of noise, laths breaking and plaster dropping, and when I come to move I made more. But that wasn't the worst of it; when I tried to pull my legs up, they wouldn't come; the ends of the laths stuck into them like the barbs of a fishhook. If I'd have had both legs together on one side, I could have crowded on through easy enough. I guess I'd have gone through of my own weight, but as it was I'd got to get one leg up, anyway. I reached down and tried to hold the laths down on one side enough to let me pull my leg through. I thought it I couldn't do that I could manage to whittle the laths off with my jackknife, but pushing the laths away I knocked down a lot more plaster, and the next minute I heard a door open from the main part of the house, and an old man with a white beard came in with a lighted lamp. I couldn't see him then, but I heard his voice, and a minute later I saw him when he stood under me, and looked up through a small hole that I'd made in pushing and hauling, alongside of one of my legs.

"'Well, you have got yourself in a fix, haven't you?' says the old man, cool as a cucumber.

"And I allowed that things did seem to be a little bit complicated."

"'And I guess we'll have to let you stay there, right where you are, till morning,' says the old man. 'How are you; pretty comfortable?'

"And I said I was comfortable enough, as far as that was concerned.

"'Well ——,' says the old man, starting off and coming back presently with a closeline, 'I reckon we'll sort of tie your legs here, so you won't fall, and then I'll go back to bed. But you won't have to wait long. I'm an early riser.'

"And with that he picked up the light and left me there sitting on the beam with my head and body in the room above and my feet tied together below and hoping that he would sleep sounder in the last half of the night than he had in the first, because then there might be a pretty fair chance of my getting away, after all. But the old man hadn't more'n closed the door after him before it opened again, and the light came in again, carried this time by a young man, the old man's son. He'd come to stay, and I reckon you can guess the rest, can't you?"—New York Sun.

A Village Temperance Society.

We have a very flourishing so called "temperance society" in the village, and the result is seen in the increased comfort of the cottagers. I used sometimes to show my interest in the cause by taking the chair at a meeting now and then, but I have given it up since ladies have begun to appear on platforms, for ladies recognize no rules of the game. In the middle of a passionate address they think it not indecent to appeal to the chairman to set a good example by taking the pledge. At the last meeting I attended a lady speaker, the wife of a clergyman, told how her husband used always before his evening service to eat an egg beaten up with brandy, which made him bilious; but since he had left off this drunken habit he had also left off his bilious attacks. This was more than old B. could stand, for he roared out: "Twere the egg, marm, what made he bilious. You tell your mister to take the brandy wi'out un."

One of the villagers at this meeting made a mysterious speech, in which he gave as his reason for taking the pledge that there was only in a pint of beer as much goodness as would lie on a shilling. I have one story that I used to keep in lavender for these occasions. I had it of the doctor. When he was walking the hospitals, there was a brewer's drayman who had broken his leg, and in six weeks the bone had not set. So they questioned him about his diet. "Was he accustomed to drink beer?" "Yes, a little." "About how much?" "Oh, not more than three gallons a day." So they allowed him a couple of quarts, and the leg began to mend at once.—Cornhill Magazine.

The Late Dr. Burton.

In The Congregationalist Richard Burton tells this story of his father, the late Dr. N. J. Burton, pastor of the Park church, Hartford: "Among my father's effects was found an old check, yellowed by age and torn across, the date 1870 or thereabout. It had been sent by the editor of The Independent, with an urgent request for a contribution, the amount of the honorarium to be written in according to the contributor's judgment and pleasure—a rather dangerous liberty to allow some of the literati. But the check remained, never filled out, in his pocketbook. The incident is typical. It was fairly pathetic to see how distrustful he was of his own accomplishment, how self depreciating. Yet at rare intervals, in moments of sudden creative enjoyment, he realized he had done something not ordinary, and then in fitting privacy and with a beautiful frankness would say so. I remember, when he was lying on a sickbed in what was to be his mortal sickness, how unfeignedly he was pleased at the news of his appointment as preacher to the American board meeting of the next year. No man was more appreciative of such recognition. Yet more than likely he would have sent in a declination. Conceit and he lay asunder like pole from pole."

Trouble at the Start.

"Henrietta," said Mr. Meekton, "there is one thing that I wish to say to you frankly. So far as the affairs of this family are concerned you are to have your own way in every particular."

Then he stood back and waited for a smile of joy to brighten her face. But there was a frown.

"Of course," she answered. "That's just like a man. If anything goes wrong, you want to be sure of having somebody to blame for it."—Washington Star.

Practical.

Caughey—Who on earth is trying to play the piano, Caroline?

Mrs. Caughey (proudly)—It is Arabella. She is learning to read music!

Caughey (testily)—Well, ask her if it is necessary to read it aloud?—Brooklyn Eagle.

Many of the striking engineers in Great Britain are returning to work.

It is asserted in London that the Government has decided to ask Parliament to sanction an increase of the army by 15,000 men.

At the annual meeting of the Boston Chamber of Commerce the resolution favoring reciprocity with Canada were unanimously adopted.

Events in the far east are forcing again into prominence the Pacific cable question. The influential journals all point out the urgent need of an all-British cable.

A telegram received from Canton says that a German missionary named Homeyer, belonging to the Namjung Station, has been robbed and wounded near a place called Langthen.

A special despatch from Shanghai says the whole British squadron is likely to assemble soon at the mouth of the Yang-tse-Klang River in support of Great Britain's assertions to China.

A

Good Ending

This is how we intend to finish up this month.

We have a large quantity of Winter Goods to dispose of and will sell at reasonably low prices.

Blankets.

Cotton Blankets, regular 95c for 75c.
Heavy All-wool Blankets, regular $3.75 for $2.95.
Union Sheeting, regular 35c for 30c.

Mitts and Gloves.

Men's Lined Mitts, per pr 25c.
Men's Lined Kid Gloves $1 00 for 75c.
Men's and Boy's Kid Gloves 50c for 40c.
Men's and Boys' Wool Mitts 25c and 30c pair.
Women's Cashmere Gloves 35c for 25c.

Shirts, Etc.

Men's Top Shirts 50c and 75c each.
Men's Heavy Underwear, per suit $1.00
Women's & Girls' Undervests 12½c up.
Men's Linen Collars, all kinds, 15c.

Cotton Goods.

Heavy Shirtings 10c and 12½c
do. Twilled Flannelettes 7c.
White Ceylon Flannel, nice goods, 12½c.
Cream Flannelette 12½c.
Heavy Cottonades 20c and 25c.
10c and 12½c Prints 8c and 10c.
56 in. Table Linen, per yd. 25c.

New goods are arriving and old goods must be cleared out.

Men's Top Shirts 50c and 75c each.
Men's Wool Sox 15c pr up
Men's Linen Collars 15c each.
New Prints 10c & 12½c for 8c.
56 in. Wide Table Linen, per yd. 25c.

Giving up Crockery.

1 only 97 pc. Dinner Set		$12 50 for	$9.75
1 do.	do.	do. 9.50 "	7.75
1 do. 44 pc. Tea Set		4 00 "	2.25
1 do.	do.	do. 7.50 "	5 00

Cups, Saucers, Vases, Toys, Glassware, China goods, all will be sold at cost and less.

Groceries.

We have the best, spiciest and newest Grocery stock in Milton. Our prices are as low as any in the trade.

We sell Chocolates, Cocoa, Cocoanut, Icing Sugar, and Extracts.

The best Black or Japan Tea in town for 25c.

Coffee has taken a drop. We sell a good Coffee for 25c; better grades at 35c and 40c, and grind it when ordered.

Our Terms are Cash or Trade.

BASTEDD & CO.

Ancient Barbers.

The cult of the beard, according to the ancient Jewish writers, started in the garden of Eden. Adam, they tell us, was several miles in height, and was furnished with a prodigious beard which reached to his middle.

The ancient Jews, presumably on account of this believed Edenic origin, held the beard in such high esteem that they considered it a greater insult to seize a man by his beard than to tread on his corns. They cherished the hair on their faces as the callow youth of today does his adolescent mustache, trimmed it in various forms, perfumed it with odorous substances and cut it only as a sign of great affliction. So far did they carry their veneration for its dignity that laws were actually passed regarding the manner of its wearing. This was probably done, however, in order that the chosen people might not imitate the neighboring races that made hair offerings to their gods, nor their former masters, the Egyptians, who were great patrons of barbers.

The barber's lot was a happy one in the land of Egypt, where the people had such a high regard for the tonsorial art that the majority of the men shaved not only the face, but the entire head, and capped their bald pates with wigs, while the priests went even further and shaved the entire body every third day. With this constant scraping of chins going on the barber's trade was an important one in the home of the pharaohs, and its followers were kept busily running throughout the length and breadth of the land from early morning until sunset. They carried their tools in an open mouthed basket, and their razors were shaped like a small hatchet with a curved handle.—Francis J. Ziegler in Lippincott's.

General Washington's Courtesy.

In The Century there is an article by Martha Littlefield Phillips, giving "Recollections of Washington and His Friends." The author is a granddaughter of the youngest daughter of General Nathanael Greene, and she tells the following story in the words of her grandmother concerning a visit of the latter to Washington at Philadelphia:

"One incident which occurred during that visit was so comical in itself and so characteristic of Washington that I recall it for your entertainment. Early in a bright December morning a droll looking old country man called to see the president. In the midst of their interview breakfast was announced, and the president invited the visitor, as was his hospitable wont on such occasions, to a seat beside him at the table. The visitor drank his coffee from his saucer. But lest grief should come to the snowy damask he laboriously scraped the bottom of his cup on the saucer's edge before setting it down on the tablecloth. He did it with such audible vigor that it attracted my attention and that of several young people present, always on the alert for occasions of laughter. We were so indiscreet as to allow our amusement to become obvious. General Washington took in the situation, and immediately adopted his visitor's method of drinking his coffee, making the scrape even more pronounced than the one he reproduced. Our disposition to laugh was quenched at once."

MARRIED.

LEWIS-WINN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 12, at Chicago, Ill., Lucy, daughter of the late Dr. T. B. Winn, to Geo. E. Lewis, of Chicago, Ill.

DIED.

BASTEDO—On Jan. 16th, in Burlington, David Bastedo, in his 87th year.

BEATY—Died early on the morning of the 18th January, 1898, at Toronto, Fanny, beloved wife of James Beaty, Q.C., of pleuro-pneumonia, after a brief but severe illness.

THERE'S LOTS OF GO

and vim and energy being put into this big

Cheap CLEARANCE Sale

OF LINDSAY'S

No John Eaton Humbug!

or any fictitious make-believe Bargains

But Genuine Reductions

All Over the Store

DURING LINDSAY'S SALE

SPEAKING ABOUT

THOSE OVERCOATS

WE are not only showing a full and complete line, but we are saving our customers money on every purchase. If you are looking for a real nobby Overcoat don't fool your time away elsewhere, but come and see what we can do for you. It's more than possible that hundreds of readers whose eyes will light upon these lines will be thinking of buying a fine stylish Overcoat. To all such we say, come here, and we'll show you how to both make and save money; they're here as fine as they make them elsewhere in the land. Fine velvet collar, good linings, finished edges, in black and blue, in gray and fawn, all shades and colors. It will be a hard matter to believe your own eyes and ears when first you see these Overcoats 36 to 44 inch chest measurement. Worth $7.50, $8.50 and $10.00 and then to hear us tell that our price is only **$5.00.**

Smith's Clothing M'y,

5 KING ST. EAST, HAMILTON.

WISHING YOU

A Happy New Year.

BEFORE buying your present, call at

McCOLLOM'S

and see his splendid assortment of Christmas Cards, Booklets, Calendars, Toy Books, Annuals, Dolls, Toys and Games. See the new games of Pillowdex, and Blow Ball, as well as the old and popular Nations, Authors, Crokinale, etc.

For Your Girls And Boys.

A Present FOR YOUR GIRLS and BOYS.

Owing to my attention being required in the Livery Business, I have decided to discontinue the Small Instrument Department of my Music Business and will therefore offer my entire Stock at a reduction of 15 per cent. from Dec. 1st, 1897, to Feb. 1st, 1898, consisting of Violins, Accordeons, Mandolins, Banjos, Autoharps, Mouthorgans, in short a lot of nice little things to please the little folks for Xmas cheer. This offer holds good on Organs and Pianos during above date. A 6 ft. Walnut Show Case for Sale at expiration of above date, good as new.

JOHN MOFFAT, Main St., Milton.

WOODS' PHOSPHODINE, The Great English Remedy. Sold and Guaranteed to Cure Hysteria, Fits, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Sperm-atorrhœa, Impotency, and all Effects of Abuse or Excess, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, which soon lead to Insanity, Consumption and an early grave. Has been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the only Reliable and Honest Medicine known. Ask druggist for Wood's Phosphodine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, $1; six, $5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlets free to any address. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Sold in Milton by J. H. McCollom, Druggist.

ALPHABET ODDITIES.

ORIGIN OF MANY OF THE LETTERS WE USE IN PRINTING.

Resemblance of the Letter M to an Owl, Orthography of Coffee Years Ago, Eccentric Devices Made by Peculiar Arrangements of Letters.

To invent and bring to perfection a score or so of spoken sounds which form an alphabet have proved to be the arduous enterprise on which the intellect has ever been engaged. The most gifted races of the ancient world was begun by the Egyptians, then by the Semites and finally perfected by the Greeks.

Writing began with ideograms, or signs representing either things or the ideas which afterward developed into ideograms (the graphic symbols of words). Although our own writing has reached the alphabetic stage, yet we still use a number of phonographic and ideographic signs. The digits I, II, III stand for the pictures of fingers. The V was the fingers collected and the thumb apart, and X represents the two hands. V and VI are only pictures of the fingers. The subtraction or addition of ideograms 6,000 years old and more are showing no possibility of change, are such printers' signs as the exclamation and parallel.

If the history of any one of the phonetic symbols be traced it will be found to resolve itself ultimately into a conventionalized picture of an object. The letter M, for instance, is a picture of an owl, the conventionalized process of 6,000 years having left the two peaks which are the feathers of the two ears of the owl, the valley between them a mere indication of the beak, while the strokes are all that remain of the breast.

The letter F is derived from an Egyptian asp, the two hieroglyphics of the two horns, which survival of the two horns, while the stroke represents the body.

The letter Y also goes back to a picture, the two horns and the tail. Then, too, in those days there was a four horned bull, which has come down to us in the letter W, the necessity to its making being the four horns, although the letter may have been a few feet made, yet that of a Kansas grasshopper is found supplemented by a few years from now.

The letter A was originally the picture of an eagle, Egypt being its home land and it was the picture of the human mouth. It came from a picture of the bird through the pictorial origin here.

The intermediate phonetic English alphabet is most difficult to define. By a series of changes of the six letters the trail of him on this printed page can be traced back for some 25 centuries, from types as they are called now, to the varied appearance of the types used in Venice in the Italian printing of the fourteenth century.

The whole of all English spelling of letters arrangement, as they will, I reckon, some day, the more the more significant of the more sincere. The writers of the English language have been able to fit some words constructed from the old mediæval short. The language contains 250,000. The consonant English sounds and letters is well by spelling coffee without a letter—kaw, which spelling original than the one in a pamphlet was printed in Oxford, "The Nature of the Drink Coffee."

Many eccentric devices depend upon the peculiar arrangement of letters. Some of them are long names and are recognized as recreations of the Carroll drome, which is a line that ward and forward, is one of the cult of all feats of letters has engaged the attention of the cleverest brains.

The anagram has occupied a tentious place in literature. Lycophron, one of the olden times, the names and places for omens. Several astronomers anagrams to secure the credit which they did not wish to. XIII retained in his service a mathematician Thomas Bayes, a pension of 1,200 livres. It was prophecy of fate when it was the name of Louis de Bourbon transposed to "est la couche" the mouthpiece of the King Francis de Velloys to "one face of royal strain." The famous Tonchet procured a liberal pension for a writer who deduced from the charme tout "il charm all."—Press.

International Cigar Store.

At Nogales, A. T., there is a cigar store and drinking saloon openly and above board in defiance of all authorities, that is, plumb with the international line. It boasts a little Government on the south to wait upon the Mexican republic. The window is a choice selection of Mexican that are smoked chiefly in the States without ever paying duty. Proprietor John T. Brickwood, proprietor of this place. Mr. Brickwood claims to be the youngest Indian fighter in the country, and has recently removed there. Visitors from the United States go over to Mexico to buy a cigar or a drink of Mexican prices and then go back to Sam's domain and smoke them. Times Herald.

Paddy Pottawatomie.

Edwin Forrest once played the part called "Metamora." Supposed to personate Indian warriors among them was a bright boy who had a deep admiration for the Indian.

At a point in the play where Metamora asks, "Am I not the great Paddy Pottawatomie?" the supposed Indian to grunt "Ugh, ugh!" The manager had carefully drilled the boy they were expected to do but in the of the performance the young man was so transported by Forrest's acting quite to forget that he was supposed to be an Indian.

When Forrest turned to the warriors and thundered forth the great chief of the Pottawatomies, the Irish boy's enthusiasm broke through all restraint. He leaped into the air with a wild shout, and, twirling his shillalah about his head, replied, "Begorra yes!"—London Standard.

There is a big strike among the cotton operatives