THE ACTON FREE PRESS

Published Every Thursday Morning.

$1 Per Annum in Advance.

Acton Free Press

JOS H HACKING EDITOR

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1876.

"On Prohibition."

It was announced a few days ago by small hand bills, that Mr. Jacob Spence, who is represented as the accredited agent of the Ontario Prohibitory League, would deliver a lecture in the Temperance Hall here, on "The Legal Suppression of the Liquor Traffic." The subject is one of considerable importance, and as a vexed question in political economy will bear much thoughtful study and earnest discussion. From a lecture with this high-sounding title, one would naturally look for some sort of logic a little better than that of a pie-crust order—something different from the old-fashioned temperance lecture which consisted mainly of anecdotes and witty jokes at the expense of the poor drunkard. Mr. Spence, however, seemed to think that giving anything more substantial would be throwing pearls before swine. During a deluge of words occupying about an hour and a half, he related a number of amusing anecdotes, and graphically described the evils of intemperance — all very well in their way. But if this is the style in which so serious a question is being handled by the agents of the Ontario Prohibitory League, we submit that it is calculated to bring the whole thing into contempt and ridicule. His logic was extremely weak, and the few arguments he put forth wouldn't hold water for a moment against any intelligent disputant. We would earnestly like to see the liquor traffic totally suppressed in Canada, but we fancy that the accomplishment of such a desirable object will not be wrought by the method adopted by our worthy lecturer.

AN EXPERIMENT.—The Paisley, Ont., *Advocate* intimates that a firm in that village has received an order for sashes, doors, mouldings, and other fixings for a residence to be erected near Glasgow, Scotland. The person giving the order is desirous of ascertaining whether these things cannot be carried across more cheaply and profitably when made up than in the rough timber. It is questionable whether it will "pay" to construct and export the fixings for a single house, but the idea that the exportation on a large scale would be profitable has occurred to many minds. It is undoubtedly a fact that far too much of our timber is exported in a rough state.

Rumored Change in the Cabinet.

It is reported in Toronto that a re-arrangement of the Executive Council of Ontario is about to take place, in consequence of the Hon. Adam Crooks finding the duties of the educational department too heavy to continue with those of treasurer. It is understood that the Hon. S. C. Wood will take the position of treasurer, and Mr. Clarke, of Wellington be appointed secretary, thus increasing the number of the Government to six. This rumor, however, is not authentic, and has been contradicted.

Scandals are reported from Washington in such numbers that people are unable to give them full attention. Two or three Congressional Committees are at work cleansing the Augean stables of official corruption. Mr. Barlow, of St. Albans, Vt., testifies before a Post-Office Committee that in 1872 he paid $40,000 to suppress an investigation; and the War Expenditure Committee have unearthed the payment of sums of money for a patent for years after it has proved useless.

King Alfonso has entered Madrid at the head of twenty-five thousand soldiers. The suppression of the civil war and the return of the King will be celebrated by three days' festivities at the capital.

The people of Boston have petitioned Congress in favor of a reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada.

Speaking of failures the *Monetary Times* hits the nail on the head when it says:—When a man has been trained for his business, when he keeps it within bounds, when he is careful of borrowing, when he keeps insured, when he is steady and industrious, when he sticks to his own line of business, and when he avoids becoming entangled in obligation for others, we may confidently say that such a man will not fail.

A Startling Possibility.

The project of a ship canal through the Central American Isthmus has been entertained, and much time, labor and wealth has been expended upon surveys at Panama and Darien, thus far to no practical outcome. It has remained for the New York *Herald* to demonstrate that the successful carrying out of the long cherished design would result in "the most stupendous geographical and meteorological convulsions known in the physical history of the world, and in destruction almost inconceivable to the human mind."

The *Herald* enters learnedly into the scientific, social and political bearings of its theory, and certainly manages to lay a sufficiently startling and novel dish before its readers. Its arguments, extending over three columns of small type, may be briefly summed up. The comparative mildness of the new England States, Canada, the British Isles and North western Europe, is due to the influence of the Gulf Stream in the Atlantic, and in a similiar manner the great warm current of the Pacific, the Kuro-Siwo, carries warmth northward and renders Alaska inhabitable.

These rivers in the ocean modify the temperature of regions of the earth's surface, some of which, now teeming in abundance, would, but for their genial influence, be but barren wastes. Both are caused by the equatorial currents of the Atlantic and Pacific; the Atlantic current, flowing westward from the vicinity of the African continent, strikes the American near Cape St. Roque and is turned into the Gulf of Mexico, whence it issues on its northward course, sweeping the Atlantic coasts of America, and stretching its influence away beyond the Hebrides to the bleak shores of Norway. The Gulf of Mexico was formed, it is believed, by the erosive action of the equatorial current wearing away enough of territory, and this current would have forced its way through the Isthmus of Darien, but for the mighty obstacle placed by Nature in the way, in the shape of Cordilleras, the backbone, as it were, of the American continents.

Now the *Herald* holds that if a canal were to be cut through this isthmus, so that the waters of the two oceans could mingle without hindrance, the equatorial current would find no barrier to its westward course, and no longer seek an outlet through the Straits of Florida; it would on the other hand, pour into the Pacific, and join its water with the warm current of the sister ocean. It is the latter, which turning northward, forms the Kuro-Siwo, or "black water," the term given it by the Japanese from its intense deep blue color. As an immediate result we would have the disappearance of the Gulf Stream and a vast increase in the volume and temperature of the Kuro-Siwo. This would not be all. The glacial period would set in again almost immediately.

We unfortunate Canadians would have our Dominion buried under eternal snows, and the whole of the North-Western part of Europe would share in our calamity. New York, too, would suffer, for her harbor would be ice-blocked for half the year; the British Isles would become an icy residence for the polar bear, and London a metropolis for the Esquimaux. The North Sea would resemble Hudson's Bay, and its harbors be free from ice at best only in summer. The power and prosperity of its coasts would shrivel under the breath of a perpetual winter; commerce, industry, prosperity, fertility of soil, population would disappear, and a vast waste, a new Labrador, would become a worthless appendage of some clime more favored by nature.

On the other hand, the increased warmth of the Kuro-Siwo would give to Alaska and Oregon, not to speak, it is to be presumed of a portion of British Columbia, a climate of almost tropical warmth. New cities would spring up on the Pacific Coast, and newer attractions would be offered the American citizen to emigrate west-ward to the home of the setting sun. We Canadians, however, would be ruined beyond all redemption, according to the *Herald's* calculation, and this, the New York *Times* significantly hints, would be fitting retribution for the manner in which we treated some worthy people, not altogether unconnected with the *Herald*, who did some fast railroading within our boundaries about the time of the Governor General's fancy dress ball.

It is well to be warned in time, however. England and all the great Northern powers now know what they may expect from the consummation of the design to dig a great interoceanic trench. The *Herald* has discovered it, and to be forewarned is to be forearmed. It is not a little peculiar, in connection with this remarkable announcement that there is some stir in Pacific Mail stock, and some New York journals have been endeavoring to appreciate it of late. That daring speculator and stock gambler, Jay Gould, is involved deeply, and possibly his studies on the subject may have been enlisted in the service of the uncommon writer who has shown the world what it is in the power of a canal company to do in the way of universal revolution.

The Liquor Traffic.

The following has been handed us for publication. If the figures be correct they are truly astounding, but we cannot vouch for their accuracy:—

Statistics of the number of gallons and value of Liquors of all kinds consumed in the United States in the year 1870. The figures will doubtless hold good now. Spirits distilled 80,200,797 gallons, do. imported 784,322,891 gallons. Add distilled and imported and we find the astonishing number of gallons of Spirituous Liquors manufactured and imported in the United States during the year 1870 to be no less than 864 million 523 thousand 688 gallons Spirituous Liquors.

Fermented Liquors manufactured valued at 123 million dollars, do. imported $2,526,660, total value of Fermented Liquors $125,526,660.

Wines imported $15,676,635, wines home made. $15,676,635, total value of wines $31,353,270. The total value of all kinds of spirits fermented, home made, manufactured and imported in the United States during the year 1870 is $2,020,403,624.

During same year the principal necessaries of life imported or manufactured in the same country were valued as follows; flour and meal 524 million dollars, cotton goods 115 million, boots and shoes 90 million, clothing 70 million, woolen goods 69 million, books, &c. 42 million. Total value of the above goods is 910 million dollars.

Subtract the above necessaries of life from the value of liquors of all kinds and we find 1 billion 110 millions 403 thousand 624 dollars more spent in liquor than there there was in all the necessaries comprised in the above goods.

Cost of Liquors $2,020,403,624, time lost by it $739,020,579, cost of crime $87,800,000, cost of pauperism $241,000,000. Total $3,115,224,193, cost of the liquor traffic to the people of the United States during the single year of 1870. Who says we can't live without the revenue derived from that traffic.

THE "HERD LADDIE" DEFEATED.—The *Scottish American Journal* of last week says:—"Mr. Wyllie has been playing in New York during the past week with Mr. Yates of Brooklyn, and the result of 27 games gave 2 to Mr. Yates, and 25 were drawn. Mr. Wyllie has, therefore, suffered defeat.

REVIVAL SERVICES. — Twenty-three persons publicly united with the Methodist Church, in Guelph, last Friday evening, making upwards of *one hundred* added to the Church since the special services began. Eight adults were baptized last Sabbath evening. The meetings are to be continued in the Dublin street Church during the coming week.

From a statement made before the Financial Depression Committee at Ottawa, it appears that the Montreal boot and shoe trade gives employment to 8,000 men, 5,000 women and 2,000 children. The total annual value manufactured in this line is estimated at $10,000,000.

Mr. Patrick McCrery, of Norton, of Kings' County, N.B., refused to pay his school tax, on the plea that he had been a non-resident of the parish in 1875. The trustees issued an execution, and one day while McCreary and his wife were driving out they were met by a constable, who levied on the horse, thus putting an end to the drive.

The heavy Snow Storm which occurred in Canada on the 16th and 17th, seems to have extended all along the 45th parallel towards the Pacific coast. On the line of the Northern Pacific Railway the fall was greater than has been known for years; in many places the road bed was from ten to twenty feet below the top of the snow. In Scotland a simultaneous heavy fall is reported, blocking up railways.

On Friday night Sarah M. Barry, a mulatto girl, nearly twenty-three years of age, died in Leslieville, near Toronto, under circumstances which have led to the body being taken from the Necropolis, a coroner's jury empanelled, and a *post mortem* examination made to determine the cause of death. The evidence heard implies that deceased was improperly intimate with a young man—now under arrest—a boarder at her father's house, and had had an operation performed, or taken medicine to hide her shame. The inquest will be continued to-day, when the medical testimony will be submitted.

A few days ago a well dressed man visited Galt, soliciting subscriptions for magazines and offering them at exceedingly low rates, and a handsome chromo or steel engraving to each subscriber. He represented himself as the agent of a Montreal firm, and succeeded in collecting a considerable sum of money from parties he had deceived. Suspicious circumstances being noticed, he was arrested, and gave the name of the Montreal firm he pretended to represent. A telegram to Montreal received the reply that no such firm existed, and the man was committed to Berlin gaol to await his trial for fraud.

GENERAL NEWS.

Goldie & McCullough, Galt, have shipped an engine to the Centennial.

The Wellington Assizes opened Tuesday at Guelph before Mr. Justice Gwynne. Mr. J. O'Donoghue, Q.C., of Toronto, is Crown Counsel.

Mr. Goldwin Smith will, it is said, be on the staff of the new daily, the *Evening Telegram*, to be started in Toronto about the 15th of April.

There are fifty exhibitors in Hamilton who will send specimens of raw and manufactured goods from the city to the Centennial exhibition.

Mount Vesuvius is now in a state of eruption, forming a magnificent sight to the people of Naples. The discharge of lava is said to be immense.

The Hamilton and Northwestern Railway Company have instituted proceedings to compel the County Council of Halton to place the Halton debentures in the hands of the Trustees.

Great excitement exists among the hotel-keepers in Orangeville on the license question. At present twelve houses are licensed, but under the new Liquor Law the number will be limited to six.

There has been a breeze in the Oakville Council over an exposure of alleged irregularties in the handling of the town finances, particularly the drawing of money from the treasury by members of the council to pay accounts.

Terrible snow storms have prevailed in the Western States lately, blocking the Union Pacific Railway, and preventing travel. A number of adventurers on their way to the Black Hills are supposed to have been lost.

The somewhat noted case of Wyld and Darling *vs.* the London and Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company has been carried to the Court of Appeal and was argued before the full Court on Saturday. Judgment was reserved.

Mr. Thomas Tilt, of Waterloo Town has been appointed Inspector for the North Riding of Waterloo, and Dr. Bowlby and Mr. John Motz, of Berlin, and Mr. John Shuh, of Waterloo, License Commissioners. Mr. Tilt is to have a salary of $500.

On Saturday 11th inst., the large flouring mill in the village of Glenallan was totally destroyed by fire, together with a large quantity of grain that was stored in the mill at the time. The fire is supposed to have caught in top story from friction of the machinery.

A large amount of goods intended for the Centennial Exhibition are now stored at freight sheds of the Grand Trunk Railway in Toronto, whence they will be shipped for Philadelphia this week by special train, without transhipment. Pictures, &c., intended for fine arts department will be shipped to-morrow.

The big snow storm predicted by the Big Indian and Mr. Venner, as probable on or about the 17th, set in on Thursday night at Montreal, between seven and eight o'clock, and continued throughout the night with unabated fury, and is now fully two feet deep. This snow storm is in fact the heaviest of the season.

At the adjourned inquest on the body of Green Givens, found on the railway track near Chatham, nothing of importance was added to the testimony at the first sitting. The jury decided that there had been a murder, and suggested that a reward be offered for the apprehension of the guilty person or persons.

In February the Grand Trunk Railway freight shed at Cobourg was twice robbed, but notwithstanding that every exertion has been made to trace out the guilty parties, up to the present time nothing reliable has been ascertained. The company has offered a reward of $50 for such information as shall ensure the conviction of the guilty parties.

On Saturday evening, 11th inst., as Mr. James Anderson, of Mono, was returning from Orangeville in his waggon he was stopped on the road, a little east of Mono Centre, by a stranger who took hold of his horses, using some threats as to what he would do. Mr. Anderson being a courageous young man, jumped out of his waggon, and taking hold of his assailant gave him a good thrashing, and left him lying on the road somewhat demoralized.

Elopements are all the rage now, and the Seaforth gossips are having their share of talk over a rather unromantic case which has taken place in their neighborhood. One day last week, it is reported, the wife of Mr. Johnston Eagen ran away with her cousin, a Mr. Leitch, from near Cromarty, Hibbert, and has has not since been heard from. Her husband and her brother were hunting after her during the latter part of last week. She has left her five young children in charge of her husband, one of them being sick. It is said that she and her husband lived happily together, and they were in very comfortable circumstances.

CREWSON'S CORNERS.

Temperance Soiree.

The demonstration, last Friday evening, under the auspices of Crewson's Corners Division Sons of Temperance, was a grand success in every respect. The Temperance Hall and the Methodist Church, at that place, were utilized for the occasion, and both buildings were crowded to excess. The tables in the hall were filled with provisions in rare profusion several times between six and eight o'clock, after which the company adjourned to the church to enjoy the intellectual part of the entertainment, presided over by Bro. J. Secord, D.G.W.P. Before the programme had fairly commenced, it was found necessary, in order to accommodate the throng of visitors, to divide the entertainment and request a portion of the audience to adjourn to the Hall, where some of the speakers would accompany them.

The programme was opened with a chorus by a juvenile choir, under the leadership of Mr. W. M. Crewson. Mr. R. B. Cook then gave an interesting address. Misses Addie Crewson and Lillie McGorman rehearsed in a very pleasing manner a dialogue entitled "Learning to Dance." Song by the choir. Mr. Arch. McNab and Mr. Hugh Black each gave addresses showing the evils of intemperance. A recitation, "Canada's Curse," was very correctly and effectively rendered by Master John McMaster; followed by a dialogue in excellect style on "Going to Balls," by Misses Augusta Martin, Maggie Moore and Robinia Auld. An echo song by the juvenile choir—the echo coming from three little girls outside the building,—was one of the best and most amusing things of the evening; it was well done. Rev Mr. Calvert, of Acton, delivered a brief but interesting address. The juveniles again sang one of their beautiful melodies, in a pleasing manner; after which Mr. Wm. Crewson read in good style, "The Schoolmaster's Guests," creating considerable amusement. An interesting dialogue entitled "Choice of a Profession," was well rendered in character by Masters R. J. McKeown, Joseph Moore, M. O. Crewson, and Misses Addie Crewson and Catherine Auld. Mr. Crewson with his son and daughter, sang "What shall the Harvest be?" in a very effective manner. Mr. Secord, read a statistical report of the liquor traffic, showing that during the year 1870 there were distilled in the United States over 80 million gallons of liquors besides about 785 million gallons imported from other countries. The juvenile choir sang another song, and then adjourned to assist in the entertainment at the other Hall. This choir consisted of the following young folks: Misses Augusta Martin, Addie Crewson, T. Fisher, M. J. Snyder, Hannah Barnes, Fannie Moore, Maggie Moore, M. Moore, H. McKeown, Edith McKeown, Emily Pearen and Susan Soper, all of whom deserve credit for the manner in which they acquitted themselves. Now followed the most amusing and exciting part of the entertainment, viz: the election of a lady candidate for the five-storey cake. Miss Margery Mann, of Crewson's Corners, Miss Clara Watson, of Acton, and Miss Kate McKeown, were the candidates proposed—the latter declined. The contest grew very exciting, the representatives of the Corners doing their utmost to rival the Acton boys. Each five cents counted one for the voter's choice, and at the close of the allotted half-hour the canvassers passed in their money to the scrutineers. The count showed $21.55 in favor of Miss Watson, representing 431 votes, and $16.60 for Miss Mann, or 332 votes—Miss Watson being then declared the winner. The cake thus realized the handsome sum of $38.15. The total receipts of the evening we understand amounted to about $88, which we presume will be devoted to the building of a new hall.

—Buy your Boots and Shoes at the Cash System. Money saved every time you make a purchase.—Christie, Henderson & Co.

—Gents! if you want a stylish hat, go to G. M. Scott's, Acton.

NASSAGAWEYA COUNCIL.

A PETITION FOR THE DUNKIN ACT.

The Council met at the call of the Reeve, on Saturday, the 18th day of March, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M., members all present, the Reeve in the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

The Reeve addressed the Council as to the object of the meeting, namely, to take into consideration the petition signed by H. Cargill, Esq., and 44 other Municipal Electors requiring a poll to be taken in terms of the Temperance Act of 1864 to determine if the Municipal Electors of the Township of Nassagaweya will adopt a By-law for the suppression of the sale of Intoxicating Liquors within the said Municipality. The said petition having been read by the Clerk, the Reeve expressed his disappointment of there not being a larger number present to express their views on the matter in question, that the Council was anxious to be guided by the majority of the Electors in respect thereto, and gave an opportunity to all present to address the Council on the subject, which was responded to by H. Cargill, Esq., who addressed the Council in a brief and comprehensive view of the matter, stating that he was in favor of prohibition, but in the meantime, public accommodation should be provided for the travelling public; he also treated the matter in a financial point of view, showing that if at some future time the electors would enforce the said Act that they would be greatly benefited thereby. That he became a Son of Temperance (not for any benefit to himself) but feeling it to be his duty, to use his influence for the good of others, and hoped that leading parties in the Municipal affairs of the Township would go and do likewise, and concluded by requesting his name be struck off the said list. Several others spoke against the passing of the By-law for the present. The general feeling seemed to be that the present amended Tavern License Act, should have a fair trial in the first place. Mr. Mead and Mr. Cusick spoke in favor of the By-law. Some of the members of the Council having expressed their views on the matter, it was moved by Mr. Menzies, seconded by Mr. Hutcheon, that from the expression of the first petitioner on the petition to this Council, and a large majority of the Municipal Electors present, in regard to submitting a By-law to the ratepayers of this Municipality for the enforcement of the Temperance Act of 1864, resolved that the said petition lay over for the present, or until the question (in regard to such submission) may be more fully brought before the Municipal Electors.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Norrish, seconded by Mr. Menzies, that the County Inspector's statistical report of the Public Schools of this Township be accepted, and ordered to be printed with the financial report—Carried.

The Council then adjourned to meet again on Tuesday, the 2nd day of May next (as per last adjournment) for the purpose of appointing Pathmasters, and for the transaction of other Township business.

J. EASTERBROOK, Tp Clerk.

ACTON MARKETS.

Flour	$2 50 to 0 00
White Wheat	0 95 to 0 98
Treadwell	0 95 to 0 96
Spring Wheat	0 90 to 0 94
Barley	0 65 to 0 78
Oats	0 35 to 0 00
Peas	0 60 to 0 62
Potatoes, per bush	0 35 to 0 00
Dried Apples, per lb	0 07 to 0 08
Onions, per bushel	1 00 to 0 00
Butter	0 20 to 0 21
Eggs	0 15 to 0 00
Dressed Hogs	8 00 to 0 00
Hay, per ton	12 00 to 14 00
Lambskins	0 50 to 0 80
Pelts	0 50 to 0 60
Lard	0 12 to 0 15
Tallow	0 07 to 0 08
Bacon	0 10 to 0 00
Ham	0 12 to 0 14
Shoulder	0 10 to 0 12

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDERTAKING.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the people of Acton and vicinity that he will furnish all

Requisites in Undertaking

on short notice and reasonable terms as can be had.

Hearse Supplied when Desired.

Also that he will

Fit up Stores & Offices

in the best style.

Show Cases, Book Cases and Desks made to order.

FURNITURE REPAIRED.

Shop on Willow street, near Mill st.

P. M. McCANN.

Acton, March 20, 1876. 39 6m

SEED WHEAT.

To meet a want long felt by farmers, I offer a lot of very superior Fife or Glasgow Spring Wheat, grown on heavy Land in the County of Durham, selected expressly for seed, and now for sale at People's Mills, Guelph.

JAMES GOLDIE.

F. TROLLOPE CHAPMAN,

Practical Bookbinder.

All Descriptions of Binding Neatly Executed.

Account Books of all Kinds Made to Order.

Ruling Promptly Attended to.

BINDERY—St. George's Square, Guelph.

Orders left at the FREE PRESS Office where price list can be seen, will receive prompt attention.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.

MEAT SHOP.

The undersigned has commenced the

Butchering Business

IN ACTON,

Opposite Allan's Livery Stable,

and will keep constantly on hand

Fresh and Salt Meats, Fish, Fowls and Vegetables,

at all seasons of the year.

The support of the public is most respectfully solicited.

CHEAP FOR CASH,

the best plan—so say you all.

EDWARD MATTHEWS

Acton, March 15, 1876 38-3m

TRY A MICA LAMP CHIMNEY

From McBean & Co's.

They will not break from any cause, produce a good light and will outlast a score of Glass Chimneys.

BRASS WIRE BIRD CAGES,

And a good variety of

CHEAP CAGES.

AMERICAN GOODS.

Floor Mats in Cocoa,

Floor Mats in Oil Cloth,

Floor Mats in Rubber,

Floor Mats in Wool.

A. McBEAN & CO.'S.

March 20, 1876. ALMA BLOCK, GUELPH.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

RECEIVED THIS WEEK AT

G. M. SCOTT'S STORE,

ACTON,

The Largest, Choicest and Cheapest Stock of

PRINTS, DRESS GOODS,

Cottonades,

Plain and Checked Ducks,

Cotton Shirtings,

Gents' White Dress Shirts,

Corsets,

Knitting and Crochet Cotton,

Fancy Goods,

Trimmings, &c.

These Goods were bought with great care in the best markets for Cash, and owing to the stringency in the money market,

AT AN UNUSUALLY LOW FIGURE.

They will be sold at from 5 to 10 per cent less than Guelph prices.

Call and inspect Goods and Prices before going elsewhere.

Don't forget the place—Midgely's Old Stand, opposite Agnew's Hotel, Main Street, Acton.

G. M. SCOTT.

Acton, March 14, 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW

Butcher Shop.

S. ZIMMERMAN

Would inform the people of Acton and vicinity that he has again commenced the

Butchering Business

In this village, and from his long experience in this line he will be able to furnish fresh meats of all kinds of the best quality, nicely and cleanly dressed.

Meat delivered at the houses Tuesdays and Saturdays, and always on hand at the Shop.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited

S. ZIMMERMAN.

Acton, March 15th 1875.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

A CLATTER AMONGST

TINWARE!

NEW TIN AND STOVE DEPOT.

The undersigned announce to the people of Acton and surrounding country that they have opened a

Tin, Sheet-Iron and Stove Business,

in the premises formerly occupied by Mr. Chas. Dean, nearly opposite the post office.

Being practical workmen of large experience, we can assure all who may favor us with their patronage that they can rely upon having all work executed promptly and in the very best manner.

A large stock of

Tin, Sheet-Iron and Japanned Ware

always on hand, of the best quality.

STOVES

of various patterns always in stock.

Eavetroughing and Jobbing

promptly attended to.

Rags, Iron, Brass and Copper taken in exchange.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

WILSON & JOHNSON.

Acton, March 8, 1876.

DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

The thorough bred young Durham Bull, "Acton Duke," one of my celebrated herd, is offered for sale. He is roan color, one year old on the 15th of March, inst. C. S. SMITH.

Acton, March 8, 1875 37-3t

ESTRAY LAMB.

Came on to the premises of the subscriber, last fall, a Ewe Lamb. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away.

ROBERT KENNEDY,

Lot No. 2, 1st con. Erin.

Acton, March 8, 1876. 37-3t

CHEAP BREAD

FOR THE MILLION

B. & E. NICKLIN

Beg to announce that they have secured the services of a

First-Class Baker,

and that their Baking business is now in full operation, in the premises owned by Mrs. Hanna.

Bread will be delivered daily at the houses in the village and vicinity.

Wedding Cakes, Tea Cakes, Pastry, Buns, &c.,

made in the very best manner, and kept always on hand, good and fresh. Also all kinds of Confectionery, Biscuits, Cheese, &c.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

B. & E. NICKLIN.

Acton, Feb. 29, 1876.

SPEX.

A new lot of

SPECTACLES

of the best quality at

50 Cents,

75 Cents,

$1.00,

$2.50,

$3.50.

Received at

PRINGLE'S

Jewelery Store

GUELPH.

Guelph, Feb. 27, 1876.