GOLDWIN SMITH SPEAKS.

ON CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE AND CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Sept. 3, 1885.—The American Historical Association held its annual meeting here to-day. Mr. Goldwin Smith, of Toronto, Canada, who is a member of the Society, gave a most interesting address upon the political history of Canada. The British Empire, he said, was made up of different elements—India, the military dependencies, the American colonies, and the self governing colonies. The self-governing colonies were really independent nations, bound to the mother country only by a nominal tie, though the moral tie was still strong. Americans were hardly conscious of the recent extension of Canada and the growth of her aspirations. She had been made up of a colony of loyalist refugees united to a conquest on which self-government had been bestowed. The provinces before the insurrection of 1837 were ruled by royal governors, and toryism prevailed in the colonial government as in the mother country. The affair of 1837 was rather a petty civil war between colonial parties than a rebellion against the British Government. It was followed by the concession of responsible government and by the union of the two provinces, so that Canada was turned from a pair of vice-royalties into a single republic. This was done with the usual British avoidance of a change in form, merely by an alteration in the instructions of the governor. Great Britain was the land of constitutional fiction, and her fictions had led the world a strange dance. Other reforms followed, particularly the disestablishment of the State Church. Party government also began. When the great issues were exhausted party became mere faction. The struggle of factions at last produced a deadlock. To escape from that deadlock the statesmen had recourse to a confederation of all the provinces of British North America. The Trent affair also helped to frighten the provinces into confederation for mutual defence.

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT.

The different elements of the constitution—those derived from the British monarchy and those derived from American federation—was described. By British statesmen confederation was probably regarded as a step to independence. Had the American colonies taken out their independence in this peaceful way British emigration would not have been diverted to Australia, and American politics would not have received the revolutionary bias manifested in secession. More power was given to the federal government in Canada than in the United States. The framers of the Canadian constitution believed that secession was caused by want of power in the central government of the United States, whereas it was caused solely by slavery. The appointment of the judges for life was a British feature in the constitution, and secured their perfect independence. They tried disputed elections to the general satisfaction. Party was for the first time formally recognized by the framers of the Canadian constitution. The question whether party could continue for a given basis for government was the political problem of the day. The break up of parties was seen in almost all European countries and had begun even in the United States. The Governor-General in Canada had been a mere figure head. The same of constitutional royalty would be the substitution of a stamp to sign the acts of Parliament with for a king.

PRACTICAL INDEPENDENCE.

The occupation of Canada by British troops had ceased, none remaining except the reduced garrison of Halifax. Commercial independence, and even diplomatic independence, so far as commercial treaties are concerned, had been practically conceded. The political tie, therefore, had become as slight as possible, but unfinished in strength was the tie of affection for the Mother Country, from whom Canada had never received anything but kindness and justice, and whose thousand years of history she proudly claimed as her own. Canadian confederation was still a trial and had great difficulties, both geographical and political, to contend with. A veil hung over the future. The speaker said he could not venture to discuss then any question connected with the internal relations of Canada, but he might say that when fears of American interference had been expressed on his side of the line he had always told those who experienced them he had never heard a single word of ill-will toward Canada or single utterance of a desire to aggress upon her, or to interfere with her in any way, and as far as any action of the American people was concerned, her political destinies were absolutely in her own hands.

JUMBO'S DEATH.

Jumbo, the greatest of the terrestrial beats, is dead, as our readers were informed last week, having been killed by a railway accident at St. Thomas. It is well known that he was purchased from London Zoological Society for the sum of $2,000, Barnum assuming all risks attending his transhipment. He was a prime favorite in England, and perhaps no event of the year caused such wide-spread and general regret than his departure, while his continued reluctance to leave for the New World aroused the sympathy of the whole British nation. The great showman never disguished the fact that Jumbo was the greatest catch he ever made. The sailing of Jumbo's duly recorded among the "remarkable occurrence" in Whitaker's Almanac, and there we find the entry under date of 24th, 1882, "Jumbo, the Zoological Society's large elephant, shipped to New York." While classed among African elephants, and though it is certain that he came from Africa when young, many scientific men were of the opinion that Jumbo was a distinct species of beast. His most striking peculiarity was the shape of his back. Ordinary elephants are bow backed, the spinal column describing about such a curve as would the outside of an egg, cut lengthways, while Jumbo was distinctly hollow-backed, though the hollow was not quite as curved as would be the inverted "bow" of an ordinary elephant. There is said to be some peculiarity in his toes also, which stamps him as being quite different from other elephants. The circumstances of his death are as follows:—Between 8.30 and 9 o'clock Jumbo, along with the other animals, was taken from the circus tent and removed to the L. & P. S. R. Station, where the cars lay ready to receive them. Jumbo and the Queen elephant, who always "chum" together, were taken by their keeper from the main track of the Air line to the L. & P. S. R. track, where the cars were being loaded. As the two elephants were being led across the track to the cars, a special freight train came along the Air line track, which is straight for a considerable distance. It is supposed that the keeper of the elephants did not see the advancing train until it was close on them and all hope of saving Jumbo, being the heavier animal, had less chance to get clear of the track than his companion baby elephant, who escaped with a broken leg. Jumbo was struck with a terrible force by the engine, which was derailed in consequence of the collision. The engine came to a standstill off the track, and Jumbo lay stretched to full length, apparently dead on the other side of the track. His injuries were of such a character that he died shortly after the collision, and his body was left at St. Thomas. He was about 25 years old at his death. The clown elephant was also struck by the train, but escaped with a broken leg, which will only lay him up for a few weeks.

TO BE STUFFED.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 16.—Prof. H. A. Ward, of Rochester University, left tonight for St. Thomas, Ont., to will take the skin of the elephant Jumbo and stuff it for Tufts College, of Massachusetts, to which it has been presented by Barnum. The skeleton will probably be sent to the National Museum at Washington.

A down-east girl being battered one day by some of her female friends in regard to her lover, who had the misfortune to have but one leg, she replied to them very smartly, "Pooh! I wouldn't have a man with two legs; they're so common."

PROHIBITION.

SIR,—Now that "prohibition" is in the air, and in the newspapers, and in many pulpits, to electoral manifestoes, I crave liberty to put in a plea for the true use of words in the discussion during the past half century it has come to pass that the virtue of "temperance" as enjoined by St. Paul and St. Peter, and practiced by the Lord Jesus Christ, has come to be looked at askance by large numbers of good men, and even condemned by not a few of them as a sin, and that language has been misused to such an extent that in the minds of hundreds of persons accustomed to hear denunciations not merely of drunkenness, but of drinking, "temperance" means not modification but total abstinence.

A similar fate seems to threaten the word "prohibition." When I find a hard-headed Presbyterian minister issuing a catechism in which the question is asked (I quote from memory, but I give the substance correctly), "Where is prohibition found in the Bible?" and answered thus: "In Prov., xxiii., 31, 'Look not then upon the wine when it is red,' etc.; and when I find so clear-headed a man as Dr. Potts preaching a stirring sermon in which he deals with three phases of so called "prohibition," viz. (1) "personal prohibition," meaning voluntary abstinence; (2) "domestic prohibition; and (3) legal prohibition, I feel constrained to ask brethren to be more exact in their choice of words. "prohibition" has a well defined meaning. The next "Look not then upon the wine," etc., has no more to do with "prohibition" than the other one, "Let no man therefore judge you in meat or in drink." Voluntary abstinence from whiskey has no more to do with "prohibition" than voluntary abstinence from green tea or unripe fruit has to do with the passing of a law prohibiting the importation of any sort of tea or the raising of any sort of fruit. The exercises of parental authority in the banishing of wine from the table has no more to do with "prohibition" than a father's injunction, "My boy, don't get your feet wet, has to do with a statute prohibiting all citizens from going out of doors on a wet day.

I do not, of course, for a moment suspect my friend, Dr. Potts, whose return to Toronto we of the Church Catholic hail with satisfaction, has any intention of playing fast and loose with words; but not all his hearers, and not all your readers, are so clear-headed as he is; and when he talks to them of "prohibition" as including voluntary abstinence and the exercise of authority in the home in regard to strong drink, many hundreds will, I suspect, be found saying "I vote for prohibition," who would not say so with as great readiness if the true issue, viz: "legal prohibition," and that alone were put before them. Scores of men in this community are voluntary abstainers who will never be prohibitionists.

D. J. MACDONNELL.

St. Andrew's Manse,
Toronto, 15th Sept., 1885.—Globe.

Little Things Worth Knowing.

That a bag of hot sand relieves neuralgia.

That warm borax water will remove dandruff.

That salt should be eaten with nuts to aid digestion.

That milk which stands too long makes bitter butter.

That rusty flatirons should be rubbed over with beeswax and lard.

That it rests you in sewing to change your position frequently.

That hot lemonade taken at bedtime will break up a bad cold.

That tough meat is made tender by lying a few minutes in vinegar water.

That a little soda water will relieve a sick headache caused by indigestion.

That a cup of strong coffee will remove the odor of onions from the breath.

That a cup of hot water drank before meals will prevent nausea and dyspepsia.

That well ventilated bedrooms will prevent morning headache and lassitude.

That consumptive night sweats may be arrested by sponging the body at night in salt water.

That one in a faint should be laid flat on their backs, then loosen their clothes and let them alone.

That a fever patient can be made cool and comfortable by a frequent sponging off with soda water.

That cold tea should be saved for your vinegar barrel. It sours easily and gives color and flavor.

That to beat the whites of eggs quickly add a pinch of salt. Salt cools, and cold eggs froth rapidly.

That the hair may be kept from falling out after illness by frequent applications of sage tea.

Nelson Council.

Aug. 31st, 1885.

Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Members all present.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

An account from W. J. Watson, of $22, for printing 200 copies of voters' lists, was laid before the council and, on motion of Mr. Butts, was ordered to be paid.

James Molyneux proved the loss of four lambs, and John Turnbull two lambs, killed by dogs, and, on motion of Mr. Butts, ordered that $10.66 be paid Jas. Molcaux and $4 to John Turnbull for the said losses.

Andrew Coffee proved the loss of one sheep killed by dogs, and, on motion of Mr. Scott, $4 was ordered to be paid therefor.

Mr. Scott moved that the following accounts be paid, viz: J. Zimmerman, for repairing a bridge over the Twelve Mile Creek in division No. 64 and timber for same, $29.56; Geo. Richardson, $2, for plank in division 69.—Carried.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the following accounts were ordered to be paid, viz: J. C. Headon, for stone for culvert in division No. 7, $7.50; and T. F. Easterbrook, for plank in division No. 17, $7.80—in all $15.30.

Mr. Pettit moved, that G. C. Crawford's account for plank furnished to pathmasters, amounting to $71.38, be paid.—Carried.

W. J. Breckon proved the loss of three sheep and three lambs killed by dogs, and on motion of Mr. Pettit $26 was ordered to be paid for the said damage.

On motion of Mr. Butts, the council adjourned, to meet again on Monday, Oct. 5, at 10 a. m.

DANIEL MCLAREN, Clerk.

Cultivate the Blueberry.

The blueberry is a delicious fruit, and it is coming into more general use every year. The berry is good to eat raw, it makes nice pies, and it is splendid when canned for the winter, and as it is naturally very sweet only a small quantity of sugar is needed to preserve it. The chief supplies of blueberries come from Quebec and Muskoka. The Indians about Parry Sound pick the berries and sell them for about 40 cents a pail. In Hamilton they retail for 10 to 15 cents a quart, and it is hard to get them fresh. Why should blueberries not be cultivated near the market? They grow on any kind of soil, and on rocks where there is hardly any soil at all. With ordinary culture they will yield 100 bushels to the acre. The plant grows very stocky and makes a beautiful hedge, the glossy green leaves and the blue fruit making a pleasing contrast. The plants are propagated from root cuttings and suckers. The proper time for transplanting is in October or November. Now that so many kinds of summer fruit suffer from insect enemies and the frost, the attention of fruit growers might profitably be turned to the blueberry. The berries grow in clusters and can be picked rapidly. When blueberries are as cheap as strawberries, as many of them will be used, and they will stand shipment much better than strawberries.

MACGREGOR & PARKE.

Proprietors of Hamilton, Ont., are the manufacturers of the greatest healing and purifying compound known for Sores, Burns, Cuts, Scalds, Salt Rheum, Fever Blisters, etc. It is called MacGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate. Be sure and get the genuine MacGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate sold by J. H. McCollum at 25c. a box.

Process for Making Walks.

A correspondent writes to the *Rural New Yorker*: Can you give me a process for making walks with gravel and coal tar, or whatever they use for that purpose? I want something that will set hard for a workshop floor, and resist water. Answer: Take 2 parts very dry lime rubbish and one part coal ashes, also very dry, and both sifted fine. In a dry place, on a dry day, mix them, and leave a hole in the middle of the heap as bricklayers do when making mortar. Into this pour boiling hot coal tar; mix, and when as stiff as mortar put in three inches thick where the walk is then to be; the ground should be dry, and beaten smooth; sprinkle over it coarse sand. When cold, pass a roller over it; in a few days the walk will be solid and waterproof.

THE ART INTERCHANGE of September 10 contains a brilliant water color sketch in color by the well-known artist Harry Chase, entitled "A Shore Scene." It shows a vessel with sail spread at anchor; a stretch of beach, with two or three figures in brilliant coloring, completes a beautiful picture. The other sketches are full size design of dogwood blossoms for mirror frame; design of roses for fan mount; a clever Japanesque model for oyster soup plates; a beautiful design of pansies for cup and saucer decorations; and a charming composition for lamp shade ornamentation, the motive being insects. The text on literary matters treats of The Rise of Silas Lapham; Ouida as a Critic, besides reviews of current novels. A prize of $10 is offered for the best essay on Howell's heroines. The art topics treated of are mantelpiece and cabinet decorations; admirable directions for artistic house furnishing, treatment of matting, recipe for potpourre, painting upon woven fabrics, treatment of water color paper, scheme of color for painting outside of church, oil colors for sheen, as well as other topics. Published by WILLIAM WHITLOCK, 37 & 39 West 22d Street, New York.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for October opens with a well-written articles, by E. C. Reynolds, describing the methods of sheep raisings in Texas, and the incidental experience of ranch life in that section. A couple of travelling sketches—"In a Salt Mine," by Margery Deane, and "Roughing it in Palestine," by Charles Wood—are of the usual type, while "Trolling on the Outer Reef," by C. F. Holder, and "The Second Rank," by Felix Oswald, mingle anecdote with information and discussion on topics connected with natural history. "The Philosophy of the Short-Story," by Brander Matthews, is the literary article of the number,—a bone thrown to the critics,—while female readers will find a number of important details on the subject of dress making in Theodore Child's account of the great Parisian couturiers. There is also a short account of General Grant's visit to Frankfort, with other minor papers. Among the stories, "Anthony Calvert Brown," by P. Deming, is in the quaint and simple style characteristic of the author; "The Eye of a Needle," by Sophie Swett, is a clever bit from rural life; and "The Lady Lawyer's First Client," a story in two parts, by Thomas Wharton, is strictly urban, and has the piquancy suggested by its title.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for October is a strong Number from every point of view. It is important, attractive, and richly illustrated. Mr. C. H. Farnham concludes his interesting account, impressively and beautifully illustrated, of his canoe trip along the coast of Labrador. William Hamilton Gibson contributes an instructive paper, entitled "Backyard Studies," with five charming illustrations. In the series of "Great American Industries" the third paper treats of hop-growing and the manufacture of malt liquors, and is amply illustrated. George Parsons Lathrop describes the city of Hartford, giving especial attention to the "Nook Farm" literary group, consisting of Mark Twain, Charley Dudley Warner, and Mrs. Harriett Beecher Stowe. The article is profusely illustrated. After a long interval we have another instalment of Goldsmith's play, "She Stoops to Conquer" (nearly all of Act II.), with thirteen illustrations by E. A. Abboy, one of which is the frontispiece to a Number. In fiction we have the very [illegible] in Miss Woolson's "East Angels" [illegible] Howells's "Indian Summer." There [illegible] also two good short stories—"A Priest of Doonga," by Phil Robinson, and "A Puritan Indeed," by Mary Gray Morrison. The latter is illustrated by Dielman. Mr. Yeeder B. Paine contributes a timely and important article exposing the defects in the past conduct of our public land policy and indicating methods of reform. Mr. T. S. Van Dyke's articles on "Mexican Politics" among other things draws attention to the recent awakening of the Mexican Congress and its assumption of a position independent of executive control, and is illustrated with portraits of President Diaz and two prominent parliamentary leaders. It is a matter of curious interest that two of the poems in this Number—"When Evening Cometh On," by Robert Burns Wilson, and "When Day Meets Night," by Charles W. Coleman, Jun.—treat the same subject, and are both by Southern authors, a Kentuckian and a Virginian. R. D. Blackmore, the celebrated novelist, contributes a pleasing bit of verse, entitled "Dimidium Facti;" and Margaret Deland is represented by another of her quaint and characteristic poems, entitled "The Message of the Rose." In the Editor's Easy Chair are two letters written by Thomas Carlyle to the Hon. Beverly Tucker in 1846 and 1850, and here published for the first time. One of these, treating of the anti-slavery agitation, is the most important and characteristic of Mr. Carlyle's letters that has been brought to light since his death. The other Editorial Departments are well sustained, including a first-rate Editor's Drawer.

The Persian girls smoke incessantly, and sweeten their breath as every third whiff with a small lump of sugar. It is a mark of esteem to permit a visitor to smoke out of the same pipe, and the Persian young man who goes courting need not take cigars with him nor leave the stumps on the front fence as he goes in, for if he prospers in his suit, the maiden takes a whiff herself and then passes the pipe to him. If she alternates whiffs she is in love, but if she gives him a whiff only once in a while she is merely polite.

Even better than this is the Creole habit of giving their lovers a sort of second-hand benefit of their smoke. This charming trick is performed by the maiden filling her mouth full of smoke and passing it quietly and loving into the mouth of her admirer as she gives him a kiss. If he is gallant he will retain it but a moment and then return it, in hopes of getting it back again. This is a pretty trick, but it has his dangers. If the maiden chances to have the larger mouth the young man runs the risk of being filled unpleasantly full of smoke. Most young men are willing to take the chances.

Sebastopol is to become once more the arsenal of Russia upon the Black Sea; so the last shred of the treaty which was wrung for Russia by the capture of that place has been pitched to the wind. It now makes little matter what forts Russia holds on the north shore of the Black Sea, while she holds, and of course fortifies, Batoum and Kars, the keys of Armenia. The bear's hide is thick enough already and nobody wants to pierce it. Every fort on the Black Sea which Russia builds or keeps up is a more serious menace to Russia than to any other power, as it is Russia that has to pay for them, and—there are still inside of narrow necked bottles the best of the world is hardly threatened by them.

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow Skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is the remedy. Sold by J. H. McCollum's.

KILLFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.

The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr. Kasson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a notable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billroth, of Vienna, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving nearly one-third of the organ—and, strange to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of this kind ever performed. The disease for which the operation was performed was cancer of the stomach attended with the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite poor; there is a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint *all gone* sensation; a sticky slime collects about the teeth, especially in the morning; accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yellow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky, a cold perspiration. The sufferer feels tired all the time, and sleep does not appear to give rest. After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil forebodings. When rising suddenly from a recumbent position there is a dizziness, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from falling. The bowels costive, the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becoming thick and stagnant, and does not circulate properly. Nature makes a vigorous effort to throw off the disease, sometimes in a sour and fermented condition, sometimes sweetish to the taste. Often times there is a palpitation of the heart, and patient fears he may have heart disease. Towards the last the patient is unable to retain any food whatever, as the opening upon intestines becomes closed or nearly so. Although the disease is indeed alarming, sufferers with the above named symptoms should not feel nervous, for nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand have no cancer but simply dyspepsia, a disease easily removed if treated in a proper manner. The safest and best remedy for the disease is Seigel's Curative Syrup, a vegetable preparation sold by chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White (Limited), 17, Farringdon road, E. C. This syrup strikes at the foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

St. Mary-street, Peterborough,
November 20th, 1882.

SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with Dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
Mr. A. J. White. William Brent.

Bradford, September 29th, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak highly of its medical virtues; one customer described it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with confidence.

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) Vincent A. Wills,
Chemist-Dentist, Merthyr Tydfil.
To Mr. A. J. White.

Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that have ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure costiveness.

Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883.

My Dear Sir,—Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible.

The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said, "Mother Seigel" had saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles 'I am smiling' fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it."

The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost that the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satisfaction so great.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) W. Boker.
To A. J. White, Esq.

Spanish Town, Jamaica, West Indies,
Oct. 24th, 1884.

Dear Sir,—I write to inform you that I have derived great benefit from "Seigel's Syrup." For some years I have suffered from liver complaint, with its many and varied concomitant evils, so that my life was a perpetual misery. Twelve months ago I was induced to try Seigel's Syrup, and although sceptical, having tried so many reputed infallible remedies, I determined to give it at least a fair trial. In two or three days I felt considerably better, and now at the end of twelve months (having continued taking it) I am glad to say that I am a different being altogether. It is said of certain pens that they "come as a boon and a blessing to men" and I have no reason to doubt the truthfulness of the statement. I can truly say, however, that Seigel's Syrup has come as a "boon and a blessing" to me. I have recommended it to several fellow-sufferers from this distressing complaint, and their testimony is quite in accordance with my own. Gratitude for the benefit I have derived from the excellent preparation prompts me to furnish you with this unsolicited testomonial.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours ever gratefully,
(Signed) Carey B. Berry,
Baptist Missionary.

A. J. White, Esq.

Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16, 1882.

Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir,—I was for sometime afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am now happy to state that it has restored me to complete health. I remain, yours respectfully.

(Signed) John H Lightfoot.

Hog cholera is still holding its grip on South Essex, and has spread into Anderdon, Malden, Colchester, north and south, and Gosfield townships, and is playing havoc among the heads. It is also reported to have broken out in an adjoining county. The Minister of Agriculture of Ontario has replied to a petition from the South Essex Farmers' Club asking that some means be devised to stamp the disease out. He states that he has consulted with Dr. Smith, the eminent veterinary surgeon of the Toronto schools, and that gentleman urges the entire prohibition of any hogs running at large. The only effective remedy which Dr. Smith suggests would be the compulsory destruction of all hogs, whether diseased or not, in the infected localities. This is beyond the power of the provincial authorities, but Minister of Agriculture Pope of the Dominion Government, of Ontario, has been communicated with to see whether such a course is provided for by the Dominion statutes. This would be a most expensive undertaking, as the territory has thousands of hogs, many of them being of the most improved breeds.

YELLOW AS A GUINEA.—The complexion, in a case of unchecked liver complaint, culminating, in jaundice, is literally "as yellow as a guinea." It has this appearance because the bile, which enables the bowels to act, is directed from its proper course into the blood in connection with the symptom there is nausea, coating of the tongue, sick headache, impurity of the breath, pains through the right side and shoulder blade, dyspepsia and constipation. These and other concomitants of liver complaint are completely removed by the use of NORTHROP & LYMAN'S VEGETABLE DISCOVERY AND DYSPEPTIC CURE, which is also an eradicant of scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, ulcers, cancers, humours, female weakness, jaundice, and lumbago. It tones the stomach, rouses the liver, and after relieving them, causes the bowels thereafter to become regular. High professional sanction has been accorded to it, and its claims to public confidence are justified by ample evidence. Price, $1.00. Sample Bottle, 10 cents. Ask for Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. The wrapper bears a *fac-simile* of their signature. Sold by all medicine dealers.

A certain lawyer had his portrait taken in this favorite standing with his hand in his pocket. His friends and clients all went to see it, and everybody exclaimed, "Oh, how like! It is the picture of him!" An old farmer, who everybody knew just how use wherin taint lies the matter, "Taint no taint, responded the farmer; "taint no taint, you see he has got his hand in his own pocket! I wouldn't be as like again if he had it in somebody else's."

IMMENSE Shipments of New Goods at Extraordinarily CHEAP PRICES

For the last three weeks Watkins of the Right House has been receiving his immense fall importations from Europe. Over 135 large packages of New Dry Goods have been placed in stock. Customers will find an immense assortment of goods to make their selection from and the prices are lower than ever. Many lots of goods have bought much under their actual value, and will be sold at extremely low prices. Call early and see the grand display of New Goods. An immense stock of Colored Dress Goods shown in new fabrics and shades. A magnificent display of Black Dress Stuffs shown in Soliel Cloths, Sicilienne Cloths, Bourrette Cloths, Canvas Cloths and other fancy makes. New Black Cashmeres in soft velvety finish. An immense stock of New Colored Cashmeres. See the new colored Cashmeres at 55c., they are extra wide and would be good value at 65c. A tremendous stock of New Velveteens, including the Silk finish Plush makes. An elegant assortment of New silk Plushes, shown in choice shades, also in Black; New Satins and Merveilleux. Special attention is directed to the enormous stock of Ladies' Jersey Jackets, Paletots, Mantles and Dolmans. These garments are all made by the best Manufacturers in the world. Every lady should see them before the assortment is broken. Ladies' Jerseys Braided and Plain, also the Fleecy-lined Jerseys. A tremendous stock of New Muslin and "Ulster Cloths." An elegant assortment of New Oriental Yak and Fancy Laces. New Colored and Black Kid Gloves. New Fancy Flannel. New White Scarfs and Grey Flannels. New Lace Curtains. New styles of Goods in Drapery and Furniture materials. New Silk Ribbons. New Cretonnes and Prints. Also an immense stock of New Carpets in Wool, Tapestry, Brussels and Wilton Rugs, Door Mats, Crumb Cloths, Kensington Square, Linoleums, Carpet Sweepers and other Housefurnishings. Call and see the New Carpets. About 35 packages of others New Good will be opened up this week. Ladies should call and see the New Goods at Nos. 30 and 32 King street east, and the name is

THOMAS C. WATKINS.

Hamilton, Aug. 29, 1885.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is going to be dissolved as soon as the Stock, Book Debt, and Liabilities can be adjusted and put into shape. On and after the first of October, 1885, no goods shall be sold but for Cash or Produce, and all parties owing us are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts at their earliest convenience.

We hold an immense stock of GENERAL DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, MANTLES, READY-MADE CLOTHING, CARPETS, BOOTS and SHOES, and FURS.

Our stock is New and Suitable for the Fall and Winter Business, and in order to effect a clearance and reduce the stock, Great Bargains will be given.

We remind the public that our Millinery Department is A 1, superintended by a first-class hand, and we have got the proper stock.

Our Dress and Mantle Making Department is superintended by a first-class hand new arrived, and we guarantee satisfaction in style, fit and finish.

Our Ordered Clothing is ahead of all competition both in price, style, get up, finish and durability. We respectfully solicit inspection and patronage, and the public can rely upon getting bargains.

McLEOD, ANDERSON & CO.

Threshing Machine
—AND—
LUBRICATING OILS
OF ALL KINDS.

Best Value in Above at

W. H. MACNAB'S HARDWARE, Milton.

RAMSHAW & McNAIR

Beg to intimate that they are prepared to fill all orders for

Wagons, Democrats, Buggies, &c.

n short notice, at fair prices, good workmanship and best of material, also a full supply of all kinds of Agricultural Implements on hand, including Minneapolis Self-Binder, Horse-Rakes, Drills, &c. Blacksmithing and Repairing on wood work a specialty. 41-yr Stores—Commercial St., Milton

WM. BEWS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

MILTON,

has a splendid assortment of Canadian and Imported Tweeds, Worsteds, Meltons, &c., &c., and can supply his patrons with clothing inferior in material and finish to none. His prices, too, will be found to be remarkably low considering the quality of the goods he sells.

Wm. BEWS.

MILTON

FANNING Mill FACTORY.

MITCHELL BROS., PROPS.

The undersigned, having purchased the Old Novelty Works, have fitted it up for the manufacture of the

CELEBRATED MITCHELL FANNING MILL,

which is unsurpassed as a machine for the purpose in this country.

We are also prepared to do

GENERAL CARPENTER WORK

Lumber Planed and Matched to Order on short notice.

FACTORY NEAR HAMILTON AND NORTH-WESTERN STATION.

MITCHELL BROTHERS.

Milton, June 9, 1885. 51-3m

WHY WILL You cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10 cts., 50 cts and $1. Sold by J. H. McCollum.

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

	Regular.	With Champion
Weekly Globe	$1.00	$1.75
Weekly Globe and Advertiser	2.00	1.75
Harper's Bazar	4.00	4.25
" Weekly	4.00	4.25
" Bazar	4.00	4.25
" Young People	2.00	2.25
Scientific American	3.20	3.60
" Supplement	5.00	5.60
" and Supplement	7.00	7.60
National Live Stock Journal	2.15	2.50
Canada Farmer	1.00	1.70
Canada Medical & Surgical Journal	2.00	2.50
American Architect	7.00	7.50
Godey's Lady's Book	2.50	2.15
Rural New Yorker with seed premiums	2.00	2.50
Lippincott's Magazine	3.00	3.25
Scribner's Magazine	3.00	3.25
Old Homestead	1.00	2.50
Demorest's Monthly	2.00	2.25
Rural Canadian	1.50	2.00
Daily Witness	3.00	3.00
Weekly Witness	2.00	2.50
Weekly Times	1.00	2.00
Toronto Daily World	3.00	3.00

Beware of Imitations

Since Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has become celebrated, a number of unprincipled persons have been indeavoring to palm off Electric and Electric Oil for the genuine Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Beware of these similiar named articles. If their originators had any faith in the healing properties of their own medicines they would like honest men, give them a name of their own, and not try to sell them on the reputation of another, but as they know their preparations have no merit, they resort to the most unprincipled means of selling them by getting a name as near as possible to *Eclectric*. We therefore ask the public when purchasing to see that the name Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is on the front of the wrapper, and the signature of Northrop & Lyman, the proprietors for Canada on the back.

Sittings of the Several Division Courts of the Co. of Halton
For the Year 1885.

Place of Sittings and P. O. Address of Clerks.	Clerks.	Jan.	Mar.	May.	July.	Sep.	Nov.
Milton	Wm. Panton	30	27	29	13	25	27
Oakville	R. Balmer	7	3	5	2	8	3
Georgetown	L. Grant	13	10	12	8	15	10
Acton	J. Matthews	14	11	13	9	16	11
Campbellville	S. R. Lister	12	9	11	11	14	9
Burlington	W. J. Bastedo	6	4	6	3	9	4

General Sessions of the Peace and County Court Sittings, with or without Jury, Tuesday 9th June, 8th December, at 1 p m.

County Court Sittings, without Jury, Tuesday, 7th April, and 6th October, at 10 a m.

County Court Sittings—Formerly Terms—Monday, 5th January, 6th April, 6th July, and 5th October at 10 a.m., each day.

Judge's Chambers.—Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week, except on Court days during vacation, at 11 a.m.

Audit of Criminal Justice Accounts.—Monday, 5th January, 6th April, 6th July & 5th October, at 2 p.m.

JOHN DEWAR, Clerk of the Peace

THRESHERS!

The best Threshing Machine Oil in the world is McCOLL BROS.,

Lardine MACHINE OIL.

For sale in Campbellville by Jas. Kidney, only. 46-6m

Not sold in Milton. *McCOLL BROS. & CO., Toronto.*

BOOTS & SHOES

THOS. WILSON.

(Successor to Chas. Nichaus)

is receiving daily a splendid stock of Men, Women & Children's Boots and Shoes, for Spring and Summer wear.

These goods are made by the best manufacturers in the Dominion, and will be sold at lowest possible prices. Boots and Shoes made to order. A perfect fit and first-class stock and workmanship guaranteed. Men! your repairs.

DON'T FORGET TO CALL ON

Thos. Wilson.

B. LAURANCE'S

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses,

ARE THE ONLY GENUINE ENGLISH ARTICLES IN THE CANADIAN MARKET. Real Pebbles are kept in stock! Tests are given to prove genuineness! They are recommended by and testimonials have been received from the President, Vice-President and Ex-President of the Medical Association of Canada; the President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec; the Dean of the Medical Faculty of Laval University; the President and Ex-Presidents of the Medical Council of Nova Scotia, &c. These recommendations ought to be sufficient to prove their qualities, but if further proof is needed call on

J. W. FRASER, MILTON,

The only place in Milton where they can be obtained. 50 6m

Travellers' Guide.

WESTERN & NORTH-WESTERN

GOING NORTH. GOING SOUTH.
7.45 A. M. 5.45 P. M. 10.35 A. M. 3.35 P. M.

CREDIT VALLEY RAILWAY

GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
9.34 A. M. 2.37 P. M. 7.31 A. M. 3.33 P. M.
5.50 P. M. 7.04 P. M.

Stage leaves for Hornby, Drumquin, Omagh, Boyne, &c., at 9 o'clock a. m.

Sunday Train C. V. R., go East 7.31 a. m. West 2.37 p. m.

VOLUME 25.

THE CANADIAN CHAMPION

IS PUBLISHED EVERY

Thursday Morning

—AT—

MILTON, CO. OF HALTON, ONT.

CAMPBELL & PANTON, PROPRIETORS.

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

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Any Special Notice, the object of which is to promote the pecuniary benefit of any individual, company, institution, or fund, will be considered an advertisement, and charged accordingly.

No special notice of any kind admitted among the local news at less than 50 cents for first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

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