THE CANADIAN CHAMPION.

MILTON, FEB. 4, 1886

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

The debate on the address was continued up to Tuesday evening, when there was a lively discussion on an amendment introduced by the Opposition, endorsing the executive action of the Dominion Government in dealing with the participants in the North-west rebellion. The amendment was opposed by Mr. Mowat and his followers, who objected to it on the ground that it was introduced for party purposes and that the question was not one within the jurisdiction of a provincial parliament. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 45 to 33, and another, introduced by Hon. C. F. Frazer, with a short but very clever speech, was carried by a vote of 47 to 31. Mr. Frazer's amendment was as follows:

That this paragraph of the main motion now under consideration, and the proposed amendment thereto, expresses no opinion with respect to the cause or occasion of the recent disturbance or rebellion in the North-west territory. That any expression of opinion thereon or in respect of any of the matters or proceedings sub-sequent thereto and arising thereout, or, connected or bearing upon any executive, governmental, administrative, or other actions of the Federal authorities in the premises would be on the part of this house an unwise and unwarranted intrusion upon the proper domain in that behalf of the Dominion parliament. That this house consequently refuses to express or commit itself to any opinion bearing upon or having any reference to any such matter or proceeding, save to the extent and as set forth in the said paragraph and said proposed amendment, when amended as hereafter proposed, and therefore this house resolves that the said proposed amendment to the said paragraph be amended only in this respect, namely, by adding thereto the following: "And this house now hopefully trusts that peace and tranquillity having been restored, it may be found consistent with the public interests to extend the merciful consideration of the crown to those who are now undergoing imprisonment for offences connected with or rising out of the rebellion."

SCOTT ACT ENFORCEMENT.

At the Convention of the Ontario Alliance held at Toronto on Tuesday and Wednesday it was resolved to urge the Provincial Government to undertake the enforcement of the Scott Act, appoint police magistrates and other officials for that purpose, and to see that no one is appointed "who is not in thorough sympathy with the Scott Act."

We would respectfully recommend Mr. Mowat, before giving the requests of the Alliance any serious consideration, to find out how the Act worked while looked after by his officials in Halton up to May last, when they dropped it, and whether the appointment here of partizan and fanatical officials secured a just administration of the law. Halton was the only county in Ontario in which the Act was in force before last May, and Halton is therefore the place in which to make a thorough investigation. At present Mr. Mowat is between two fires.

The supporters of the Scott Act claim that it was a great success in Halton under the administration of the provincial officials and would be so again here and in other places were the Government of Ontario to take it in hand. The Anti-Scotts on the other hand maintain that the state of affairs in Halton under the Scott Act before last May was as bad as it is now, that shebeens were equally numerous, Milton alone having had fifteen at one time, that drunkenness among men, women and boys was far more common than under the Crooks Act, and that perjury was looked on by many, as it is now, as a virtue, and truthfulness in the witness box as dishonorable. It is maintained too, by the Anti-Scott party that the appointment of a partizan police magistrate and license inspector in Halton resulted in the most shameless tyranny and injustice, that respectable hotel-keepers were persecuted and shebeens winked at, that defendants and their witnesses from all parts of the county have been dragged often on frivolous charges to one of its extremities and thus put to great and unnecessary trouble and expense; that perjury has been compounded to advance the private interests of the compounder, and that the peculiar style of cross-examination of witnesses required by the police magistrate in Scott Act prosecutions has been all along so unfair and so contrary to all precedent that neither the Clerk of the Peace nor any other respectable lawyer will have anything to do with such prosecutions, so that the police magistrate now acts in the dual capacity of prosecuting counsel and judge.

Let Mr. Mowat appoint a commission to come to Halton and take the sworn testimony of the Clerk of the Peace, ex-License Inspector Frazer, constables, the members of the bar generally, the express man and railway agents who have handled the liquor that is shipped into Halton, and reputable citizens generally, Scott Act and Anti-Scott, who understand the actual state of affairs here, and are in a position to give intelligent evidence about it. If the result be favorable to the Scott Act and to the appointment of officials to enforce it, Mr. Mowat will then have justification for making such appointments. If unfavorable, he will be equally justified in washing his hands of the whole business and leaving the Dominion Government who passed the Scott Act and the people of the counties who have carried it to settle it between them.

OUR OFFICIOUS P. M.

Our readers will learn from the local in another column, clipped from last week's Oakville Star, that our learned and aristocratic Police Magistrate recently tried, convicted and fined a man for an assault committed in Milton. Are there no magistrates here capable of interpreting law and doing justice? If the are, why should Mr. Young have interfered? If there not, and the interference was justifiable, why did not Mr. Young try the case in Milton instead of at Oakville as he did, putting the defendant to the unnecessary expense of a sixteen-mile journey with his counsel?

Mr. Gladstone Appointed Premier.

The Court Circular announces that Mr. Gladstone, in audience with the Queen on Monday, was appointed Prime Minister. Mr. Gladstone was unable to accept the Queen's invitation to stay a Windsor until Tuesday.

Mr. Chamberlain refuses the office of First Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. Collings will be given an important post. Mr. Morley has accepted the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland, Earl Rosebery the Foreign portfolio, Mr. Charles Russell the Attorney-Generalship, and Mr. Cohen the Solicitor-Generalship.

It is rumored that Mr. John Naish will be Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Macdermot, Attorney-General of Irelan, and Mr. Hemphill, Solicitor-General of Ireland.

The Scott Act Reaction.

The Scott Act was defeated in Pontiac County, Quebec, on Thursday last, by about 500 votes.

A severe earthquake shock was experienced in parts of Spain on Sunday.

The church-sociables of a fashionable church in Montreal were scandalized on Sunday by finding a poker check on one of the collection plates.

SCOTT ACT ENFORCEMENT.

Editor Champion:

In reading your report of the interview of the Halton deputation, I was amused at the pathetic appeal of the Rev. B. B. Keefer for a Police Magistrate for Simcoe. The rev. gentleman is evidently not a believer in the right of a British subject to bring his case to the foot of the throne. Justice is supposed to be a "blind goddess," but with a partizan Police Magistrate in Simcoe, as in Halton, the goddess would *go it blind, sure.* The rev. gentleman's remarks remind me of a story that fits the present case, and which I will repeat for his benefit, hoping he will profit by the moral.

Old Squire Z——, of Z——ville, was a great horticulturist, and the boys from the neighboring city of Cincinnati, when driving down the river road on Sundays, often stopped and helped themselves to the squire's choicest fruit and flowers without permission. The old gentleman, getting angry and disgusted at the many raids on his peaches and roses, erected a building, modelled and called after the famous French prison, and swore he would commit to it the first person found trespassing on his grounds on Sunday. One warm Sunday afternoon in August as the squire sat at the verandah nursing his gouty foot, his shotgun within easy reach, some of the city boys driving passed, pulled up and jumped over the fence. The old man saw forms through the trees, and grasping his gun fired, and from the yell that followed knew some one was hit. The report of the gun brought the old man's body servant out, and he was ordered to go down and bring up the culprit if his had not escaped. In a few moments Jim re-appeared, leading a gentleman of clerical appearance, whose neither garment was decidedly *holey,* from the effect of the shot. The squire, in language more forcible than polite, denounced the supposed culprit and ordered him to be committed to the "Bastile" forthwith. In vain the gentleman protested that he was a clergyman attending camp meeting in the neighborhood, only took a short cut across the grounds to reach the road, was not guilty of stealing the flowers in his buttonhole, and he that would appeal. "Appeal h—l," thundered the angry squire, "there is no appeal this side of heaven from the decision of this court! Jim, remove the prisoner!"

Can Bro. Keefer catch on.

Hamilton, Jan. 29, '86. C. S. G.

Cheese vs. Butter.

Editor of Champion:

DEAR SIR,—I noticed a communication in your last week's issue over the signature of "Farmer," in which he mentions my name in connection with his ideas of cheese vs. butter.

In the first place, I believe that he infringed when he signed himself by that name, for no farmer would entirely forget that by selling the cream he kept the milk at home.

Once before, I was forced to reply to "A Farmer" in another paper, and when I took the trouble to trace him up, I found that he was a tinker. I fancy this is a cheese-maker. When he says that I admit that butter-making does not yet pay as well as cheese-making, &c., he simply does me the injustice of saying what is not true. I most emphatically say that butter-making pays the best. To prove this, I will take his authority, Prof. Brown.

I claim that if 100 lbs. of milk do not make 4 lbs. of butter there is mismanagement somewhere, but I will take the figures he quotes. He must also know that Prof. Brown claims, and has expressed himself so at Georgetown, that the skim milk is worth half the whole milk. Now then we can make the following comparison:

The Government creamery paid for cream from 100 lbs. of milk	47½cts.
Skim milk same value	47½ "
Value to farmer	95 cts.
Cheese factory—his own figures —Storey's factory	54½cts.
Amount in favor of creamery	37½cts.

Little Falls paid about 16½cts., when the Model paid 18½cts., and compares as follows:

Cream from 100 lbs. of milk, allowing 3½ lbs. of butter	57
Equal value (Prof. B's authority)	57
	$1 14
Storey's cheese factory	57½
In favor of Little Falls	56¾

56¾ cents per 100 lbs. of milk.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the space,

I am,

Yours truly,

M. MOYER.

HOPKIN'S CHURCH.

Editor of the Champion:

DEAR SIR,—Knowing that the readers of your valuable paper would like to know what is going on even in this out of the way place—about 2 or 3 miles from Kilbride—known as Hopkin's Church, I shall try to enlighten them. There have been revival services going on in the church for some time past, conducted by nobody in particular and everybody in general, any persons wishing to do so were welcome to turn in and give the D's band boys a helping hand. It seems that on one evening as a sleigh-load of the "faithful" were leaving Kilbride, some of the "boys" who have not as yet had a badge to adorn the front of their coats, asked permission to ride up to the meetings, which was refused, at the same time "a badger" telling them that they would not be seen in such company. This rather nettled the boys, and in a short time were on the road to the above church, with a team of their own, to the number of about twenty. They went into the church and listened attentively to the little band's palaver, but it seems that on their way home their horses would not draw very well, and came to a dead stand, whereon one of the goody goody ones, Robert Ridley, attempted to give them some advice. Whether it was about trading horses, running churches, or looking in hotel windows, or acting as license inspector, I know not; but the next day the local beaks were interviewed, but no go, as they failed to have anything to do with such a case.

Now, Mr. Editor, I don't think that there is one of those young men but what is a perfect gentleman and would not injure any person, and I thought those meetings were got up to do such as those good. I would advise, unbelieving Thomas, like his namesake of old, not to act the Pharisee any more, and also the rest of the band boys to stay at home and help their fathers on the farm, and no doubt if they ever get a call to the ministry, with the call will come the ability for whatever there is in store for them. Stay at home boys, and don't make fools of yourselves any more, and you that are older remember what you have been yourselves, and in the future let those with boys alone.

Town line, Nassagaweya.

Halton Farmers' Institute.

Toronto Globe.

GEORGETOWN, Jan 29.—The Farmers' Institute meeting which opened here this afternoon in the Town Hall, was one of the largest attended of any of the series which have yet been held. There were over 200 present at the opening, most of whom were prominent farmers and dairymen from the county of Halton and the neighboring ones of Peel and Wellington. Among them were noticed the following:—Messrs. W. McCraney, M. P.; Wm. Kerns, M. P. P.; David W. Campbell, Halton County, Treasurer; Reeve McCollum, Milton; Col. Murray, Stewarttown; Col. Campbell, George E. and Edwin Fisher, of Nelson; Richard Graham, Deputy Reeve, Esquesing Township; Alex. Waldie, President of the Esquesing Township Agricultural Society; H. H. Watson, Manager of the Bank of Hamilton, Georgetown; H. Smith, Erin; Jas. Bradley, H. Reid, and Mr. Ryan, Georgetown; James Leslie, George Thompson, Donald McPherson, Shortals Brothers (3), John Murray, David Cross, Dr. Roe, Robt Starret, G. Kennedy, J. Ramsey, J. Watson, H. Lawson, Nelson Standish, Joseph Nichol, J. Hainer, J. Lindsay, Jas. Milne, Geo. Black and M. Moyer, all of Esquesing; John Leslie, Chinguacousy; F. Barclay and W. Clements, of Milton; John Ramsey Eramosa; Prof. Brown, and Dr. Grenside, of the Ontario Agricultural College.

Mr. J. BRADLEY took the chair, and made a few pointed remarks relating to the objects of the institute.

Mr. FRANCIS BARCLAY read a paper on butter, giving the result of his experience in connection with the butter trade, not being a practical farmer. With good food pure water, and kind treatment a healthy cow will always give good milk, and the quality of butter to be produced depends upon the manner in which it is handled. It is most important that a better knowledge should be had and greater care exercised by those whose business it is to look after the diary. What has done more than anything else to bring Canadian butter into disrepute is the system generally adopted for many years and is still practised to some extent of taking the butter to the county store in rolls or pails to be kept exposed to offensive smells before being put into tubs for the market. Western Ontario butter stands lower in quality than that produced in Eastern Ontario or Quebec Province. Owing to the excellence and purity of the Canadian climate, no country in the world should outrival the Dominion in the quality of butter. Canada was advantageously situated for successfully challenging the Danish butter trade with the West Indies where Denmark experts large quantities of butter yearly. The marketing of butter is an item of some importance. The establishment of butter markets or fairs throughout the country at suitable seasons of the year would be a great benefit to the butter interests. A different form of package should be used for shipping butter to foreign markets. He exhibited a model of a package in crate form which he thought would be an improvement on the tub now in universal use. Enclosed in the crate model were four small square boxes which he suggested should be made of basswood, lined with tin, uniform in size, with slip lid, and capable of holding 25 pounds of butter. He claimed that it would be more attractive, handled easier, the butter would sell better and give better satisfaction to both dealer and importer. The cost would be about twenty cents wholesale. He advocated the appointment of a Government Inspector to mark the crates with the standard of the butter before exportation, as a means of restoring the confidence of foreign buyers in the quality of Canadian butter.

The paper provoked a spirited discussion and much diversity of opinion regarding the best material, shape and size for the packing cases. Dr. Roe, G. Black, J. Ramsay, Prof. Brown and Mr. Moyer took part in the discussion, among others.

PROF. BROWN'S treatise on the subject of permanent pasture was well received, and elicited many enquiries from the farmers.

H. REID, V. S., in a well studied paper, discussed the subject of breeding and general management of live stock from a veterinary point of view. He impressed upon his audience the importance of a pure climate, good food and plenty of it, with proper treatment, and a judicious selection of the male animals if the breeder was desirous of improving his herds. The law of heredity was the foundadation upon which the system of breeding was built. He suggested that farmers and breeders should devote their attention to the improvement of one particular breed.

After some discussion on the paper the meeting adjourned till 7.30 p. m.

THE EVENING SESSION.

At the evening meeting the attendance numbered fully 300, a fair proportion of whom were ladies.

W. MCCRANEY, M. P., Halton, prefaced an interesting paper on the life and occupation of a farmer, by speaking highly in favor of the institutes as a means of removing the petty, national, religious and perhaps political prejudices which the agricultural community entertained toward each other. He thought that farmers did not make their homes sufficiently attractive to keep their sons from following other pursuits in life instead of sticking to the farm. He pointed out the important place which the farmer occupied in the commercial world. A little more energy and determination to succeed were what some of the farmers lacked. He instituted comparisons between the life and occupation of a farmer and of men engaged in other pursuits of life to show the fallacy of the current impression that the life of a farmer was one of drudgery. He showed that it was one of quietude, contentedness, leisure, profit, and independence. As a farmer himself he urged his agricultural hearers not to despise their calling or envy others, but by devoting themselves to the interests of their farm and home, they would be honoring themselves and their calling too.

Mr. GORDON MOWAT, in the course of an address on grape culture and the relative merits of the different varieties recommended the Concord and the Worden, as the most productive and profitable for Halton generally though the Deleware in much of the country would also pay well. He thought ... mers generally should grow the well tried standard, and be careful to plant only grapes that were adapted to the local climate. Smudge fires for protecting gardens and vineyards from early frosts were recommended. Grapes would continue to be very profitable so long as car loads commanded two cents a pound. He pointed out and explained why Ontario generally was more productive as a grape country than the Ohio Valley or any part of Europe.

Dr. ROE, in an able paper, discussed the cultivation and management of celery. It was the most easily grown, the most healthful and delicious, of any garden vegetables, yet there was an impression abroad that it was the hardest of any vegetable to manage. In keeping celery for winter use it should be placed in sand in boxes, and kept in the cellar. He recommended the planting of celery for winter use about July 1st and taken from the bed in October. The banking up for protection against frost should be commenced about December 1st. In planting roots fertilize thoroughly, pulverize deeply, set in rows from six to nine inches apart, planting the second row one foot apart from and between the intervening spaces of the first row. Seeds should be sown in shallow boxes and transplanted to the bed.

Col. Campbell, of Nelson, a practical farmer, delivered an address on general matters appertaining to the farm and dairy.

WILLIAM KERNS, M.P.P. Halton, in the course of an address, said as a buyer of grain, that for a long time to come the farmers need not look for an advance in the price of wheat.

PROF. BROWN addressed the ladies particularly on butter-making, and the relation of the cow to the dairy. A spirited discussion lasting over an hour followed, after which the meeting adjourned till 9.30 a.m. The proceedings were interspersed with songs and instrumental selections by local talent.

SATURDAY SESSION.

GEORGETOWN, Ont., Jan. 30.—The Institute resumed business at 9.30 o'clock this morning, Mr. Bradley in the chair. Among those present, in addition to those at the opening, were:—Dr. Todd, Rev. Messrs. Pedley and Wallace; Christopher Sparling, John R. Barber, James Jackson, George Frazer, Fred. Snyder, Wm. Ryder, James Beliale, Alex. Greives, James Davidson, Joseph Barber, senr. and jr., Thos. Ruston, L. L. Bennett, W. P. Moore, Wm. Moore, F. Taylor, Das. McKenzie, Wm. McLeod, Thomas Standish, Geo. Anderson, Daniel McKeelin, Wm. McKay, A. D. Thompson, Geo. Kennedy, James Riley, Alex. Cross, Robert Reid, Laughlin Grant, all of Georgetown; John McGooch, James Currie, John Henderson, David Henderson, Jas. Cleanes, Jacob Hainer, Rufus Reid, Jos. Thompson, Begron Thompson, Wm. Moore, Robert Leslie, Samuel Leslie, Robert Nichol, Wm. Frazer, Robert Brown, John Brown, John Shepherd, J. Howson, Henry Ross, of Esquesing;—Joseph Leslie, John Bearman, James Petch, Chinguacousy; Andrew Cree, Erin; W. H. Reid, Caledon.

DR. GRENSIDE opened the proceedings with an address on the best method of horseshoeing, and how to take care of the horses' feet, which led to a good deal of discussion.

MR. WALDIE said from his observations of sheep, particularly Downs, the South Down filled the bill better than any other breed of sheep he had seen, and he would certainly recommend farmers to stick to their South Downs. In breeding he found a cross between a Lincoln and a Border Leicester give the best satisfaction. He had not been successful with the Cotswold, and the wool of the Shropshire was too coarse. There was a great deal of mixing in the breeding of sheep, and cross breeds were continually being shown at our exhibitions as pure bred sheep. There was no encouragement given to stop the imposition, and judges who should be the first to protest were the men who countenanced it.

PROF. BROWN pointed out that it was almost impossible to detect the cross breeds by the difference in color from the pure breed, and the judges had to fall back upon the wool as the only means of detecting whether the sheep was pure or mixed.

JOHN DUFF, of Erin—The more breeds are crossed the more the purity of the breed is obliterated. In order to establish a pure breed you must breed among the same sheep altogether.

COL. CAMPBELL said he did not handle sheep because he had found they did not pay. He thought sheep were the worst mixed up lot of stock in the world, and it was now difficult to find many pure breeds. A source of grievance to the pure breeder and farmer was the incompetency and ignorance of men who were appointed by Agricultural Societies to judge sheep and other animals at exhibitions. They were generally unpractical men, and inexperienced in the judging of live stock. Some judges knew no more about sheep or pigs than a goose did about ribbed stockings. The sooner every man and animal stood on its own merits the better. He thought Agricultural Societies should do away with the custom of showing at agricultural fairs two female sheep together. He had no objection to a female and male being shown together, but the pairs were quite out of place. He thought the agricultural societies should take the matter into consideration.

PROF. BROWN said their were only two distinct breeds of sheep in the world—the Southdowns, representing all the Downs in the world, and the Leicesters, from which all long wooled sheep originated. The Merino sheep were a distinct breed only in respect of their wool.

DR. GRENSIDE gave a practical address relative to the causes and prevention of diseases among live stock. He had not finished when the hour of adjournment was called.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

DR. GRENSIDE resumed his remarks on diseases among stock. Being asked what he considered to be the causes of spavins and ringbones in horses, and if there was any permanent cure for the diseases, Dr. Grenside said they were generally produced from hereditary causes, hard work, and malformation of the limb. As to treatment the diseases were often incurable. Blisters and counter irritation were generally used, but the specific agents prescribed by veterinary doctors destroy the skin or the hair.

COL. CAMPBELL asked whether he should use a blister on a horse which was "boggy" but not lame.

DR. GRENSIDE recommended leaving the horse alone, as there was no actual disease.

HENRY SMITH, of Erin in a short paper discussed the general situation of the Ontario farmer. In speaking of cattle, he thought the Durham cow was unexcelled for butter and cheese making good beef, rearing of young and shipping purposes. In milch cows the Shorthorn stood next in order to the Jerseys, and was a first-class all round cow. He believed from experience that sheep raising was a source of profit to the farmer in spite of opinions to the contrary.

A general discussion followed on the best breeds of cattle for the dairy and beef purposes. Mr. Ross, who is experimenting with Holstein cattle, advanced the merits of the Dutch breed for their good milking, butter-raising, and beefing qualities, over the Jerseys or Shorthorns. The older and better known breeds were championed by Prof. Brown, Col. Campbell, John Ramsay, and others.

As an evidence of the good work being carried on by the Agricultural College, Prof. Brown stated that an ex-student, a son of an Ontario farmer, had recently been offered the position of Assistant-Professor of Agriculture at a college in the States at a salary of $1,700 per year and his board. He said it was a piece of humbugging nonsense to talk of politics in connection with the Experimental Farm or College.

The feeding of stock was dealt with by Prof. Brown in a practical and exhaustive manner, and elicited considerable discussion.

In bringing the meeting to a close the President said that he for one had been edified, instructed, and amused for the past two days by the papers read, the discussions and interchange of opinion, and no doubt every other farmer had been similarly impressed. The Institutes could not be confined alone to farmers, and he was much surprised to find that more villagers than farmers had enrolled themselves as members of the Institute. The County Council and Ontario Government had each granted $25 toward the Institute funds.

On motion of Wm. Clements, seconded by Col. Campbell, it was decided to hold the next monthly meeting of the Institute in Milton.

After passing resolutions of thanks to the professors, the gentlemen who had read papers, the Ridgetown corporation, and President for their services, the Institute adjourned to meet in Milton.

DON'T BE DECEIVED.

Beware of any druggist who will try to induce you to take anything in place of McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate. It is a marvel of healing Sores, Cuts, Burns, etc. No family should be without it. It has no equal. Get McGregor & Parke's and have no other. Only 25c. per box at McCollom's Drug Store

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER
THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

J. C. NOBLE & CO,
LOWVILLE
IRON WORKS
Announce that they have commenced business as
GENERAL BLACKSMITHS.
Horse Shoeing, Repairing of all Sorts, Wagons, Carriages, Agricultural Implements, &c.
By close attention to business they hope to get a share of the public patronage.
Lowville, Jan. 11th, 1886.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS DURING OUR SALE.

As we finish Stock-taking by the 1st of February, it is our aim to turn as many goods as possible into money, making our stock as low as possible. The way we have been doing this, with success, is by marking goods to such extemely low prices that it does not require the use of a microscope to see the reductions.

25c. Dress Goods 25c.
All our 30, 35 and 37½c. Fancy French Dress Goods we have reduced (all of them) to 25c.

12½c. Dress Goods 12½c.
We have about 35 pieces of Dress Goods left which we have reduced from 15 and 20c to 12½c.

12½c. Dress Goods 12½c.
Dress Goods are composed of Meltons, Serges, Costumes, Bradford Twills, Fancy Stripes and Figures, all worth from 15 to 20c.

200 for a cent.
We are showing the best Canadian Pin for 1c. a paper. Two hundred pins for a cent.

All Clothing reduced 20 per cent.
Men's Overcoats reduced 20 per cent.
All Clothing reduced 20 per cent.
Men's Suits reduced 20 per cent.
All Clothing reduced 20 per cent.
Boy's Clothing reduced 20 per cent.

$1 50 Men's Overcoats $1 50
It would pay you to buy an Overcoat if you were not to use it for a years. the prices
Are so Ridiculously
low. You can buy an Overcoat or a suit of Clothes for less than the price of the Tweed that is in them.
Our Men's Suits.
The assortment is unequalled, The prices are always less than you could buy them in any wholesale house in Canada.
As to Value.
No retail house in Hamilton is selling within 25 per cent. as cheap as we are.

All Clothing reduced 20 per cent.
Men's Overcoats all reduced 20 per cent.
All Clothing reduced 20 per cent.
Men's Suits reduced 20 per cent.
All Clothing reduced 20 per cent.
Boys' Clothing reduced 20 per cent

6½c. Commet Collars 6½c.
Have you got any of our 6½c. Commet Collars, our 36½c. White Shirts, our 15c. Ladies Hose.

8½c. Cotton Tick 8½c.
Five pieces of Cotton Tick reduced from 12½ to 8½c. Better Tick in proportion. Sheeting and pillow Cottons at cost.

65c. Comforters 65c.
We are now showing a good Bed Comforter worth 85c. for 65c. Good lines reduced to $1, $1 25 and $1 50, worth more money.

$1 Blankets $1.
Don't let this escape your eye, our 4 lb Grey Blanket at $1 All our Blankets, White and Grey, reduced 20 per cent.

PRATT & WATKINS,
16 AND 18 JAMES STREET., HAMILTON.

A. MURRAY & CO.'S
Great Stock-taking Sale.

LOOK AT THIS!

Every piece of Rich Black and Colored Silks at Prime Cost.
Ten Pattern Mantles still unsold; will be sacrificed at Half Price.
All Millinerp reduced to Half Price.
Fifty dozen Alexandre's Kid Gloves, Evening Shades, at 25c. per pair.
Thirty dozen Alexandre's Kid Gloves, two buttons, Dark Colors, at 75c., worth $1.25.
Six hundred Remnants or Dress Goods at less than Half Price.
Look at our Fancy Goods Counter. Tremendous Bargains in Collars, Ribbons, Laces and other attractive articles.
Look at our Fancy Goods Counter. Tremendous Bargains in Collars, Ribbons, Laces and other attractive articles.
Lots of Odd Lines in every Department, which must be cleared out before the 1st February.

A. MURRAY & CO., 18, 20 AND 22 KING ST. EAST.

The Great Sale of Goods at Cost and Down to Half Price at the Right House

will be continued all through February, so as to close out the Enormous Winter Stock. The Greatly Reduced Prices of Nice Fine All-wool Blankets has made an immense Run on them, so that Watkins had to order another lot from the mill, which are now offering at the same Extra Cheap Rates. Railway Rugs Down Very Low. The Ladies' and Misses' Mantles have had an Astonishing Sale. The Big Allowances made off them, many of them having been reduced to half price, enticed ladies to buy largely. The Woolen Scarfs and Shawls have been going off fast at large reductions from former prices. 7115 yards of Good Fast Colored Wide Prints in an immense variety of patterns, well worth 10c. now selling at 7½c. 6785 yards of Good Durable Yard Wide Bleached Shirting, cheap at 10c., selling off at only 7½c. Also Another Lot of 2625 yards of Excellent Prints, the Price of Which was 10c. Reduced Now to 6½c. About 75 dozen of Ladies' Excellent Kid Gloves in Various Sizes From 5½ to 8, Marked Down From 87½c. to 25c. This is a Rare Chance for the ladies. Flannels in all Useful Colors selling of Very Cheap. Ladies Jersey and Lined Taffate Silk Gloves marked down from 55c. to 35c. Ladies' Gossamer Rubber Mantles reduced from 3.75 to $2, and from $1.75 to $1 25. Men's Cardigan Jackets offering at a great reduction. Ladies' and Gents' and Girls' and Boys' Underclothing of all kinds selling off at an Immense Reduction. Men's Good Serviceable, Well-made Cotton Shirts, Flannel Shirts, Top Shirts, Knitted Shirts all offering very low. Millinery selling off at half price. Black Cashmeres and all other Mourning Goods are greatly reduced in prices. Dress Goods are immensely reduced in prices. Some New Dress Goods are offering at half price. Winceys Exceedingly Cheap. Ladies' Mantle and Ulster Cloths are selling off at an immense reduction. Fur trimmings in great variety Immensely Reduced in Prices. Musling Puffings, Frillings, all selling off very cheap, Ribbons and Ribbon Velvets marked down in many cases too less than half price. Carpets marked down very low. Your Choice of the Best Five Frame Brussels, made and laid will be given for $1 25 during February. Window Shades offering at one-third off late prices. Enormous stock of Carpets of all kinds from the Cheapest Hemp to the Best Wilton, all selling off exceedingly cheap. Rugs, Mats, Mattings, Cornices and Poles, Window Shades Plain and Decorated, Carpet Sweepers, Stair Rods, all very cheap. Read this by all means. Mind the place is on King street east, ONE DOOR WEST of Hughson Street. The name is

THOMAS C. WATKINS.

Hamilton, Feb. 4, 1886.

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

	Regular price.	With Champion
Weekly Globe.	$1.00	$1.75
" " Advertiser	1.00	1.75
Harper's Magazine	4.00	4.20
" " Weekly.	4.00	4.20
" " Bazar.	4.00	4.20
" " Young People	2.60	2.65
Scientific American.	3.00	3.10
" " Supplement	5.00	5.10
" " and Supplement	7.00	7.00
National Live Stock Journal	2.15	3.00
Canada Farmer.	1.00	1.70
Canada Medical & Surgical Journal	3.00	3.00
American Agriculturist.	1.50	2.15
Godeys Lady's Book.	2.00	2.50
Rural New Yorker (with seed premium)	2.50	2.50
Lippincott's Magazine.	3.00	3.25
Eclectic Magazine.	5.00	5.00
Art Interchange.	3.00	3.25
Demorest's Monthly	2 00	2.50
Rural Canadian.	1.00	1.70
Daily Witness	3.00	3.50
Weekly Witness	1 10	2.00
Toronto Daily World	3.00	3.00
Century Magazine	4.00	4.60
St. Nicholas	3.00	3.60

"I take only one English weekly paper, The Spectator, and one Canadian, The Week, and as a rule I should be puzzled to say which I should miss most." —From a letter by Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown's School Days."

The Week:
A CANADIAN JOURNAL OF POLITICS, SOCIETY AND LITERATURE.
Published every Thursday, at $3 per annum.
Independent in Politics, THE WEEK appeals by a comprehensive Table of Contents to the different tastes which exist within the circles of a cultured home.
An average of fifteen short, crisp Editorials is given in each number upon CANADIAN, AMERICAN, AND ENGLISH POLITICS AND LITERATURE.
Among the regular Contributors is PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH; and a distinguished public man in London has kindly undertaken to supply regularly an English Letter. Paris and Washington Letters will appear at regular intervals.
In addition there are special contributions from some of the ablest writers in the Dominion and the United States.
The Week
has now entered upon its third year with most encouraging prospects, and with many new features.
C. BLACKETT ROBINSON,
5 Jordan St., Toronto, Ont.
Sample copies free on application.
THE WEEK is one of the most influential journals in Canada.—Truth, London, Eng.

Wanted.
500,000 feet of round black Ash logs, 25,000 feet of white Ash logs, 25,000 feet of Hickory logs, to be delivered at any station on C. P. R., N. & N. P. R., or G. T. R. before May 15th next. Satisfaction guaranteed in measurement.
For particulars apply to
R. & G. HOLMES,
31-4c. Milton, P. O., Ont.

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

Bargains, Bargains.
GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES
Everything in Winter Goods Reduced.
Children's Wool Hose reduced to 10c.
Ladies' All-wool Hose reduced to 20c.
Ladies' Lined Kid Mitts reduced to 50c.
Children's Lined Kid Mitts reduced to 38c.
Ladies' Josephine Kid Gloves reduced to 50c.
Ladies' $7.00 Fur Caps reduced to $4.00.
Heavy quality Nap Cloth reduced to 95c.
Velveteens reduced from 10 to 25 per cent.
Dress Goods worth 50c. reduced to 25c.
Black Cashmeres reduced 15 to 20 per cent.
Good Check Wincey 10c., worth 15c.
Large Wool Clouds 80c., worth 50c.
Ladies' and Children's Wool Mitts 15c., worth 30c.
Ladies' Wool Cuffs reduced to 12½c.
Ladies' Underwear reduced to 50c.
Boy's Wool Vests reduced to 35c.
Boy's Top Shirts reduced to 45c.
Blankets all reduced.
Comforters all reduced.
Carpets at Special Reductions.
New Embroideries, just received, 2c. and upwards.
New Prints, elegant designs, from 5c. to 20c.
New Shirtings, choice patterns, from 8c. to 15c.
New Ginghams, nice patterns, 10c. per yd.
Mail Orders Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.
R. & J. McKAY cor. King & John Sts, Hamilton.

Subscribe for THE CHAMPION,
Only $1.00 per Year.

Local Intelligence.

A meeting of the Liberal Temperance Union at Lyon's Hall, this (Thursday) evening.

Prof. J. W. Taverner, who taught elocution here about a year ago, died recently at Jamaica, of yellow fever.

VALENTINES! of new and beautiful designs for the year 1886—just received, and for sale by HENRY WATSON, Apothecaries' Hall, Milton. 33-2t

CHEAP FURNITURE.—Read Mr. J. A. Frazer's advertisement in another column, of his monster sale of new furniture.

THE Rev. J. B. Duncan, of Paisley, will preach anniversary sermons next Sabbath in Boston Church, and Knox Church, Milton, at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.

THE many friends of Mr. Peter MacLean, Public School Inspector for Algoma, will be sorry to learn that he is again confined to his house by serious illness.

RECOVERED.—The very many friends of Mr. George Andrews will be pleased to learn that he has recovered from his fall and illness and is able to be around again.

L. T. U.—There will be a meeting of the Milton branch of the Liberal Temperance Union at Lyon's Hall this evening. All members and all desirous of becoming such are invited to attend.

CURLING.—The members of the Milton curling club, played on Monday for the point medal, which was won by Mr. John Hannant with a score of 13 points, Mr. John Duncan being second with a score of 11.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS.—The annual meetings will be held at St. Stephen's Church, Hornby, on the evening of the 16th inst., and at Grace Church, Milton, on that of the 17th inst. The deputation will consist of His Lordship the Bishop of Niagara and Rev. Dr. Mockridge, of Hamilton.

HORNBY.—Mr. J. Gordon Mowat, of Toronto, accompanied by a number of members of the Milton branch of the Liberal Temperance Union went to Hornby last Thursday evening and held a meeting at the Orange Hall. Mr. Mowat gave an able address, short speeches were made by several Milton gentlemen, and a branch of the Union was organized, of which Mr. Thomas Chisholm, jr., was elected president.

KICKED BY A COLT.—On Friday evening last as Mr. J. H. Harrison was driving several colts into his stable, near Milton, one of them kicked him. If the animal had been shod, which it fortunately was not, Mr. Harrison's injuries might have been very serious. As it was his face was badly bruised and he received a cut close to one of his eyes that required a surgeon's attention and had to be sewed together.

THE fourth general annual meeting of the British American Short Horn Association will take place at the Albion Hotel, East Market St., Toronto, on Tuesday, February 9th, 1886, at 1.30 p. m., for receiving the reports of the executive and special committees for the last year; to ratify the change of constitution necessitated by amalgamating the two Canadian herd books, the election of officers for the ensuing year, and any other business that may transpire. A full attendance is requested.

IN "Temperance vs. Prohibition," the pamphlet recently issued by Professor Goldwin Smith, the liquor question is handled in a masterly manner. The writer shows clearly that prohibition has failed wherever tried to produce any other effect than an increase of drunkenness and crime and a demoralization of the community. The pamphlet contains also an appendix on "Alcohol," by Prof. C. Gordon Richardson, explaining the uses and abuses of alcoholic liquors. Copies of the pamphlet can be obtained at the CHAMPION Office price 10 cents.

REGINA vs. BRUSH.—Robert Brush, jr., who was committed for trial last week on a charge of having made an indecent assault on a young girl named Kippen, was brought before His Honor Judge Miller on Saturday. It was clearly proved that an indecent assault had been committed on the girl. She swore that a man attacked her on the C. V. R. track on which she was proceeding on foot on her way from Mil