THE CANADIAN CHAMPION.
MILTON, JAN. 21, 1886

Mr. Blake's Speech.

The speech delivered by Hon. Edward Blake at the Reform banquet at London on Friday evening was worthy of his reputation as an orator and a statesman. He handled in a masterly manner the leading political questions of the day, including the Government's fiscal and financial policy, reciprocity with the United States, the fisheries question, Canada's right to make treaties, reform of the Senate, the election laws, the Ontario gerrymander, the franchise Act, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Government's North-west policy, the Riel rebellion and the execution of the leader of the Metis. His utterances on the last question were looked for with interest not only by loyal Reformers and loyal Canadians generally, but by sympathizers with the rebellion and the unscrupulous politicians who, in their anxiety to gain the support of the French element, did not stop at open disloyalty. Mr. Blake, while condemning the Government for neglect, delay and mismanagement in its administration of North-western affairs, also distinctly condemned all attempts to interfere with the impartial dispensation of justice by the raising of questions of race or creed. He denied any desire for a party conflict on the Regina tragedy and any intention of constructing a political platform out of the Regina scaffold. Mr. Blake, in short, rose above political partizanship, and while sustaining his reputation as a statesman, proved also that he was a thoroughly loyal and patriotic Canadian. Whether he played a losing game from a political standpoint or not, one thing is certain, his fellow Canadians will not think the less of him for the manly course he took.

LIBERAL TEMPERANCE UNION.

The announcement that addresses on the the temperance question would be delivered on Tuesday evening at the Town Hall by Mr J. Gordon Mowat and Mr. C. Gordon Richardson, of Toronto, attracted a large and respectable audience, including a number of ladies and a few admirers of the Scott Act. Besides the speakers and the chairman, Rev. W. J. Mackenzie, Hon. President of the Milton branch of the Union, Mr. Isaac Cartmer and Mr. A G. Nedham, President and Secretary of the branch, occupied seats on the platform. The rev. chairman opened the meeting with prayer and a short explanation of the platform and objects of the Union. He then introduced Mr. Mowat, who in an able speech of nearly two hours duration, exposed the fallacy of prohibition and the dishonesty of its advocates in garbling and warping Scripture to suit their purposes. He closed with an eloquent peroration in which he exhorted his hearers to endeavor to promote temperance by using their personal influence among their fellows and by setting an example of sobriety instead of trusting to Acts of Parliament to work moral reform. Mr. Richardson's speech was not quite so long as that of his predecessor. He showed prohibition, instead of being a modern plan, has been tried in succession in China before the time of Confucius, in Ancient Egypt and Greece and that not even the death penalty served to prevent its disastrous failure in the old days. He showed that in Michigan and Massachusetts a protracted trial of prohibition resulted in such an increase of drunkenness and crime that the people of those States were only too glad to return to a license law, and that although still in operation in Maine and Vermont, its results there have been equally disastrous. He discussed the alcohol question from a scientific standpoint, and explained its uses, benefits and abuses. He enjoined abstinence on many especially those who found themselves inclined to excess in the use of alcoholic stimulants. He showed that the reward of temperance is in entire abstinence, and called on temperance reformers to direct their efforts towards working on the hearts of those whom they sought to reform rather than to striving for Acts of Parliament to muzzle and degrade them. At the close of Mr. Richardson's speech a vote of thanks to him and Mr. Mowat was moved by Hon. G. C. McKindsey, seconded by Mr. H. Watson, and carried unanimously. Mr. Mowat briefly acknowledged the compliment paid him and his fellow speaker by the vote, and the meeting adjourned.

Nassagaweya Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of the Nassagaweya Agricultural Society was held last week, when the Secretary made his annual statement for 1885, showing that the receipts were $486.50, and the amount paid in prizes as follows:—Horses, $67.00; cattle, $35.75; sheep, $30.25; grains, $17.25; roots, $12.00; dairy products, $36.00; fruits, $8.25; vegetables, $4.00; implements, $4.00; general manufactures, $4.50; miscellaneous, $9.75; rent and expenses, $52.75; Secretary, Treasurer and assistant, $34.41; total, $370.91; leaving a balance of $115.59 on hand, with receipts from the membership of the Society for the past year, $228.00. The following gentlemen were elected officers: Mr. Marshall Holmes, President; Mr. John McPhedran, Vice-President, and Mr. A. C. McMillan, Secretary and Treasurer.

Esquesing Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of this society was held last week, when the following officers were elected: Mr. Alexander Waldie, President; Mr. Francis Ruddel, Vice-President, and Mr. J. Murray, Secretary and Treasurer. The financial statement showed the receipts to be $804.02, and disbursements for prizes: horses, $118; cattle, $94; sheep, $57; pigs, $24; poultry, $18.50; grain, $38; roots, $10.75; dairy, $15.25; fruits, $12; flowers, $14; vegetables, $12; implements, $10; general manufactures, $15; fine arts, $12.50; ladies' work, $45; ploughing match, $50; printing, $51.24; band, $20; working expenses, Sec'y & Treas., 90.01; total, $711.76, leaving a balance of $92.87 on hand, with receipts from membership of $302.50.

Trafalgar Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting was held at Oakville on the 14th of January, when the following officers was elected for the ensuing year: Mr. W. T. Brown, President; Mr. James Biggar, Vice-President; Mr. Geo. Hardy, Secretary and Treasurer. The report for the last year was submitted and adopted showing the receipts to be $671.04, and that the prizes for horses, $130.00; cattle, $55.60; sheep, $68.00; pigs, $28.00; poultry, $12.50; grain, $25.50; roots, $26.00; dairy products, $26.00; fruits, $30.50; plants and flowers, $12.00; agricultural implements, $15.75; general manufactures, $6 75; fine arts, $6.75; ladies' work, $60.50; printing and advertising, $80.80; had been paid, leaving a balance of $69.50 on hand; members' subscriptions, $238.50; and admission fees, $156.00.

Nelson Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of the above Society was held on Jan. 15th, when the auditor's report was presented and adopted, showing the receipts to be $468.41, and prizes paid: horses, $98.50; cattle, $56; sheep, $27; pigs, $17; poultry, $22; grain, $24.75; roots, $22.75; dairy products, $62.50; fruits, $12.50; agricultural implements, $18.50; ladies' work, $26; printing, $12; working expenses, $14.80; total, $414.30; leaving a balance of $54.11 on hand. Total members' subscriptions, $246.50. The following officers were elected for 1886:—Mr. James Little, President; Mr. A. S. Alton, Vice-President; R. Mitchell, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Scott Act in Simcoe.

"After visiting most of the towns and villages in this county we have been forced to come to the conclusion that the Scott Act as at present enforced is a dismal failure. But for utter contempt and disregard for the Act, and all penalties under it, commend us to Orillia and Collingwood. Why, at both these places they have their beer-pumps at work on the bar, and the bottles of whiskey, brandy, &c., ranged along behind just as in the palmest days before the Act."—Penetang Herald.

"The Scott Act had little or nothing to do with the municipal elections held on Monday. The Mayor does not believe in the Act. The Reeve elect canvassed for votes as an opponent of the Act, and Dr. McCarthy is well known to be opposed the Act, as are also the 2nd Deputy-Reeve elect and his opponent; and so are at least six out of the nine councilmen. In fact, the Scott Act in our town is a complete failure. There is at least as much drinking as ever, and of a worse kind. The revenue is lost and drinking is as rife as ever, as was proved last Christmas eve and night, and New Year's eve and night.—Barrie Examiner.

Cheese vs. Butter and Wheat.

Editor Champion:

In your issue of the 7th inst. I read with much interest an account of the annual meeting of the Norval cheese factory, showing that there has been a remarkable increase in the quantity of cheese made during the season of 1885. The report also contains the following: "It was allowed that even at the very low price of cheese this season, it paid the farmer better than making butter, or even growing wheat at present prices." It is with this statement that I propose to deal shortly. I have often made the statement that Canadian farmers need never expect to sell wheat at one dollar per bushel again, unless it be in time of war, famine, political excitement, or a heavy failure of harvest. Perhaps the statement is too broad, but reading and thinking men and women will agree with me, that with Russia, Austria, the United States, our own North-west, and British India as great wheat granaries, there is every cause to believe that such will be the case. With such an enormous wheat supply as these countries can produce, there will, even in case of a partial failure of the harvest in some of them, still be sufficient to meet all demands, and consequently there will be nothing to raise the price. The price will not be very profitable for the farmer. But he does not need to care, for, happily, Ontario is just the land for dairying and fruit growing, and the patrons of the Norval cheese factory tell him in the report above referred to that "even at the very low price of cheese this season (1885)" the cheese factory paid the farmer better than butter making or wheat raising. I happen to know many of the farmers who patronize that factory, and they are intelligent men and good farmers, who can tell within a fraction what every bushel of wheat cost them, so that their statement as above may fairly be taken as true. In connection with this it must not be forgotten that the price of cheese was lower last year than it has been during any season for the last ten years, and that the present indications are that the cheese market will be bare in the spring, so that next year the patrons of cheese factories will be still further in advance of wheat growers. If any farmer doubts the statement of the patrons of the Norval factory, I can only refer him to the farmers of Oxford, Middlesex and Perth, who will corroborate it. The County of Oxford has risen from the position of one of the poorest to that of one of the richest counties in Ontario, chiefly, if not solely, through the encouragement and growth of this industry. It filled the pocket and enriched the land: If one went to Oxford and asked a farmer whether the cheese factory paid him better than butter making or wheat raising he would most likely be replied to by being asked in return the question, "Where in the deuce do you come from?" Many farmers there buy their butter and send their milk to the cheese factory. The man who contends that butter making pays as well as the cheese factory had better not do so publicly, for thinking and reading men and practical men would only laugh at him. Even Mr. Moyer, of Little Falls Creamery, in Esquesing, admits that it does not yet do so, but claims that it can be made fully as profitable as cheese making. Professor Brown, speaking at Markdale on the 11th inst., gave an account of the working of the Model Farm Creamery, where one may safely presume the very best was done in the interest of the patrons. He states that 15¼ cents per pound was paid the farmer for his butter, and that it took 100 lbs. of milk to make 3½ lbs. of butter. For 100 lbs. of milk, then, the patron received 47¼ cents. Contrast this with the cheese factory taken at its best. Any first-class cheese maker will take the same quality of milk that Mr. Brown had and for six months—from the first of May until the first of November—will undertake to average ten pounds of cheese for every 100 lbs. of milk by selling the cheese green, as it should be sold. By green I mean as soon as fit for shipping. Say that it takes two cents (which it does not in large factories) to draw and make the milk into cheese, then there will be six cents per lb. for the patron for every pound of cheese, supposing the average selling price to be eight cents per pound. Thus out of the 100 lbs. of milk the cheese factory pays the patron 60 cents to 47¼ by the creamery, if we take the Model Farm Creamery as a criterion. Or, according to the Norval factory, where it took 10.7 lbs. of milk to make a pound of cheese, by some unaccountable means, the account would stand: Creamery 47¼; cheese factory 51 7 10. But comparisons are needless. That the cheese factory pays better than the creamer is an admitted fact, and it pays better than raising wheat. Farmers should patronize it. At Mr. Storey's factory in Trafalgar I understand that the average would have been about one pound of cheese to every ten pounds of milk had not the patrons refused to sell at the low price and held the cheese until there was a shrinkage of 2, 3, and in some cases of 4 pounds on each cheese. As it was, however, the average was 10.53, and the average selling price 8½ cents at the least—the August and September being sold together at 9 cents. So that with this factory the account would stand: cheese factory 51¼ cents; creamery 47¼ cents.

I hope farmers will give this subject their attention. Prof. Brown will be in Georgetown shortly, and if any enquiring farmer wants information he will only have to ask for it. I would not trouble you, Mr. Editor, at this length, but for the fact that the subject is one of vital importance, and I know you take an interest in all matters that affect the agricultural community.

FARMER.

Esquesing, Jan. 18, '86.

GRIP's new title page, with which it came out on the 9th inst, is beautiful and artistic and with this and other improvements, including an addition of four pages to its size, it compares favorably with the best comic publications of America. Its price has been raised to $3 per annum, which is very cheap when everything is considered, but any subscribers who may send in their names and money before the expiration of the present month will get it at the old figure, $2. Don't fail to take advantage of this liberal offer.

A SENSATION.

An unparalled sensation is being created all over Ontario by the wonderful and unequalled manner in which Neuralgia, Toothache, Rheumatism, Backache, Headache, is removed by but one application of Field Lightning. No offensive, disgusting drugs need be taken for days. It is an instant cure. Try a 25c. bottle from J. H. McCollom, Druggist.

THE DOMINION FRANCHISE.

Voting in the next election for the Dominion Parliament will be held under the Franchise Act of last session. In order that those who are to be benefitted by the operations of the new Act may not lose the right of voting through lack of information, we give here the salient points of the Act, so far as they relate to counties and incorporated villages. The Act provides that every person shall, on and after Jan. 1, 1886, be entitled to be registered as a voter, and on being so registered, be entitled to vote in elections for the House of Commons, *provided*—

He is 21 years of age and not disqualified by law—

A British subject by birth or naturalization—

The owner of real property within any such electoral district, of value of $150—

Tenant of real property under a lease at a monthly rental of $2; a quarterly rental of $6; an annual rental of $20, in money, in kind, or in money's worth [one who works a farm on shares is thus qualified], except where the property rented is in an incorporated village, where the rental must be in money only. The tenant must have been in possession for at least for one year previous to Jan. 1st, 1886, or of any year subsequent, and must have paid one year's rent, at not less than the rate aforesaid, *provided* the year's rent, as required to be paid to entitle to a vote, shall be the year's rent up to the last yearly, half-yearly or monthly day of payment, which shall have occurred next before the date of the final revision of the list of voters, made by the revising officer. [It is expected that the final revision this year will be made in August, so that the year's rental would be computed from last August,] except where the rental is an annual one, and *for a larger sum* than $20, in which case *at least* $20 of the rent accrued next before the date of the certificates *shall have been paid*, and provided also that *a change of tenancy* during the year *shall not deprive the tenant of the right to vote*, if such change is without intermission of time, and the several tenancies are such as would entitle the tenant to vote, had he been in possession under either of them for the year next before the date of the certificate. [*A tenant who has been in occupation, without intermission of time, of several properties, the aggregate for which would be* $20 *or over, is thus entitled to vote*], and provided further that where, in the revised or final assessment roll, the amount of rent is not stated, if the property on which he is assessed, is of the value of $150—

The bona fide occupant of real property, of value of $150, whether under license of occupation *or agreement to purchase* from the Crown, or any other person or corporation, or exists in any other manner, except as owner or tenant, provided such occupant has been in possession for one year, before January 1st, 1886, or of any subsequent year, and has enjoyed the revenues and profits thereon, for his own use, or the use of his wife—

A resident for one year, as above provided, who derives an income in money, *or money's worth*, or from some trade, calling, office or profession, or from some investment in Canada of not less than $300. [A person who works for board and wages, if the value of board, at ordinary computation, with the amount received in money is sufficient to make up $300, will have a vote.]

A farmer's son, and not otherwise entitled to vote—

If father is living, and the son resident continually on the farm, for the period provided above, and the farm is of value, if equally divided, to entitle each to a vote [that is, an actual value of $300 would entitle a farmer and his son to vote], and if there be more than one son qualified by residence there, then as many shall vote as the value of the farm equally divided among them will qualify—

If the father is dead, and a son or sons are qualified by residence, they shall also be qualified in the apportionate of the whole value divided among them, but if the value is not sufficient to qualify all, then the right to vote shall be allotted in the order of seniority, for as many as the value of the farm is sufficient to qualify as above—

An occasional absence of a son for not more than six months shall not disqualify the son in either of these cases—

The son of the owner of real property, other than a farm, not otherwise entitled to vote, [this will qualify sons of owners of real property in incorporated villages.]

[The conditions in case the father be living or dead, and in respect to the six months' absence, are the same as in the previous cases.]

A fisherman who is the owner of real property and boats, nets, fishing gear and tackle, within such electoral district, of value of $150—

In case of the sons of farmers, or of owners other than farmers, the time spent by such sons as mariners or fishermen in the prosecution of their several occupations, or as students in any institution of learning within the Dominion of Canada, shall be considered as spent at home.

Where two or more persons are, either as business partners, joint tenants, tenants in common, or by any other kind of joint interest, the owners, tenants or occupants of any lot or portion of a lot, or parcel of real property, within the electoral district each of such persons whose share therein is of sufficient value, or in case of tenants, in amount of rents, to qualify such persons, as in the previous provisions shall be entitled to be registered, and to vote as if each share were held in the individual's name, and not jointly.

Persons assessed as voters on income must be registered in the polling districts in which they reside at time of registration and in case of persons assessed otherwise than on income, they shall only be registered and vote in the polling districts in which the property on which they are qualified is situate, except when such property is partly in one polling district and partly in another, such person may elect in which district to be registered and vote.

No person shall be entitled to vote under this Act except those qualified thereunder after the duplicates of the first list have been forwarded to the Clerk of the Crown in chancery, but in elections held before that time the voters shall be those entitled under the laws now in force.

THE DISQUALIFIED

under the Act are all Judges of all Courts of the Dominion or Provinces, now in existence, or which may be hereafter created.

All Indians in Manitoba, British Columbia, Rewatin and the North-west, and any Indians in reserve elsewhere, who shall not occupy a separate and distinct tract of land of the value of at least $150.

Revising officers, returning officers and election clerks, and *any person* who *at any time* either *during the election or before the election* is or has been employed at the same election *or in reference thereto* by any candidate, *or by any person*, whatsoever, as counsel, agent, attorney, or clerk at any polling place at any such election, *or in any other capacity* whatever, and who *has received or expects to receive either before, during or after the said election from any candidate, or from any person whatsoever* for acting in any such capacity as aforesaid, *any sum of money, fee, office, place or employment, or any promise, pledge or security whatever for any sum of money, fee, office, place or employment*: except only that the returning officer may vote in the case of equality of votes between candidates, where the addition of a vote would enable such candidate to be declared elected.

This will explain thoroughly who are qualified to vote in the County of Halton, in all incorporated villages and municipalities outside of incorporated towns.

THE SPEECH IN QUEBEC.

HOW MR. BLAKE'S LONDON ADDRESS HAS BEEN RECEIVED BY THE BLUES.

"Have you read the address?" queried a Montreal Star reporter to Mr. D. Girouard, M.P., for Jacques Cartier.

"I have."

"What do you think of it?"

"Well, considering the strong action taken by the liberals of this province in the Riel matter, I thought Mr. Blake would back them up better than he did."

"Then you are a little disappointed?"

"Yes."

"I am perfectly satisfied with it," said Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, M. P. for Chateauguay, "I know Mr. Blake to be an intelligent man, and as a politican he would not make any other utterance. The grits in Ontario are a lot of fanatics, and had Mr. Blake taken a different or contrary view of the case he would have been hurled out of politics. I feel satisfied that at the proper time and place, namely, in Parliament, Mr. Blake will come out strongly on the subject and take the same view of the case as we have."

La Patrie, the liberal organ, in a long article, which is more of a discussion with La Minerve on the importance of Mr. Blake's speech, than anything else, says: "We did not ask Mr. Blake to speak as a French Canadian. That would have been ridiculous. But we know that he would speak as a loyal Englishman who is without prejudice against our race; or without a hidden desire for the destruction of our rights, and with whom all the honest men of the province can walk hand in hand. On this point Mr. Blake's speech is of a nature to give our compatriots the most entire satisfaction."

L'Etandard says that the speech of the leader of the federal opposition is a new, although supererogatory proof that the abyss of division into which sooner or later confederation will plunge is getting deeper every day. And the only solution seems to be peace purchased by the crushing of one race by another, and the creation of a new Ireland or a new Poland.

L'Evenement notices that the leader of the opposition repudiates the agitation and considers no special favors should be shown to any province. This allusion, it thinks, should convince those who have intelligence to use that Mr. Blake is far from the programmes which have been laid out during the Riel agitation, from the Quebec point of view, and that he is equally far from approving the wild debates in which a portion of the press has been indulging of late. "Mr. Blake," says L'Evenement, "counsels calmness and dignity, and this is the counsel of a true statesman, the counsel we expected from Mr. Blake, and for which he deserves the congratulations and thanks of the whole country."

Le Monde does not treat the speech editorially, but calls the attention of the members of the committee of the national party to certain passages in it which denounce the Riel agitation.

La Minerve asks: "What do our Rouges say to Mr. Blake's views? What do the founders of our national party think of them? Is this the Mr. Blake who was going to announce at the first opportunity that he was going to avenge Riel's death? We understand their disappointment and their consternation. But why, indeed, did they act so precipitately? Why did they insist upon placing our destinies, without any preliminary agreement or guarantee, in the hands of the man who offered $5000 for Riel's head?"

A $20.00 BIBLICAL REWARD.

The publishers of *Rutledge's Monthly* offer twelve valuable rewards in their *Monthly* for February, among which is the following:

We will give $20.00 to the person telling us which is the longest verse in the Old Testament Scriptures (not the revised edition), by Feb. 10th, 1886. Should two or more correct answers be received, the REWARD will be divided. The money will be forwarded to the winner Feb. 15th, 1886. Persons trying for the reward must send 20 cents in silver or postal notes, (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the *Monthly* for March, in which the name and address of the winner of the reward and the correct answer will be published, and in which several more valuable rewards will be offered. Address RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Easton, Penna.

Sir John A. Macdonald.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Sir John A. Macdonald arrived here from England yesterday. He was asked whether he apprehended any further trouble in Canada on account of the Riel execution, and replied: "None; I think the matter has passed out of active interest, though it will long remain with the French Canadians as a sentiment. You see it revived some old and painful memories. The French Canadians of Canada passed through suffering in 1837 when they had much of right on their side, and Riel was naturally regarded as an exponent of the sentiment growing out of this old wrong, but I did not look for any disturbance in Parliament or elsewhere as a result of the Riel uprising and execution."

Ten Thousand Dollar Damages.

MONTREAL, Jan. 18.—After the conclusion of the address of counsel to-day in the Laflamme-Mail libel suit, Mr. Justice Johnson charged the jury strongly against the Mail. After three quarters of an hour's deliberation the jury returned a verdict against the Mail for $10 000 damages. The verdict was $6000 damages for the publication of the article and $4000 dollars damages on the supplementary demand for the allegations of the plea. At the request of the judge the foreman explained that while trying to agree upon a verdict upon the question of supplementary damages, nine jurymen were in favor of granting the amount awarded and three dissented. He (the foreman) was one of those dissenting.

DON'T BE DECEIVED.

Beware of any druggist who will try to induce you to take anything in place of McGregor's Parker's Vegetable Cerate. No family should be without it. It has no equal. Get McGregor's, Parker's, and have no other. Only 25c. per box at McCollom's Drug Store.

Opening of Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, Jan. 19.—The Canada Gazette of Saturday next will announce the date of the opening of parliament. There is much speculation as to when parliament will be called together, a few who profess to be in the confidence of the government fixing the date as February 11, and others not until March 4.

NEWS ITEMS.

Mayor Howland proposed to Toronto Council to offer a reward of $50 for each conviction for liquor law infraction, and to increase the cost of licenses by $50.

The English Cabinet at its last meeting had under discussion the propriety of issuing a proclamation declaring the National League an illegal organization.

Mrs. Anna Maria Greene, the oldest lady in Rhode Island, daughter-in law of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of revolutionary fame, has died at Middletown, aged over 102.

Extraordinary precautions are being taken for the protection of the Queen when she opens Parliament in person to-morrow, as threats have been made by dynamitards.

Last year's shipments of lumber from Montreal were fifty per cent. more than those of the two preceding years, and one hundred per cent. more than any previous year.

An organization to prevent further grave robberies and punish the body snatchers if caught at their foul work, is proposed among the young men of Kingston and the surrounding country.

It is reported that the United States Senate will oppose the proposed commission to consider the commercial relations between Canada and the United States, but that the House will approve it.

The bill of undertaker Merritt, for the Grant funeral expenses, has at last been paid, a requisition for the amount, $14,163 75, having been sent him from the U. S. Treasury Department.

Louise Michel, upon her release, wrote a foolish but characteristic letter, upbraiding the authorities for inconsistency in setting her free while still holding the views for which she was imprisioned.

The board of guardians of the poor law union at Limerick has decided to erect 800 cottages for the accommodation of the poor, to cost $80,000. The money will be borrowed from the government.

Prince Leopold of Prussia has made an offer of marriage to Princess Victoria of Wales. If the offer is accepted the betrothal will be announced on the Emperor William's birthday next March.

Prince Edward Island is sending the Premier and Provincial Secretary to England to insist on the provisions of the B. N. A. Act, for winter communication with the mainland, being carried out.

The subscriptions in England for the benefit of Mr. Stead have declined to almost nothing and the purity agitation is visibly weakening, even from the inferior activity which he characterized it lately.

Word was received in Toronto on Monday that the connections between the southern and northern portions of the Northern Pacific Junction railway, between Callander and Gravenhurst, had been made.

A widow named Flynn, who received a judgmest from the Quebec Lower Courts for $3,000 for the loss of her husband, who was employed by the C. P. R. has had the judgment confirmed by the Court of Appeals.

The Salvation army has retreated in disorderly rout from Westfield, Mass., after a brief campaign, leaving all its drums, tambourines, arms and accoutrements in the hands of the enemy—the sheriff's officers—who retain them to satisfy unpaid bills.

The London Times says the Government must not hesitate to challenge the verdict of the House of Commons on the question of Home Rule, and believes there would be an immense majority in favor of maintaining the integrity of the Empire.

Another dynamite outrage was perpetrated at Orangeville at 1 o'clock Sunday morning. Police Magistrate Munro being the victim. His premises were badly wrecked by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge, but fortunately the inmates of the house escaped injury.

The officer commanding the Mounted Policeat Fort Macleod, N. W. T., telegraphs that the exciting statements regarding the Indians in that district are entirely groundless, and that on the contrary, the Indians are quieter and more contented than they have been for a long time.

The statement of the chartered banks of the Dominion for December shows total assets and liabilities of $227,863,547 and $147,440,250 respectively, showing an increase of $12,076,035 in the assets and $12,065,315 in the liabilities compared with December, 1884.

The recent cold spell and blizzard in the Western States is reported to have been the most fatal to human life ever known. Dozens of people have been found frozen to death in Colorado and Nebraska, while Kansas reports a total of twenty-eight deaths. Many people have also been found frozen to death in Virginia and South Carolina.

West's Cough Syrup will cure coughs, colds, influenza, consumption in its early stages, hoarseness, bronchitis, asthma, and and all throat and lung difficulties quicker and more effectually than any remedy on on the market. There is no compound known to medical science that can equal it. Sold by J. H. McCollom, Druggist, at 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00 per bottle.

A bigamist has met with prompt punishment at Bellville. He left his first wife at Omeme on Thursday, went to Belleville on Friday, was married to a second wife in that city on Saturday morning, and was arrested for bigamy in the afternoon. On Monday morning he was tried in the Bellville Police Court, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

ACCIDENT TO JAMES BEATY, SR.—While Mr James Beaty, Sr., was walking along King-street yesterday afternoon he fell on the slippery sidewalk opposite the Globe office, and broke his wrist. He was taken home, and Dr. Oldright attended to the injured hand. Although over eighty-six years of age Mr. Beaty did not sustain any other injuries by his fall, and it is reported that he will regain the use of his hand in a short time.—Globe 18th inst.

A girl named Collins died, as was supposed, in Woodstock last year very suddenly while on her way to school. A day or two since the body was exhumed to be removed to another burial place when the horrible discovery was made that the poor girl had been buried alive. The shroud had been torn to shreds, the knees of the body were drawn up to the chin, one of the arms was twisted under the head, and the features bore evidence of dreadful torture.

Chief commissioner Irving says the Indians in the vicinity of Fort McLeod are quiet. If the government supplies them with food there will be no uprising. It is cheaper than fighting them. The six or seven millions spent in the recent "war" would have kept them in plug tobacco and territorial cannel goooods for many years, and there would have been a little left over to expend in fifteen ball pool and roller skating.

The appeals of Chicago people frostbitten during the recent cold snap brought out numerous remedies for frozen ears, noses and toes. But there were not nearly enough remedies to go round. Here is one of them: Snow, of course, if applied right away and in proper manner, will prevent bad consequences to a great extent. But an application of turpentine ointment will counteract the effects of cold very satisfactorily when it is applied as soon as possible after the occurrence for a time sufficient to produce a rubefacient effect on the parts.

HORNBY.—A public meeting will be held at the Orange Hall, Hornby, on Friday evening, 29th inst., under the auspices of the Hornby Branch of the Liberal Temperance Union. Addresses will be delivered by Mr. J. Gordon Mowat and others.

McGREGOR'S SPEEDY CURE

It is positively admitted everywhere that McGregor's Speedy Cure the safest, most reliable and by far the cheapest remedy for Constipation, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Impure Blood, Loss of Appetite, and all similar troubles. It is not necessary to take a great quantity before any result is produced. A few doses will convince you of its merits. Trial bottle given free at McCollom's Drug Store.

To Suit, To Please!

Ay, there's the rub: but we are doing it. Pleasing and suiting everybody by our Many Bargains. New Fresh Goods at the peoples prices, Handsome Dress Goods, Stylish Silks, Mantles of the latest cut and sure fit, Staples, the cheapest in the city, bought direct from the mills, Hosiery and Gloves. Great Bargains to clear. Anything in Millinery at cost. Come to us. Remember our address. Do not mistake it, 12 James St. N.

McILWRAITH & McMASTER.

WANTED.

5 THOUSAND DOLLARS IN 2 WEEKS

HOLLINRAKE AND SON

Will commence their Annual Stock Taking Sale on Saturday, Jan, 16th, and continue till Feb. 1st: when bargains will be offered which will fairly astound the people of Halton. Keep your eyes speadily fixed and remember these are but a few of the many lines of goods which are to be sold at given away prices. Read, consider, then go and see for yourself.

An immense pile of Prints and Ginghams that were 12½c., 15c. and 20c., for 9c. a yard. Go early and get a pick. Checked All-wool Factory Flannel formerly sold at 50c., for 30c. a yd. Remnants of Fashionable Dress Goods to be cleared out at a great sacrifice. Remnants of all kinds to be sold frightly cheap. The best Ten Cent Factory Cotton in the County, to be sold by the web for 8c. a yd. Besure and get a piece. Black Gros Grain Silk, rattling value, at $1.00, to be sold at 75c. a yd. Now's your chance to get a Silk Dress cheap. Old Gold, Pink, Blue and Scralet Canton Flannels 10c. a yd., sold before at 20c. Best needles and pins, 2 papers for 5c. Good 20c. Striped Feather Ticking for 15c. EVFRYTHING CHEAP. Winter Goods will be sold at Terrific Reductions, less than Bankrupt Prices. Stock must be reduced before 1st February.

Come in Crowds to this Mammoth Cheap Sale.

HOLLINRAKE & SON.

G. SMITH'S WINTER SALE.

For the Balance of JANUARY.

Ladies' Dress Goods, Colored Silks all the rush.
Winter Dress Goods clearing off at Wholesale Prices.
Mens' and Boys' Overcoats at Cost Price.
Mens' and Boys' Dress Suits at Cost.
Blankets, Boots & Shoes, Hosiery, Flannels, Felt Overshoes, Ladies' Gloves, Ladies' Mantles at Cost.

ARRIVING DAILY.--Groceries, Crockery, &c., &c.

The finest Teas in the County at G. Smith's—famed for 60c. Tea.

—GO TO—

CONWAY BRO.'S TINSHOP,

Main st., next door to W. Bews' tailorshop,

For Coal and Wood Stoves, Lanterns, Lamp Glasses, Stove and Boot Black, and all kinds of Tin-ware.

All kinds of Repairing done promptly.

Farmers' Institute

The Farmers' Institute of the County of Halton will be held in the TOWN HALL,

VILLAGE OF GEORGETOWN,

—ON—

Friday and Saturday, Jan. 29 & 30,

Commencing at 1.30 p.m. the first day, and continuing until some time in the afternoon or evening of the second day.

During the evening of the first day there will be a public meeting for discussions and addresses by Professors and others, interspersed with music, to which the ladies are especially invited. There will also be addresses and readings by farmers and prominent men of the county. Both railways reduce the fare to those attending to one and one-third. Ask ticket agent at beginning of journey for receipt to enable you to secure reduced rate.

The public generally are respectfully invited to attend these meetings.

F. RUDDELL, Sec'y. JAS. BRADLEY, Pres.
Georgetown, 15th January, 1886. 31-2t

SALE

—OF—

BLACKSMITH SHOP, WOOD SHOP & DWELLING HOUSE

ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS

A Rare Opportunity is Offered to Purchase a good Blacksmith Shop and Business.

The property now belong to Mr. Edward McLernan, and on it are erected a good frame dwelling house, one and a half stories high, containing five rooms, a kitchen in rear of said dwelling house, a good well and cistern, a large, well built blacksmith shop with three forges, and a large new frame wood shop. There is also an excellent orchard on said land. The whole of the property is well fenced.

The said property is situated on a much travelled road, in a good farming community, where a large paying, good blacksmith business can be done. It is about five miles from the Town of Oakville, one and a quarter miles from Trafalgar Post Office and school, and about ten miles from the Town of Milton.

Terms of sale will be made to suit purchasers.

For further particulars apply to

D. McGIBBON.

Milton, Jan. 13, '86.

"I say Aunt Sally, you are getting around right smart, I tell you! Indeed I do, honey. I was poisoned and sick abed with Rheumatism for six years and done tried this West's World's Wonder or Family Liniment this morning. Yes, I'm feeling right smart, I tell you, honey." Price 25 cents and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by J. H. McCollom.

MEN'S BOOTS

—AT—

WHOLESALE PRICES.

WE HAVE COMMENCED OUR

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE.

Of every Class of Men's Boots and Shoes,

And will sell all Felt Boots and Heavy Leather Long Boots, and all descriptions of Overshoes at less money than has ever been offered in the city.

Men's Working Shoes only 75c.

Colin McRae,

80 AND 82 KING ST. WEST, HAMILTON.

Christmas Cheer

THOMAS LUSH, BUTCHER,

Has laid in the largest stock in the County, of choice

Christmas Beef, Splendid Christmas Turkeys. Geese, Chickens, &c.

Besides everything that is generally kept in a first-class Butcher's Shop.

It is Christmas in his establishment all the year through.

All orders promptly delivered in any part of the town, and satisfaction guaranteed. Call and see the fine display in his Shop.