THE CANADIAN CHAMPION

MILTON, MARCH 8, 1888.

AT the meeting of the county council on Tuesday a report from the finance committee recommending the payment of $187.50 to Police Magistrate Young for salary and travelling expenses for the quarter ending on the 18th January last, was adopted. This raises the total amount paid by the county council for Scott Act enforcement to $2,020.83, and as the police magistrate has paid over to the county treasurer from Scott Act fines only $1,506.60, there is a balance of $514.23 against the Act, notwithstanding the assertions of our "temperance" friends that the balance is the other way.

IN the House of Commons on Monday Mr. Mills moved "that in the opinion of this House it is the duty of the Government to prepare a measure that will remove all legal impediments to the efficient working of the Canada Temperace Act." As Mr. Jamieson already had a bill before the House to amend the act to suit the Dominion Alliance, Mr. Mills's amendment was looked upon by the Conservatives as a party dodge, was treated as a vote of want of confidence in the Government, and defeated on a division by 109 to 75. Mr. Henderson, M.P. for Halton, voting with the majority. Under the circumstances Mr. Henderson's vote indicates nothing as to his stand on the prohibition question, as he could not as a Conservative member do anything else but vote with the Government party.

The Empire denies with much violence The Globe's charge that the Dominion Government extended aid to the victorious party in the Halton Scott Act contest. Nevertheless The Globe's charge is true. The petition was unsufficiently signed and the Government knew it. Nevertheless this invalid petition was acted upon.—Toronto Globe.

That the charge above made by the ex-organ of the Liberal party against the Ottawa Government is a deliberate falsehood will be proved if the Scott Act party over carry out their buncombe threat to appeal against the petition. Had the petition been irregular in any respect and been rejected by the Government in November, when it was presented, there would have been plenty of time to correct all mistakes, to have procured additional signatures, to have hung it up a second time in the sheriff's office, and to have brought on the vote long before the 1st inst., when it took place. The Globe's talk about the petition being insufficiently signed is as stupid as it is dishonest, seeing that the repeal was carried by a majority of 197. The CHAMPION has never supported the Government, but on the other hand charged it only a few weeks ago with unfairness to the Anti-Scotts of Halton in delaying the vote on the repeal, which should have come off in December last. If either sides was favored by the Government it was the Scott Act party. The Globe knows this, but having been disowned as their organ by a large section of the Liberal party, and being now ambitious to be the chief organ of the prohibitionists, it is evidently working to make a record by out-lying all the organs of the latter party; a pretty big undertaking, but one which we shall back it to accomplish.

THE following is an extract from the report of the executive committee of the Dominion Alliance, adopted by that body at Ottawa on Tuesday, and concerning the repeal of the Scott Act in Halton:

"Enquiry has revealed the fact that this regretted result is due largely to the fact that our opponents made special efforts at the time of the preparation of the present Dominion voters' lists to secure the enfranchisement of electors opposed to the Act and the disenfranchisement of those in its favor. That the new list does not express the general public sentiment as fully as did the list formerly used is clear from the fact that the new list contains nearly 400 names less than did that which was formerly used."

It is sufficient answer to the first part of above to say that the making up of the new voters' list was watched closely by both political parties, that each got on every name possible of its own adherents and kept off as many as possible of those of its opponents, regardless of the Scott Act, which was not considered in the matter at all, as is well known here, and His Honor, Judge Miller, the Revising Barrister, was complimented by leading men of both parties after his work had been finished on the fair and judicial manner in which he acted throughout. The fact, as shown by the official figures in this issue of the CHAMPION, that 189 votes more were polled last Thursday than in the repeal contest of 1884 disposes of the ridiculous statement in the report "that the new list contains nearly 400 names less than did that which was formerly used." The ingenious gentlemen who drew up the report should have waited until the official count of last Thursday's vote had been given to the public before making such a wild assertion.

THE "still hunt" of the Anti-Scotts, having resulted so favorably to them in last week's contest, the prevailing opinion here is that wherever in a Scott Act campaign, the antis hold public meetings they weaken themselves. Whether this is correct or not the CHAMPION will not undertake to say. At the same time, it is of the opinion that, meetings or no meetings, the act would have been repealed. It had been enforced here as it had been in no other county in the Dominion, and its results in driving respectable hotel men out of the business, in the creation of shebeens, and the increase of drunkenness, perjury and general lawlessness, were, if possible, more marked here than anywhere else. The voters, too, had been particularly well educated through the press and the distribution of anti-prohibition literature supplied by the Liberal Temperance Union, so that the gush of clerical and other "temperance" agitators was thrown away away upon them, and, as a rule, they resented outsiders undertaking to enlighten them on the workings and results of an act which they believed they understood better themselves. However, before the anti-Scotts of other counties make up their minds that the still hunt is the only effectual plan of campaign, because it succeeded here and in Peel, and because in 1884 public meetings held in Halton in the interest of repeal under most unfortunate auspices undoubtedly helped the so-called temperance party, it may be well for them to enquire from the Anti-Scott Associations of Haldimand, Perth and St. Catharines as to the results of the meetings held there under the auspices of the Liberal Temperance Union and addressed by the speakers of that body. These gentlemen, unlike the orators of the prohibition party, accept no payment for their services, and as they are all men of unimpeachable character and high standing, they are not regarded by voters with the disfavor that attaches to orators employed and paid by liquor men, and who are naturally open to the suspicion that they are working solely in the interests of the liquor trade. Had the antis of Halton in the late campaign been handicapped with the men of the latter class, there is little doubt that their cause—the cause of true temperance—would have again come to grief, and that the fanatics and their allies, the shebeen men would have howled around another bonfire last Thursday evening. In Halton we can swear by the still hunt in preference to $50-a-night speaker, brass band and swell carriage plan, but we know nothing about the effects of such meetings as those held in the places mentioned above where the act was defeated.

## LICENSE LAW IN HALTON.

Now that the Scott Act has been repealed in this county, it is to be hoped that good citizens, whatever may have been their attitude in the past towards that Act, will unite in securing such an administration of the license law as will, without arbitrary interference with individual rights, conduce to the promotion of temperance. We have long perceived that much of the lowered character of the liquor traffic has been indirectly due to the attitude of many religious people towards those engaged in the traffic. For nearly half a century there has been a growing spirit of condemnation of the traffic as wrong in itself, and this, with the growing insecurity of the rights of liquor sellers and the somewhat arbitrary manner in which the traffic has been harrassed, has prevented in large measure the utilization of the liquor sellers themselves as agents in the promotion of temperance. No trade or profession could long maintain a full degree of respectability and good management under the circumstances prevailing on this continent for a generation back. In one period of English history the lawyers had a similar experience to that which the liquor sellers have been undergoing, and the results were analagous; the general character of the profession sank only to recover when the social pressure which crushed it was removed. We only look to greater intelligence and charity to remove the great obstacle to temperance which the present attitude of a large portion of the public has created. From the liquor sellers themselves we have a right to demand a due observance of the spirit of the law and a reasonable regard to the prevention of abuses which may easily grow up in connection with the drinking customs of a small portion of the public.

It is thought that by a fair interpretation of the Scott Act, with its amendments of 1884, the license law will be permitted to go into effect thirty days after the issue of an order in council declaring the Scott Act out of operation. As this order in council cannot issue until sixty days from the date of vote, at least ninety days must elapse between a vote and the issue of licenses. If this interpretation of the somewhat obscure provisions of the Act in regard to proceedings after repeal be correct, we may in Halton look for the full commencement of a happy return to the license system about the 1st of June. In the meantime it may be hoped that the authorities will abandon unnecessary harrassing of hotels and devote their energies to stamping out the shebeen interest, which is likely, unless energetically dealt with, to cause trouble on the return of the license system.

While there is nothin in the licenses law, apparently which will cause serious trouble to applicants for license sunder the peculiar circumstances of Halton, it will be well if those desiring licenses should apply just in the same manner as if the license law were now in force. If the Government appoints a new inspector in sympathy with the license law, as common sense would dictate, there can be no objection to applications for licenses being made by the 1st of April. There is much in favor of such a method of procedure, as it will relieve the board of commissioners of any trouble which later applications might occasion.

Since the Scott Act came into effect several important changes, some of them at the instance of the Liberal Temperance Union, have been incorporated in the license Act. The fees have been raised considerably, the increase going to the Government. The change made, however, does not prevent municipalities by by-law passed before the 1st of March, fixing larger fees than those provided in the Act. The excess in such cases goes to the municipalities. Under the circumstances of Halton at present it is likely that the scale of fees presented in the Act will be adhered to, and the number of licenses to be issued in each municipality will be fixed by the board of license commissioners, a remodelling of which, with a view of bringing its personel into sympathy with the law, may, on principles of consistency, be looked for.

The beer and light wine movement receives considerable recognition in the amendments made in recent years to the license Act. The power of search and the right of taking samples is given to the inspector with a view to preventing the sale or keeping for sale of whiskey and strong drink in wine and beer houses. Forfeiture of such licenses on a second offence is also provided for in order to prevent distilled liquor being sold under cover of a wine and beer license. These precautions will have not merely the sympathy of the public, but what is important to securing the proper observance of the law, the approval of drinking public, who will give but scant sympathy to a license who encroaches on the sale of liquors for which another man is paying a much higher fee. The issue of these licenses is in the option of the license commissioners, and does not increase the total number of licenses, successful applications for wine and beer licenses simply diminishing the number of whiskey licenses.

The following are the fees for such shop and tavern licenses as will be granted in this county:

For each shop and tavern license for all liquors:

| | |
|---|---|
| In towns | $150 00 |
| In incorporated villages | 120 00 |
| In townships | 90 00 |

For each shop or tavern wine and beer license:

| | |
|---|---|
| In towns | $57 50 |
| In incorporated villages | 45 00 |
| In townships | 37 50 |

What the number of licenses shall be will no doubt be regulated by the demands of each locality. The general feeling is that the number should be restricted to less than the license law permits.

We trust that a fair license law, enforced in a fair manner, at once securing the protection of the rights of the public and giving encouragement to a good class of men to engage in the tavern business, will remove the excuse for such an unfortunate experience as this country has undergone under the Scott Act.

## The Repeal Vote.

Though the vote in last Thursday's contest was not quite so large as in the McLeod-Henderson election, the fight was far hotter and the interest in it more general, those who refrained from voting being, as a rule, kept at home by the strongest pressure or too timid to use their franchise owing to the intensely bitter feeling between the two parties and fear of boycotting. The stay-at-homes were generally weak-kneed antis, as the heaviest pressure came from prohibitionist preachers and women in a house-to-house canvass kept up constantly for weeks before the polling day. The public meetings held by the Scott Act party produced little effect, if any, the "still hunt" of the antis, who held no meetings except one at Georgetown, having the desired effect; the voters took no interest in the meetings of the pros, having heard the same old story, the same old gush about the evils of intemperance, with the same persistent evasion of the discussion of the real issue, the Scott Act and its effects in diminishing or increasing intemperance, they were sick and tired of it and they could stand no more of it unless spiced by opposition. The meetings of the pros therefore fell flat, and few but women who had nothing better to do, and boys who went seeking in vain for fun, attended them. In Milton the disgusted agitators succeeded the night before the election in drawing an audience a little larger than usual by advertising that a prominent anti-Scott speaker would oppose them, and that both sides would be heard. The local antis, knowing of no speaker on their side who had been asked to address the meeting, and seeing through the dodge of the good "temperance" folks, put up a placard in the town hall stating that no speaker would be present on their behalf. Though it was promptly torn down by the pros it had the desired effect, and though the hall was well filled, the number of voters present was small. On Thursday evening, after the close of the polls, the pros and antis from all parts of the county made for Milton, the former assembling at the Methodist church and the latter in Mr. Chisholm's hall. When the result became known the crestfallen and disgusted prohibitionists departed sadly to their homes, while the antis, though jubilant over their victory, conducted themselves with more moderation than their opponents did in 1884, when the Act was sustained and when a huge bonfire was lighted in the Court House square and the town echoed with the yells of the good "temperance" people. The president of the Anti-Scott Association addressed the crowd opposite the committee rooms from a window, requesting that there should be no demonstration and that all friends of the repeal should go quietly to their homes. The crowd then dispersed, the outsiders, mostly farmers, and many of them among the most prominent and respected citizens of the county, starting from the Wallace House, which they made their headquarters and where no liquor has been sold for years. There was no bonfire, no howling and no disorderly conduct, a fact that has been repeatedly commented on since by local Scott Act men, and the lying statements to the contrary, and of whiskey bottles having been plentiful in the committee rooms, published in the Toronto Telegram and manufactured out of whole cloth by the young man who was sent out to report the evenings proceedings for that disreputable sheet have served only to bring it and its *polite* publisher into greater contempt, if possible, than they were held in before. In the shebeens, the proprietors of which fought tooth and nail during the day to prevent the repeal of the Act, which created their trade, and who, with the help of the precious gang who patronize them, succeeded in materially reducing the majority given in Milton for repeal in 1884, there was a different state of things. These fellows, who voted, as the so-called temperance party have it, "for God, home, and country," drowned their sorrows by quaffing tremendous quantities of illicit "budge," as was indicated by unusually large shipments of "empties" by rail during the next couple of days to the dealers from whom they get their supplies. However, as they kept off the streets there were no arrests, and as they voted to suit the officials who look after the enforcement of the Act, and who have shown them such marked favor all along, it is not likely that they will be troubled by any vexatious prosecutions.

## The Repeal of the Scott Act, and the Lessons of the Repeal.

(Contributed.)

There are some important and very serious lessons which the repeal is well fitted to teach all thinking people. For example—

1. That the repeal must be an expression of the will of God in answer to prayer. Because, praying people, opposed to the repeal, had been offering their united prayers for its defeat some time before the day of voting, and especially on that day when they assembled twice, offering prayer for the same object. And not only in Halton, but elsewhere, we were told, did similar companies assemble to ask God in very fervent prayer to defeat the attempted repeal. Many also were the public meetings held, at which fervid appeals were made to the voters, by local and imported speakers, to vote against repeal. Many were the house to house visits by Scott Act canvassers, and very persuasive were their arguments for still retaining the Scott Act in force, and for voting against the petition for its repeal. So that if prayer, and labour, and expense could secure the favor of God in preventing repeal, then that favor might warrantably have been expected.

But the petitioners for repeal went more quietly about what they regarded as their duty to God and to the community. Such of them as are in the habit of bringing the affairs of daily life before God in prayer, prayed privately that the repeal might be a success. They trusted that the power of truth, divine and human, which had been brought to bear on the unscriptural character and mischievous results of the Scott Act, would be blessed to influence men's minds to vote aright. And they were not disappointed. Their prayer was answered by the repeal. It was just such an answer as they expected; for they knew that they had the word of God on their side; for that word sanctions, and indeed enjoins in certain cases, the temperate use of alcoholic drinks, and nowhere favors prohibition. The answer also vindicates the character of Jesus Christ against the insinuations of those who call in question the wisdom of His example because He came not as John the Baptist, "neither eating bread nor drinking wine," but on the contrary supplied wine to the marriage feast of Cana, and requires wine to be used at his own table in the Holy Sacrament.

2. It is to be feared that the repeal, viewed as an answer to prayer, must have a bewildering effect on the minds of some young and older people who have been entertaining erroneous opinions of the Scott Act. They have been taught to believe that the Scott Act was "for God, for home, and for country;" that all who were opposed to the Act were in favor of drunkenness, and were the enemies of God, of home, and of the country; that those who worked and prayed to defeat the repeal were serving God, while those who voted for repeal were serving the devil. Therefore arise such questions as these:—How and why is it then that God in His providence has granted repeal after all our prayers against it? Why was it when three years ago we worked and prayed against repeal God gave us success? Why not this time as well as then? Such people are truly to be pitied. Some of them may even be losing confidence in God as the Hearer and Answerer of prayer. Let them be assured, however, that the fault is not in God, but in themselves, in their prayers, and in the Scott Act. The people of Halton had not the knowledge and experience of the Scott Act three years ago that they have now, and it pleased God to allow the Act to remain in force until that knowledge and experience were gained, no matter who worked and prayed for the Act or who against it. It was and is a manifest evil, and therefore it is repealed.

3. But the defeated Scott Actors, or at least some of them, not liking the idea that the repeal is God's answer to prayer, are now leaving God out of the matter altogether, and are ascribing their defeat to mere secondary causes. They say that some of their party had deserted them and voted repeal for merely political reasons; and that had a newer voters' list been used a very different result would have been obtained. But the truth is that the political influence on the result of the voting, if such influence existed at all, was microscopically small; men voted repeal irrespective of political party; and had a newer voters' list been used, it is believed by those who ought to know that a very different result would indeed have been obtained, for an additional hundred would have been added to the majority for repeal. But why should such secondary causes be taken into account? or even thought of? Did not prayer for success take these, and all other possible hindrances to success into consideration, and ask that they might not be allowed to operate against the desired result? God could have easily over-ruled all such obstructions, but he did not.

But the defeated Scott Actors, by their representative men in Toronto, have been saying in public that they have gained a victory in Halton, because they will be stirred up to greater courage and zeal in fighting for general prohibition. That is a very pleasant way of looking at it. We heartily wish them just such a victory in every county in which the Scott Act is law; and, indeed, we are that we are not wishing in vain. We fear, however, that their courage can only now be the courage of despair; and as to their zeal, it will be as hitherto—"a zeal but not according to knowledge."

4. The repeal should teach people generally that a prohibitory liquor law, whether local or general, cannot in a Christian country prohibit, because it is opposed to Holy Scripture, and is an unwarrantable and presumptuous interference with our civil and religious liberty. It is no argument to say that the Ten Commandments are prohibitory and yet are broken. For, if the Divine Law is often broken in violation of conscience, much more may we expect a merely human law, like the Scott Act, to be broken when the conscience says that the breaking of it is no sin whatever, but, on the contrary, a deed well pleasing to God.

5. The repeal of the Scott Act is a most important step for Halton, in the direction of public and private temperance; or, to use the phrase of its opponents, it is "for God, for home, and country." The Scott Act has been defiant of God, has introduced drunkenness and its miseries into many homes, and has been demoralizing the county generally by whiskey dissipation, by perjury, and by hypocrisy. The repeal means of course a return to the license system, because alcoholic drinks will continue to be made, and sold, and used in spite of all legislation; and the only practicable method of controlling the traffic is by granting licenses to responsible parties for the sale of them. But legal license does not mean legal encouragement of the liquor traffic, but, on the contrary, restriction of it, and restriction in the only practical and effective way. Let the license be high enough, and the parties licensed be persons of at least good moral, if not religious character, and there will be but small need for shebeens or other secret groggeries, or Scott Acts, or whiskey detectives, which have disgraced Halton for the past six years.

6. The repeal in Halton, taken in connection with the recent election of mayor in Toronto, may well teach a certain class of preachers, lay and clerical, that the day of their domination is drawing to a close. A decided reaction has began against their bulldozing interference with human rights and liberties. It is but the beginning of a storm of public indignation against the fanatical tyranny and infidel tendencies of professed Christian teachers, and which is destined to sweep over the whole of Canada wherever their presumptuous and self-assumed authority has been exercised.

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. 1-1yr

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

British forces and the rebels have had a deadly encounter at Suakim, in which the latter were badly worsted.

The Chinese foreign office has refused to permit the opening of the upper Yang-Tse-Kiang and has caused the British pioneer steamer to be stopped at Ichang.

Railway traffic in Sweden, Denmark and Northern Germany has been stopped by heavy snowstorms.

An avalanche fell upon the Hospital of St. Bernard, Switzerland, burying the church, but causing no loss of life.

Dr. Waldmeyer's conclusion is that the Crown Prince disease is cancer of the larynx of the most malignant type.

At Cheboygan, Mich., the snow is from six to eight feet high in the streets.

Mr. Wilfred Blunt was released from Tullamore gaol on Monday.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

## HALTON.

### Now Truly The Banner Temperance County. She Repeals the Scott Act by a Majority of 197.

Official Count of the Vote, which was larger by 189 than that of 1884.

| | 1888. For Repeal. | 1888. Against Repeal. | 1884. For Repeal. | 1884. Against Repeal. | 1881. Against the Act. | 1881. For the Act. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acton—No. 1 | 44 | 42 | 82 | 44 | 78 | 75 |
| " " 2 | 32 | 42 | 20 | 57 | | |
| Totals | 76 | 84 | 61 | 101 | 78 | 75 |
| Burlington—No. 1 | 59 | 68 | | | | |
| " " 2 | 58 | 47 | 78 | 118 | 45 | 104 |
| Totals | 117 | 115 | 78 | 118 | 45 | 104 |
| Georgetown—No. 1 | 70 | 58 | 55 | 64 | 46 | 48 |
| " " 2 | 85 | 68 | 78 | 52 | 50 | 54 |
| Totals | 155 | 126 | 133 | 116 | 96 | 97 |
| Milton—No. 1, North Ward | 40 | 28 | 46 | 20 | 34 | 18 |
| " " 2, South " | 45 | 42 | 40 | 31 | 29 | 25 |
| " " 3, East " | 49 | 27 | 50 | 17 | 29 | 27 |
| Totals | 140 | 97 | 136 | 68 | 92 | 76 |
| Oakville—No. 1 | 41 | 39 | 36 | 35 | 34 | 27 |
| " " 2 | 56 | 35 | 52 | 34 | 54 | 21 |
| " " 2 | 77 | 47 | 73 | 40 | 48 | 61 |
| Totals | 174 | 121 | 161 | 109 | 131 | 109 |
| Esquesing—No. 1—Scotch Block | 88 | 36 | 75 | 30 | 54 | 21 |
| " " 2—Norval | 138 | 45 | 111 | 68 | 94 | 30 |
| " " 3—Stewartown | 74 | 78 | 65 | 77 | 47 | 74 |
| " " 4—Dublin | 55 | 42 | 61 | 48 | 57 | 28 |
| " " 5—Limehouse | 93 | 72 | 95 | 68 | 70 | 48 |
| " " 6—Glenwilliams | 80 | 64 | 62 | 89 | 43 | 57 |
| Totals | 528 | 337 | 469 | 380 | 365 | 258 |
| Nassagaweya—No. 1—Campbellville | 70 | 70 | 55 | 82 | 60 | 34 |
| " " 2—Brookville | 59 | 99 | 48 | 107 | 35 | 67 |
| " " 3—Knatchbull | 55 | 94 | 56 | 94 | 26 | 75 |
| Totals | 184 | 263 | 159 | 283 | 121 | 176 |
| Nelson—No. 1—Freeman | 49 | 42 | 54 | 99 | 89 | 82 |
| " " 2—Hannahsville | 88 | 52 | 65 | 70 | 44 | 44 |
| " " 3—Cummingsville | 52 | 88 | 54 | 82 | 44 | 80 |
| " " 4—Lowville | 47 | 71 | 49 | 78 | 29 | 57 |
| " " 5—Appelby | 25 | 70 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals | 263 | 323 | 222 | 329 | 156 | 263 |
| Trafalgar—No. 1—Boyne | 80 | 54 | 70 | 71 | 47 | 74 |
| " " 2—Drumquin | 108 | 62 | 102 | 74 | 88 | 80 |
| " " 3—Postville | 62 | 92 | 63 | 93 | 38 | 71 |
| " " 4—Munn's Corners | 78 | 53 | 56 | 57 | 50 | 49 |
| " " 5—Palermo | 78 | 57 | 82 | 65 | 47 | 40 |
| " " 6—Bronte | 47 | 83 | 40 | 89 | 32 | 47 |
| Totals | 418 | 387 | 353 | 448 | 321 | 331 |
| | 2050 | 1858 | 1767 | 1947 | 1709 | 1453 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Majority for Act in 1881 | 81 |
| " " " 1884 | 180 |
| " against Act in 1888 | 197 |
| Vote cast in 1881 | 2538 |
| " " " 1884 | 3705 |
| " " " 1888 | 3903 |

## APPLEBY.

Sleighing has returned again to cheer us up and start business booming in our part of the country. Mr. McCraney has purchased a goodly portion of the oak in this vicinity and has kept quite a number of teams employed all winter drawing the logs to his mill at Bronte. The timber is to be used for ship building.

Mr. John Easton came marching home with a handsome young wife the other evening. He captured her in the county of Haldimand. Your scribe and I am sure all his friends and acquaintances, unite in wishing them success and prosperity upon the new sea of life upon which they have launched.

Mr. Kitchen has been very busy all winter laying down the material for his new brick house which he intends to erect next summer.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. M. Coulton got his little toe cut off by falling into a drag saw.

The Literary Society met as customary on Friday evening. The instrumental music was furnished by Messrs. A. D. Alton and Geo. Carey on the organ and violin. Their pieces were very creditably rendered and were much relished by the audience; songs by the Glee Club and other members of the society. Right here we might particularize a very comic song by G. W. Alton. Readings and recitations were given by various members. Those deserving special montion are Bertie Swackhamer, Roy Burkholder, and a comic song given in the form of a recitation by M. Coulton. The debate for last night was amongst the juvenile members. It was very ably handled and was the source of much delight to those who had the privilege of listening. The debate for next Friday night will be, "Resolved that there is more pleasure in Participation than in Anticipation." The affirmative speakers are D. Lucas and Horace Winch, and the negative W. J. McClennahan and E. Moody.

KORN KOB.

NASAL BALM
COLD IN THE HEAD
CATARRH
SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.
It Cures CATARRH, Cold in Head, HAY FEVER.
STOPS Droppings from Nasal passages into the throat and excessive expectoration caused by Catarrh. Sold by Druggists, or sent pre-paid on receipt of price, 50c. and $1. Address FULFORD & Co., Brockville, Ont.
EASY TO USE.

## A CARD.

MILTON, MARCH 6, 1888.

*To Mr. Geo. Knight,*
INSPECTOR,
Federal Life Insurance Co.,
HAMILTON, ONT.

SIR:—In acknowledging the payment of $10,000, Insurance on the life of my late husband under policy No. 1856, I desire to bear testimony to the courtesy and promptitude exercised by the company you represent, throughout the transactions necessary to the completion of my claim, and especially for the payment of the above sum so many weeks in advance of the period specified in the contract. Such a course must have the effect of increasing public confidence in the Federal Life, and I shall be only too glad to speak in the interest of the company from my own experience. Wishing you every success in your good work.

I am,
Sincerely Yours,
JANE WALKER DEWAR.

## FARM FOR SALE OR RENT.

North half of Lot 16, N. D. S., Trafalgar, consisting of 50 acres of pine and hard wood, and 60 acres of cleared land. Price $5000. Rent $200, taxes and roadwork. Applications for rent will be received to the 1st of April. The production of hay and grain last year on the said farm amounted to over $400.

C. FREEMAN,
Executor.
Milton.

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N.Y.

GO TO
D. Butchart's
For Groceries, Confections, etc., etc.
Oysters by Bulk or Can
—OUR—
Millinery & Mantle Depart
IN FULL RUNNING ORDER.
Handsome Show Rooms,
Splendid Light,
Everything New,
Low Pri
A Manufacturers' Stock of Mantles at less than whole
Children's Ulsters $2.50, worth $3.50.
Ladies' Ulsters $3 00, worth $4.00.
Ladies' Jersey Jackets $5.00, worth
Ladies' Knitted Skirts (German m
Newest Designs in Carpets just received.
Tapestry Carpets 25c.
Brussels Carpets 70c.
Wool Carpets 70c.
Union Car
Carpet Sweepers $2.50 (a good line).
Curtain Poles, complete, 40c.
Stair Rods 75c. per dozen.
2/4 Oilcloth 10c.
Sole Agents for Perfection Carpet Sweepe
McKAY BROTHER
46 & 48 King St. East, Ha

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
Valuable Farm.
The undersigned has received instructions from
PETER GOULD
To sell by Public Auction at the
WALLACE HOUSE, MILTON,
—ON—
SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1888,
AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.,
That Valuable Farm known as West-half Lot 14 Con 2, Nassagaweya, containing about 100 acres, hardwood and 3 acres cedar. No waste land; good soil; not stony or stumpy, never failing spring convenient to house and barn. Good young grafted orchard of choice fruit trees—plum, cherry, pear, mulberry and other small fruit. New stone house 1½ stories, frame barn 30x52, frame shed 24x50, stone cow stable and root house 44x18. It is situated about four miles from Campbellville station on the C.P.R., half-mile from a proposed station of the Guelph Junction Railway, half-mile from school, church, post-office, &c. About 10 acres of fall wheat in ground; also about 100 cords of wood. This has been used for a dairy farm for a number of years.
TERMS.—$50 on day of sale, $200 in 10 days after. Possession given on 20th March.
For further particulars apply to Duncan Dewar, or on the premises.
E. CHAPMAN, Auct.

## ASSIZES.

COUNTY OF HALTON, } NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and Assizes and Nisi Prius for the said County of Halton, will be held at the

COURT HOUSE,

IN THE

TOWN OF MILTON

ON

Monday, March 12th, 1888.

At the hour of TEN O'CLOCK, A. M. of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Gaolers, and all others concerned are requested to take notice and attend to do and perform all things which appertain to them.

MATTHEW CLEMENTS,
Sheriff, Co. Halton.
Sheriff's Office,
Milton, March 1st, 1888.

For the Benefit of the Pu
To-day we find ourselves with too much Stock, and to reli have inaugurated
A BIG REDUCTION S
—OF—
First-class CUSTOM TAILOR
Which will be made from the Newest and Finest Lines o
English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds,
French, English and American W
Fine English Broads and Do
FIGURES TELL WHAT WE ARE DOING:
$30.00 Suits to Order for $27.00
25.00 " " " 23.00
20.00 " " " 18.00
15.00 " " " 12.00
$10.00 Pants to order for $8.00
7.00 " " " 6.00
5.00 " " " 4.00
4.00 " " " 3.25
$25.00 Overcoats to Order for $22.00
20.00 " " " 18.00
18.00 " " " 16.00
15.00 " " " 13.00
12.00 " " " 10.00
$27.00 Suits to Order
23.00
18.00
$8.00 Pants to order
6.00
4.50
3.50
$22.00 Overcoats to Order
19.00
16.00
14.00
If the workingman will consult the above prices, he will see that by buying his CLOTHIN can save a big day's wage, and that is something to think of.
If the business man wants to buy himself a suit, we can do better for him than an Tailoring House in town.
If the young man wants first-class Custom-made Clothing, he will embrace this opport the best for little money.
In fact, every inducement will be held out to the Public to make their purchases of Winter
FINAGIN, THE TAILOR
140 King St. East, Copp's Block, Hamilton.
P. S.—Cloth by the yard Cheap, and Remnants suitable for Boys' Wear at Cost. Some for Ladies' Jackets and Ulsters will be cleared out at any price.

-Special Sale
—OF—
READY-MADE CLOTHIN
REGARDLESS OF COST.
To clear off the few odd pieces and suits that are left is a grand opportunity to obtain a cheap suit. I giving up this branch of my business, therefore the goods must be sold
WITHOUT CONSIDERING THE CO
To make room for spring stock, I will for one week sell
BOOTS -:- AND -:- SHO
All kinds, Men's, Women's and Children's at Sweeping Reductions.
All Winter Goods at less than cost at
J. M. Bastedo's
CHEAP STORE.

From a statement made by Sir Charles Topper in the Commons, Monday, it appears that there are serious obstacles in the way of placing before the public a complete history of the Fisheries negotiations.

TREBLE has a large stock of and Mitts which cheap. Re corner of