THE ACTON FREE PRESS

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J. H. HACKING, Proprietor.

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Acton Free Press

JOS H HACKING EDITOR

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1877.

—The first ten years of confederation ended with the last day of June. They have been years of great prosperity for Canada, mixed with barely enough of the adverse to flavor the cup of blessing. Our several Provinces are being well knitted together, local feeling is giving place gradually, but as fast as could be reasonably anticipated, to a broader patriotism; our North West is pacified and just entering upon a career of immeasurable prosperity, a career of bounding progress only to be paralleled in the Western States. So that upon the whole, Confederation is a success, and the future is beaming with bright expectation.

War Notes.

The Russians in Bulgaria have now advanced as far as Monastir, about twenty five miles south-west of Rustchuk, where a battle is looked upon as imminent. In the opposite directions they are marching on the open towns of Selvi and Plevna, burning the villages as they go. The bombardment of Rustchuk has ceased for the present, apparently, until a Russian force surrounds the town, and siege guns have been brought across the river to commence the attack under more favorable conditions. Russian brutalities in Bulgaria and Circassian outrages in the Dobrudscha are charged on either side, but it is probable that the truth lies between the two statements. Inside the Turkish lines a change has taken place, which leads to the supposition that the Turks are unable to seize the opportunity that now offers of striking a decisive blow at the Russians while the latter are disadvantageously situated with respect to their base, and that pacific proposals are once more finding favor with the Divan. The supreme control of military matters has been taken from the Minister of War, who is now at Shumla, and vested in Ruchdi Pasha, in whose opinions great confidence is placed, and who would be more likely to engineer to the satisfaction of the people any negotiations looking to a termination of hostilities. It is also stated that Abdul Kerim and Ahmed Eyoub Pasha will respectively be replaced by Suleiman Pasha and Mehemet Ali, under whose auspices the Montenegrin campaign has been brought to a conclusion.

The reports of Russian reverses in Asia Minor are fully confirmed, even Russian authorities recognizing that the campaign has been a failure, and admitting that it will have to be recommenced.

With regard to the attitude assumed by the European Powers on the Eastern Question rumour is still at work. Lord Odo Russell is said to have declared to Prince Bismark at Berlin that England can on no account permit a Russian occupation of Constantinople, to which the Chancellor is made to reply that in his view such an occupation was the best means of securing the objects with which war was declared. An impression also prevails in London that active negotiations are going on between Austria and England to establish a basis for joint action relative to the war, and it is further asserted that large movements of troops are being made in Austria.

The H. & N. W. Railway.

The work on the section of this line between Georgetown and Barrie has been urged forward with great vigor. The grading has been completed several miles north of Barrie, and the laying of the steel rails will be commenced immediately. It is supposed the road will be opened to Barrie by the end of October. The work on the south-west end from Jarvis to Port Dover will be commenced in a few days, and as it is but short it is intended to have it completed by the end of the year. The buying up of the right of way has been commenced, and as it has been entrusted to Mr. Nottle, than whom no better selection could have been make for the task, that part of the business will very soon be completed to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. So successful was this gentleman in the purchase of the right of way from Georgetown to Barrie that only an exceedingly small number of cases have been left for arbitration, and in those it is probable that the parties will be awarded a less sum than the railway company offered to pay without litigation.

—A telegram from London on Saturday stated that it was rumored that the Pope was dead. Enquiry failed to elicit any confirmation of this report, which if true would cause a thrill throughout all Christendom. It appears that the rumor was circulated by Parisian stock jobbers for their own purposes.

The War and the Belligerents.

The slow progress of the Russians and the capacity of resistance displayed by the Turks is creating a good deal of surprise, and leading many who thought Russia had an easy task before her to doubt seriously whether the Balkans will be scaled this year. It seems utterly incomprehensible how a nation so misgoverned as Turkey has been, and which has been apparently declining year by year during the quarter of a century which has elapsed since the last invasion, can resist for any length of time a nation so powerful as Russia is supposed to be. The mystery may be partly explained on the supposition of bad generalship, but even that will not suffice. The conviction is evidently spreading that the Russian Empire is not so strong as it seems, and that when the time for a concentrated effort comes the nervous energy dissipated throughout its remote extremities is incapable of making one until the opportunity is lost. A country as large as Russia, and possessed of the qualities necessary to sustain a uniformly dense population, would find its size a serious obstacle to concentrated and prompt action. But Russia is far from being thickly peopled, and her climate is an almost insuperable obstacle in the way of her ever becoming a great military nation. She can with difficulty produce the necessary supplies for her forces, and when they are obtained they can only be transported with great difficulty to the scene of action. An invading army coming under such conditions can always be annoyed and frequently baffled.

The great difficulty, for instance, felt by the Russians just now on the Danube is their distance from their base of supplies. Were they subject to no delays on this account they would soon, in all probability, reach the Balkans, and even cross them. But Bulgaria has been laid waste in front of them, and a river controlled, in so far as men-of-war are concerned, by the Turks lies between those who have crossed and the district from which their supplies must be obtained. It is all very well for Prince Gortschakoff to say that Russia is prepared for a more powerful resistance than she has met with. The facts appear to be against him, and if they are not the question is inevitable: Why does Russia, if she is prepared to encounter a more dangerous resistance, take so long to overcome the one she has had to deal with? The Prince is of opinion that if the Russians succeed in a decisive battle in Bulgaria their task will be completed in a short time. This is very much like saying that if they succeed they will be successful. The question is not how long the war will last after a decisive battle in Bulgaria, but whether there will be a decisive battle there at all, and whether the Russians will gain it if there is.—*Globe.*

Severe Thunder Storm.

GREAT DAMAGE TO BUILDINGS AND CROPS.

GALT, July 9.—A disastrous thunder storm, accompanied by violent wind, rain and hail, passed over this town about five o'clock this morning, doing a great deal of damage to buildings and fruit trees. Several private dwellings and St. Andrew's Church were unroofed. Thomson's & Co.'s woollen factory had the roof knocked in by the blowing over of a large one-hundred-foot brick chimney, entailing a loss of about $500. The smoke-stack on Barber's cabinet factory and Hogg & Ford's saw mill were also razed to the ground. Warnock's hardware store had part of the roof taken off. A private dwelling was entered by lightning, which did considerable damage to the furniture and scorching things generally. The inmates escaped unharmed. Trees were literally torn out of the ground by the roots. The storm lasted only about ten or fifteen minutes, and was seemingly confined to an area of about a square mile in the body of the town. People from the neighboring villages and the surrounding country report nothing unusual except a heavy rain storm, without wind of any account.

—Whiskey detectives have been busy in the County of Dufferin for some time past, and as the result of their labors a large number of the retailers of "intoxicating beverages" have been summoned to appear before the magistrates to answer to the charge of having violated the provision of the License Act.

—A Western paper says the longest battle on record is the battle of the Boyne. It was commenced in 1690, at the river of that name, and most of the troops not killed in the engagement have since died from wounds or other causes, but both armies have been so steadily recruited that though the battle has been renewed on anniversary and other occasions ever since, no decisive result has ever been reached in such a way as to stay so. The action is to be continued in the streets of Montreal on the 12th inst., with modern weapons, health, weather and pluck of combatants permitting, for there is no lack of goodwill.

Pen and Scissor Selects.

—The plague is causing great ravages at Resht, in Persia.

—The Rotunda Theatre at Liverpool has been destroyed by fire.

—The expenses connected with the polling on the Dunkin Act in York County amounted to seven hundred and eighty-nine dollars.

—The first of a series of Rine meetings was held at Brantford on Tuesday night, when 150 persons signed the pledge.

—The Grand Encampment of Oddfellows will meet at Belleville on the 31st inst., and the Grand Lodge of Ontario on the following day.

—The Conservatives of Montreal gave their leaders a grand reception on Saturday evening, on their return from the Eastern Townships' picnics.

—A set of thieves in Mexico have dogs trained to steal handkerchiefs in the cathedral and other churches from the kneeling worshippers.

—The French crops are reported good, and principally in Central France, in the vicinity of Blois, the harvest promises to be better than for 60 years.

—The famine reports from nearly all the Bombay districts, in India, show a reduction in the number relieved. The total decrease for the fortnight is 70,000.

—The Kansas Superintendent of Insurance has followed suit in revoking the authority of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company to do business in his State.

—Mr. Watson, a farmer near Hagersville, was killed on Tuesday by falling through the floor of a hay mow. He was an old resident, and much respected.

—It is only twenty-four years this summer since the first tree was chopped down where Listowel now stands, and now it is a town with over 3,500 inhabitants.

—There is a farm in the Joaquin Valley, California, measuring 73 miles in length, and 20 in width. Upon it are pastured 85,000 head of cattle and 40,000 of sheep.

—The English rifle team which is to compete at Creedmoor will sail for New York on the 16th of August. A subscription is being raised in England to pay their expenses.

—The Montreal Orangemen have been unable to obtain a church in which to hold service on the 12th, and there is some talk in consequence of having the service in a field on the outskirts of the city.

—An elopement has taken place at Belleville, the parties being a teamster of that town and a woman living at Hayden's Corners, Thurlow. Both parties are married, and each one leaves three children behind.

—Galt and Hamilton, and the country around Dundas, were visited on Monday by severe thunder and rain storms, which caused considerable damage to buildings and crops. The fruit trees suffered especially.

—The village of Hastings was visited on Wednesday by one of the severest thunderstorms ever experienced in that section of the Province. Several stores were struck by lightning, and considerable damage done.

—A report was current on Saturday to the effect that the Pope's illness had proved fatal. The rumour has since been traced to the Paris Bourse, and was set on foot solely to influence stock-jobbing operations.

—The President of the Peruvian Republic has expressed his intention of demanding from the British Government satisfaction and reparation for the attack on the rebel iron-clad *Huescar* by the British war vessels *Shah* and *Amethyst*.

—It is feared that a general rising of the United States Indians in the Far West will take place unless the calamity is averted by careful management. All the available troops in the Southern and Eastern States are to be sent to reinforce the army in the West.

—The number of births in Stistead is reported for the year 1876 at thirty-six, out of whom thirty-three were girls. In about sixteen or eighteen years hence there will be lively times for these few boys should there be no change in the equilibrium of the programme.

—The Sheriff of New York has notified the Quebec detectives that a reward of $1,000 is offered for the apprehension and delivery to him of one Wm. Connors, charged with complicity in the robbery of the Northampton National Bank. It is thought he may have come on to Quebec.

—On Thursday a brick house on Wellesley street, Toronto, occupied by Mr. J. W. Gale, collapsed, and is a perfect wreck. The drain in connection with the house is choked up, and in endeavoring to reach it, the soil underneath was loosened, with the above result. Several pieces of furniture and other articles were smashed, but no one was injured.

Movement Among the Jews.

It may not be generally known that Sir Moses Montefiore, the richest Jew in Europe, has recently visited Palestine for the seventh time in the interest of the Jewish population there. He notes the present very remarkable increase of Jewish settlers, and "the preparations of vast numbers of their race, who will in due time take up the government and administration of the country." It will hardly be believed that "Jewish building societies" have been established in Jerusalem. Yet such is the fact; and plots of ground for sale are eagerly purchased for the erection of comfortable houses in salubrious localities for the use of Jews returning to the land of their fathers. Travellers recently visiting Palestine have their attention struck by the new blocks of buildings that everywhere meet the eye. Along the Jaffa road and on both the north and west sides of the city extensive buildings are in the course of erection. These buildings are erected by the societies referred to, and are intended for Jews. It appears the poor are to be provided with homes for a given time, rent free, and those who are able are to be permitted to purchase their habitations by periodical payments. The Jews are returning in considerable numbers to Jerusalem, and many of them have acquired lands in the country parts of Palestine. The seaport of Jaffa is united to Jerusalem by carriage communication, and even a railway has been surveyed. The right conceded in 1867 to foreigners whether Jews or Gentiles, to possess landed property in the Turkish Empire without becoming naturalized, has given a great impetus to this immigration movement among the Jews. By the new conscription law, which was introduced into Russia in 1874, every Jew at the age of 21 becomes liable to be enrolled in the Russian army. This law has driven many of them from the country, and now that the Eastern war has broken out, it is fully expected that a vast number of them will emigrate to the land of their fathers. It is the conviction of many able writers that the Jews, as foretold in the bible, will ere long return to Palestine, and that the government of the country will eventually fall into their hands. At all events the present movement is exciting a good deal of attention in the old country, and several letters have lately appeared in the London *Times* relative to the matter.

The Hamilton Outrage.

CONDUCT OF JOHNSON IN BAIL—HE PROPOSED TO STARVE HIMSELF, BUT THINKS BETTER OF IT.

(*From the Hamilton Times.*)

The conduct of William Johnson, the man who committed the murderous outrage on Miss Kneller, has, since he has been in jail, been peculiar. On entering he informed the Governor that he had sworn not to eat inside the jail, and for the last ten days he has subsisted on about ten ounces of bread and some water. The day before yesterday he was visited by the doctor, when he promised to eat, but did not fulfil his promise. Yesterday morning the Governor sent him from his own table some tea and toast and butter, but Johnson still refused to eat. In the morning Captain Henery went to him and told him he was only punishing himself by not eating and endeavoring to starve himself. Johnson, who appears to be "a downy old sparrow," said he would eat if the Governor would send him three square meals from his own table. This modest request was naturally refused, and the Governor pointed out to him in his cell some good bread and butter, telling him to eat it and he should have as much food as he liked. Captain Henry left him, and about five o'clock the prisoner sent for him and informed him of his willingness to eat. During the evening Johnson ate a whole loaf of bread; in fact, he ate so much that this morning he told one of the turnkeys that he was ill from over-feeding. It appears that Johnson, soon after he was put in jail, told Mr. Lawrence that he had escaped from the Asylum where he had been confined for shooting at a man, and when asked how he got out he said, "Oh, I took back door leave."

—During the thunder storm on Tuesday morning of last week the lightning struck the chimney of a house near Berkley, Owen Sound, and passing down the stovepipe, struck a woman named Mrs. Wilson, killing her instantly. At the time she was struck she had a child in her arms, which received part of the shock, but not enough to kill it, although it is not expected to recover.

—In the village of Ancaster, on Tuesday last, whilst the festivities of the day were being indulged in, two young men named Campbell and Miller got into what was regarded at first as simply a harmless scuffle, but which resulted in a fight, during which Campbell bit about an inch of Miller's tongue off. The diabolical act was witnessed by a number of people. Miller's life is despaired of.

Shocking Murder.

A WOMAN KILLS HER TWO CHILDREN AND ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

(*From the Norfolk Reformer.*)

A most shocking murder occurred at Canfield station on Sunday morning last, the details of which are horrible in the extreme, and lead one almost to wonder if this is a Christian land in which we live. We read of such things occurring at a distance, and thank "our stars" that we do not live in such a heathenish community. The person who committed this most inhuman act is a woman, apparently of about 35 years of age, and from appearances she does not look like one who would be guilty of such a fearful deed, and we cannot help but think she was laboring under temporary insanity at the time, although at present she is perfectly rational, and aware of the consequences of the act. It appears that for some time she has lived with her husband on very bad terms, and from her account she has been ill-treated. From suspicions she had contracted, and from the interference of other parties, she became jealous of her husband, and imagined he kept the company of bad women, and for this reason, and because she says she was ill-treated, she assigns the cause of the murder of her children. There is no doubt but she is of a very excitable nature, and that her feelings had been worked up to a dreadful pitch, making her almost crazy from jealous excitement. The prisoner's name is Mary Jane Pevey, wife of Christopher Pevey, employed as a section-boss on the Canada Southern Railroad at Canfield station. It appears that Pevey went away and said that he was never coming back. The prisoner had got it in her head that he had gone off with another woman, and imagined that the people of the place were down on her. On Sunday morning last she set fire to her house, and took her two children to the cistern, struck them on the head with a stone, threw them into the cistern, which was nearly full of water, and then jumped in herself, intending to commit suicide. The fire, however, attracted some people, and the prisoner was found clinging to the top of the cistern with her hands, and her feet caught on the opposite side. The children were both dead. Their heads were badly bruised, but they had evidently been thrown in the water while yet alive.

A coroner's inquest was held on the remains of the children, and the jury returned a verdict that they had come to their death at the hands of their mother while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity. The prisoner was lodged in the Simcoe gaol on Monday last, and the news of the dreadful affair spread like wild-fire, and it was the general topic of conversation.

How any woman could be guilty of such an atrocious act is indeed incomprehensible. Although she may have been ill-treated, and have had cause for jealousy, still they cannot act as mitigated circumstances for the murder of her children. It is said that the children were unusually bright, smart, and intelligent. One of them was aged six and the other eight. When the woman was conveyed to the gaol she was in a hysterical state, and remained in that condition for some hours after she was locked up.

A MURDERER'S END.—The Napanee *Beaver* has the following: "Many years ago—between twenty and thirty—in the township of Richmond, a man named Weightman, in a dispute with his hired man, deliberately shot the latter and took to the woods and was never heard of afterwards. About eleven years ago Mr. R. J. Hazzard, of the fourth concession of Richmond, found in his woods a human skull, thigh and other bones. A few days ago Mr. E. Sills found, a few rods from the spot where the skull and bonds were discovered, an old gun barrel, which was brought to view by a cow treading on one end of it and raising the other. On digging he found also the stock, a pistol, a butcher knife, and a clasp knife. Subsequent diggings brought to light about fifty dollars in gold and silver coin. It is supposed that the bones are those of the murderer, Weightman, who buried his wealth for safety, and then either took sick and died, or was killed by wild beasts, then abundant, or that he shot himself through remorse."

—The Galt *Reporter* says:—While the rain which has fallen during the past week has caused a delay in haying operations, it has proved highly beneficial to root crops, and the newly-sown turnips are in consequence coming forward rapidly. Potatoes also look very fine, where the bugs have been kept down, and at present promise a large yield.

—The York *Herald* says: A farmer from Carrville brought to our office the other other day two beetles, or potato-bug destroyers. In color they are a brownish-black. He claims that he has watched these beetles for a length of time, in which they must have been the death of thousands of bugs by eating the larvæ. We have experimented a little in the matter and find it as stated, that these beetles do destroy the bug, shelling it like a pea pod.

Brigham Young's Infamy.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 7.

Mr. James McGuffee, who has left the Mormons, in the course of a statement to the Press, says:

"The Mormon system of religion is a burlesque on God, on Christianity, on morality and on reason, and a disgrace to the American Government, which ought to wipe it out of existence. Mormanism has a tendency to debase men and to degrade women. The children begotten under the influence of the Morman system partake largely of all the corruptions of human nature, and as they grow up, they will become the inmates of prisons, asylums and mad houses, and be a burden to surrounding States and Territories. It is the duty of all good citizens to petition the United States government to make good, wholesome laws for Utah, and to enforce them, so that the rising generation of children here may be put on an equal footing with those of other places. I know one family of polygamists whose children were all born blind. The father forsook them and the mother then married an Englishman. Afterwards, this Englishman married his own step mother, who is blind, and from her he is raising a family of idiots.

"When will the government arise in its might and investigate the murders and robberies committed by the orders of Brigham Young and his satellites? There are scores of men and women who would testify before a commission to the dark deeds and murders done by orders of the poltroon Prophet; but they are afraid of their property and lives. There is one man—JamesMcGuffee—that is not afraid of him or his cutthroats. I defy his powers. He may kill the body, but he cannot touch the immortal spirit. If I am assassinated it will be in a glorious cause. The people of Utah will yet be emancipated from priestly despotism. The 'endowment oath' binds those who take it to obey the leaders and to ask no questions under penalty of having his bowels let out, his heart out, and his throat cut from ear to ear. This explains the dread of John D. Lee of not obeying counsel. If he had stood against the massacre he would have had to submit to the penalty. Robert Wiley, the good man from Liverpool, the ex-member of the Utah Legislature, was under the same oath and had to obey counsel under dread of the same penalty. He never got over the horror of the massacre and it finally killed him. Many men who were in the massacre have died of broken hearts.

—Mr. John Rodgers, a practical Blenheim farmer, being in a fair way of losing his entire fruit crop from the ravages of the caterpillars, set to work to devise some plan that does it completely. His first move is to rid the tree of the insects, which is an easy thing to do, either by brushing or shaking; that done, he prevents them or their friends from returning by putting a strip of zinc three inches wide around the tree, taking the precaution to smear it with grease. It is decidedly comical to witness their vain endeavor to ascend, till wearied with the effort, and with no hope of ever being able to rise, they die of broken hearts for aught we know. The invention is simple, cheap and effectual, and we should recommend its introduction.

BIRTHS.

FEARNLEY.—Near Acton, on the 4th inst., the wife of Mr. Jos. Fearnley, of a son.

MACKENZIE.—In Erin, on the 8th inst., the wife of Mr. James Mackenzie, of a son.

ACTON MARKETS.

Flour	$3 75 to 4 50
Fall Wheat ...	1 50 to 1 55
Spring Wheat, Glasgow ..	1 50 to 1 55
Red Chaff Wheat ...	1 40 to 1 50
Barley	0 60 to 0 00
Oats	0 47 to 0 50
Peas	0 75 to 0 80
Potatoes, per bag ..	1 00 to 0 00
Dried apples per lb ..	0 06 to 0 07
Butter	0 15 to 0 15
Eggs.	0 12 to 0 00

EPPS' COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Sold only in packets labeled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemist, 48, Threadneedle Street; and 170, Piccadilly, London."

For the Old and Young. Let all use it.

Wood's Improved Hair Restorative is unlike any other, and has no equal. The Improved has new vegetable tonic properties; restores grey hair to a glossy natural color; restores faded, dry, harsh and falling hair; restores, dresses, gives vigor to the hair; restores hair to prematurely bald heads; removes dandruff, humors, scaly eruptions; removes irritation, itching and scaly dryness. No article produces such wonderful effects. Try it, call for Wood's Improved Hair Restorative, and don't be put off with any other article. Sold by all druggists in this place and dealers everywhere. Trade supplied at manufacturers' prices by C. A. Cook & Co., Chicago, Sole Agents for the United States and Canadas, and by LYMAN BROS. & Co., Toronto.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHANGE IN BUSINESS.

Important Notice.

All parties indebted to us are earnestly requested to settle their accounts in full on or before the 25th of July. Owing to a change in the business it is necessary to have all accounts paid promptly by that date, otherwise they will be handed to Division Court Clerk for collection with costs.

GALLOWAY BROS.

Acton, July 11, 1877. 2-2t

VOTERS' LIST,

1877.

Municipality of the Village of Acton, County of Halton.

Notice is hereby given, that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in the second section of "The Voters' List Act of 1876," the copies required by said section to be so transmitted or delivered of the list made, pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised assessment roll of the said Municipality, to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at Elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections; and that said list was first posted up in my office, at the Village of Acton, on the Eleventh day of July, 1877, and remains there for inspection. Electors are called upon to examine the said list, and if any omissions or any other errors are found therein, to take immediate proceedings to have the said errors corrected according to law.

Dated at Acton, this 11th day of July, A.D. 1877.

JOHN ROSS,
Clerk of the said Municipality.

DEDICATION

OF

ZION CHURCH,

ACTON.

The Congregationalists of Acton intend opening their newly erected Church on

Saturday and Sunday,

21st and 22d of July.

REV. DR. IVES, OF AUBURN, N.Y.

will preach on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock a.m., after which

A DINNER

will be served in the Basement of the Church. Tickets 25 cents each.

A SOCIAL TEA

will be held in the evening by the ladies of the congregation, after which

ADDRESSES

will be delivered by the several ministers present. Admission 25 cents.

Several ministers are invited, viz: Rev. Dr. Ives, of Auburn, N.Y., Revs. W. Manchee, of Guelph, C. Duff, of Speedside, Jos. Unsworth, of Georgetown, Cameron and Hobbs, of Acton, and Davies, of Caledon.

On Sabbath following, Divine Service will be held at 10:30 a.m., by Rev. Dr. Ives, of Auburn; at 2:30 p.m., by Rev. Jos. Unsworth, of Georgetown; and at 6 o'clock in the evening by Rev. C. Duff, of Speedside.

Collections will be taken up at the close of each service.

P. S. ARMSTRONG, Treas.
JAMES RYDER, Sec.

Acton, July 10, 1877. 2-2t

WANTED.

Ladies and gentlemen to learn Telegraph Operating for offices opening in the Dominion. Stamp for answer.

Address MANAGER,
Box 955, Toronto.

NOTICE to TRESPASSERS.

All parties are hereby warned against picking berries or otherwise trespassing on the south-east quarter of lot 28, 1st con. Esquesing, or they will hold themselves liable to prosecution according to law. DAN. LIVINGSTONE.

Esquesing, July 4, 1877. 1-2t

YOUNG NEWFOUNDLAND DOG LOST.

Strayed or stolen from my Livery Stable about the 24th inst., a curly Black Newfoundland Dog, about one year old. His tail is pretty long and heavy. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning him to

J. P. ALLAN.

Acton, June 27, 1877. 52-tf

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE HOTEL,

ACTON.

This well-known house has recently undergone a thorough renovating and repairing, is now furnished with new and modern furniture of the best description, and is prepared to provide first-class accommodation to the public. The present proprietor has received a license, and he will keep the bar well supplied with the very best of liquors and cigars. The stabling is large and well-fitted up; also ample shed-room. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN MANEY.

Acton, June 26, 1877.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

AN OLD PHYSICIAN, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a Vegetable Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh,* and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a Positive and Radical Cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send FREE OF CHARGE, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail, by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.

DR. C. STEVENS,
Box 56, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

SPEYSIDE

Shingle, Stave AND HEADING MILLS.

Any parties wanting Shingles would do well to give us a call. We will always have on hand a good supply of No. 1 and No. 2 Shingles.

Best quality No. 1 Shingles $1.60 per square. No. 2, 70 cents per square.

P. & H. SAYERS.

Speyside, Dec. 13, 1876. 24-6m

AND

WAGGONS.

Now is the time to leave your order

At J. Ryder's Factory

for a

Stylish Buggy or Serviceable Waggon.

I am making up a large stock for the present season, from the best material.

Call and See our Handsome Buggies.

Now is a good time to secure bargains.

Strict attention given to

Horse-Shoeing & General Blacksmithing.

JAMES RYDER.

Acton, Feb. 26, 1877.

ONTARIO

SADDLERY,

ACTON.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous customers for the very liberal patronage given him the past year, and would state that it is his motto to do a

Square and Honest Business

as heretofore, and hopes to retain the same liberal appreciation from the public.

All orders entrusted to my care will be

ATTENDED TO WITH PROMPTNESS.

As none but Good Workmen are Employed,

Parties can rely on getting a good article and as cheap as good work can be done for.

Repairing Done with Neatness

COLLARS A SPECIALTY.

R. CREECH.

Acton, Feb. 14, 1877.

C. T. HILL,

Mill Street, ACTON,

DEALER IN

Groceries,

Crockery,

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