THE CANADIAN CHAMPION

MILTON, JULY 19. 1888

Halton Licenses.

On Thursday last Messrs. Barber, Campbell and Dice, License Commissioners for Halton, met here, when the following licenses were granted :—

John Wallace, Wallace House, Milton.
John Bennett, Thompson House, Milton.
H. H. Spicer, Mill Street, Georgetown.
Charles Huber, Thompson House, Georgetown.
Robert Agnew, Acton.
A. Martin, Royal Exchange, Acton.
James Roderick, Burlington House, Burlington.
Frank Livioga, Brant House, do.
Jas. Calane, Lake View House, do.
William Wrynn, Oakville.
J. A. Arno, Royal Exchange, Oakville.
J. M. Telfer, Esquire.
Charles Cooper, Sheval.
David Lindsay, Hornby.
O. J. Baker, Postville.
John Boston, St. Ann's.
Felix Devlin, Campbellville.
A. P. Thompson, Ballinard.

The commissioners will meet again on Saturday to consider some applications laid over.

A Suggestion.

Mr. Gordon Brown in a recent issue of The Week advocates the assumption by the Government of the importation, manufacture and sale of liquor. He would have the distilleries and breweries purchased by the Government or worked by their present owners under Government supervision and control. He would impress stringent regulations against the use of immoderate quantities of liquor and would insist on an entire stoppage of supplies to the intemperate. He holds that by this policy the violent measure proposed by the Prohibitionists of stopping the manufacture in a single day, without compensation to owners, would be avoided, and the Government placed in a position to follow public opinion as expressed at the polls by not replacing used up plant, and thus curtailing production.

Alcohol and Tobacco.

Of all errors that which the partisans of temperance have fallen into by connecting the alcohol and tobacco habits is the most unreasonable. In some mysterious way they are associated as twins of vice.

Prominent physicians who have made a study of the subject have assured us that no affinity exists between the two habits.

In fact, the very reverse is the case, for those nations which are most inordinate consumers of the narcotic plant are most temperate as to intoxicating drinks. Are not the Turks total-abstainers? Is not over-indulgence a very rare thing among the nations of southern Europe. Let us have temperance by all means, but don't accuse the poor smoker of every sin.

Division Court.

Division court was held in the town hall, Streetsville, last Saturday, His Honor Judge Scott, presiding. There were about 35 cases on the docket, but the majority of these were settled out of court, and not much time was taken up with the remainder. The only case of special interest was that of Mrs. (widow) Trimble against Mr. Joseph Featherston for money alleged to be due the plaintiff for the keep of James Fletcher, an indigent, who has been supported for some time by Mrs. Trimble, at the expense of Toronto township, and she claimed that Mr. Featherston had received money from the township council for her and had neglected to pay it over. There seemed to have been some bungling in the matter of keeping the township accounts, for when the case was properly looked into it was found that the allegations against Mr. Featherston were entirely unwarranted, and consequently judgment was given for the defendant. There had been considerable gossip about this case and the result has shown that Mr. Featherston took the best method to dispose of the matter once and for all.—Streetsville Review.

Milton Terra Cotta.

A GREAT IMPOVEMENT IN BRICKS.

Last week an item appeared in the Hamilton and Toronto papers to the effect that the brick experiment made here of the red clay had failed owing to lime in the clay. This report was misleading and untrue. The facts are that the Toronto Pressed Brick and Terra Cotta Company, capital $200,000, have succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations. They have bought 100 acres on the C. P. R., two miles west of the town, 60 acres of which is covered with a deposit of red clay, which has been proved to be away and ahead of any in the country for the production of red-pressed and terra cotta work. The company, of which Mr. Huson W. M. Murray, Toronto, is president, and Mr. R. C. Dancey manager, are now putting in a full outfit of the best brick-making and terra cotta machinery. Hitherto this superior class of red-pressed bricks had to be imported: for instance, those in the Manning Arcade, Toronto, and those now about to go into the top work at the new Bank of Commerce building come from Zanesville, O., and cost $35 a thousand. The Milton works will turn out a brick superior to the imported in both looks and quality. The new house of Mr. D. E. Thomson in the Queen's Park, Toronto, will be built of the pressed bricks, and other contracts have been secured. The works are now in full operation. These new bricks will effect a revolution in the appearance of brick buildings.

LACROSSE.

GAMES TO BE PLAYED IN THE CENTRAL DISTRICT.

July 21—Acton and Milton.
Aug. 4—Young Ontarios at Brampton.
Aug. 4—Richmond Hill at Acton.
Aug. 16—Richmond Hill at Georgetown.
Aug. 18—Young Torontos at Milton.
Aug. 29—Brampton at Acton.
Sept. 1—Milton at Richmond Hill.
Sept. 8—Young Ontarios at Georgetown.

RECORD OF CENTRAL L. D.

CLUBS.	GAMES WON.	GAMES LOST.	GAMES TO PLAY.
Excelsiors, Brampton	3	0	2
Ætnas, Georgetown	2	2	2
Olympics, Milton	2	1	3
Y. C's, Richmond Hill	1	1	4
Young Torontos, Toronto	1	3	2
Young Ontarios, "	0	3	3
Crescents, Acton	1	2	3

LACROSSE.—On Saturday afternoon next, on the Exhibition Grounds, at 3.30 p. m., the Olympics will play their fourth championship match in the Central District against the Crescents, of Acton. The following are the names of the players and their respective position :

S. Hannant	Goal	G. McGarvin
R. Brush	Point	J. Lawson
M. E. Mitchell	C. Point	Anderson
Watson	Defence Field	Ferguson
Ford		McCarroll
G. Little		Worden
J. Little	Centre	Smith
M. Brush	Home Field	Manes
J. Hannant		R. Lawson
Burrows		Lee
Outside Home		Buckwell
May	Inside Home	Statham
Bastedo	Field Captain	Worden

A keen contest is anticipated.

Scholars! Attention!

PRIZES! AND HONOURABLE MENTION!

We publish below in modern English what purports to be a newspaper report—a story in fact. It is not an antiquated chesnut, but a bran new novelette. We offer three prizes to the scholars of our common school for translating the story into good, that is Queen's, English.—

For best translation	$2 00
Second best	1 50
Third "	1 00

Honourable mentions for first, second and third next best commendable translations.

Send in your compositions to the CHAMPION Office. Don't sign your names to them. Only give some private mark or fictitious name, and enclose all in an envelope.

MODERN ENGLISH,

After the style of certain popular newspapers.

Mr. Editor,—

SIR,—We had quite a circus in our town last night, a description of which would be too previous without first indicating to you the parties more immediately concerned in it, with the causes which led up to it, and the true inwardness of the affair.

There came into our section a decent looking young fellow, Lewis Lisper by name, whose dress and address were quite nobby. Some considered him a dude, others a jingo or a cad. He, however, bought a first class farm in the section, and paid for it. He evidently had the needful, and that fact, with some snobs, condoned any duderie, jingoism, or caddishness he might be chargeable with. By and by, however, he came to think that farming was not the thing, you know. It was too stupid and slow. So he resolved on a new departure. He rented his farm on shares to a granger and his wife from way back, who were well posted in bucolic industries. Fact was that Lewis was constitutionally tired, except when handling a fast horse or playing poker But he discovered accidentally that neither the fast horse nor playing poker did pay; nor would his rent from the farm pay his losses at poker and lost bets on fast horses. So he mortgaged his farm and bought out the grocery and dry goods biz of old Ben Bonham, at the east end of the town. This was considered by the level headed merchants of the town to be a fair and square deal. So he put out his shingle, hired a clerk, and was mightily tickled to find that selling dry goods and groceries was a rather soft thing.

Now there is also in our town a certain Squire Loftus who has an A No. 1 cheese factory. Squire Loftus is a big head; he always wants to be on the top of the heap. He not only runs the factory, and runs the church to which he belongs, but some three years ago he run for member of parliament and, almost got in, against Mr. McWire Puller. It was a close shave for McWire. Squire Loftus had a pretty marriageable daughter, named Melinda, at whom young Lewis Lisper often cast sheep's eyes; in fact he became very spoony and sweet on Melinda Loftus; and her pa and her ma could not dissuade her from uniting in marriage with this nice young man. So Lewis and Melinda united in matrimonial partnership, and went on a marriage trip to the Soo St. Mary's, and, returning, visited the Zoo in Toronto and other wonders of the city. But Lewis continued to cherish his two fads—fast horse and poker. Melinda and the clerk helped make money in the store and Lewis helped spend it on fast horse and poker—and he spent it faster than he, his wife, and clerk, together were able to make it, so the biz began to be rocky. Before the drummers knew this they loaded him with goods on credit, but when they wanted their cash, it was no use, they could not get there. Lewis became a reckless man; he would not keep his shop and his shop would not keep him, as poor Richard would say. He often, at night especially, went out to see a man, or to attend lodge meetings, and left poor Melinda and the baby to hold the fort alone against all comers; and when he generally materialized at 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning, and Melinda expostulated with him about his goings on, he would use forcible language to her, call her a blankity—blank; tell her that she was not up to biz, and that her objections to his peculiar ways of married life were all rot. Thus he behaved to her every time; and Melinda found when too late that she had made a heavy contract when she married Lewis Lisper. His credit ceased, and his business was fast going to the dogs with himself. Over his signature he had given security to some of his own swim, and when these notes became due he had to face the music. His creditors were rough on him. His own gang either could not, or would not help or sympathize with him worth a cent. One or two of them did indeed give promissory notes, but when the creditors saw the worthless names on the paper, they said "the thing wont work, it wont wash, it is too thin, it wont hold water." So they sat on him; and when he found that he had fairly put his foot in it, and was dead broke, he called a meeting of his creditors, and orated to them, thusly—"Gentlemen, it is true that my biz has become a little rocky, but I am not yet just done up; I am not yet quite knocked out; give me a fair show for six months and you'll find that I have enough go and horse-sense in me to get on my legs again and give each of you 50 or even 100 cents on the dollar. But if you down me now, and don't help keep my head above water, you may as well shut down on me at once." Then the creditors had a consult. They were about a dozen all told, viz: Melinda's pa, one wholesale dry goods man, and one dry goods drummer, one grocery drummer, two law yers, one employed by Lisper, the other representing numerous creditors, all very respectable reliable men; but the rest were men of the same swim with Lewis Lisper—mostly roughs and roughs, his debtors and creditors, and shavers of notes—a crowd to be boycotted and bowled out from decent society, and among them was Rob Rugby, the biggest toad in the puddle. The creditors were not unanimous. They were mostly very much riled, especially the young dry goods drummer from whom Lisper had lately got quite a haul. The drummer seemed quite off; he tore around, using unparliamentary language that had reference to Mr. Lisper and Co. Rob Rugby (one of the Co.) was heard to say, "I'll give that young gent fits, you bet, before he leave town, unless he make himself scarce pretty quick." Some were for granting Lisper the time he asked, others called for assignment and winding him up. His lawyer made a motion for time, saying: "Gentlemen, I admit that in a certain limited sense Mr. Lisper has almost gone up, but not from any innate cussedness in himself. He may indeed have laid himself open to the charge of being overly hopeful in matters of chance. But he has got wisdom from experience; and has got youth, and go, and pluck, and horse-sense on his side. Give him the fair and square show he asks, and my word for it (without prejudice) you will get there, and find it a sure thing."

Squire Loftus seconded the motion, saying: "Gentlemen, I know there are sore heads among you, but there is not a greater sore head here than myself. I hope there will be no kickers among you on this motion. I know that my son-in-law owes something to the estate of my old friend Mr. Goodhaw has lately passed over to the ...ty. Were my old friend here I know he would vote on the same ticket with myself."

The creditors' lawyer here put in his oar, and says he: "I have no doubt that Mr. Lisper has of late been doing his level best to keep afloat, and I give him credit for it. My clients, however, wish to wind him up, and they have given me some pointers why they want to. They say he has had his innings long enough, and unless he is bowled out now the game is all up with them. It goes without saying that although at one time he could take the cake for respectability and credit, and his friends would go the whole hog to oblige him, yet these friends have now gone back on him. Why? They say they can't take stock any longer in a man who is alleged or supposed to be a gambler or an associate with gamblers. I am not here, gentlemen, to do any slugging on behalf of my clients. I am merely here to state their wishes and what they think to be not only facts but factors which must knock the bottom out of my legal friend's motion for time."

Here one of Lisper's crowd, Pete Packard, started up, all fired, and thundered out his sentiments, interspersing them with forcible expletives which need not be reported. "Who," he demanded, "has been letting up on Lew Lisper? and who says that he and his friends here are gamblers? Certain parties would feel good if Lew were downed and scooped out of the town. But he has come to stay. We have known him ever since he came into our midst and started business at the east end. He doesn't need any booming from us. Maybe he isn't so pious and goody-goody and all that sort of thing as some pretend to. But he aint so fond of the almighty dollar as some of them. He don't do like they do who make a raise on their goods every time the papers say the market prices are gone up, and keep up the raise when the prices have gone down. No, siree, Mr. Lawyer, Lew don't gamble in that way. You say you didn't come here to do any slugging for your clients. Good for you. I don't know what kind of a slugger you be, as I never seen you before. But you have been doing some bulldozing for them in a slick way. But you had better not try that on again, or you may find it rather hot for you. It takes two to make a game, and we may transmogrify you into a gambler unbethinkingly to yourself, and in pretty quick time too."

"Go it Pete!" cried Bob Rugby. "That's the ticket!" "Rub it in till it blister!"

Here the lawyer called the company to witness that he had been threatened with grievous bodily harm.

"There is no mistake about that," said the dry goods drummer. "We all heard it. But what can we expect!"

"Expect fits, you scalawag," said Bob Rugby.

Then it seemed as though a suction and a stampede were on hand, for Pete and Bob were now ready at any moment to go through both the lawyer and the drummer. There was quite a hubbub, and cries of "shame!" "would serve them right," "let us go," "a pack of rowdies!" &c., &c. But Squire Loftus, majestically waving his hand, cried "order; order," and quietness having been restored, he said: "Gentlemen, let us end this. I take stock in my son-in-law's welfare, and I wish him to do the square thing. No jug-handled policy in business for me. How to the line, I say, every time. Let buyer and seller have a fair shake. I give bonds that if time be granted to Lew, as he asks, his promises will be fulfilled. To this they all agreed, and the meeting dispersed.

It was now dark, and the lawyer, the drummers and others were making tracks for their hotels, when suddenly there arose a double-barrelled uproar and racket such as our town had never before experienced. Bob's "dorg," as he calls it, and Lew's terrier, both great chums, had been waiting outside. We could not see; we only heard something like a dog fight, a snarling and worrying; the thwacking of canes; and the hurrying of hoofmus to enjoy the sport. "Sic 'em! Sic 'em!" Then the crack of a revolver, and the howling of a dog. There was now a regular scrimmage; how many were in it nobody knows. We kept out of it, for the hoodlums were firing rocks. But we could hear the sound of tumbling, and of fisticuffs and hollering "police! police!" "constables!" "help!" "Go for him." "Give him fits." "Take the shine out of him." "More back bone, boys." "Bounce the bonders." "Where's t'other fellow?" "Accrost the street." "Down him, down him." "Don't give him away, he's a goner." And thus for a while they painted the town red; and when all was over, Bob on going home was heard to say, "I hope it is not all up the spout with that scalawag of a drummer; somebody has hurt his feelings pretty bad; who done it nobody knows; but it serves him right for putting the drop on Lew's poor little dorg."

The lawyers and the beak have a big thing now, of course, to engage their best, or earnest, or most serious consideration, as OL Mowat would say.

FRIEND OF GOOD ENGLISH.

The 12th at Brampton.

For the very many anxious ones for the success of the day in Brampton, the weather in the morning was anything but satisfactory. The day broke cold and cloudy and threatening a down-pour at any time, but toward noon old Sol came out in all his glory much to the delight of everybody.

At an early hour those most interested were afoot and busily engaged in putting the finishing touches to the decorations, and before nine o'clock the town had put on a gala appearance. Among the most beautiful of the decorations were two of the arches, one in front of the Wellington hotel, a very handsome structure and beautifully finished off, being topped by a tri-colored spire—red, white and blue—about twelve feet high, and floating a about twelve feet high, and floating a small flag from its pinnacle; the other in front of the American hotel, and a very neat affair it was, flunting and flags of all colors floated to the breeze from nearly every building, even the American flag was conspicuous.

The procession, which formed at 1.30 was a grand and creditable affair, a very conspicuous feature being the neat, clean and orderly appearance of every one taking part. After parading the principle streets of the town in good order, the procession brought up at the Agricultural grounds, where everything was quite in order for their reception.

The grand stand was filled to its utmost capacity, over 600, by the elite of the gentle sex.

The Streetsville band seconded the mayor and Conservator office in the evening. Everything passed off pleasantly and quietly, drunkenness or anything pertaining thereto being conspicuous by its absence.—Review.

A Visit to the Presbyterian Church.

The principal historical features of the Presbyterian Church may be briefly summarized: (I.)—The Established Church of Scotland; (II.) The Free Church; (III.) The United Presbyterian Church. The Presbyterian form of church government was instituted in 1560, but was superseded in 1602 by the Episcopal Church, under the Stuarts. At the revolution in 1688 the Presbyterian Church regained its former status as the legal church of Scotland. In the year 1843 (in consequence of an Act passed by the House of Lords on the subject of patronage) 270 ministers resigned their preferments and founded what is termed the "Free Church," which, although the obnoxious Act has been repealed, still keeps itself independant from the parent church. The United Presbyterian Church does good and valuable work, having 508 ministers, 560 churches and over 181,000 communicants. Some idea of the position of their three principal branches (there are several minor offshoots) may be gained from the fact that in 1886 the Established Church raised for home and missionary purposes £407,212; the Free Church, £364,422; the United Presbyterian, £207,915. Scotchmen have always been remarkable for tenacity of purpose and unswerving loyalty to national principles and creeds, hence I was not surprised to find in Canada's domain that out of a Scotch population of 699,863 no less than 676,105 are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Turning to the more immediate purpose of this letter, I must congratulate the Presbyterians upon the magnificent structure erected to the advocacy of their cause, a building which for beauty externally and internally stands second to none in Milton. Many ingenious devices had been devised to render the internal pleasing to the eye and comforting to the worshippers. The choir, though small, is excellent. The vocal rendering, combined with the idiomatic quaintness of Canadian Scotch, fell soothing to the sympathetic ear.

I exceedingly regret the newly appointed minister, through indisposition, was unable to take his place, the vacancy being filled by what is technically termed a "supply." Therefore, taking into consideration the preacher being strange to the congregation, and the known fact your correspondent would be there, it would be unfair to speak of style and diction. I shall therefore at once pass to the sermon itself.

Selecting for the text 1st Peter, chap. IV., verses 8, 9, 20, the preacher remarked we had two ideas presented to our view—I. The statement God is love; II. The proof of that statement in that He sent His only begotten son into the world; the result being through Him we had access, or He was the medium by whom access might be made to God. He proceeded, realistically, to describe man's condition after the fall, man's consciousness of sin, the immediate effect of which was fear and dread. And a very spirituality of his essence placed a gulf between God and man." Leaving for a time the annunciation of the text, the speaker enquired whence can this fear be removed? By nature? No! The shining sun, the smiling vales and radiant beauty of the flowers of the earth might cause the spiritual part of man to see the reflex of a loving God. But when storms came, pestilences ravaged the land, friends forsook and death's cruel hand laid the beloved one low, our thoughts reverted to our fallen state, hope died while thinking these were the just punishments of an offended God. Therefore, as we could not come to God, God came to us. His manifestation though or by human nature has given us irrefutable proof of love, and this proof is enhanced by the fact that not because we *loved* Him, but that He so *loved* us, He sent His *only* begotten Son into the world that through him there might be propitiation made for our sin. I was delighted to hear at this stage a magnificent conception concerning the phrase, "The word made flesh." The speaker pertinently enquired how we are to understand the phrase, "The word made flesh,"—a word, he said, *"was the outward expression of the inward thought or deed,"* (that is the outer medium of expressing inward thoughts) and the inward manifestation of Christ or His fleshly assumption we see the unfolding or the revealing of that hidden mystery (I. Peter, I. v., 11 & 12) which the prophets vainly strove to see resulting in the full demonstration of God's redeeming scheme, and enabling us to fully realize now, "as in Adam all fell, so in Christ all may be made alive." Vividly the preacher pointed to the loving aspects of Christ while sojourning upon earth, His intense sympathy with man, that as "was are partakers of flesh and blood, He took part of the same, and in that He Himself suffered, being tempted, He is able to succor them that are tempted." "Another manifestation of His love," said the speaker, was "that His heart repelled our hearts' distrust by His personal goodness." In sorrow at the recallant ways of the Jews, He would have gathered you as an hen gathers her chickens, and ye would not." His prayers, His thoughts, His acts, all tended to create a love even that perfect love that casts away all fear. He mixed with all classes, sympathized with those in distress, and indeed, appealed to "all that were weary and heavy laden and He would give them rest." "Again, says the preacher, "the very intensity of His moral nature and the intensely acute organization would correspondingly intensify His sufferings while upon earth," as the sensitive organization of the intellectual and refined would shudder at a familiar intercourse with the hardened and depraved, in like degree would the pure nature be pained at the contact of those around Him, and this made more manifest the extent of that love which culminated in laying down His life for His enemies, which act enabled God to be just, and yet the justifier of all they [illegible] Him. In conclusion we were urged to learn from this love to love one another, to yield to one another, to even sacrifice our own interests at times for each other's good, if such love was diffused it would turn our earth to paradise, joy and gladness would permeate the earth and sorrow and mourning would flee away.

During the course of the sermon, allusion was made to the inherant power of conscience, its urgent admonitions to adhere to keep within the pale of revealed law, to reverance its precepts and hallow its commands; also the universality among heathen nations of inherant belief in the shedding of blood for the appeasement of the wrath of their gods, arguing from thence that the aspiring of reason declared the sacrificial atonement, and this aspiring being a divine implantment, like conscience, conscience and reason meet, and in Christ and Him crucified, reason and justice blend hand in hand. I should like to present the argument in detail, but the inexorable demand of space forbids, enough.

Faithfully yours,

—J. W.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A. Murray & Co's

Great Summer Sale Has Commenced

SPECIAL LINES UNDER COST FOR THIS WEEK.

75 Ladies' Cloth Jackets at $1 50, regular price $3 to $6 each
All Pure Striped Silks at 25c. per yard.
Black Faille and Black Satin Merveilleux at first cost.

30 dozen Gents' Fancy Silk Ties, 2 for 25c., worth 40c. ea
50 dozen Ladies' Lisle Hose, 3 pair for $1, worth 40c pr.
Dress Goods wonderful bargains in every make. Secure

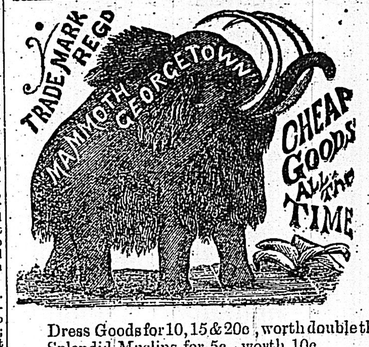
Beaded Panels, Vests And Fronts

Beaded Vests for 50c each worth 75c.
Beaded Vests for 75c. each, worth $1.

Beaded Vests for $1 each, worth $1 50.
Beaded Vests for $1 each, worth $2.

Special attention is called to a very handsome line of Beaded Grenadines. Very rich goods for $1 50, worth $2 and $2 50. Very rich goods for $1 75, worth $3 and $3 50. Very rich goods for $2 75, worth $4 50 and $5. Beaded Trimmings of every description, all reduced to cost and under for this week.

A. MURRAY & CO., 18, 20 and 22 King St., East, Hamilton.



GREAT SALE!

The Dissolution of Partnership Sale Still Continues.

We have large quantities of goods we want to convert into money. We are making special and extraordinary efforts to accomplish that end. We shall quote you a few spepial lines, for example,

Splendid Colored Silks for 25c., worth 50c.
Black Silks for 50c., worth $1.00.
Black and Col'd Satin Merveleaux 50 and 75c., worth $1 & $1.75.

Dress Goods for 10, 15 & 20c, worth double the money.
Splendid Muslins for 5c., worth 10c.
A fine line for 15c., original prices 30c,
Beautiful Ribbons for 5c. per yard,
Millinery, Mantle and Flowers at extraordinary low prices.
Parasols—a magnificent line from 25c. up,

Factory Cotton for 3c. per yard.
Flecked Shirting for 6c., worth 10c,
Seersuckers 3c. per yard up.
Beautiful fast colored Prints and Ginghams for 6c. worth 12½ and 15c.
Cottonades and Tweeds at extraordinary low prices.
Beautiful Tweeds at 25c. per yard,

We are slaughtering Ready-made Clothing regardless of Cost. Gents' Furnishings—a magnificent stock. Hats for 25c., worth $1. Carpets in Hemp, Union, All-wool, Tapestry, Brussels, Floor Oilcloths, Matts; Curtain and Window Blinds in large variety and very low prices; in fact we have the largest and cheapest stock ever offered to the public.

Our Millinery, Dress-making and Ordered Clothing Department are in excellent condition, very busy and turning out goods to suit all parties in price and quality.

To the farmers, we say bring us your Wool and we shall give you the highest price, in cash or trade, for any quantity of clean, merchantable Wool. Inspection and patronage respectfully solicited.

Georgetown, June 1st, 1888.

WM. McLEOD & CO.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Village of Ripley was swept by fire last Friday. Twenty-six buildings were burned, and only two or three business places are left standing.

Knox Church congregation of Galt have decided by a unanimous vote to extend a call to Rev. Alex. Jackson, of Pittsburg, Pa. Salary to be $3,000 a year and a free house.

No more dunning by postal-card. Under recent instructions from the U. S. postmaster-general, anything in the nature of an offensive or threatening dun, apparent upon an envelope, outside cover or postal card, or conveying the suggestion that such dun is enclosed must be excluded from the mails.

WINNIPEG, July 15.—The election in Russell, which was postponed owing to a delay in posting the writ, took place yesterday James Fisher, Q.C., of Winnipeg, the Liberal candidate, completely snowed under his Tory opponent, Frazer, the vote standing: Fisher 527, Frazer 230, a Liberal majority of 237, with two favorable places to hear from. This completes the Provincial election contest. Parties in the new House stand: Liberals, 33; Tories, 5.

It is supposed that Chief of Police Herrington and Mrs. W. J. Henry, of Stratford, have eloped. For some time there has been an intimacy between the two and it culminated in their disappearance from the city on the same east bound train last Friday afternoon. Mrs Henry is a fine-looking woman over 30 years of age and leaves a husband and two little girls, one six and the other two years of age. He is able to succor them that are tempted." "Another manifestation of His love," said the speaker, was "that His heart repelled our hearts' distrust by His personal goodness." In sorrow at the recallant ways of the Jews, He would have gathered you as an hen gathers her chickens, and ye would not." His prayers, His thoughts, His acts, all tended to create a love even that perfect love that casts away all fear. He mixed with all classes, sympathized with those in distress, and indeed, appealed to "all that were weary and heavy laden and He would give them rest." "Again, says the preacher, "the very intensity of His moral nature and the intensely acute organization would correspondingly intensify His sufferings while upon earth," as the sensitive organization of the intellectual and refined would shudder at a familiar intercourse with the hardened and depraved, in like degree would the pure nature be pained at the contact of those around Him, and this made more manifest the extent of that love which culminated in laying down His life for His enemies, which act enabled God to be just, and yet the justifier of all they [illegible] Him. In conclusion we were urged to learn from this love to love one another, to yield to one another, to even sacrifice our own interests at times for each other's good, if such love was diffused it would turn our earth to paradise, joy and gladness would permeate the earth and sorrow and mourning would flee away.

Last week a little son of Mr. Madden, of Orillia, had a tooth pulled and on the day following the operation he went out barefooted and caught cold. The gum inflamed and the result was that the boy died from blood poisoning.

Heavy betting on the United States, Presidential contest continues. It generally favors the impression that the Democrats will win. The latest bic bet offered is that by John C. O'Keefe of Kansas City, who offers to bet $20,000 that Cleveland and Thurman will be elected, but can find no one to take it up except he gives odds.

Congressman Cox, of the United States, in introducing a bill into the House of Representatives for the taking of the census in 1890, said that he believed the population of that country would foot up to 64,000,000 in the year named. Exclusive of Indians, the census enumeration will cost over $6,000,000.

One of the largest limit sales ever held in Ottawa took place last Monday week when the Hamilton estate was offered. The property consisted of a mill at Hawkesbury, limits on the Gatineau and tributaries, farms at Hawkesbury and on the Gatineau. About two hundred lumbermen were present and their aggregate wealth was estimated at from $80,000,000 to $100,000,000. The first lot was the Gatineau limits, 234 square miles, which were bought for $128,000, the worth of plant and supplies to be taken at a valuation. The second lot, 751 square miles on the Dumoine, after a very lively bidding, was knocked down for $300,000, exclusive of plant and supplies, worth about $80,000, to be taken at valuation. No bid was made for the Hawkesbury mill and all the other properties were withdrawn on account of the low prices offered. The Dumoine limit is said to have been bought for a syndicate.—Journal of Commerce.

KINGSTON, July 15.—The heavy clay lands of Adolphustown, the Fredericksburghs and Richmond, and the gravelly lands of Hallowell, Sophiasburgh and Athol are feeling the drought so that some fields will not be reaped at all. There are fields of grain in the immediate vicinity of Napanee not worth cutting, and on some farms south of Picton, fields of barley that would not make good pasture. There is not a farmer in either county who claims more than one-third of an average of hay. One good farmer, with a good farm, adjoining Napanee, mowed a field of about four acres last week, getting one fair load of hay. On the same land he got eight loads last year. Fully two-thirds of the farmers in the two counties will not have enough hay to feed their stock through the winter, and very many of them will not have anything to sell with which to purchase feed, even though it could be obtained near by. In Prince Edward it is said that farmers were selling their good cows last week at $12 and $18 each to American purchasers. Probably hundreds can be had at that price, and this too, at a time when both butter and cheese are commanding such high rates in the market. Pastures have become so dry that many would now feed hay to their cows if it were not so scarce. Cattle are very thin already on many farms, and the decrease in the ordinary milk supply is large. One of the best milk dealers in Napanee has stopped supplying his customers, and a cheese factory owner says the number of cheese made had fallen off from fifteen to eleven last week, and will not probably be more than ten this week. Two years ago, according to the report of the Bureau of Industries for Ontario, there were 2,000,000 pounds of cheese manufactured in Lennox and Addington, valued at $180,170, and in Prince Edward the quantity was over 1,000,000 pounds, valued at $89,000. When one-third of this quantity is deducted from the 37 factories in operation some idea of the loss sustained in that item alone can be formed.

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T. CONWAY'S, Opposite Dewar's Block, Main Street, Milton,

None but the best make of Stoves offered for sale. Call and see them and judge for yourself. Just to hand—Coal Oil Stoves.—Just the thing for the summer months. It will pay you to buy one and save your wood for the cold weather.

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HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

LIST OF THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

NO.	NAMES.	MARKS.	NO. OF SCHOOL SECTION.	TEACHER.
1	Angus Hartley	549	No. 6, Nassagaweya	R. Irving.
2	John Watson	539	" 8, Nelson.	Mrs. Barry.
3	Charles Ussher	492	Milton.	H. Gray.
4	Mable Cowin	486	No. 4, Esquesing.	Miss Mellowell.
5	Edith Moffat	479	Milton.	H. Gray.
6	Clarkson Brain	461	No. 4, Esquesing.	R. S. Fleming.
7	Florence Lavery	457	Milton.	H. Gray.
8	Margaret E. Duncan	451	No. 10, Nelson.	W. A. Gilchrist.
9	Wm. J. Smyth	427	" 1, Nassagaweya.	Miss Easterbrook
10	Jessie R. Moffat	414	" 6, "	R. Irvine
11	Alex. Lawson	409	" 2, Esquesing.	D. A. McClenahan
12	John Stark	402	" 1, "	
13	Johnson Colling	402	Milton.	H. Gray.
14	Willie Boyd	397	No. 9, Nelson.	W. F. Paterson.
15	Fred. Colling	389	Milton.	H. Gray.
16	Lillie M. Dent	385	" 8, Trafalgar.	J. H. Suggle.
17	Ada Gilbert	381	A. E., Esquesing.	Miss McDowell.
18	Bismarck Douglas	376	No. 8, Trafalgar.	J. H. Suggle.
19	Lucinda Finamore	371	" 10, Nelson.	W. A. Gilchrist.
20	Janet Duff	369	" 1, Nassagaweya.	Miss Easterbrook
21	Walter Bows	368	Milton.	H. Gray.
22	Ida Boyd	368	A. E., Esquesing.	Miss McDowell.

RECOMMENDED.

24	Wilbert Sinclair	388	No. 8, Nelson.	Mrs. Barry.
25	Wilfred Tucker	367	" 8, Trafalgar.	J. H. Suggle.
26	Francis H. Gage	367	" 9, "	Miss Norris.

NOTES.—There were in all, 180 candidates: 49 at Milton, 44 at Oakville and 40 at Georgetown, a much larger number than at any previous examination held in this county. The papers were generally fair, but rather more difficult than those of the three preceeding examinations. Although fewer failed to make the minimum for passing in arithmetic than in grammar, the former subject was the chief cause of failure where candidates came below 50% in the aggregate. One boy, aged 15, made 100% in arithmetic, a girl, aged 13, made 95, and the average for the 49 candidates was 40.4%, two candidates having made *nothing* and two others less than ten per cent. Of the 40 candidates who wrote at Milton, 18 failed to get 33½% in arithmetic, 21 in grammar, 11 in literature, 11 in geography, 9 in composition, and 7 in history. None failed in spelling, but some of the candidates lost heavily by errors in spelling upon the other papers. The regulations require the examiners to deduct one mark for every mis-spelling word wherever found.

A dentist, of alleged skill and reputation, a former President of a State dental association, was recently sued by a New Bedford man for pulling the wrong tooth and a piece of jaw with it, and the jury gave the plaintiff $500 damages.

The Walkerton (Ont.) Herald tells of a retired clergymen from its locality who removed to Dakota, and who writes to a friend that he is doing well in his new home. He had saved up quite a bit of money, and now has the whole of it lent out at 32 to 92 per cent."

A paragraph from the Hamilton Spectator has been going the rounds in the Conservative press to the effect that Ontario's Minister of Agriculture was so busy with Grit caucus meetings that he neglected the alleged pleuro pneumonia trouble in Sullivan township near Tara, Ont., the action taken by Minister Drury was stated in The World at the time of the scare, and in fairness to him it cannot be said that it was anything but prompt. Though it was not within his jurisdiction to deal with the matter he went as far as he could, at the same time communicating with the Dominion Minister of Agriculture. Both Minister Drury and Minister Carling acted with promptness and despatch.

The Dominion Government will appeal against the judgment of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in the Ayers Cureton case.

VINCENNES, Ind., July 11.—A sensational and peculiar law suit is in the courts of Effingham county, Ills. There is a temperance paper at Yingham, the county seat of that county, called the Home. It is edited and owned by a Mrs. Ada H. Kepley. She has been running quite an aggressive temperance sheet, and lately has been publishing a column each month, in which appear the names of those who are seen drunk on the streets of Effingham during the month. The last issue contained the name of a man alleged to have been drunk; he was not, and he had been