THE CANADIAN CHAMPION.

MILTON, JUNY 29 1886.

SCOTT ACT.

In the *Globe* of July 23rd there appeared a despatch from Milton as follows:—

"MILTON, Ont., July 22.—The Scott Act Association of Halton County are making a determined effort to stamp out perjury in Scott Act prosecutions. With this end in view warrants have been issued charging R. Bennett, and John Lindsay, of Georgetown, with wilful perjury, committed while under examination charged with violating the Scott Act. The defendants, who have decamped, are under sentence of two months' imprisonment for committing a third breach of the Scott Act. Information has also been laid before Police Magistrate Young against a large number of witnesses for perjury in similar cases."

We have received trustworthy information that the above despatch is wholly erroneous as affecting Mr. Lindsay, against whom no warrant for perjury has been issued. We regret that we should have been put in a bad light before our readers, but the despatch came to us in the ordinary news channel and we had no reason to suspect its accuracy.

Since the above was written we have received letters threatening us with suits in the cases of both Bennett and Lindsay. The letters were received at too late an hour last night for us to procure information as wherein the inaccuracy in Bennett's case subsists, and the lawyers do not say the statements are inaccurate but simply take us by the throat. If any of our statements are inaccurate we stand ready to make all reasonable reparation.—*Globe of July 27.*

We have now obtained more precise information concerning the alleged perjury cases in Halton referred to in yesterday's *Globe*. Both Bennett and Lindsay had been convicted twice for offences against the Scott Act. New charges had been laid against both, which, if proved, would involve imprisonment for at least two months without option of a fine. These cases came up several times before Police Magistrate Young, and were as often adjourned, some times because Bennett and Lindsay did not appear or sometimes because of the absence of material witnesses, of whom, in the case against Bennett, Lindsay was one. Inspector Brothers was sent out with a warrant to arrest Lindsay for contempt of court in not appearing as a witness. He could not find Lindsay, and while engaged in the search, was taken seriously ill. In the meantime an information had been sworn to charging Bennett with perjury, and the warrant for his arrest had been prepared, and was lying at Oakville awaiting Brothers' recovery to be put into execution. Yesterday, 27th, at Oakville, the cases against Bennett and Lindsay came up again. Neither of the two appeared. A telegram was received in court stating that Lindsay was ill in bed. Both Bennett and Lindsay were sentenced to two months' imprisonment without the option of a fine. The correspondent's statement in the Milton despatch in last Friday's *Globe* that Bennett and Lindsay had both then decamped rested upon insufficient evidence. Being always willing to correct any mistakes, we cheerfully give Messrs. Bennett and Lindsay the benefit of this explanation, and regret that the occasion for it should have occurred.—*Globe of July 28th.*

Something Worth Remembering.

Editor of the Champion:

SIR,—Here is something that I heard in church on Sunday last. It is found in the good Book, (I Pet. 3: 10, 11, 12,) "He that will love life, and see good days, let him refrain his tongue from evil, and his lips that they may speak no guile: let him eschew evil, and do good; let him seek peace and ensue it. For the eyes of the Lord are over the righteous, and his ears are open unto their prayers; but the face of the Lord is against them that do evil."

It is no wonder than that evil-speakers, mischief makers, and evil doers generally, must come to grief sooner or later. They are not the people who enjoy life, or see good days. They may make a loud profession of religion in prayers and conversation: but their prayers are in vain, they are not answered: and their profession of religion is either hypocrisy or self-deception. That is the meaning, I think, of the above quotation from the good Book; and I cannot but think that it applies to editors and other writers in newspapers, as well as to people generally. If newspaper men fill their columns with spite, and slanderous personalities, instead of dealing with questions simply on their own merits, then it is no want of charity to place such men where God himself locates them, namely, among the evil-doers who pray in vain if ever they pray at all. They do evil not only to themselves, and to the cause of religion they profess, but they are doing what they can to cultivate in the minds of their readers the same fiendish, malignant, and slanderous tempers which characterizes such writers themselves. Pity the readers who can relish week after week, such soul-poisoning, peace-disturbing, and antichristian literature.

Yours &c.,
CONSTANT READER.

Just What They Might Have Expected.

Editor of "Champion"—

SIR.—In to-day's Mail appears a long letter from Oshawa concerning the working of the Scott Act in that neighbourhood. As some of your readers may not see that paper, I beg leave to send you a few extracts from the letter. The writer says:

"Scott Act trials have been numerous, but with the exception of the case in East Whitby, hotelkeepers have all been discharged. Still the drinking is going on, and and to relate, to a greater degree than under the license system. Any business man with any perception can see this. Old topers and moderate drinkers have no reason to complain of the measure meted out to them as the means of supply are multiform. In spite of the system of espionage, composed as it is said of the leading business men of the place, the sale of liquor is still going on, the evil not being lessened but increased. We hear already some of the advocates of the Act declaring it a failure. The Pickering News says: 'If the Scott Act is not to be enforced and free trade in liquor is to be allowed, the sooner we return to a rigid license law the better.' The Oshawa Reformer concludes a rather doleful article thus: 'We were among the number who fought for the Act, and we shall also be among the last to desert it if it can be enforced, but if not we shall hold up both hands for its repeal.' The same story is told in Victoria, Durham, Bruce, Simcoe, and many other places, where the Act was carried by large majorities."

Nothing like and experience for teaching—we shall not say, fools—but well-meaning people ignorant of the Scott Act. Halton, the banner county, told them the truth, but they did not believe us.

Yours, &c.,
OBSERVER.

July 28.

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

Across the Continent.

A CHAMPION SCRIBE ON HIS TRAVELS.

Since leaving Milton, a little more than a month ago, I have travelled something more than 4,000 miles, having been as far west as Ilwaco, a watering place on the Pacific coast, about 100 miles beyond Portland, Oregon. I remained in Portland ten days, and saw something of the salmon fisheries and canneries of the Columbia both at the Cascades and at Astoria.

There was plenty of material in what I saw for an interesting letter, but though it seems to be the practice of newspaper men when on trips similar to mine, to write up their experiences for publication, I had made up my mind that as Portland, the fisheries and the country over which I travelled had already received more or less attention in the columns of the CHAMPION, its readers would not hear from me.

I have, however, just returned from a trip to the Clarke's Fork mining district and through part of the Yellowstone Park, and as my experiences were somewhat novel and rather different from those of tourists generally, perhaps an account of some of them may interest a few of the readers of the CHAMPION.

One of the placer gold mines on Horseshoe Mountain, about 18 miles from Cook City, is owned by certain friends of mine in this place, and when, two weeks ago, they decided in sending a representative, my brother, Sam P. Panton, to pay it a visit of inspection, and I was offered an opportunity to go with him, I gladly accepted it.

On the morning of the 8th inst. Sam and I set out from Cinnabar, the terminus of the National Park branch of the N. P. R., for the placer. We were accompanied by George Geer, the well known guide and packer, who a couple of years ago piloted Gen. Sheridan and staff through the mountains in the vicinity of Cook City, and who, being interested financially in the Horseshoe placer, had undertaken to conduct us to it.

As our way to the placer lay over the roughest of mountain trails, mostly along paths made by elk, we made the journey on horseback. A remarkably small brown, or pack mule, rejoicing in the name of David, carried on his back our tent, camping outfit and what supplies we took with us, the whole weighing about 150 lbs.

At Gardiner, a mining town three miles from Cinnabar, we crossed a bridge over the Yellowstone, and took to the mountains. As we worked our way upwards we passed at an altitude of between 6,000 and 7,000 feet several garden patches, cultivated by irrigation, and looking very green and flourishing. On every side were to be seen holes made by prospectors for gold, but we saw no mining until about noon, when after a descent of a terribly dangerous trail, down the side of a rocky and almost perpendicular cliff, we found ourselves in Bear Gulch.

As the mine here cannot be made to pay by the ordinary pick and shovel system, it is worked by hydraulics. Water is conducted by a ten-inch pipe from the cliff opposite the mine and about 500 feet above it and thrown with tremendous force from a six-inch nozzle against the "dirt," which is washed into large sluice boxes intended to save whatever gold it may contain.

We emerged from Bear Gulch by a trail similar to the one by which we had entered it, and continued our ascent. After some time we reached the top of Crevice Mountain, and had no sooner done so than we had to descend it, and that by a decline so steep that our ponies, sure-footed as they were, could not be depended upon, and, Geer setting the example, we dismounted. After some hard work we reached the foot of the mountain in safety and crossed Crevice Creek. Here we stopped to quench our thirst and while doing so were disgusted to see David turn about and strike back up the trail which we had just come down. As it was Sam's particular duty to keep the burro in his place, away he went in pursuit. He caught up with the brute on the side of a ledge of rocks, but as the trail was narrow and very dangerous he could not manage to get past to head him off. Sam didn't feel disposed, however, to climb again to the top of the mountain, so he grabbed David by the tail and by a dexterious twist of that appendage turned the contrary brute 'end for end' and started him back. At first I hardly knew whether to be frightened or amused, but when I saw Sam coming back in triumph, driving the mule before him I could hold in no longer and joined Greer in a roar of laughter.

Down in the bed of Crevice Creek we saw three miners at work. Their cabin stood close by, and in its door a woman, probably the wife of one of them.

We continued to ascend and descend mountains until evening when we reached Hell Roaring Creek, and a rapid, rushing stream we found it. Here we camped, and as the night promised to be fine, did not go to the trouble of setting up our tent. We made ourselves very comfortable all the same and slept soundly.

In the morning we were up bright and early and as soon as we had eaten our breakfast of baking powder bread, trout caught in the creek, and coffee, we resumed our journey, following the banks of the creek pretty closely, but not attempting to ford it on account of the swiftness of its current and the size of the boulders in its bottom. Here we saw, close by, a fine black tailed buck, and among the rocks far above us, three big horned sheep. By-and-bye we reached a bridge, and a remarkable bridge it was. It was placed at a point where the current of the creek was confined between two huge rocks, and had been constructed by throwing about half a dozen trunks of trees, perhaps six inches in diameter, from rock to rock. There was nothing laid over the logs nor nothing to bind them together and the bridge, if such it could have been called, looked anything but safe. However, we had to cross, and though the logs bent and sprung under our horses' feet we led them over without accident.

We put in a day's hard work climbing and descending steep and perilous mountain trails, working through thick timber, and fording Buffalo Fork, a roaring mountain torrent, the crossing of which our guide would not attempt to until after he had spent a long time looking for a suitable place. He found it at last and we got over in safety. Here the gnats and flies which had worried horse and man more or less ever since we had ascended the mountains, attacked us in larger swarms than ever. There were hosts of musquitoes, but our animals suffered terribly from the bites of the buffalo fly and a large insect which appeared to be a cross between a humble bee and a blue bottle fly. Poor David fared even worse than our horses, and his neck, breast and fore-legs were thickly spotted with blood from bites which he had received. Geer took a sack, cut a hole in it for David's nose, ears and eyes, pulled it over the burro's head, tucked its ends under his pack, and though it made the animal look very comical and not unlike a huge grasshopper, it was a great protection to him.

In the evening we camped at Slough Creek, and as this stream is celebrated for its large trout, we lost no time in getting out our tackle and going to work. The stream is a large one and where we were ran through a tolerably level bottom. Its current was rather strong and it abounded in deep holes. These generally contained trout, and as the water was as clear as crystal we could see the huge fellows' every move as they rose to our flies and as we played them. It was rare sport, and in a short time we had captured seventeen fine, gamey fish, some of which were not landed without a long fight and until they had run a good many yards of line off our reels. Though none of them were quite as large as a trout I had caught at Cinnabar, and which weighed 3¾ lbs, the seventeen together weighed about 33 lbs., which was not bad. How I would have liked to have been able to have brought them home to Milton, and what a sensation they would have made among the anglers there could I have done so!

The weather still being fine, we slept as on the night before without any covering than our blankets, and though it froze hard during the night, we were very comfortable.

Next morning we followed the creek for some distance towards its source in Lake Abundance, passing through a picturesque canyon when its waters tumbled over a perpendicular rocky wall about twenty feet high, and finally reached the foot of Horseshoe Mountain and commenced our final climb to the placer, which is situated at an atitude of something over 9 000 feet above sea level. Notwithstanding the great height, we experienced no inconvenience from the rareness of the atmosphere, and shortly after noon we reached the mine.

We found the claim to consist of twenty acres on the side of a tolerably steep ascent. Very few rocks appeared before its surface, which was covered with a gravelly loam, and clothed, as the mountain sides in its neighborhood generally are, with beautiful flowers in endless variety, a description of which, even if I were well enough up in botany to give it, would take up more space than can be spared in this letter.

We dismounted in front of a log cabin which had been erected for the miners, removed the saddles from our horses, relieved David of his pack, and let all four animals loose. We dined sumptuously on trout, "sour-dough" bread, stewed prunes, coffee, &c., and then having put the balance of our trout in the refrigerator, a huge snow bank which lay at a short distance from the cabin, we went to inspect the placer.

We found that a "clean-up" after several days' work had just been completed by the miners, and all hands went to work to prepare for a fresh "run." As few, perhaps, of the readers of this have had a chance to see a placer mine being worked, perhaps I had better describe this one, and how the gold was "saved."

There were, perhaps, a dozen sluce boxes, each about 8 inches deep and 14 wide, and set at a grade of 5 inches in 12 feet. In each were placed "block riffles," i. e., a succession of square wooden blocks, cut across the grain, just wide enough to fit into the boxes, and about two or three inches high. Spaces about 2 inches wide were left between the blocks to catch the gold when the water would be turned on. In one box, for experiment, were put stone riffles, or flat stones set on the same principle as the wooden blocks.

Everything being ready the water, a small mountain stream which ran through the claim, was turned on, operations were commenced. At each side of the upper box, which contained no riffles, a man was stationed shovelling in "dirt" which he had first loosened with a pick, and above the box a couple more, with their lower extremities and legs encased in "gum" boots, were ground sluicing. The water here ran through a narrow cut dug about four feet to a hard cement, which did duty for "bed rock," the real bed rock being many feet below, and the ground sluicing consisted in tearing down the "dirt" on each side with picks, so that it could be carried into the boxes by the water, which as the cut was widened, was confined by sods and made to run close to the edges of the cut where required.

We remained at the mine three days and before leaving had a "clean-up." This was done by first turning off the water almost completely, taking out the riffles, and then "riffling down" to the last box, across the lower end of which a piece of board had been nailed to prevent the gravel and gold which had settled between the riffles from escaping. All the gravel was gradually worked down to the last box, stones picked out and earth washed out until what was left would not have more than filled a peck measure. This was then "panned out," that is, was washed out carefully in pans until nothing but the gold was left, which completed the process.

On Wednesday the 14th inst., we started back for Cinnabar and Billings. We followed the trail by which we had travelled on the last day of our journey to the mine and had a little more fishing at Slough Creek, but our luck was not quite as good as it had been before on account of heavy thunder storms which came up and stopped our sport.

On Thursday we left Slough Creek, entered the National Park, crossed Specimen Ridge, so called from the abundance of geological specimens formed on it, and on Friday took the wagon road which runs from Cook City to Gardiner. Between the Grand Canyon and Third Canyon of the Yellowstone we crossed that river over a toll bridge, the owner of which, who collects the tolls, has a bonanza. There is a great deal of travel over the road, all of which must cross the bridge, and for every saddle or pack horse 50 cents is paid, while vehicles and cattle are also duly assessed.

We travelled 40 miles on Friday and in the evening reached Gardiner. Here David caused quite a sensation. Between his pack and his sack the burro presented a most extraordinary appearance, and he was a Chinese puzzle to the dogs with which the town swarmed, and the rumpus they made when they saw him was tremendous. Just as we left Gardiner we met a procession of stages laden with tourists bound for the hotel at the Mammoth Hot Springs, and here David got in his work again, making every team bolt, and greatly astonishing the sight seers, who will doubtless enlarge for many a day to come on the nondescript animal they saw at the Park and which was one of its greatest wonders.

We reached Cinnabar in due time and as I wanted to bring my Billings friends a few trout I made for the river immediately after tea, but the water being unusually muddy, my luck was poor and I captured only five trout, none of them particularly large.

Next morning after a good night's sleep we boarded the train for Billings where we arrived in the evening.

Though the greater part of our trip was through the National Park and though we saw the mammoth Hot Springs we did not visit the geysers. The scenery wherever we were was always magnificent, there was a good deal of timber, fir, poplar, cottonwood, hemlock, &c., and as there was, and always is, plenty of rain, vegetation was luxurious. There was rank growth of grasses of various kinds, including timothy, and the pasturage could not have been surpassed. Unfortunately it can never be utilized to any great extent, the flies being so numerous that at this season of the year the game is all driven to the tops of the highest peaks, and remain there until the insect foes disappear, which they will before the end of this month. Besides the deer and sheep we saw at Hell Roaring Creek we met with no large game except four elk. We, however, put up a great many blue grouse, ruffed grouse, one or two snow shoe rabits and wherever there was water there were ducks.

I intend to remain with my friends in Billings until the beginning of next month when I shall return home.

I have found travelling on the Northern Pacific Railroad very pleasant. The scenery west of the Missouri is very fine, the track excellent, the cars running wonderfully smoothly, then there was no delays, and all the way from St. Paul to Portland and back to Billings, I have found the trains always on time.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, or Albert Lea route, by which I travelled from Chicago to St. Paul is also a splendid road. I have made the same journey on former trips by other roads, but intend to return this time by the Albert Lea, the best of them all.

W. P.

Billings, Montana Terr.,
July 21st, 1886.

EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.

A GENEROUS AS WELL AS AN ENTERPRISING FIRM.

The CHAMPION is pleased to note that, with their accustomed enterprise and liberality, Messrs. Pratt & Watkins have decided to give the employees a further indulgence in the matter of shorter hours, and that they have therefore resolved to close their establishment every Friday afternoon at 1 p. m. from now until the 1st September. It is generally conceded that very little business is transacted among the retail merchants on a Friday, so that it seems a good idea to make use of the afternoon of that day for relaxation and the obtaining of fresh air. The CHAMPION also notes that Messrs. Pratt & Watkins will continue to close their place of business every Saturday at 6 p. m. until 1st September. Without a doubt it is the right thing for large employers of labor to be as liberal as possible with their employees, and during the hot weather give them time for holidaying. It would help the early closing movement very much if all manufacturers who employ a large number of hands would pay their operatives and work people on some other day than Saturday, thus enabling these persons to make their purchases before Saturday night; and the public could help the early closing movement very much indeed if they would refrain from doing their purchasing on Saturday nights and would make an endeavor to do it during the day time.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

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

I have bought a large stock of Fancy Tweeds and Flannels, with Sheeting, Blanket and Yarns of our own make, to exchange for Wool.—Call and see samples for patterns, as I have 25 different styles of pure Wool Tweeds and 15 kinds of Flannels to choose from.—D. Vickerman.

NEWS ITEMS.

Sir Charles Dilke will not be prosecuted for perjury.

Lord Carrington will probably be the new Colonial Secretary.

The crofters of Tyree, Scotland, are arming to resist the military.

Extensive forest fires are raging in various counties of Michigan.

Lord Salisbury is said to have offered to serve under Lord Harrington.

It is stated in London that Lord Salisbury will attempt to bring about Imperial Federation.

Mr. Gladstone is going on a yatching cruise as soon as he is released from official work.

Lord Hartington, while promising Lord Salisbury a friendly support, declines to join the new Government.

It is probable that a duel will take place at an early date in France between Sir Charles Dilke and Capt. Forster.

The British troop ship has been ordered to take a police force to Oban, Scotland, to maintain order among the Tree Crofters.

Portugal has annexed the gold field territory between Manica and Ojee on the Zumbesi river that was discovered by a German explorer.

The Spanish Chamber of Deputies has ratified the treaty with England and a prolongation of existing treaties with other countries.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Maud S. on Saturday made a quarter of a mile in 30½ seconds, a 2.02 gait.

England refuses France's suggestion that the two countries should jointly govern the New Hebrides.

Cyrus Field has obtained a verdict of £5,000 and costs against James Gordon Bennett in London.

A Portland, Dak., despatch says: It is estimated that the grain ruined by Friday's hailstorm in this section will aggregate 750,000 bushels.

The Wesleyan Methodist Conference in London is considering the proposition to hold an Ecumenical Conference in the United States in 1891.

A sloop laden with 25 tons of dynamite exploded at Havre at midnight, and did a great amount of damage in the way of wrecking houses and breaking windows.

The German Cabinet has forbidden Prussian officers betting with bookmakers, riding horses owned by professional horsemen or figuring at races unless in uniform.

A special cable despatch to the Mail states that Sir Charles Tupper will leave England for Canada on the 17th August, and that his return is in connection with important public business.

The London Standard hopes the United States senate will pass the new extradition treaty, and thereby extend her sympathy to England in difficulties which may soon be felt by the United States.

The question of prosecuting Sir Charles Dilke for perjury had been considered in official quarters, but the decision was almost unanimous against it. Sir Charles Dilke intends leaving England almost immediately.

At the Methodist Conference just closed in Dublin Sir William McArthur gave $75,000 toward the erection of a new building on the Methodist College grounds at Belfast, where young woman may be educated.

West's Pain King acts promptly, cures quickly. Never fails to cure bowel complaint, colic, cholera morbus, cholera. Costs but 25 cents and is always ready. Enquire regarding its merits of J. H. McCollom, Druggist, Milton.

A special says while Sir Charles Dilke is politically dead there is a flaw in the evidence as to his moral guilt, and either Sir Charles must find Fanny and prosecute Mrs. Crawford for perjury or the Crown must prosecute Sir Charles for the same offence.

The Hebrides difficulty is again booming up. France wants to govern the islands jointly with England, but as this does not meet with the approval of Australia, Lord Rosebery insists that France must respect the existing agreement guarantecing the independence of the islands.

The Wesleyan Methodist Conference, in session in London, has decided to appoint a committee to consider the proposition to hold an Ecumenical Council in the United States in 1891. The American Church will be asked to appoint committees to confer with the English committees.

An attempt was made to blow up a pleasure steamer having on board Prince Lepold of Brazil and members of the Brazilian legation, who were on a pleasure trip to Coney Island. A dynamyte bomb, with fuse ignited, was found by a deck hand and was thrown overboard.

It is said Prince Bismarck favours a firm alliance with Austria and closer relations with England under the Conservative Government. The St. Petersburg journals in this connection are discussing the probabilities of a coalition between Germany, Austria and England, against Russia.

The verdict rendered in the Crawford-Dilke case means that in the opinion of the jury, Sir. Charles was guilty not only of the offence charged against him but of perjury. He is dead, politically and socially, beyond hope of resurrection, and every decent man and woman will say "serve him right."

Notwithstanding the belief that "all men are equal" in the eyes of the law embodied in their political principles, there is still a great deal of race prejudice in the United States. The war is not over yet, for the Springfield School Board has decided that colored children shall not attend Public Schools with white children any longer, but shall go to a school of their own.

The Postoffice Department has just decided that liquids may be transmitted through the mails. In this way every postoffice in the country may become practically a liquor saloon, and the suffering caused by prohibition and local option may be greatly mitigated in every section of the country reached by the mail service of the United States. Probably the first result of this decision will be a loud demand for a faster mail service between the North and South.—Detroit Advertiser.

Georgia has a stringent prohibitory law, which came into force the other day. It has given a great deal of bother to the confirmed topers, but they are not to be baffled. They have secured from the Post-Office authorities a regulation under which not exceeding four ounces of liquor can be sent through the mails. The bottles are to be enclosed in tubes of tin, papermache or wood, packed in cork crumbs or felt. In this way liquor can be sent to any city or town where there is a post office, no matter how strict the local laws may be.

LONDON, July 25.—Lord Salisbury was cordially received by the Queen at Osborne house. It is reported that Her Majesty has made a direct personal appeal to Lord Hartington and other Wigs to join the new ministry. Lord Hartington attended a conference held yesterday evening at the offices of the Liberal Unionist Association, at which he announced his rejection of Lord Salisbury's overtures. The announcement was applaudedby the meeting. To-day a Queen's messenger arrived at Devonshire House bringing special despatches from the Queen to Lord Hartington, who afterward held held a consultation with the Earl of Derby.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 26.—A Grafton, Dak., special says: A terrible hailstorm struck the village of St. Thomas on Saturday afternoon. It destroyed everything in its path from St Thomas across the Red River into Minnesota in a belt four to six miles wide and thirty miles long. Fourteen hundred acres of grain were totally ruined. The village of St. Andrews was destroyed. Hailstones as large as hen's egg fell. It is estimated that fully one-third of the grain has been destroyed by hail within the past month in Walsh County alone. The damage from the last storm will reach $50,000. Many farmers will be left entirely destitute. At Warren, Minn., specials say enormous hailstones fell in Marshall county. Pigs and chickens were killed and the grain was destroyed.

OUR REAL LIVE CLEARING SALE

Of Dry Goods and Clothing is now in full force. We are showing some clean cut diamond prices to the public, which we are confident they will appreciate with a rush. WE ARE READY FOR THE RUSH, which we are bound to have, considering the desperately low prices at which we have marked our Dry Goods and Clothing.

TABLE LINEN.

All Table Linen has been reduced away down in price.

NAPKINS.

All Table Napkins have been reduced away down in price.

TABLE COVERS.

We have taken all our Embroidered Table Covers and marked them to just about cost price.

PIANO COVERS.

Every Piano Cover marked just about cost price.

TOWELS.

Every Towel in the house being offered at reduced prices.

DRESS GOODS.

All Dress Goods at reduced prices.

SHEETINGS.

All being offered away under the regular prices.

OUR CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

With only a record of two years, has made for itself a name which is now spread broadcast throughout the season.

WE ARE THE ONLY MANUFACTURERS.

Of Clothing in Hamilton selling direct to the public, and without doubt we are selling Clothing at lower prices than any of our competitors.

OUR CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICE.

We are now have offering every Garment in our Clothing Department at reduced prices, and at such prices will ensure us an increased output in Clothing.

GENTLEMEN, WE ONLY WISH

We could place before you a sample of some of the desperately low lines we are querying in Clothing. We are sure it would rather be a surprise to you, the splendid fit, the nice style that we can give you for so very little money. We press upon you the necessity of calling upon us at once and securing some of our desparate lines.

MILLINERY.

All Millinery of every kind at reduced prices.

LACES.

Every piece of Lace reduced in price.

CORSETS.

Every pair of Corsets in the house are now selling at reduced prices.

TICKING.

All our Feather Tick reduced away down in price.

HOSIERY.

Every single pair of Stockings being offered at reduced prices.

GLOVES.

Every pair of Silk and Lisle Gloves being offered at reduced prices.

CARPETS.

Every piece of Carpet in the house has been reduced in price.

PRATT & WATKINS,
HAMILTON.

FIRST-CLASS GOODS AT PANIC PRICES

—AT—

A. MURRAY & CO'S

GREAT SUMMER SALE.

The whole Magnificent Stock of Silks are being sold off at cost price.

Mantles, Costumes, Shawls, Millinery at cost and under, Dress Goods, Laces, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, all at reductions hitherto unheard of. Many choice lines in every department at half the regular prices.

No sensible person should fail to lay in a stock at this great sale. THE GOODS MUST BE SOLD to make room for fall importations.

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

Great Cheap Sale

—AT THE—

Mammoth House,

GEORGETOWN,

—OF—

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

TRADE MARK REGD — "MAMMOTH" GEORGETOWN — CHEAP GOODS ALWAYS IN TIME

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.

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 if he knew how cheap we were selling these goods.

See some of our prices.

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.

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Private Boarding.

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Strayed from the premises of the subscriber, near Boyne, one 3-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.

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A large and well-assorted stock.

Ceiling Papers
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FINE GILT PAPERS

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Elegant Patterns in Cheap Papers and Borders.

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All Kinds of Repairing
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The MASSEY MOWER,
SHARP'S HORSE RAKE,
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Have opened a new and complete stock of

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PAINTS READY FOR THE BRUSH.

Artist's Material, Builders' Supplies,

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Cordage of all kinds, Rope for Hay Forks.

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