HALTON COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Herald.

The regular half-yearly meeting of the Halton Teachers took place on the 6th and 7th Oct., in the Model School, Milton.

It was an unusually interesting one, the special feature of it being the teaching in the Model School, during the first session, by Mr. Gray, the head master, and his able staff of assistants. Lessons in History, Reading, Arithmetic, Drawing and Geography, with numerous exercises in Calisthenics, exhibited not only the proficiency of the pupils but also the most approved methods of teaching these subjects, and proved the school to be a model one in more than name.

Appreciation among the members of the Convention took the form, at a later session, of a special vote of thanks tendered the Model School Teachers for their kindness in devoting themselves to this work for the benefit of their fellow teachers and the success of the Association.

On Thursday afternoon Miss Hart of Boston, Mass., Preceptress of Elocution in Woodstock College addressed the Convention on the subject of Elocution and Physical Culture. She has made the study of Elocution a life-work. Elocution does not merely consist in the rendering of a recitation or a reading. It is infinitely more. It is something requiring deep study, persistent effort, long training and an adequate knowledge and right use of the organs of the body called into play. The art of breathing was touched upon, its objects pointed out. Systematic training in this was to be practiced in the open air, and through the nostrils. Elocution was thus beneficial to health. In reading, the more breath a person has, the more power. When throat becomes dry, do not use worse than useless lozenges, candies, etc. Use only clear cold water. A healthy throat will moisten itself.

Methods of delivery were taken up, the difference between sound and music illustrated. Sound cannot be music unless the fissure through which it passes be symmetrical. Lung trouble arose from using the back of the throat as a sounding board, thus irritating it and causing disease which spread to the lungs. The lungs should be used more than is commonly done, and their health cultivated so as to procure purity of tone.

In reading or reciting, begin easily, then increase the volume of tone, throw feeling into it; noise is not feeling. Emphasis should be placed only when it is absolutely necessary: This is chiefly on words introducing new ideas. Too much emphasis creates monotony. The fewer words emphasized the greater the intensity. Every reading lesson should be thoroughly studied. It is, therefore, not fair to examine in reading from a passage not previously studied. It is presumption to attempt to translate the ideas of an author at a glance the production of which has cost him both time and labor. Pupils should be assisted to understand the author's position and to give the ideas from his stand-point. Special attention should be given to pronunciation. Notice such common mistakes as 'goin, 'drivin,' 'singin,' for going etc, 'jus' jes or 'jest' for 'just,' 'praps' for perhaps, 'becuz,' for because, etc. Careless, ungraceful modes of standing, or holding books should be avoided. Exercises should be given in chest development. Calisthenics but not in the listless, useless way in which they are so often carried out.

After a short rest Miss Hart abundantly proved her powers as an elocutionist by rendering with pleasing and often with thrilling effect a number of choice selections ranging from the humorous to the pathetic and from the sublime to the ridiculous, at the conclusion of which she received thanks of the Convention for the afternoon's profitable entertainment.

Mr. R. H. Watson of Palermo followed with his paper on "Home Work."—

The question of home study is a difficult one to deal with, for three parties have to be considered: the teacher, the parent and the scholar. He thought the teacher should first please himself in the matter, though to be successful in this department he must have the sympathy and co-operation of parents. The opinions of parents differed in this matter; some basing their estimation of the teacher on the amount of home study done by their children. In order that a child may get the most out of his time at school, a certain amount of home work is necessary, because the school-room with its bustle and movements is no place of study; because it facilitates the work of the teacher by bringing the pupil face to face with difficulties, and puts him in a frame of mind to profit by explanation, and because it keeps the child's mind on the work of the school. There is not the least danger in crowding the mind too much in these days.

Discussion of the paper followed, by Messrs. Morrison, Davidson, Longman, Coates and Harrison.

The Thursday evening Session was held in the Town Hall.

Mr. Strachan gave a reading, Miss S. B. Smith a recitation, and Miss Foster a song.

Mr. Robert Coates, the President, briefly addressed the meeting, and referred to the school in which his own training began, to the progress in educational matters, and to the changed circumstances of schools in general since then.

"Elements of Success" was the title of an eminently practical paper by Mr. J. S. Deacon, our P. S. Inspector.

Responsibility for success rests with the teacher in the first place, then with the pupil and the parent. In many respects the teacher is held responsible for more than he should be. Many aim at success; few, comparatively, reach it. Energy and concentration of power are necessary in its pursuit. Elements of success fall into three divisions as regards the teaching profession:—those relating to the school-room; to the parent and pupil; to the teacher. The school-room should be comfortable and home-like, and provided with sufficient and suitable apparatus: blackboards, folding desks, maps, globes, a large dictionary and proper amount of heating and ventilation. The externals of the school-house need care: the walks, the trees, the flowers. Pupils must have suitable surroundings before study can proceed. Culture and refinement do not flourish amid squalid surroundings. It is poor economy for trustees to hamper teachers by want of apparatus obtainable by a few dollars outlay. Pupils must be regular in attendance, have proper home training and influence, and a fair share of ability. The teacher should be slow to ascribe ill-success to dull pupils. It may arise from something wrong in himself. The teacher himself should have adequate knowledge, and sound judgment or good common sense. The latter is especially useful in assigning lessons, in the use of sarcasm in the school, in meddling with the affairs of people in the section, and in engaging in religious or political discussions. He should be thorough in his work—pupils should master each step before proceeding to the next. Thoroughness before quantity. The teacher should also have a good address, an agreeable manner, decision of character, and be noted for punctuality. His tact will enable him to lead his pupils, without forcing them; to govern, while keeping his power hidden; to lead while seeming to be led. The teacher, above all, needs to be a good Christian, to influence by a quiet example, to cultivate the friendship of his pupils. In conclusion, success is not to be reckoned by the amount of salary received, nor by the estimation of employers, nor by the results of examinations. It lies in training those under us to fight successfully the battles of life, in building on the eternal principles of right, so that these may be reproduced in the lives of the pupils.

Dr. Lusk, of Oakville, H. S., was not present on Friday morning, but his paper on "Grammar for Entrants" was read by Mr. Deacon.

The Dr. criticized the attempt of those who are pot-leaders in Grammar to force pupils of the age of those who are candidates for H. Schools over an amount of the subject beyond their grasp. They glean only a little of the subject here and there, and are then ushered into the H. School utterly unacquainted with any useful knowledge of it. These who reach the H. S. are, as a rule, more behind the standard indicted by the examination paper on Grammar than in any other subject. Neither the preparatory teaching nor the candidates themselves are to be charged with this. Neither teacher nor pupil can do impossibilities. The fault lies with the papers set for examination. From the questions and the fragmentary answers the examiner is utterly in the dark whether the candidate knows something or nothing of the subject. The examiner should be assured that the candidate, at least, knows how to take to pieces and to put together simple forms of compound and complex constructions. This can be accomplished by setting questions that come within the grasp of a fair share of those expecting to encounter them and then exacting a full and exact answer. The same remarks apply to the common form of words and their relations. As it is at present the H. Schools are teaching parts of this subject which should have been mastered long before the pupil entered or are wasting their time in floundering over elementary work, vainly endeavoring to carry their pupils over a wide and very indefinite area of work. The remedy is, for those who set papers, to satisfy themselves that the pupil knows what he is expected to know, and not that he does not know what he is not expected to know.

Mr. M. S. Clark, of Georgetown H. S. read a very interesting paper on "Spelling Reform." He showed that English was behind the age in this matter, as Germany had already adopted the reform with success. Most of the opposition to reform resulted from prejudice and from the mistaken idea that it would destroy the beauty of the language and render the study of its philology more difficult.

A number of the more important rulers of the Spelling Reform Society were quoted.

Teachers should agitate for the reform and should bring their influence to bear upon the educational authorities so as to secure it.

The paper provoked a very animated discussion by Messrs. Davidson, Fell, Husband, Gray, Clarke and Harrison.

Mr. Clarke received the cordial thanks of the Convention for his able paper.

The Convention closed at noon on Friday.

A Sensational Trial.

A Dublin cable says: A sensational trial is reported from Tagloon, Wexford, when, at the special sessions under the Crimes Act, the first of the blind held in the county, before Messrs. McLeod and Bedkin, R. M.'s, twenty persons were bought up charged with intimidation and unlawful assembly. The greatest interest centred in the proceedings. One of the score was Miss Mary Ann Lawlor, a young girl, looked defiantly pretty, but not so defiant as to suggest intimidating a bailiff. After conviction without a jury, the senior magistrate, Mr. McLeod, said: "Now we come to this young and respectable girl. We do not like to send her to jail, because girls once sent to prison have a stigma adhering to them through life."

Mr. Leamy, counsel—Under this Act it leaves no stigma to go to prison; it is an honor. (Applause in court.)

The Magistrate—What we suggest is that she enter in her recognizances for good conduct.

Miss Lawlor said—I will give no security at all, a declaration received with loud and prolonged applause in the court.

The Magistrate—Clear the court at once!

The police set about carrying out this order, and the scene for a time was one of the greatest confusion.

Mr. Leamy jumped up and protested against the people being shoved by the police. Turning to Miss Lawlor, Mr. Leamy cried out, "You are the best little girl in Ireland, and a credit to your country!"

Again and again the cheers resounded in and around the court house.

The Magistrate—We have done everything in kindness that we possibly could, Miss Lawlor, speak up.

Miss Lowlor—Please, sir, I cannot hear you with the noise.

The Magistrate—We have done all we could to relieve you from being sent to jail, but now, as you decline to give any undertaking, we must send you to jail for fourteen days with the rest.

Miss Lawlor (in a loud voice)—Very well, I will go to jail.

Mr. Leamy—It is a shame to send a little girl like that to jail. I ask you to increase the sentence to six weeks' imprisonment to allow us to appeal.

Mr. McMahon, for the crown—Oh, no! I could not consent to that. I am acting here on behalf of the Attorney-General, and I have no authority to consent to that. The sentence has been pronounced.

Mr. Leamy—I am asking the Magistrates and not the Crown. The sentence must be passed before the application could be made.

Mr. McMahon—The sentence has been very lenient, and the great kindness of the Magistrates has been repulsed in the most indignant manner. I never saw such a scene before.

Mr. Leamy—With regard to this little girl, what punishment is to be inflicted on her in jail? Surely she is not to be allowed to herd with criminals, and the worst characters there?

The Magistrate—It is her own look-out.

Mr. Leamy—Indeed, it is not her own lookout.

Mr. McMahon—I never saw such demeanor before.

Mr. Leamy—I hope you have learned a lesson as to the spirit of the people.

Mr. McLeod, to the Petty Sessions Clerk—You had better make out the committals.

Late at night Miss Lawlor and two boys, her co-conspirators, Michael Devereaux and John Kelly, were brought into Wexford jail.

Look out for Your Wells.

It becomes more and more evident each year that much of the sickness prevalent in the country is directly attributable to the quality of the water. By carefully studying the matter it is found that in nine cases out of ten typhoid fevers originate in families whose water supply is from a well, into which impure water comes. This may be from the farm yard, and quite general ly such is the case. For some years the water in the well near the house may be pure and wholesome, but by-and-by the soil between it and the barnyard will become so impregnated with pollution that an unhealthy quality will be imparted to it, and disease will result from its use. This is almost sure to be the case when the distance between the two is not great, because as a general thing, the bottom of the well is lower than the yard, and the drainage from the latter will extend in all directions through the more porous strata of soil, and when it reaches the well it will naturally flow into it as a reservoir. No matter how pure the water may have been when the well was first dug, sooner or later it will be contaminated by water flowing through the soil from barnyards and cesspools located anywhere near it. We have in mind a case in which four children died from diphtheria. An examination by the physician proved that the slops from the kitchen had so filled the soil for a distance of twenty feet between the back door, out of which they were thrown, and the well, that the water in the latter was polluted by foul gases, and from the use of it diphtheria had certainly resulted. When making a well have it, if possible, above the barnyard, and let the drainage be from it rather than into it. Arrange a place for steps, with a cement bottom and sides, from which glazed pipes, cemented together, allow the unhealthy matter to flow off and away from the well.—[Am. Agriculturist.

"They have a larger sale in my district, says a well known druggist, "than any other pills on the market, and give the best satisfaction for sick headache, biliousness, indigestion, etc., and when combined with Johnson's Tonic Bitters, Johnson's Tonic Liver Pills will perform what no other medicine has done before for suffering humanity." Pills 25 cents per bottle. Bitters 50 cents and $1 per bottle. Sold by H. Watson, druggist, Milton.

Crook Act and Scott Act.

To the Editor of the Champion:

SIR,—Is it possible for the electors of Halton to judge dispassionately, under the great strain of undue clerical excitement, of the beneficial or disastrous effects of the Scott Act, either upon themselves or upon certain clergymen of too limited attainments? It is a law which has demoralized both the laity and the clergy, by causing more perjury, more ill-feeling, and engendering more strife than any other law on the statutes of our Dominion without either prohibiting the sale or curtailing the consumption of intoxicating liquors. Admirers and supporters of the Act maintain that it is a grand success when they know full well that they can see men drunk daily, while other persons who are not blinded with fanaticism positively affirm that it neither prohibits nor curtails the use of intoxicating liquors, but only transfers the free trade in them to the most abject dens of infamy. It is inconsistent to suppose that both propositions on this great moral question can be correct—one must be right and the other wrong. It is now an important question for each and every intelligent voter to decide whether it be in the public interest that such an imperfect law, with all of its tyrannical administration, should be tolerated any longer by a free people, or shall we still endure the yoke of the bondage of Protestant priesthood of those few benighted men who have pre-eminently by their overzeal destroyed those Christian virtues which ought always adorn the true character of the ministers of our holy religion, and thus contribute to make our distracted county a nation of infidals instead of Christians; or shall we promote the best principles of temperance by relegating the restricted sale of liquors to the guardianship of those in whom the public repose ample confidence in their honesty and integrity and who keep comfortable houses for the accommodation of the weary and the homeless? What has caused the degredation of all our public houses of entertainment to the level of the third or fourth rate inns of many years ago? Has not its pollution invaded many of our once sacred edifices by converting them into secular or political halls for the reception of notorious tramps of doubtful character from other lands in order to maintain the agitation for the Scott Act? "It would undoubtedly be a subject for congratulation if by coercive legislation we could either abate the abuse of liquors or reclaim the drunkard without moral suasion." The Scott Act devotee maintains this untenable position. Now, for the sake of argument, let us, by the Scott Act logic, pass a coercive law that every Canadian shall be a Christian, and let the penalty of the said law be enforced by either fine or imprisonment, which is only a rung higher on the ladder of this moral question of reform. Could not the clergy be easily dispensed with or their sacred duties be so easily curtailed by legislation? Is it not a matter of surprise that our fathers should have died Christians when they believed that by Christ's precept and example partaking of a cup of wine was not a sin in their time, but its use is now made a criminal transaction by their overvirtuous descendants. If the great and pious John Wesley could have been a living witness of the recent Burlington racket, he would have wisely and tersely said, "Oh, Solomon! Thou that wast born on the first of April; thou art not one of my disciples, but a Judas detective! As by the false sentiment thou art now advocating thou art trying to bring souls to Christ by the legal agency of inspectors, police and magistrates to drive them on their heavenly journey instead of guiding them by moral suasion and Christian example." If we are to have a prohibitory law in its entirety for temperance legislation, let us make it criminal for any farmer to grow grapes, apples, hops, barley, corn, or rye, or anything from which stimulants can be manufactured! This idea is the logical and brilliant reflection of legislative wisdom of our Scott Act advocates.

I shall, with your permission, extend my views on some future occasion if I am not boycotted in the meantime for having the honesty and courage to give my convictions in opposition to the great spiritual sea-bubble of the day, as to the most efficient means for promoting those nobler principles of true Christian benevolence by adopting the motto of St. Paul to "be temperate in all things."

A METHODIST.

Nelson, Oct. 20th, 1887.

A Brutal Scott Act Official.

(Arthur Enterprise.)

On Tuesday morning last Arthur witnessed one of the most revolting scenes ever enacted in the vindication of British justice. It was a disgrace alike to the age in which we live, and to the locality in which it was enacted. Briefly stated, so far as we can learn, the facts are as follows: Philip Malone, owed a fine for infringement of the Scott Act, but so far had avoided arrest. On the morning named Messrs. Flath and Shirk (who by the way, whether deservedly or otherwise, have acquired a reputation for sanguinity) entered Malone's premises and clubbed him most unmercifully in effecting his capture. The head of the victim was a sickening sight. There are numerous stories regarding the occurrence, all more or less—generally less—credible, and we do not consider it our duty as a journalist to promulgate any until we can arrive at something like a proper understanding of the circumstances. The fact, however, remains that a man was nearly massacred in the village for not paying a fine which he certainly should have paid, and, as we are informed, was quite able to pay. There is not the slightest doubt in our mind that unnecessary and extreme brutality was exercised in his arrest, and no excuse of unlawful interference with the officers can in this case be successfully advanced, and that Tuesday's fracas passed off without a breach of the peace is a strong argument in favor of our contention that Arthur is a law-abiding place. There was certainly lots of opportunity for lawlessness. The prisoner eventually escaped, as Flath was himself arrested for contempt of court, the case against him for extorting fees being called for Tuesday morning, though it was adjourned until 2.30 in consideration of the Malone emute. A youth named William Greig, son of Mr. Peter Greig, sullied his manhood by unnecessarily and voluntarily assaulting the wife of Malone, while she was endeavoring to assist her husband. The young man who does not understand the courtesy and respect that is due to womankind is certainly more to be pitied than blamed. Altogether Tuesday's proceedings were not calculated to give any one an exalted opinion of Inspector Flath's intelligence or ability, but he has lots of pluck and a butcher's love for gore.

Tamarac.

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The Sacramental Wine Question.

Dr. Henry J. Van Dyke, jr., says in the Presbyterian Review:—"The General Assembly is continually memorialized and the Church constantly agitated by movements to abolish the fermented juice of the grape from the Lord's table. Many churches, without waiting for any ecclesiastical authority, have substituted something that is not wine for that which Christ appointed to be the emblem of His blood. Meantime those who utterly disapprove of the movement, and could never be a party to the irreverent juggling with our Saviour's words and acts by which it is sustained, are for the most part silent, or utter only a timid and qualified protest against it. The open issue cannot much longer be avoided. No more serious question presses to-day upon the heart and conscience of our ministers, and no more threatening danger overshadows the future peace of the Church. Our young pastors are met by this question at the threshold of their ministry, and not a few are over-awed by the ignorant and intolerable zeal of those they are appointed to instruct. We know of more than one minister who has been rejected for adhering to the teaching of our standards on this subject, and of others who have done violence to their own conscientious convictions by sanctioning in public what in private they could not defend. We undertake to judge no man's motives. We do not accuse of sacrilege those who presume to alter the Holy Sacrament which Christ has instituted. We do not charge blasphemy upon those who sustain this attempt by arguments which are inconsistent with the recognition of His divine wisdom and love. We acknowledge that the motive determines in God's sight the moral character of the action. At the same time we insist that good intentions are no sufficient vindication of bad actions. The attempt to be wise above what is written, and more holy and benevolent in our example than Christ was, must always end injuriously to ourselves and to others. To affirm, as some do, that He did not know all the consequences of using wine at His table, as they now appear to us, in an impeachment of His divine wisdom. On the other hand, to maintain that He did know, but was less careful than we are to avoid these alleged evil consequences, is equally an impeachment of His divine love.

"We are perfectly aware that in thus frankly defending the doctrine of the Lord's Supper as set forth in scripture and in the standards of the Presbyterian Church, we expose ourselves to misrepresentation and censure. We have not thought it necessary to deprecate the harsh judgment of men by declaring our interest in the good cause of temperance. We are entirely willing, without qualification or compromise, to stand on this subject with such men as Jowett and Moore among the living, with such as Bethune and MacLeod, Atwater and Hodge among the dead, with the body of Christian commentators in all ages, with the whole historic Church of God, and, above all, with Him who was called 'a wine bibber and a friend of publicans and sinners.'"

NOT A BOOK AGENT.

Mr. H. Watson, Druggist, is not a book agent, but has the agency in Milton for Johnson's Tonic Bitters, which he can heartily recommend for any complaint to which a tonic medicine is applicable. This valuable medicine has been used with most astonishingly good results in cases of general debility, weakness, irregularities peculiar to females, extreme paleness, impoverishment of the blood, stomach and liver troubles, loss of appetite, and for that general worn out feeling that nearly every one is troubled with at some part of the year. Don't forget the name Johnson's Tonic Bitters 50c. and $1 per bottle at Watson's drug store.

How It Effects Business.

(London Free Press.)

It is said that local trade in this city has been improved owing to the operation of the Scott Act in the county. Farmers who used to deal here had been getting into the habit of doing much of their trading at the neighboring villages. But since the Scott Act has been passed they cannot get the same accommodations there as formerly, and as they dislike being put to inconvenience, have reverted to their old habit of cultivating the city market. They find no trouble here in selling all their produce, have a greater range of stores in which to buy what they require, and can get the best accommodations for themselves and cattle at rates as reasonable as ever they could in the country parts.

Criticism.

A lady in Brookville states—I was induced to try Nasal Balm for a long standing cold in my head that was pronounced Catarrh. The Balm gave immediate relief and permanently cured me. It was so pleasant and agreeable to use that I first thought it "no good." I now use it with my children for colds and stoppage of the nasal passages.

Is the Drunkard Guiltless?

Spectator.

Dr. Howard Crosby holds that the drunkard should be punished as well as the rumseller. That is his temperance platform. It does seem to be a little odd that the drunkard, who buys and uses the liquor and creates all the disturbance, should be held to be guiltless. The man who makes the pistol that the murderer uses is not greatly held to be the chief culprit; those who make the goods that the thief steals are sometimes considered to be entirely guiltless.

The Liberal Federation Congress has decided that when the Irish question shall have been settled the disestablishment of the Church of Wales shall be made the leading point of the policy of the Liberal party.

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ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. 1-1y.

The Manitoba anti-Disallowance memorial has reached Ottawa, whence it will be transmitted to the Colonial Secretary.

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 this remedy. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Powers Block, Rochester N. Y.

With regard to the dispute between the militia and the customs department regarding the duty on imported outfits for volunteers, it is expected that a drawback equal to the full duty will be allowed on satisfactory proof being given of the goods being for the sole use of the volunteers in their military capacity.

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--Baine's Organs--

—AT—

Wholesale Prices.

Catalogue Price.	Agent's Price.	My Price.
$225	$125	$ 65
250	135	75
275	140	80
325	150 6 oct.	100
400	175 6 oct.	125

Highest testimonials. 6 yrs. guarantee

T. J. BAINE.

Factory and Warerooms, 84 King Street West Hamilton.

N. B.—Send for circulars.

MILTON

—Planing Mill—

SOMERVILLE & MITCHEL,

PROPRIETORS.

We are prepared to fill all orders for all kinds of

HOUSE FURNISHINGS

—SUCH AS—

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Case &c.

—DEALER IN—

Lumber, Lath and Shingles.

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER MATCHED AND DRESSED TO ORDER.

Also GENERAL BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

We are prepared to furnish estimates for all kinds of Buildings and Contracts for erection of same, either in part or whole.

PRICES MODERATE.

Factory near G. N. W. station.

R. JONES,

HARNESS & SADDLE MANUFACTURER.

(Next door to the Thompson House,)

MAIN ST., MILTON,

Has on hand a good stock of

Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Valises, Whips, Combs, Brushes

and all Kinds of Horse Clothing of the very Best English Canadian and American Manufacture.

Harness, Saddles, &c., made to order promptly and at reasonable prices.

Repairing done with neatness and all work warranted.

The Canadian Champion.

PUBLISHED EVERY Thursday Morning AT MILTON, CO. OF HALTON, ONT.

CAMPBELL & PANTON, Props.

OFFICE—Main Street, one door east of the Post Office.

TERMS—$1 a year in advance or within one month; $1.50 if not paid within three months; $2 if not paid at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Column	1 year	$75 00
Half	6 months	45 00
Quarter	3 months	30 00
Eighth	1 year	40 00
Eighth	6 months	25 00
Eighth	3 months	15 00
Sixteenth	1 year	25 00
Sixteenth	6 months	15 00
Sixteenth	3 months	10 00
Twenty-fourth	1 year	15 00
Twenty-fourth	6 months	10 00

Business Cards of ten lines or less $5.00 per annum.

Legal advertisements—Sixty cents per nonpareil line for the first insertion and thirty cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be given in writing, otherwise the publishers will not be responsible for the same.

Local Notices, the object of which is to secure the pecuniary benefit of any individual, society, institution, or fund, will be considered as advertisements, and charged accordingly.

Marriages and Deaths announced gratuitously.

Obituaries, notice of any kind admitted among the local news at less than 50 cents for first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

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Job Work.—Cash must accompany order in every case to secure insertion.

Terms for job work strictly cash.

To Subscribers.—No paper will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the proprietors. A post-office notice to discontinue is not sufficient.

D. DEWAR, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Office—the Dewar Block, cor. Main and Martin streets, Milton. Also agent for Sun Life, and City of London Fire Insurance Companies. 41

JOHN DEWAR, Barrister, County Crown Attorney, Notary Public, etc. Office: the Dewar Block, corner Main and Martin streets, Milton.

D. McDIBBON, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, etc. Office—Booth's Block, Milton. 50

C. Freeman, M.D. & W. F. Freeman, Triple Scotch and Canadian qualifications. Specialties in eye and every branch of Surgery, Medicine and Midwifery. Consultation days every Tuesday Forenoon and Saturday Afternoon. Office Hours—8 to 9 a. m., 12—1 and 6—7 p. m.

M. E. MITCHELL,

Solicitor, Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE—First door west of the CHAMPION office, Main St., Milton. Money to loan at 6 per cent.

CHISHOLM & ELLIOTT.

Barristers, &c.

OFFICE—First door east of Bank of Hamilton, Milton, Ont.

J. B. CHISHOLM. J. W. ELLIOTT, B.A.

H. A. PRINGLE,

Barrister and Solicitor of the Supreme Court

BURLINGTON - ONT.

Office—Water St., opposite Wray's. Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. Money to loan at lowest rates of interest. 9-6ms.

BAIN, LAIDLAW & Co.

Barristers & Solicitors.

Office—over Imperial Bank, 34 Wellington Street, East. Entrance, Exchange Street, Toronto.

JOHN BAIN, Q.C. WILLIAM LAIDLAW.

A. MAYBEE. GEORGE KAPPELE.

THOMAS, L. D. S., Dentist Licentiate of Dental College of Dental Surgeons, Ontario, will be in Milton on the last Tuesday of every month. Office in the Thompson House where he may be consulted by persons wishing professional services.

S. ZIMMERMAN,

DENTIST,

HAMILTON, ONT.

King and McNab Streets. 18-

G. NEDHAM,

TOWN HALL, MILTON,

AGENT FOR—

The Line of Steamships to Europe

GENERAL AGENT.

Money to loan, accounts made out.

WALLACE HOUSE,

MAIN ST., MILTON,

THE LEADING HOTEL IN TOWN

Jas. Wallace, Prop.

BRITTLE'S HOTEL,

PALERMO.

Best beer, adulterated whiskey, or cigars. Everything good. First-class accommodation for the travelling public.

T. P. LITTLE, Proprietor.

$500,000 6%

MONEY ON FARM OR TOWN PROPERTY AT 6 PER CENT.

Small advances made on second class notes or mortgages can be negotiated at a reasonable rate, and pay off their liabilities, and discharge dollar for dollar for applications. Write or call for particulars.

E. R. REYNOLDS,

29 Adelaide St. East,

Toronto.

Medicinal and Family

LIQUORS,

Not less than one dozen bottles, and in five gallons and upwards.

Sole agent for Corby's celebrated

OLD RYE WHISKY,

Guaranteed seven yrs. old.

Orders by mail promptly executed.

Brely & Co.

Wholesale Dealers, 16 King St. E., Hamilton

22-1y.

Travellers' Guide.

GRAND TRUNK & NORTH-WESTERN.

GOING SOUTH

9-45 A.M. 7-55 P.M.

Roper the Baker to the Front.

Gang down to Roper's and get some cakes,
Some buns and shortbread and some bakes,
For a'thing o' the kind he makes,
And set our tabis cheery O.

Plain and Ornamental Cakes of every description for the Holidays. Please send in your favors early. Orders from the country, to receive prompt attention, should be in not later than December 15th.

Established in 1874

MARSHALL BROS.,

—IMPORTERS OF—

TEAS AND COFFEES.

No. 67 Dundas Street, LONDON, ONT.

A. Pilkey, Hamilton, Agent for the County of Halton. 28-3m.

ESTABLISHED 1878. ESTABLISHED 1887.

CASH FOR WOOL!

—AT THE—

CAMPBELLVILLE Woolen MILLS

I will pay cash for good, clean merchantable Wool, and for ordinary fleece half cash and half trade. Strong, coarse, burry and unwashed wools only taken in trade or in pay for work.

I have a large stock of goods to choose from, consisting of Cotton Shirtings, Denims and Cottonades; also Fine Grey Flannels, Check Flannels, Winceys, Grey Unions and Woolen Dress Goods.

I have also a full line of Summer and Winter Tweeds from 45c. to $1.30 per yd. And I have a good assortment of Sheetings, Blankets, and Horse Blankets, all double width; have also a large variety of Yarns, all colors, made from Manitoba Wool, as I use no substitutes for Wool (a boast which few mill owners can make), so that you can depend on good sound Yarns or any other goods you want manufactured, and always from your own wool when desired. Carding, Spinning and Weaving well and promptly done. Give us a call and you will be squarely dealt with. ☞ The highest possible price allowed for all kinds of Wool.

D. VICKERMAN, Proprietor.

Great Downfall

IN THE PRICS

of all kinds of

FURNITURE

The Subscriber now offers for Sale at his Ware Rooms, STEVENSON'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET, MILTON, his large and well-assorted stock of Furniture at prices lower than has ever been offered hitherto in the Town of Milton, consisting of

Bed-Room Suits from $21, and upwards,
Parlor Suits from $50, and upwards,
Tables, Extension Tables, Mattresses and Springs, at very low figures.

All goods purchased from the leading manufacturer of the Province. Also Agent for the Singer Mfg. Co., New York. Machines always on hand

JAS. A. FRASER.

ROCHESTER LAMPS.

These lamps are still at the front for lighting large rooms or public buildings. Chimneys are unbreakable by heat and will not smoke up even when using the cheapest oil. They are non-explosive and easy to manage.

For sale, wholesale or retail, by

W. H. MACNAB,

*Hardware Merch