THE CANADIAN CHAMPION.

MILTON, SEPT. 24, 1885.

MORE PROTECTION.

At a meeting of the Town Council, held on Monday evening last, a warm discussion took place between some members of the Council regarding the appointment of two constables to patrol the streets and maintain order. Some of the members contended that, as the parties who asked for additional protection from the lawlessness that has pervaded our town for some time back were the partial cause of the Scott Act passing in the county, and that a majority of the ratepayers in the town did not desire such an Act, therefore the Scott Act parties that require the protection should bear the expense of same. But on motion it was decided to engage two constables, as will be seen by the report of the council in another column. "The Scott Act is a success," "No liquor drank in Milton," "The treating system abolished," "Law and order prevails," "No shebeens," "The Champion misrepresented the facts,"—these are some of the sayings of the Scott Act orators on the platform. What kind of veracity their sayings shew with the appointment of two additional constables to patrol the streets and maintain order, besides the regular constable, one hired and some half dozen private night-watchmen, all on the alert every night, some with loaded guns.

Gladstone's Manifesto Issued.

Gladstone has issued a four column manifesto to his constituents in Midlothian. The ex-Premier invites comparison between the work of the recent Parliament and that of the Parliament which preceded it, and confidently appeals to the electors for a verdict. He refers to the Treaty of Berlin, to the good effects among the natives of the Marquis of Ripon's conciliatory policy in India, and to the settlement of the Russo-Afghan frontier disputes, the credit of which he claims for the Liberal party. Gladstone admits the Liberal Government committed an error respecting the occupation of Egypt, but says it was due to the Marquis of Salisbury's intervention policy. He now favors the entire withdrawal of the British troops from Egypt, and believes that the people approve of the Liberal Government's refusal to strike the Transvaal cry for freedom. England, he says, once free of the Egyptian tangle, will regain her former position in Europe, and will be able to guard the young Eastern nations. He favors the reform of both the House of Lords and the House of Commons, and the abolition of primogeniture. He believes the Church is sufficiently strong to survive disestablishment, and states that he is anxious to give Ireland the fullest justice, while at the same time preserving the unity of the Empire.

FALL ASSIZES.

(Continued.)

KING v. SIMPSON.—The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for $500. W. Laidlaw, Esq., for plff., and D. Guthrie, Esq., for deft.

The Court opened on Thursday, and proceeded with the case of

MATTHEWS v. THE HAMILTON POWDER CO.—The evidence given on behalf of the plaintiff showed that on the 9th of October last the powder mills of the defendants, at Cumminsville, were blown up, causing the death of the plaintiff's husband, who was working at the mills at the building called "the crackers." The plaintiff claimed that the shaker in this building was in an unsafe condition for running the mill at the high rate of speed that they were working at the time to fill a large order of blasting powder for the C. P. R., and that the attention of Mr. Corlett, the manager, was called to the fact. From all the witnesses examined not one of them could give positive testimony as to which building was first blown up; but each gave his opinion that it was the crackers first, the glaze second and the press last. For the defence the defendants showed by Mr. Corlett that the shakers were in a safe condition, as he was, as well as son, working in the cracker building about an hour before the accident. The examination of the witnesses and addresses of the counsel took all day Thursday, and the Chief Justice's charge was given on Friday morning. After an hour's deliberation, the jury brought in the following verdict: "1st. The explosion originated in the crackers; 2nd. It was occasioned by a defect in the machinery; 3rd. Corlett was aware of the defect and neglected to repair it." The jury assess the damages at $2,000, to be divided as follows: John B. Matthews the sum of $240, R. H. Matthews $280, W. E. Matthews $320, Mary Jane Matthews $360, Sarah C. Matthews $400, and Harriet E. Matthews (the widow) $600. The Chief Justice directed judgment in favor of the plaintiff for $2,000, with costs. J. S. Fullerton, Esq., and Chisholm & Elliott for plaintiff, and Edward Martin, Esq., Q. C., for defendant.

FRAWLEY v. PARKDALE AND TORONTO.—This was the next case commenced, and was also for an action of damages brought by the plaintiff, Michael Frawley, of Hornby, against the Village of Parkdale and the City of Toronto, for that on the evening of the 10th of November last, about 6.30 p.m., he fell over the wall of the Parkdale subway, and sustained serious injuries, through the negligence of the defendants in not placing proper barricades and lamps in an opening in the wall through which the plaintiff walked in the darkness. From the evidence given, it appears that the plaintiff was in Toronto on that day in company with James Spiers, and, missing the train, they went into Lowe's hotel, Parkdale. Spiers remained there, and the plaintiff went out with the intention of going to the telegraph office to send a message home that he had missed the train, and, on account of the darkness and want of proper barricades, fell over the wall in course of construction, sustaining a fracture of the thigh and other serious injury. He was sent to the hospital and remained there some time. From the injury received he will have a stiff knee during his lifetime. The City of Toronto made no defence, as they claimed that Parkdale was liable. A number of witnesses were examined on behalf of Parkdale, who showed that two planks were placed on the tops of barrels as barricades. The case was ended about 5 p. m. on Friday, and a verdict was given for the plaintiff for $1,500, and costs. W. Laidlaw, Esq., for plaintiff, and Messrs. McWilliams & McClaren for defendants.

NEWMARCH v. REID.—This was an action brought by R. T. Newmarch, formerly of Milton, against Robert H. Reid, hotel keeper, Toronto, for $857.50 deposited by Thomas H. Newmarch, brother of the plaintiff, who died about May 10th, 1885. The plaintiff took out letters of administration and claims the above money. The defendant admitted the deposit of about $900, and claimed that the deceased Thos. H. Newmarch made a will, which was deposited with his solicitor in England, and asked that the Master in Ordinary of this Court find the amount due from him to the estate of the deceased, and that he was willing to pay the same in court. (No jury.) The Chief Justice gave a verdict, referring it to Mr. Winchester in the Master's office. Maclennan & Chisholm & Elliott for plaintiff, and D. A. O'Sullivan, Esq., of Toronto, for defendant.

BLACKLOCK v. BAVIN.—The plaintiff resides at Campbellville, and the defendant formerly was a resident of the same place, and was an action for damages for the seduction of his daughter against the defendant. Verdict, by consent, for $200, and $60 costs. Chisholm & Elliott for plaintiff. This closed the cases on the civil docket on Friday at 5 p. m.

QUEEN v. BLACK.—The criminal charge against George W. Black, for threatening to shoot Miss Walsh, of Oakville, was the only case left, and the prisoner was discharged for want of evidence. John Dewar, Esq., for the Crown.

Town Council.

A regular meeting of the Town Council was held on Monday evening last. The Mayor in the chair. Members all present. The following accounts were ordered to be paid:

Campbell & Panton, printing	$27.60
Jos. Johnson, streets & sidewalks	5.00
Jas. Lindsay, do.	13.20
Thos. Turner, do.	9.37
	$55.17

Moved by W. H. Lindsay, seconded by Jos Brothers, that two constables be engaged by this Corporation to patrol the streets and maintain order within the municipality, and that the Mayor, Town Clerk, Reeve, mover and seconder be a committee to make immediate arrangements and complete the same.—Carried.

SCHOOL ESTIMATES.

The following is the estimate made by the School Board for public school purposes for the year 1885-86:

Head Master's salary	$650.00
Second Teacher's "	400.00
Third " "	300.00
Fourth " "	225.00
Fifth " "	200.00
Model School, Assistant Teacher	120.00
Secretary	10.00
Caretaker	75.00
Debenture No. 4	140.00
Interests on Debentures	233.10
Fuel	200.00
Repairs	100.00
Contingencies	146.00
	$2800.00
Milton proportion, 78¼ per cent	$1823.25
Less Legislative Grants $167.00	
Clergy Reserve Fund 171.25	338.25
Total	$1485.00
Trafalgar's proportion, 21¾ per cent.	$526.75
Less Grants	126.74
	$400.00

On motion the Council adjourned.

High License and Prohibition.

The New York Sun, one of the ablest and most carefully edited newspapers of America, thus express itself on this much vexed problem that is engaging the attention of so many persons both in United States and Canada:—

The Rochester Prohibitionists demand legislation absolutely forbidding the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages, and if they cannot get that, they want none at all with respect to the liquor traffic. Either rum or free rum seems to be their cry. Either crush out the evil or let it accomplish its worst, until the public rise up in rebellion.

But that is not the language of sensible and practical temperance reformers. They want legislation which can be carried into effect, and which will accomplish its intended purposes; and prohibition has never done and will never do that.

What has succeeded better than any other attempt to mitigate the evils of the liquor traffic is high license. In all the States where such a law has been passed it has worked like a charm, and the more we see of its operation the more thoroughly we are convinced that it is the most effective remedy for the worst evils of the liquor business which has yet been tried in the United States.

Experience shows that prohibition is impossible in execution, but high license is actually enforced wherever it has been imposed, and the testimony as to its great practical benefits is without contradiction. It diminishes the number of liquor saloons, improves their character and the character of those who keep them, makes every licensed dealer an ally of the authorities in compelling obedience to the law, diminishes drunkenness and brawling, and brings into the public treasury a vast amount of money, thus decreasing the taxes and enhancing the prosperity of the communities which enjoy its benefits.

Prohibition Postponed.

The convention of the Ontario branch of the dominion alliance is a thing of the past. The delegates declared for prohibition, but in such an elaborate, roundabout way as to confuse rather than enlighten the popular mind as to their policy at the polls.

There was prevalent an expectation and belief that the convention would follow the example of their United States brethren, and declare for the formation of a temperance party, thereby disentangling their cause from the political alliances which have hitherto made it a subordinate issue, but an undercurrent of feeling, which inspired both grit and tory delegates, prevented this from being done. Several of the speakers manifested a strong disinclination to break with their political friends, and the result was a compromise. The delegates were virtually instructed to work for prohibition within their respective parties. Experience teaches what that amounts to. The grit or tory will go to his party convention, and perhaps make a speech in favor of prohibition. His voice will be that of one crying in the wilderness. The office seeker, the party enthusiast, and the free trader or the protectionist, will all be there, potent to grind their own axes and keen to prevent the adoption of new or visionary ideas. The party candidate will be nominated with the customary whoop, and the protectionist will have either to vote for him or not at all. In the majority of cases he will vote, and not as a temperance man but as a party man, not as a friend of prohibition but as a supporter or opponent of the N. P., the C. P. R., or some other practical bone of contention between the politicians. Thus the decision of the prohibition issue will be indefinitely postponed. —World.

LOWVILLE.

(Received too late for last issue.)

Seeding is progressing very slowly on account of the very heavy rains.

The Rev. Mr. Stringfellow and his two daughters have retired to this circuit, after two week's holidays.

Mr. Daniel Harris, the popular and accommodating stage driver from this place to Hamilton, has moved from Cumminsville to the house lately occupied by Mr. J. R. Cambell, Pembroke, Mr. Harris will find another of his own houses—call on him for good boots.

There is a person in this section of country so mad that she will not attend church, in fact she never did care for it when she had any place to visit.

We understand that there are township health inspectors appointed to look after the best interests of each township. We hope they will see to removing all nuisances on the roadside.

A rumor has been put in circulation that Mr. Horton, the popular miller of this village, is about to leave here. We have it from the best authority that this is not true, as Mr. Hortop is doing a splendid business, and it is increasing. Call on him for first-class flour and all kinds of chopping.

H. H. Powell, E.q., sold 15 head of very fine cattle to Mr. Duncon for a good figure.

The remains of the late Mrs. Armstrong was followed to the grave (two weeks ago) by a large concourse of people, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. G. W. Bradt, harness-maker of this village.

We notice an item in last week's Champion where a minister tried to run a concert very cheap. Now, Mr. Editor, that very mean man (for we believe Mr. Phelps' assertion) does not come from Lowville, and, if he ever did live here, I guess he did not stay as long as he intended to—only sill his stock of stale stories were all sold.

Now, Mr. Editor, the reason that we have not written to you on account of no news, but he have had the blues ever since a "great man" left here, but we are getting around again. We are glad that some one appreciated our humble efforts. Thank you, Little Dot, may you become a big Dot.

—MARGUS.

Largest stock of Hats, latest styles, lowest prices at Treble's, the leading Hatter, cor. King & James Street, Hamilton.

THE YOUNG LIBERALS.

The second day's session of the convention of the Young Liberals of Ontario began at Shattesbury hall Wednesday morning. Mr. A. F. McIntyre, occupied the chair. The discussion on the abolition or reform of the Senate was taken up at the point where it was dropped the previous night. When the matter came to a vote the various amendments were lost, and the original resolution in favor of reforming, rather than abolishing, the second chamber was adopted.

A motion of J. M. Clark, seconded by J. M. Woodland, Owen Sound, "That the system of superannuation and granting of pensions to members of the Civil Service is attended with abuses, and, having due regard to existing rights, should be entirely abolished," was carried.

Mr. Jury moved, seconded by Mr. Gillmore, that the expenditure of public money in giving assisted passages be discontinued. Carried.

Mr. McGillicuddy moved, "That whereas the debt of Canada has been increased during the eighteen years since Confederation from less than $100,000,000 to nearly, if not quite, $300,000,000, an increase out of all proportion to the growth of population and increase of wealth, it is the opinion of the convention that there is no good reason why Canada, in time of peace, should so largely increase her obligations and so largely mortgage the property of the people, and all Canadians are urged to unite in an effort to secure a good and economic Reform government."

This was carried unanimously.

A similar motion was proposed by Mr. Andrew Pattullo and carried to the effect, "That the attention of the Canadian people be earnestly directed to the very great increase which has been made during recent years in taxation, Custom duties, and to the fact that a large proportion of the money so taken from the people has been spent extravagantly and corruptly by the Government; condemning the principle of levying taxes upon the many for the benefit of the few, and urging the people to endeavor to secure a good economical Government."

INDEPENDENCE.

Mr. George Sandfield Macdonald moved, "That this convention looks upon Independence as the natural and logical outcome of our constitutional development." The resolution was seconded by Mr. Britton, of Kingston.

Mr. J. M. Clark, moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. E. Schoff, "That this convention, while recognizing that our present relations with Great Britain cannot be permanent, and insisting upon the right of Canadians to the fullest measure of local self-government, is of opinion that our best interests require that Canada should remain and integral portion of the British Empire."

Mr. Baird, of Hamilton, moved in amendment, "That in the opinion of this convention annexation to the United States would be greatly to the advantage of the Dominion of Canada, and that it is her ultimate destiny."

This motion was received with mingled hisses and cheers, but Mr. Baird got a hearing, eventually.

It being 1.30 the convention rose for lunch.

Afternoon Session.

On resuming the debate was continued.

Mr. H. H. Dewart moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. T. Stewart, Lindsay, "That there are now before the country questions of taxation, of expenditure, and of administration, pressing urgently for a settlement; and the material interests of the people are bound up in those questions; that, independence as yet appertains to sentimental or theoretical rather than to practical politics, and while this convention admits the right of its members as individuals to indulge in speculative politics it considers that it would not be wise to commit the Young Liberals of Ontario as a body to such a radical departure as the immediate severance of our existing relations with Great Britain." Carried by a vote of about 80 to 45.

Mr. Stewart, Lindsay, moved, seconded by Mr. Coffey, and resolved, "That legislation by the Imperial Parliament be sought with the view of restoring to the Dominion the power possessed by the former Province of Canada to alter or amend the constitution of the country." Carried.

Mr. Laycock, Embro, moved a resolution condemning abuses in the Civil Service, such as nepotism, favoritism, importation of persons from other lands to fill positions that can be as well filled by Canadians, and of the present system of examinations. Carried.

The next resolution was as follows:—"That the course of the Dominion Government in refusing and neglecting to take any steps towards obtaining a reciprocity treaty with the United States, and in surrendering to the Americans the use of our valuable sea fisheries without compensation, is censurable in the highest degree. This convention urges that it is in the interest of Canada that the largest possible measure of reciprocal trade should without delay be arranged with the United States." Carried.

Dr. McCulloch moved, seconded by Mr. Kennedy, "That the peace, prosperity, and progress of the North-West urgently requires that the settlers shall have an adequate representation both in the North-West Council and the Dominion Parliament, and that rights to land acquired by occupation and the Indian title vested in the half-breeds shall have the fullest recognition and that the country be governed in the interests of the settlers and of the Dominion." Carried.

Mr. Collins, Exeter, moved, seconded by A. D. Cameron, Hamilton, that the judges of provincial courts should be appointed by the Provincial Governments. Carried.

Mr. A. H. Manning, Clinton, moved, seconded by Mr. P. Coffey, a resolution endorsing the courses of the Liberal leaders, Messrs. Blake and Mowat, and expressing confidence in their integrity, ability, and statesmanship. Carried.

PROHIBITION.

Mr. J. M. Clark moved, seconded by Elgin Schoff, "That we pledge ourselves to support legislation entirely prohibiting throughout the Dominion the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage."

Mr. J. T. Hawke moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Brown, "That the question of prohibition should be submitted to the decision of the people, taken by a plebiscite or yes or nay vote at the polls, but not at a general election."

The amendment was carried.

The following is the platform of the Association:—

Provincial control of the franchise.
Manhood suffrage for Ontario.
Repeal of the Dominion Franchise Act.
Commercial Independence for Canada.
Taxation to be only for the requirements of economical government.
An elective Senate.
No Civil Service superannuations or pensions.
Civil Service reform.
Canada's right to amend its own Constitution.
No assisted immigration.
Decreased taxation.
Abolition of Federal veto.
Abolition of Provincial subsidies.
Reciprocity.
North-west representation.
Provincial appointment of judges in Provincial Courts.
A plebiscite on Prohibition.
Blake and Mowat for leaders.

The great majority of the meeting were earnest and enthusiastic, and the speaker's points were literally rewarded for their efforts. It was brought to a close with cheers for everybody that could be thought of, and the Queen even was not forgotten.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis catarrh, asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in the most severe cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his fellow sufferers. Actuated by this motive and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Power Block, Rochester N.Y.

Police Magistrates.

In replying to the contention of the Seaforth Expositor that the Warden of the County of Huron should memorialize the Ontario Government to appoint a Police Magistrate for that County to adjudicate on infractions of the Scott Act, Dr. Sloan, evidently a sound Reformer and a pungent writer, defends the action of the Warden and Council in regard to this matter. We copy a portion of his letter. He says:—

"I have read the proceedings of the County Council of Huron for 30 years, and it may safely be said that there is not in the Dominion a representative body whose proceedings have been less than open to criticism. Happy in the choice of prudent and careful officers, and containing in their ranks many men whose ability, sagacity, and forethought would do credit to any assembly, they have managed our affairs in a most satisfactory manner, and I would like some one of them to give, in a succinct form, the arguments which weighed with them to incur this unnecessary expenditure. You complain of Sir John Macdonald's Franchise Act, and the appointment of Revising Barristers. Now, I can say that present voters lists are satisfactory to all parties, and that the clerks who get them out are just as honest men as the Revising Barrister will be, and therefore that he is entirely unnecessary. I agree with you. You say it will cost this county $4,000 a year, which is also unnecessary. I agree with you again. And yet you advocate the appointment of an official at two thousand dollars a year, for the etceteras will reach that sum, who is certainly just as unnecessary as Sir John's Revising Barrister will be.

Our taxation is very heavy. Every man who last year sold three hundred bushels of wheat or other grain for export, sent one hundred of it to Ottawa in the form of Dominion taxes. Every man who sold a dozen fat cattle or a drove of lambs, sent one-third of them in the same direction. One-third of all this Dominion produced, more than we consumed ourselves, went to the treasury at Ottawa, and it will be worse this year. As a result of the negligence and incapacity of the Government we have had the North-west rebellion, and two millions of dollars more must be raised this year to pay for it. Our local rates have been increased this year, and now the County Council put two thousand dollars more, for, to say the least, an unnecessary and useless official.

I cannot reach Sir John, because his supporters are either grossly ignorant in respect to our political condition, or would rather see the best interests of the country sacrificed, its revenue squandered, and its people robbed, rather than expel him from office, but we can reach the Reeves and Deputy Reeves, and those who have incurred this unnecessary expense, will have to render an account to the electors of their township."

Fall Shows, 1885.

Peel Exhibition, Brampton, Sept. 29, 30, and Oct. 1.	
Central Fair, Hamilton, Sept. 21 to 25.	
Esquesing, Georgetown, Oct. 2nd.	
Guelph Central Exhibition, Guelph, Sept. 28 to 30.	
Biffaloe Fair, Orangeville, Oct. 1 & 2.	
Halton County, Milton, Oct. 9 and 10.	
Southern, St. Thomas, Sept. 22 to 25.	
Nassagaweya, Tuesday, 6th Oct.	

HAMILTON HAPPENINGS

INDUSTRIAL FAIR.

The Toronto Industrial Fair was closed on Friday of last week. The total receipts for the nine days were $34,134, only a slight decrease under those of the ten days last year, which will be more than made up by receipts from other sources. There were two hundred more individual exhibitors than at last year's exhibition. The following is a list of the successful prize-takers from Halton:

Pair matched carriage horses, 3rd prize Hartley & Ellis, Zimmerman; brood mare, 1st prize Matthew Howson, Ashgrove, who also got 2nd for foal of 1885; general purpose filly, 3rd prize Hartley & Ellis; Percheron stallion, third prize J. E. & J. H. Harrison, Milton; draught stallion, (Canadian breed) 3 years old, 2nd prize J. R. Hoffman, Ashgrove; Durham bull, 2nd prize Fothergill & Son, Burlington, who also got 2nd for heifer two years old, 2nd for heifer one year old, 2nd for grade cow, and 3rd for heifer calf; Ayrshire bull two years old, Wm. Stewart, Oakville, who also got 2nd for heifer two years old; J. W. Bristall, of Hornby, got 2nd prize for Cotswold ram, and 1st for male bronze turkey; William Main, of Boyne, received 1st on shearling ram, 1st 2nd and 3rd on ram lambs, 1st, 2nd and 3rd on two ewe lambs; 1st, 2nd and 3rd on pen of Cotswolds (for $193). 1st on Berkshire sow, 1st on dorking silver grey cockrel, 2nd on male bronze turkey, 1st and 2nd on female do., 1st on Bremen geese (male); 1st on female do., 1st on Toulouse geese (female), and 2nd on male Rouen duck; J. Pearl, Burlington, 1st on black Cochin cockrel and pullet; Robert Tuck, Nelson, 1st on white winter wheat, 2nd on red winter wheat and 2nd on barley (black); Wm. Tuck, Nelson, 2nd on white winter wheat; R. W. Wilson, Sheridan, 1st on red winter wheat; Richard Wilson 3rd on six rowed barley.

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!

Brands advertised as absolutely pure CONTAIN AMMONIA.

THE TEST:—Place a can top-down on a hot stove. In a few minutes the lid will be loosened. Open and remove the cover and smell the contents. A chemist will not be required to detect the presence of ammonia.

DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA.

ITS HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED.

In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test,

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,

The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known, and 3 times the strength of other extracts or essences.

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems

For Light, Healthy Bread, The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS.

CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS

MOST PERFECT MADE.

Purest and strongest Natural Fruit Flavors. Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose, etc., flavor as delicately and naturally as the fruit.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

NEW

BOOTS & SHOES

AT

McRae's Shoe House,

30 and 32 King Street West, Hamilton

WE have this week opened out a magnificent assortment of New Goods for the Fall trade, in Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Children's Fine Shoes and Slippers.

Our Men's Shell Cordovan Boots are the best in Canada.

Boys' and Girls' School Boots Cheap.

COLIN McRAE, 30 and 32 king St. W., Hamilton.

43 Bales of Carpets 43

OPENED SINCE 1st SEPT.

Tapestry Carpets 37½c. to 90c.	Oilcloths 25c. to $1.25 per yard.
Brussels Carpets $1.00 to $1.35.	Lmoleuins 75c. to $1.10.
Velvet Carpets $1.10 to $1.50.	Cocoa Mattings 40c. to 75c.
All-Wool Carpets 70c. to $1.15.	Naj i or Mattings 50c.
Union Carpets 45c. to 60c.	Cocoa Mats 65c. to $3.00.
Hemp Carpets 10c. to 30.	Oilcloth Mats 50c. to $300.

5 CASES OPENED OF Tapestry Curtain Materials, Furniture Coverings, Crimson, Green, Olive, Old Gold, Damasks, Furniture Gimps, Cords, Fringes, &c.

2 CASES OPENED OF Curtain Champ, Hooks, Curtain Pulls, Pole ends, Rings, &c.

3 Cases Opened of the Perfection Carpet Sweeper, the best in use.

R. & J. McKAY, 48 King Street, Hamilton.

The Experience of one of the Leading Tailoring Houses in Hamilton.

When the average man requires garments such as will give satisfaction to the wearer, he generally patronizes a house whose reputation for dealing honorably with its customers has given it a prominent position among the trading houses of the city where it is situated. During our business career of many years, we have always represented our goods to be just what they are, and we adhere to a rule not to practice any deception by accepting a lower figure than we ask for making clothing, presuming to the patron that he will get a first-class article for a second class price. The result is that to-day we carry one of the largest and best stock of cloths; we do a business of such dimensions as testifies to our ability in our line; we receive the support of some of the most influential people in Canada; we have the patronage of many of its best workingmen; we gain the influence of hundreds of our customers who are so well pleased that they recommend their friends to order from us. We open the Fall Trade with Novelties in every department. Novelties in Suitings, Novelties in Overcoatings, Novelties in Trouserings, Novelties such as will please the eye and satisfy the wearer. We open the Fall Trade with a determination to excel all previous efforts and guarantee our best attention to everybody.

FINAGIN'S, The Lion Clothing House, 140 East King Street, (Copp's Block), Hamilton

DRESS GOODS.

Our new stock of Dress Goods which comprises all the lines in quality, pattern and coloring, that are fashionable for the fall trade, is now on hand and ready for inspection. We are doing the DRESS GOODS trade in the County, and we have a right to do it as we keep a stock of Dress Goods far ahead in extent and variety of that of any other house in the town, and are in a position to sell them as cheap as any house in the trade, either in or out of the city. Come in and be shown the stock, we don't think it any trouble to show goods we stay around here for that purpose.

Hemstreet & Bastedo.

TO THE LADIES OF HALTON.

We beg to announce that our Millinery Department is now open for the Fall Trade. Miss Campbell, who so ably conducted the business during the summer, has again assumed control, and is now ready to receive orders. Any orders entrusted to her will be attended to promptly. We have a first class stock of Hats, Bonnets, Ornaments, Tinselled Flowers, Tinselled Feathers, Tinselled Aigrettes, Colored and Black Silk Velvets and Plushes, in fact a select assortment of the

FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES FOR THE FALL & WINTER SEASON.

We shall be pleased to see all our old customers, and hope to receive the patronage of many new ones, as we shall endeavor to be courteous to everybody. Our prices will be found much lower than the city, and the work turned out of this Deyartment will be fully equal. Hoping you will call and see our stock.

HOLLINRAKE & SON.

P. S:—Big stock of Child's and Misses' Ulsters, all sizes, also a splendid range of Ladies' Jackets and Ulsters. We have a splendid stock of Dress Goods. Every lady requiring a dress should see our stock.

Division Courts.

The annual report of the Inspector of Division Courts for Ontario has been published by order of the Legislative Assembly, and from it we extract the following referring to the courts in Halton:

		Number of suits.
No. 1	Milton	116
" 2	Oakville	104
" 3	Georgetown	173
" 4	Acton	40
" 5	Nassagaweya	15
" 6	Burlington	40

showing a total of 488 suits in the county, claiming $19,844.57; with 50 judgment summonses issued, $2,455.64 judgment summons were issued, $7,555.59 was paid to courts, with $7,178.73 paid out, and 40 suits had been entered where the claim extended $100.

The process of irrigation forced upon travellers by some spanish towns in consequence of the cholera is so severe that some people have to be carried off on stretchers, and one woman, who begged hard to be let off, died from the effects.

Why allow a cough to lacerate your throat and lungs? Why incur the imminent danger of consumption, when in an incredibly short space of time, and for an insignificant sum, you may cure yourself by the use of Scott's Emulsion? One bottle often suffices to relieve the difficulty. This peerless remedy overcomes with equal certainty, swelling of the neck, inflammation of the muscles and stiffness of the joints, lameness and crick in the back, tumors, piles, dysentery and a variety of other painful and harrassing disorders. It may be taken inwardly with as much safety as it is applied outwardly. Colic, whether of man or beast, is cured by it in fifteen or twenty minutes. Sores, excoriations and abrasions of the skin are healed by it with gratifying rapidity. All medicine dealers sell it.

Prepared only by Northrop and Lyman Toronto, Ont.

Another Montreal police constable has died from injuries received at the hands of rowdies while making an arrest. His alleged assailant has absconded.

Twenty-two cities and towns of Michigan have carried a $2,000 license for saloons.

Exaggerated reports have been in circulation for some weeks past regarding the health of Hon. C. F. Fraser. It is true that the Commissioner of Public Works has not been in satisfactory health for some weeks, but his condition has never been so alarming as represented. There is substantially no ground to fear but that at the next session of the Legislature he will be able to resume his Parliamentary duties with all his native vigor. Those who remember his work of last and previous sessions, will most heartily wish that this may be the case. He is in some degree owing to the illness of Mr. Fraser that more active work in connection with the new legislative buildings has not been undertaken, but in connection with the plans and general preparations for the new buildings it was found that much more work than was anticipated had to be done, and it was of such vast importance that all the preparatory work should be well done that in any event little progress could have been made with the actual construction of the buildings this year.

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Little Dot, $3.
Little Harry 5.
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Little Eva, 9.

—THE—

Oakville, $1[illegible]
Hamilton, 1[illegible]
Burlingt'n, 13
Elegant, 1[illegible]
Heywood, 17.
London, 2[illegible]
Superb, 22.
Toronto, 2[illegible]
Shell, 4[illegible]

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FOR SALE!

ONE of the finest Farms in the County of Halton—200 acres of the old Calvert Estate, the homestead of the late Duncan Morrison,

Being Lots 19 and 20, in the 1st Concession of Nassagaweya, is now offered for sale. The land will be sold separately, or in one lot to suit purchaser. On each hundred acres there is a good dwelling house and first-class farm buildings. There is also a splendid orchard on each hundred acre, 25 acres of hardwood timber, and good well and cisterns on each. Part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to

DONALD McCAIG, Rockwood P.O.

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$4000.00.

The above amount to loan on Mortgage at 7 per cent. Apply to

D. W. CAMPBELL

Milton, July 13, '85.

NOTES FROM NIAGARA.

CAMP, NIAGARA, Sept. 21, 1885.

Editor Champion:—

As no doubt many of your readers feel more or less interest in the doings of the 20th down here, I shall send a few lines for their benefit.

The several companies composing the regiment embarked on the Southern Belle at Burlington on Tuesday, except No. 1, which was afterwards taken on at Oakville. The sail across the lake was very pleasant, the day being fine and the water smooth, and nothing of note occurred except at the commencement of the trip, when, owing to a defective gangway, the horses of Lieut.-Col. Allan and Major Appelbe tumbled into the water. The Colonel's charger was slightly scratched in his fall, but proved to be a great swimmer, struck out for the shore in fine style and, though he had to go around the end of the wharf to reach land, he managed to do so without assistance, and a second attempt to get him on board was more successful than the first. The Major's horse, however, had a very narrow escape from drowning and would have been drowned had his head not been kept above the water by a rope while he was towed by a boat to shore. His owner, not liking the idea of risking a second attempt to get him on board, sent him to Niagara by land. After No. 1 Co. had got on board at Oakville, and marching in states were prepared, it was found that the regiment was in better shape than for many years past, numbering officers and men included, over 300, and lacking less than a dozen men of its full strength.

The camp was not reached until about dusk, and no time was lost by the men in pitching tent, drawing supplies and making themselves comfortable. Drill was commenced bright and early on the following morning and has been kept up very steadily ever since. Its effect can now be seen on the regiment, which, besides being one of the strongest on the ground, compares very favorably on parade with any other here. And when off duty its men are, I'm happy to say, particularly well behaved, and so far very few of them have got into trouble, any offences that have been committed being of a trivial nature.

The weather up to date has been all that could have been desired, fine and sunny in the day time and not too cold at night.

There are altogether about 2,000 men in camp, including red coats, rifles, cavalry and artillery. Every infantry and rifle regiment has its band, so that we have plenty of music. Our band, which is a George Brown organization, under the leadership of Mr. Sheppard, and is in camp for the first time, gives us excellent music, which has a good deal to do with the steady marching done by the men. Besides the band we have three pipers to match our Highland dress, and it is amusing to see that kind of music can have their fill of it. The pipers occasionally lead the battalion to the parade ground and, as they take with them the drummers of the band, the men manage to keep step tolerably well to the music.

Major-General Sir Fred Middleton arrived here on Friday and held a levee at the brigade headquarters, which was attended by most of the officers in camp. He appeared again yesterday morning when the brigade was paraded at 7.45 for divine service.

One of the sights of the camp is to be seen at gun officers' mess of the 20th at meal times when a stalwart "Hielandman" marches round and round the mess tent at a tremendous pace blowing into his bag pipes until his eyes fairly stick out, while the peculiar far music he produces fairly makes the glasses ring on the table inside.

The Cumminsville Company, No. 1, is doing remarkably well, and holds its own in drill with any other in the regiment. Its officers, Capt. Jones and Lieut. Corrigan, deserve great credit for the energy and ability they have displayed, and their success, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which they labored.

The best band in camp is that of the 37th Norfolk battalion, and its leader, Mr. John Williamson, of Simcoe, is, as usual, Brigade Bandmaster.

Sunday, after church parade, was spent by most of the men in camp in visiting Forts George and Missassuga and other points around Niagara that figure in Canadian history. Fort Missassuga is particularly well worth a visit. It is beautifully and geometrically laid out in the form of a star, and inside of the earthworks is a large stone building with walls about eight feet thick and pierced with numerous loopholes. The wood-work of this building is nearly all crumbled away, but the stone work is in good preservation. There are also ruins of a bake house and a small brick building, while in the earthen-works are several powder magazines in good preservation. The old battlefield where most of the engagements between the American and British forces were fought is some distance up the shore of the lake from Fort Missassuga, and not near Fort George as many suppose.

The pay parade of the 20th took place on Monday, when Lieut.-Col. R. B. Denison, D.A.G., complimented Lieut.-Col. Allan on the fine appearance of his men, which compliment is a tribute of young fellows, just the kind for the North-west, if any more troops should be required there. Old Bob is not noted for dispensing "taffy," and praise is generally well earned.

The 20th march alternately to the music of their excellent band and that of their three pipers, the latter assisted by a couple of drummers, and the men move equally steady to either.

The pipers of the 20th are constantly enquired after by Sc