THE CANADIAN CHAMPION.

MILTON, JUNY 15 1885.

THE SANDERSON CASE.

In another column will be found the conclusion of this case, which was adjourned until Friday last. Any thoughtful person who will carefully consider the whole circumstances of this case will be forced to the conclusion that though the days of the Inquisition may have passed away, the spirit which actuated men to deeds of cruelty is still alive, and many are still found ready to endorse any sort of brutality if they can only persuade themselves that the Lord is on their side. The whole Sanderson affair shows very clearly to what extent a certain class of our community are willing to go when prompted by their fanatical zeal to force the Scott Act upon the people. If the unfortunate victim of the Inspector's enthusiasm had been arrested for the foulest crime, and the arrest had been carried out in the manner it was, many of these same people who now applaud the Inspector would have been indignant, and justly so, at the unnecessary violence used. No doubt "the right loyal" Inspector imagined he was doing God's service when, clothed with the majesty of the law, a formidable revolver and terrible "billy," he proceeded to carry into effect the judgment of the court. Every one who has had the honor of Mr. Brother's acquaintance must have been impressed with his evident superiority. There is nothing trivial or frivolous in his character; he has the air of a man who has mapped out a path of rectitude for himself and which he means to follow with unflinching perseverance. Therefore if ordinary mortals should think that Mr. Brothers, in arresting Mrs. Sanderson, acted more like a brute than a nice christian young gentleman, it shows plainly that their minds are either naturally corrupt or must have become warped with whiskey; and in delivering judgment on Tom Sanderson His Honor Judge Miller felt constrained to express himself in very decided language upon the treatment Mrs. Sanderson had received at his (Brothers) hands, it is only fair to the "right loyal" Inspector to say that "we believe that His Honor has been known to drink liquor and therefore his remarks are not entitled to any weight." It is also necessary to say that Mrs. Sanderson, having been convicted of breaking the Scott Act, and being a woman, was a proper subject on which to vent his righteous indignation. From a certain order of minds Mr. Brothers' conduct will no doubt receive unstinted applause. The cheap, unthinking sentiment, which passes for religion with many of his set, will see in his brutality nothing but bravery, and think you that for all this bravery he shall not have his reward? Will not the Women's Christian Temperance Union at its next meeting pass a resolution approving of his conduct and censuring the Judge for his unfeeling remarks on Mr. Brothers' conduct? Then, indeed, his cup of satisfaction will be full.

The Police Magistrate Undaunted.

The *Weekly Tocsin*, a prohibition paper, is being circulated gratuitously in Milton and throughout the county. It is cheap—200 copies for 100 cents—and must therefore commend itself to free circulation. Last week's issue was illustrated with two portraits—one being that of a reformed drunkard named Lou. J. Beauchamp, the other that of our Police Magistrate, W. H. Young. The reason why W. H. Young's portrait has been printed and published to the world can only be surmised. We cannot suppose that it has been by his own motion and request. Has it been at the request of the people of the Dominion generally, or even of the numerous families (mostly anti-Scott) to whom the *Tocsin* is freely sent? That cannot be supposed either. Well we must find the reasons in the *Tocsin* itself, reasons not quite satisfactory and emanating from the Scott Act clique in the County of Halton. We are told that W. H. Young has been and is yet an illustrious martyr in the cause of Scott Actism—"the anti-Scott Act papers in Halton have continuously kept up a running fire upon him, yet he pursues the even tenor of his way undaunted by the curs who bark at his heels." There are solid reasons for the portrait: While papers are firing at him and curs are barking at his heels he is dauntless, he does not deign to return the fire, nor throw a stick or stone at the yelping curs, nor even run or quicken his pace, but calmly, cooly, contemptuously pursues the even tenor of his way. Other and perhaps more remarkable reasons are given for the portrait, reasons however, so contrary to commonly received opinion that it requires a vast amount of charity, a mighty stretch of imagination and an almost total loss of the remembrance of Scott Act trials to entertain them favorably. But here they are in the *Tocsin*: "He was fearless, yet kind and generous." So fair and impartial have his decisions (compromises should have been added) been that it is said, with one solitary exception, the men he has fined again and again, and even imprisoned, treat him with the greatest respect." Well if these reasons be valid our Police Magistrate is worthy of his portrait, and his official administration of the law should be held forth for imitation by all police magistrates in the Dominion. Perhaps we are wanting in charity, or in imagination, or in correct information concerning the official acts of our Police Magistrate and of the effects of these acts upon the minds of witnesses and of those whom he has fined and imprisoned, as well as on the mind of the public generally; but so it is, that although the portrait has a tolerably fair likeness to the original, yet we fail to see in the typographical portrait which his admirers have drawn that likeness of the man with whose official greatness we have been for more than three years tolerably well acquainted. But as a number of our readers have been hitherto also well acquainted with Mr. Young's psychological portrait and the vanity of the man, they must be able to judge who wrote the article in the *Tocsin*.

SCOTT ACT.

On Saturday last Mr. McGibbon, on behalf of Mrs. Sanderson, who is now confined in gaol for refusing to pay a fine for the violation of the Scott Act, applied to Chief Justice Osler for a *certi rari* to remove the conviction to the High Court of Justice, which was granted and made returnable on Monday and enlarged to Tuesday. The case was argued at length by Mr. McGibbon with Mr Kappelle, of Bain, Laidlaw & Co., for Mrs. Sanderson, and by A. E. Irving, Q. C., for Magistrate and Inspector, who were both present. Judgment reserved.

Parties of engineers have been sent out all over the Dominion by the Public Works Department to survey the rivers and harbors and secure information preparatory to making extensive improvements next spring. In addition to the contemplated operations, work is now going on at sixty-three different places in Ontario and Quebec and forty-eight in the Maratime Provinces, besides a good many points in the West.

HOME RULE.

LONDON, July 13.—Midnight.—Up to this hour 365 Conservatives and Unionists, 159 Gladstonians and 72 Parnellites have been elected. The standing of the parties now is:

Total number of seats	670
Numbers of elections held	606
To be held	64
Conservatives elected	299
Unionists	66
Gladstonians	159
Parnellites	82
Conservative and Unionist maj.	124

Lord Hartington has arrived in London. Lord Salisbury will return here on Friday, and will confer with Lord Hartington and other Unionists on Monday. An agreement has been arrived at by which Lord Salisbury accepts Lord Hartington's Home Rule policy, which involves the maintenance of the full powers of the Imperial parliament. By it the powers conferred on local councils in Ireland are delegated, not surreadered, by parliament, which body receives the right to control and revise the action of the councils. The appointment of judges and legal administration are centred in the Imperial parliament. Lord Hartington is still reluctant to join a Conservative ministry, although he has pledged himself to support coercive measures and the general policy of the Conservatives.

In Gladstonian circles confidence is expressed that the premier will resign. Mr. Gladstone will hold a conference with his colleagues on Saturday. The Parnellites say they will never accept Lord Hartington's scheme and will fight and wait until they have secured the passage of the full Gladstonian measure.

FOREST TREES.

We have received from Mr. R. W. Phipps, forest commissioner, his report for the year 1885 on forestry. This report, like all others coming from the hands of Mr. Phipps upon the subject of forest trees, is interesting and instructive. The report before us embraces the progress of forestry this year in Ontario, including the movements made by the government and otherwise. A most comprehensive and valuable report is given of a series of visits made to various States of the neighboring republic, for the purpose of obtaining information as to the broadcast sowing of pines and the method of cultivating walnut and other plantations. In addition to other information of a useful character with respect to the value of different woods as crops, the scientific necessity for care of forests, their uses agriculture, benefits to climate, etc., the report gives a full account of the value and method of growing evergreen wind brakes, with complete list of evergreens fit for the purpose. The subject of forestry long ago attracted attention in the States, where the loss of the native forest has done a great deal of harm to agriculturists by reason of the climate changes from humidity to extreme dryness, rainfalls being very uncertain in treeless regions. The same evil has manifested itself in our own country, and it is to counteract this defect, brought about by the wholesale destruction of forest trees, that forestry or the replanting and care of forest trees is made an object of concern by the State. Mr. Phipps has brought to bear upon the subject a good deal of intelligent research, which will bear good fruit if those interested will but give it reasonable attention.

JUDGE'S CRIMINAL COURT.

The adjourned trial of Thomas Sanderson for assaulting License Inspector Brothers was resumed on Firday last before His Honor Judge Miller.

JOHN HAMBURGH, sworn.—The first thing I saw was Tom Sanderson and Cochrane scuffling; saw Mrs. Sanderson lying on her back on the stone step with the handcuff on; Cochrane let Tom go; heard a lot said, but cannot say who said it; saw Sarah Sanderson hit Brothers with a lamp glass.

Cross-examined.—Was going to work, and did not see the party until they came to the front door; saw Brothers dragging Mrs. Sanderson by the one arm; Tom was trying to assist his mother; Cochrane was watching Tom; I did not assist Brothers; it was not very good usage that Mrs. Sanderson received from the two constables.

MOSES H. CLARK, sworn.—Board at the Sanderson House; was there on the 28th of June: was standing in the hall door when Brothers went into the dining room; he was followed by Tom Sanderson; when I went in Mrs. Sanderson was lying on the floor, two feet from the kitchen door, and Brothers was pulling her by the handcuff; Tom was scuffling with Cochrane and trying to get loose to assist his mother; he did not strike Cochrane; Mrs. Sanderson said: "You hurt my arm; let me up and I'll go"; Brothers paid no attention to her, but kept pulling her along towards the front door by the nippers on one wrist; sometimes Mrs. Sanderson was on her back, and then on her side; when out on the steps Mrs. Sanderson asked for a tumbler of water; she said that she was going to faint; did not see any water brought to her; Mrs. Sanderson said, "Oh, oh my," when Brothers was dragging her, as if she suffered pain; at the front door she asked to be let up and said that his money was ready for him; Brothers replied that money would not do; he (Brothers) took the revolver out of his pocket; I saw Frank Sanderson with it; when Mrs. Sanderson got up she walked away; she could not have got up on her feet while Brothers was dragging her if she wanted to; did not see Tom Sanderson interfere with Brothers until they got to the front door, and I was in a position to see them; Mrs. Sanderson received very cruel treatment from Brothers; Tom grabbed Brothers by the throat and said, "let my mother go;" Cochrane came and pulled Tom away; Mrs. Sanderson was lying on the stone step with her head down near the sidewalk; Frank also said, "let my mother go," and "your money is ready;" Brothers said, "money is of no consequence."

Cross-examined.—Tom Sanderson and Cochrane were scuffling when I went into the dining-room.

JAMES HUGO, sworn.—Saw Brothers and Cochrane go into Sanderson's; I followed them into the dining-room; when I went in Mrs. Sanderson was lying on her back with the handcuff on; she could not get up, as Brothers was pulling her by the handcuff, and drew her, as I would call it, "as you draw a hog to the slaughter," sometimes on her back and sides; she was screaming with pain; while he was dragging her to the front door, she caught the door with one hand or I think she would have gone out on the sidewalk on her head; I heard Mrs. Sanderson say, "let me up and I'll pay the money"; Brothers replied that he would draw her arm off, as he was bound to capture her; when I went into the dining-room first Tom was pleading with Brothers to let his mother go; did not see him strike any person; did not see Cochrane assist Brothers to take Mrs. Sanderson.

Cross-examined.—In the dining-room Mrs. Sanderson pleaded with Brothers to let her up, and he did not; Tom was scuffling with Cochrane and did not put a hand on Brothers, but heard him make threats.

SARAH SANDERSON, sworn.—Saw Brothers and Cochrane come into our house; I came down-stairs on hearing the cries of mother; Brothers was dragging her by one arm through the hall; I heard my mother say at the front door, "let me up and your money is ready"; also heard my brother Frank tell Brothers to let mother up and that he would get his money; Brothers replied that money would not do, that she had to go; did not see Tom attempt to strike any person; Brothers was going to pull my mother down the steps, when Tom caught him; Cochrane pulled Tom back; Brothers drew his revolver and threatened to shoot Tom; my mother has goods and chattels and sufficient to pay the fine.

JAMES WALDIE, sworn.—The first thing I saw was Billy dragging something; then I saw an arm, which was Mrs. Sanderson's; Billy had the nippers on and was pulling her out of the house; Mrs. Sanderson was moaning; saw Tom attempt to assist his mother and saw Cochrane push him back; did not see Tom touch Brothers; heard Brothers say he would shoot.

Cross-examined.—I made some remarks to Brothers; saw Tom with the chair; I started home when I saw the pistol; Frank nipped the pistol and Tom asked for it.

This closed all the evidence.

Mr McGibbon, counsel for Sanderson, addressed the Court, and was speaking of the assault on Brothers at the front door, when the Judge remarked that that point was not arguable, as the proceedings of Brothers was too monstrous to be spoken of, and the only assault, if there was one, was done in the dining-room.

Mr. Dewar then addressed the Court and stated that he did not appear as an apologist for Brothers as to his proceedings, but appeared for the Crown.

The Judge then delivered judgment and said that in this case there was sufficient evidence to shew that Thomas Sanderson interfered with the constable in the discharge of his duty in the dining-room, but not at the hall door, and that he could not understand any officer executing a warrant placed in his hands as Constable Brothers had executed the warrant against Mrs. Sanderson. The mode and procedure was pointed out in the summary conviction act, and he had totally disregarded it. The moment money is paid a prisoner is entitled to a release, and Mrs. Sanderson having been convicted, it was the duty of the magistrate to have served a memorandum of the conviction on her, which was not done. The manner in which the warrant, and it not being properly executed, did not look well on the face of it, and Constable Brothers making a rush on a woman while in the act of cooking breakfast was contemptible to say the least of it. He should have told Mrs. Sanderson civilly that she was his prisoner, and for what, and as an officer should properly exercise his authority. He used no civility and produced no warrant, but caught her and put the nippers on her (as he said boastingly) as if she was a man. There could be no excuse for Brothers in the world to act in the manner in which he did, for if he could not have taken Mrs. Sanderson, all he had to do was to get sufficient force; but to drag a woman along the floor by a handcuff on one wrist, he had not language to describe it, and considered it extremely severe treatment to put on handcuffs at all. He said, "I must consider the law, but if the case was before a jury they would dismiss Thomas Sanderson at once." The sentence was then given—*one hour* in jail.

THOMAS MAW was then arraigned for stealing three pieces of cloth from Jos. Belisle, at Georgetown, and elected to be tried without a jury. The defendant then pleaded not guilty, and Monday at two o'clock was fixed for his trial.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG was then brought up for sentence for assaulting his wife. The Judge said that he took into consideration the length of time that he had been in jail, the loss of his arm, and his large family, and would only give him one month in jail.

JOHN LACOURSE was arraigned for stealing two monkey-wrenches, &c., at Oakville, and elected to be tried without a jury. The indictment was read, when he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one month in jail.

On Monday last Thomas Maw, of Georgetown, was placed on trial for stealing three pieces of cloth from Mr. Jos. Belisle, of Georgetown, on the 15th of July, 1885. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. John Dewar, Esq., County Attorney, appeared for the prosecution, and G. S. Goodwillie, Esq., of Georgetown, for the prisoner.

THOS. RUSTON, J. P., sworn.—Am a Justice of the Peace for Halton; Mr. Belisle laid an information against prisoner; Mr. Rue, who gave evidence, has since died; the papers produced is the evidence given at the hearing before the magistrates. (John Rue's evidence was that the prisoner brought cloth to him to have a suit of clothes made; he came and tried them on; did not give them to to him without the money; he wrote to Rue from Palmerston to keep the clothes for him.)

PETER COLE, sworn.—Found some cloth in Mr. Barber's factory covered over with some paper; took it to Mr. Fred Barber and gave it to him; never saw the prisoner around the factory.

Cross-examined.—Found two different pieces of cloth; one piece was the same as the suit.

FRED BARBER, sworn.—Cole brought some cloth and left it at the house; I do not remember who got the cloth or how the constable got it; I cannot say how much there was in each piece; one piece was rough, like the suit.

EDWIN SEARCH, sworn.—Am a county constable; got some cloth at Mr. Rue's; got charge of a suit of clothes and are the clothes produced by Mr. Rue at the magistrates' court; I think there were two pieces of cloth and a remnant.

Cross-examined.—After Maw's arrest the magistrates ordered me to get the cloth, which I did; Mr. Rue's evidence was taken in his house; cannot say how much cloth there was; one piece of cloth Mr. Belisle could not identify; I delivered the cloth to Mr. Belisle by Judge's order and took his receipt for same.

MRS. MCPHEE, sworn.—The prisoner stopped at my place; cannot say whether he was there in April, May or June of last year; never saw him have any cloth there.

WILLIAM MCLEOD, sworn.—Am a merchant, and keep a clothing store; Mr. Fred Barber called on me in December last with three samples of cloth and asked me if we had any cloth like them; I examined our stock and found that we had no cloth like the samples; I went with Mr. Thompson to Mr. Belisle and he claimed the three pieces; there is nothing particular about the cloth, except that it is new make, and I never saw cloth like it until last winter; Mr. Belisle had cloth like it; there was about four yards of cloth in one piece—the same as the back of the collar of the coat is lined with.

A. D. THOMPSON, sworn.—Am a merchant in Georgetown; remember Mr. McLeod coming to me with three samples of cloth and asking me if I had any cloth like them, and I said no; we then went to Mr. Belisle's and with him to Mr. Barber's, where Mr. Belisle identified the three pieces as his; one piece had four or five yards, the same as the pants.

Adjourned until Tuesday at 11 o'clock.

The Court was opened at 11 a. m. on Tuesday. Mr. Belisle, of Georgetown, was examined and stated that he had cloth in stock the same as in coat and vest, and that he purchased it in the fall of 1884; could not say that this was his cloth, as he still had a remnant of it in stock, and did not miss any cloth out of stock until the summer of 1885. No further evidence for the prosecution. The Judge held that there was not sufficient evidence to convict the prisoner and discharged him.

Prohibition Against the Bible.

Editor of the Champion:

SIR,—A paper, with an alarming title, has just been handed to me—it is the *Tocsin*—a sheet scarcely worthy of notice were it not for an article on the first page by an American prohibition orator named Beauchamp. The article is, I presume, a fair specimen of the brilliant kind of oratory for which he is distinguished, and with which he is announced to enlighten Canadian christians next month. It begins thus—

"Men steal, kill, and sell whiskey. 'But prohibition don't prohibit.' Why? 'The law is violated.' Go to! Get thee to a hennery and pray for brains. We are living this side of the millenium, brother, and just now God's prohibitory laws don't prohibit; that is, if violations of law so prove. 'Thou shalt not kill,' said God; yet there is a murder in this country every two hours.'" Further on, and in the same strain, he says, "If prohibition does not prohibit, it can only be proven on the same line of reason which would argue that christianity does not christianize, because poor little Bobbie Ingersol, the dear soul, is not yet a Methodist preacher." Now, here in this article we have the most sacred things of our religion—prayer, the laws of God, millenium, and all that we include in christianity, and even God himself, all spoken of in the most flippant and irreverent manner and associated with what is supposed to be particularly smart and very funny—preying in a hen-house for brains! Were some adept in mental physiology to make a diagnosis of Beauchamp's own brain, I believe he would report them as brains characterized by vulgarity, presumption, self-conceit, flippant profanity, irreverence for Holy Scripture; and withal having a marked resemblance to and sympathy with the brains of "poor, dear, little Bobbie Ingersol" the blatant infidel and sneerer at christianity.

Do I speak too strongly? Let us see. Here are some of God's laws:—

Numbers 28; 7, "In the holy place shalt thou cause the strong wine to be poured unto the Lord for a drink offering." (The revised Old Testament translates it *strong drink*.)

Deut. 14: 25, 26, "Thou shalt bind up the money in thine hand, and shalt go unto the place (Jerusalem) which the Lord thy God shall choose; and thou shalt bestow that money for whatsoever thy soul lusteth after, for oxen, or for sheep, or for wine, or for strong drink, or for whatsoever thy soul desireth; and thou shalt eat there before the Lord thy God, and thou shalt rejoice, thou, and thy household."

So the Israelites were not only permitted but required to buy wine and strong drink for the worship of God in Jerusalem! There could therefore be no allowance for a Scott Act in the holy city prohibiting what is called "the liquor traffic." If the Israelites must needs buy wine and strong drink there must needs be merchants in Jerusalem to sell these commodities. No need there for shebeens, or detectives. No need for police magistrate to fine or imprison those who sold the wine and strong drink. Any law or act prohibiting such selling was and is yet virtually forbidden by the law of God. Yet this young Mr. Beauchamp and his prohibitory party would legislate against the law of God, bring it into contempt, and would, if they could, unite with the infidel Mohammedans in bringing Jerusalem itself under the operation of the Scott Act.

God has his own prohibitory laws with respect to alcoholic drinks. They are laws which prohibit the abuse, not the manufacture, sale, or use of such drinks. Here was a law to be observed by the priests—

Lev. 10: 8, 9, "The Lord spake unto Aaron, saying, Do not drink wine nor strong drink, thou, nor thy sons with thee, when ye go into the tabernacle of the congregation, lest ye die; it shall be a statute for ever throughout your generations."

Here is a law to be observed by parents, prohibiting drunkenness in the family. They are to bring their habitually drunken offspring before the magistrates (Deut. 21: 20, 21,) and say "this our son will not obey our voice—he is a drunkard. And all the men of the city shall stone him with stones, that he die."

In the Old Testament are many warnings and woes given by God against the sin of drunkenness; and in the New Testament we have such as these following which are all prohibitory of excess or drunkenness,—Our Saviour says (St. Luke 21: 34) "Take heed to yourselves, lest at any time your hearts be overcharged with surfeiting and drunkenness, and cares of this life, and so that day come upon you unawares." In I. Thes. 5: 6, 7, we are exhorted to watch and be sober; for they that sleep, sleep in the night, and they that be drunken are drunken in the night." "Let us walk," says St. Paul to the Romans (18: 13), "honestly, as in the day; not in rioting and drunkenness;" and in Gal. 5: 21, he warns us that drunkards "shall not inherit the kingdom of God."

Thus we see that God's prohibitory laws are against excess or drunkenness, not against temperance or the temperate use of meat or drink with which he has provided us. Thus in St. Paul's Epistles to Timothy and Titus instructions are given prohibiting men from the gospel ministry who are "given to much wine," or as St. Paul expresses it in Eph. 5: 18, "Be not drunk with wine wherein is excess." What God prohibits is drunkenness. He nowhere in His holy word requires total abstinence; on the contrary he requires "temperance against which there is no law." And who is this orator Beauchamp or any other man who would impose a law contrary to God's law? Are men wiser than God? more beneficent than God? knowing better than God what is good for man's temporal and eternal welfare? The man who thinks so is, to say the least of it, to be pitied. So long as christians have the Holy Scriptures to guide them in this matter, and the example of our Saviour in supplying and using wine at Cana of Galilee and in instituting the Holy Sacrament, so long will the christian conscience be opposed to prohibition. Our Saviour did not supply or use a decoction of raisins, or grape jelly diluted with water, or grape juice while still in the condition called "must." It was wine, and nothing else is known as such in ancient times except the fermented juice of the grape.

CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE.

If you want the latest spring style in hats go to Treble's, corner of King and James streets, Hamilton.

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

We are now busy marking down in price line after line of all kinds of Dry Goods right through our establishment, marking them down in many cases to cost price and many cases away less than cost. Below we will quote you some prices that we think will draw you into our establishment.

7½c.—38 PIECES—7½c.

Of Nice Dark Colorings of Dress Goods, which have been re-marked from 10c to 7½c.

10c.—10 PIECES—10c.

Of splendid Dark Grey Dress Goods re-marked for 12½c. to 10c. per yard.

12½c.—35 PIECES—12½c.

Of Beauties in Dress Goods which must be sold. These goods were sold at from 15c. up to 20c. We now sell them at 12½c.

15c.—18 PIECES—15c.

Of Beautiful New Dress Goods reduced from 20c. and 22½c. to 15c.

20c.—23 PIECES—20c.

Of Fawn Canvas Cloth and Silk Stripes reduced from 25c., 30c. and 37c. to 20c.

8½c.—20 PIECES—8½c

Of all colors of Dress Goods reduced from 12½c. to 8½c.

THIS IS THE STUNNER.

300 Remnants of Black and Colored Dress Goods re-marked to about half their original prices. Not one Remnant but what we are now selling at less than what we paid for it. They run in lengths from 2 to 15 yards.

MARKED TO EXACTLY HALF PRICE.

We have an immense stock of Ostrich Plumes. We want to get rid of them, and so as to bother with them no longer, we have marked them just exactly half the regular selling price. As we have an immense assortment of Coloring, this immense drop should clear them out at once.

10c.—BLACK LACE DRESS GOODS—10c.

We have 10 pieces of Nice Black Dress Goods which we have reduced to 10c. They are magnificent value and should be looked at.

Our Colored Dress Goods are now at such prices that we think an inspection would surprise you, as the value we offer is remarkable.

20c.—10 PIECES—20c.

Of good Cashmere, we have been selling 30c. remarked to 20c.

30c.—15 PIECES—30c.

Of splendid Dark Soft Finished Cashmere which was 40c. and is now 30c.

40c.—40 PIECES—40c.

Don't miss seeing the 50c. Cashmere which we have reduced now to 30c.

25c.—10 PIECES—25c.

Of nice Dark Stripes have been reduced from 37½c. to 25c.

WE BELIEVE

If people are really able to compare our values of Clothing and Dry Goods side by side with other dealers that we would do more than seven-eighths of the trade done in Hamilton to-day.

PRATT & WATKINS,

CLOTHING MEN, HAMILTON.

A. MURRAY & CO'S GREAT SUMMER SALE

IN FULL BLAST.

Silks, Millinery, Mantles, ect., at cost and under.

Dress Goods and Goods in every department, all new, at 25 to 50 per cent. under usual prices.

Summer Novelties of Every Description in stock.

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Dry Goods, Millinery, Clothing, Carpets, Boots & Shoes, &c., &c.

We have just concluded the prudence of a big stock of New Summer Goods at a great discount of the regular prices,

We will sell them Cheap. See some of our prices.

Dress Goods for 5c., worth 12½c., better goods a little more.
White Lace Muslin 5c., worth 12½c.
Colored Muslins for 5c., worth 10c.
Fancy Prints 5c. and 7½c., worth 10c. and 12½c.
Grey Cotton 3c., worth 5c.
White Cotton 5c., worth 8c.
All-wool Halifax Tweed 35c., worth 50c.

The manufacturers would be tempted to commit suicide if he knew how cheap we were selling these goods.

Table Linens 25c., worth 37½c.
Towelling 5c., worth 10c.
Carpets (Hemp) 10c., worth 15c.
Carpet (Union) 25c., worth 40c.
Carpet (Tapestry) 30c. worth 45c.
A good Tweed Suit for $5.00, worth $8.00.
Black Cork Screw Twill Suit for $9.00, worth $14.00.

The Home Rulers won't let us have any more at these prices.

Positively these are the cheapest Carpets ever offered in Canada.

All trimmed Millinery and Ready-made Summer Mantles at half price. Untrimmed Hats, &c., at 10c. and upwards. Parasols very cheap. Sweep Bargains. We must clear out this stock while the weather is warm. Don't miss the opportunity to get some of the cheapest goods ever offered in Canada. Come and see our stuff, we offer you bargains. All goods sold for Cash only. Don't forget the place.

McLEOD, ANDERSON & CO.,

"Mammoth House," Georgetown.

Private Boarding.

Apply to MRS. LAVERY, Mill Street, Milton.

Estray.

Strayed from the premises of the subscriber, near Boyne, one 2-year-old heifer in calf, dark with white spots, and two yearlings, one dark red, the other lighter red. All marked with a notch in ear. The finder will be rewarded.

JAMES ARMSTRONG, Boyne P. O.

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A large and well-assorted stock.

Ceiling Papers

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OAK AND MARBE PAPERS.

Elegant Patterns, in Cheap Papers and Borders.

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FARMERS AND OTHERS, CALL AT

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MAIN STREET, MILTON,

And examine their large stock of

STOVES, TINWARE, &c., &c., &c.

All Kinds of Repairing Promptly attended to.

EAVETROUGHING A SPECIALTY.

They are also Agents for
The TORONTO LIGHT BINDER, (5, 6 & 7 ft. cut
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REPAIRS KEPT ON HAND.

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JOHNSON & ZEALAND

Have opened a new and complete stock of

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, etc.,

PAINTS READY FOR THE BRUSH.

Artist's Material, Builders' Supplies,

Hoes, Rakes, Spades, Forks,

Posthole Augers, and all kinds of Garden and Harvest Tools,

BARBED AND BUCKTHORN FENCING,

Binder Twine,

BAR, BAND, AND HOOP IRON

Cordage of all kinds, Rope for Hay Forks.

Sole Agent for McCOLL BROS' LARDINE OIL.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE

Next Door to JONES' CABINET SHOP, Main St., Milton.

LOCAL NEWS.

ROBINSON.—Remember the band concert at the Beach to-night.

Ties and scarfs at cost to clear out. Treble's, corner of King and James streets, Hamilton.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Fred Culloden, of Indianapolis, was visiting friends in Oakville and Milton this week.

Unheard of reductions in every line at Treble's, corner of King and James streets, Hamilton.

The Rev. George Howie, of Palestine, will preach next Sabbath in Boston Church and Knox Church at the usual hours.

Order your shirts now at Treble's. Perfect fit guaranteed. Immense line of shirtings. Treble's, corner of King and James streets, Hamilton.

THE JULY.—The Orange Lodge of Milton attended at Brampton in a body on the 12th, going and returning by the G. T. R. and G. N. W. and G. T. Railways.

If you want close woven Blankets, Horse Blankets, double width, try our Fulled Power Loom—its work will give you good satisfaction—now running at the Campbellville Woolen Mill.—D. Vickerman.

G. T. R.—The G. V. R. branch of the G. T. R. was taxed heavily on Sunday and Monday last in conveying the Knights of Pythias to Toronto from St. Thomas.

MAGNIFICENT stock of latest spring styles in hats at Treble's, corner of King and James streets, Hamilton.

LACROSSE.—The Milton lacrosse club went to Brampton on Monday and had a trial of their skill with the Brampton club. They were defeated by three straight games.

If you have Fine Wool, take it to the Campbellville Woolen Mill, where it will be handled carefully and made up into any kind of Yarns, Flannels, Blankets, Sheets, Batts, Rolls, Yarns, Flannels, Blankets, Sheets, Horse Blankets made as desired.—D. Vickerman.

ACCIDENT.—On Sunday, as a freight train was coming down the mountain near Peddie's crossing, a freight jumped the track and delayed traffic for three hours.

Grey flannel shirts $1, $1.25, $1.50, over 100 make. Best value in the city. Treble's, corner of King and James streets, Hamilton.

MASONIC.—The Grand Lodge of C. A. F. and A. M. opened its annual meeting yesterday at Windsor. Messrs. L. F. Eager and E. Dixon are delegates from the Milton lodge.

I have bought a large stock of Tweeds and Flannels, with Sheeting, Blankets, Yarns of our own make, to exchange for Wool and see or send for patterns, as I have 22 styles of pure Wool Tweeds and 15 kinds of flannels to choose from.—D. Vickerman.

DON'T.—Don't wait till the fire comes before buying a few of those grenade fire extinguishers. A few holding them given away with every three sold—at W. H. MACNAB'S hardware Store.

Just to hand the latest American stiff felt hats for spring at prices low as ever. Treble's, corner of King and James streets, Hamilton.

SINGERFEST.—The great international Sangerfest, Maennerchor's and Societies' Reunion, competitive drill by uniformed orders, athletic games, &c., will be held in Berlin on the 11th, 12th and 13th.

All the newest New York styles in stiff and soft felt hats just to hand and assortment and lowest prices in town. Treble's, corner King & James streets, Hamilton.

A GARDEN PARTY at the residence of Dr. Buck, Palermo, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church, on Tuesday evening, July 21st. Oakville band will be in attendance. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Great clearing sale of winter goods at Treble's to make room for the immense new goods. Every line down to cost. Treble's, corner of King and James streets, Hamilton.

TRIED.—At Oakville on Tuesday last John Lacourse was committed for trial for stealing two monkey wrenches, two hammers and one screw driver. On Friday he was brought before Constable Sumner, where he was fined in a month pounding stone.

JOHN FERRAH, of Oakville, while left the wharf in a boat with two companions on Tuesday evening, fell suddenly fell backwards and died without a groan. Heart disease was the cause of death. Deceased was 23 years of age, and looked the picture of robust health.

PROHIBITION CAMP.—The annual Camp-Meeting will be held this year in Hamilton, Ontario, and will open Aug. 7th and close on Monday, 17th. Greatest Speakers of the Day. Grand Musical Attractions. Excursion Rates—Free Camping Ground.

CHARGES AGAINST CAPTAIN.—Serious charges against Capt. Ferguson, of the bell, light-keeper at the Point, have been made by Capt. Thompson, of the schooner Ella Morse, and forwarded to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. The charges are of a character that if proved will be found to be grave breaches of duty are among the charges.

BAND SOCIAL.—The social given by Mrs. Morse, in aid of the Milton band, was largely attended and the sum of $27.00 was realized. We add here that for our part we insert all social notices and give them free in aid of the band when any person disirous of giving a social.

CONCERT.—The concert given by the musical society in connection with the Methodist Church at Acton last Friday evening last, was a great success. The entertainment was anticipated in by various parties in society, by the Devine Twins, Cowl and Miss Connor, of Milton, and by Prof. Cline, of the latter acted as teacher of the choir. The young people are to be congratulated on their advancement in music.—Hamilton Times.

IDENTIFIED.—During the trial of Thomas Sanderson for assault on a witness Hugo was asked if he knew Brothers and he replied that he was. He was then asked if he thought the gentleman at the table (pointing at Mr. Brothers) resembled Brothers, and he said he did not have his moustache on, but looked with shoemaker's wax on it, and the Sun beemed with joy when he found out that he was not the Inspector—mistaken identity.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you tired and broken of your rest by your sick child crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, it will cure Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or from any other cause. It also relieves the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is pleasant to take. It is the prescription of one of the most skilled and best female physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.