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Acton Free Press
S. W. GALBRAITH, Editor.
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1878.

COUNTRY, NOT PARTY.

The Milton *Champion*, of last week, says that "the Acton FREE PRESS has hitherto professed to be an independent journal, and has carried out its profession with tolerable success," and then it goes on to state that our sympathies are with Sir John A. Macdonald, on account of our having "at last declared ourselves in favor of the 'National Policy.'" The reason for the *Champion* saying this is because we gave an article in the FREE PRESS of the 23rd of May, on "Free Trade vs. Protection."

The FREE PRESS has, as the *Champion* says, hitherto professed to be independent, and it still professes to be so. Perhaps the *Champion's* idea of a paper being "independent" is that it should stand by and say nothing that it thinks would benefit the country, and see it going to ruin before it would raise its voice, simply for fear of injuring the feelings of some political party. Our idea is different. It is our *duty* to advance anything which we think will benefit the country, no matter whether it treads on the corns of the Reform or Conservative party. No doubt the article above referred to treads on the corns of the former, and the *Champion*, true to its "party," attempts to refute the arguments advanced. The *Champion*, like all Reform journals, is bound to stick up for its party, and quietly swallow the Free Trade principles, or sever its connection with the Reform ranks. The difference between an independent and a party journal is that the former does not pin its faith to the coat tail of the leader of either political party, and the Reform journals accept what the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie says as gospel, as the Conservative journals do what Sir John A. MacDonald says.

If there was less party and more country instilled into these journals it would be better for the latter, although injurious to the former. The motto of the party journals is "Party before Country," and that of the independent journal just the opposite, "Country before Party." If the former was to be taken as the motto of all papers in this country, it would result in the curse of Canada.

The minutes, by-laws, reports and accounts of the Municipal Council of the County of Halton, for 1877, in pamphlet form, is to hand. It was printed at the Milton *Champion* office. It is very well printed, but the errors in it are without number. On page 73 it says that "two *extra* examinations to the Oakville High School were held during the year," when it should read *entrance*; on page 112 J. H. Hacking is credited with having printed the "Schedule Connections," instead of "Schedule of Convictions," and there are a number of places where wrong figures are put in, which only make a difference of $20,000 in some cases. The whole of the proof-reading throughout the pamphlet is a credit to no publisher. Perhaps the printing committee will find that the cheapest printing is not always the best.

"NATIONAL POLICY."

A public meeting of electors was held in the Temperance Hall, in this Village, on Wednesday evening, 29th ult., to discuss the public affairs of the day. The meeting was called in the interest of Protection, and it was one of the best conducted political meetings that we have ever attended. Mr. W. H. Storey was appointed chairman, and acted his part in a very impartial manner.

Mr. A. W. Wright, of Toronto, was the first speaker. He said that this is a serious question, and one which should occupy the attention of all Canadians who loved their country. Everyone should have their minds fully made up on this subject, as the country depended upon their beliefs. They were not bound to accept what he said, but they could make up their own minds after they had heard the question fully discussed. He believed the Free Traders were just as much in earnest as the Protectionists were. The people of Canada have grasped this question, and they are at present trying to discover which way to record their votes, when the proper time arrives. He believed that all parties would vote as they thought the interests of their country demanded, and that political party would not influence them. John Stewart Mills once said that a young country should protect itself until it was in a position to compete with other countries. France, Germany, Austria, and all the other principal countries, except England, are becoming Protectionists. The United States are bound, on account of their war debt, to put on a heavy duty. He gave the years in which the United States had tried both Protection and Free Trade, and showed by statistics that while they had Protection they were more prosperous than when they had Free Trade. It was the same with England as with the United States. The balance of trade was against us, and not only was the balance of trade against us, but we had to borrow money from England to make up for it. People say that Protection would increase the price of goods manufactured here, but he said it would not. The opposite side said that Protection will not benefit the manufacturer. For instance, he would take a stove manufacturer. Suppose he makes one hundred stoves per year, and has ten dollars on each stove. Manufacturers in the States, in order to relieve their stock, flood the Canadian market with their stoves. If we were protected the manufacturer in Canada would have to make more stoves to supply the demand, and he held that if he made more stoves he could afford to sell them cheaper. He held up France as a successful country, the most prosperous country in the world, and he attributed it to Protection. He said that it was all very well for the Americans to send goods over to Canada and sell them cheaper than we can. Their object in this was to crush out younger establishments, after which they could control the market and charge their own prices. We want Canada to be a manufacturer's as well as producer's country, and, therefore, we should foster our manufactories. We cannot sell to the United States without paying for the privilege of doing so, while they bring things to Canada and pay nothing. In reference to the grain question, he said that every bushel of grain which was brought from the States pushed a bushel of our grain into a foreign market. Canadian markets must be better than the foreign ones, or the Americans would not bring their goods here. Free Trade has ruined the Dakah weavers in India. It was weaving on which they depended for their support. Power looms were started in England, and, having no Protection in India they could not shut out the English goods, being dependent on that country. The goods manufactured by the power looms were of an inferior character, and sold cheaper. This caused the starvation of thousands of operatives in India. In conclusion, he said that when the electors were going into the polling booths they must not think that they are voting for the man, but they are writing a page in the history of their country, and they should do so as their consciences dictates. He hoped they would not be carried away by the eloquence of anyone and be persuaded to look through party spectacles. Mr. Wright's speech lasted for over an hour and was listened to with great attention. Throughout his whole speech he was continually applauded, and at the close the applause was deafening.

Mr. Johnston, of Guelph, was next called upon. He said that there is a depression in all departments of manufactures just now. We have an existing state of affairs, and the opposition should say what change they want, and not offer nothing for what they take away. Labor has just as much right to be protected as manufacturers. If we want to protect manufacturers we should protect labor, and not allow emigrants to come to Canada. The United States put on a high tariff in order to pay off their war debt, but they were going to lower it. He cited the exports and imports of England to prove that Mr. Wright was entirely wrong about her having decreased under Free Trade. He referred to the large supplement which the Guelph *Herald* lately published, in which it gave a history of the manufactories in the County of Wellington. People said that manufactories of all kinds were depressed, but he would only refer them to the above-named Conservative sheet to prove that they are in a very flourishing condition. There are quite a number of manufacturers, Messrs. W. Bell & Co., Chas. Raymond, J. B. Armstrong, and others, for instance, who are competing with American manufacturers on equal terms, and were prospering. He said if we tax salt we will interfere with the trade of England. We do not produce enough coal in Canada to supply the demand, and if we put a tax of 75c per ton on all that comes to Canada it will come out of the pockets of the manufacturers, and yet do no good. At one time we paid 45 and 50 cents per gallon for coal oil, because foreign trade was bought up, when the duty was lowered to 6 cents per gallon for crude oil, and the result is that we can now get coal oil for 20 cents per gallon. He would like if the opposite side would suggest some remedy, and not ask the people to vote for a measure which they did not know anything about.

Mr. W. C. Beatty, of Trafalgar, was asked to say a few words. He showed that if 5,000,000 bushels of grain were exported from Canada and 4,000,000 bushels were imported from the States. The 4,000,000 bushels imported would crush out the same number of bushels from Canada to other countries, which would, most likely, find a more profitable market in Canada. We do not require to import cattle or grain from other countries, as we produce more than we want, and he thought if they brought things here they should pay a duty the same as we have to pay them.

Mr. James Massie, M.P.P., of Guelph, next spoke. He said, as we produce more wheat than we use, it might be profitable to send unground wheat away and get wheat from the States, which the millers could grind and ship away, and thereby have a profit on it. Mr. Wright had said that France was the most prosperous country in the world. The money which paid off the national debt of France was advanced by the Rothschilds, and the country is paying off that debt now. The imports and exports of France have been decreasing, while those of England have been increasing, and she is increasing $125,000,000 per year in solid wealth. In Canada we have had to borrow money, as Mr. Wright said, but we have built the Canada Southern Railway, and other public works, and therefore, we were obliged to borrow from England. Mr. Wright also said that the United States manufactories did not amount to anything until they had Protection. In reply to this he would merely say that no less than fifteen sugar refineries were closed in the States last year. He gave the names of several manufacturers who had left Canada for the States, thinking, as they had Protection, they would do better over there. Messrs. Randall, Farr & Co., of Hespeler, had received a bonus of a quarter of a million dollars to remove their manufactory from Canada to the States. One of the members of that firm had told him (Mr. Massie) that it was the dearest money he ever got, and also that while they were in Canada they did well but now they are worse off with the quarter of a million dollars than they were in Canada without it. He said that Mr. Robert Hay, of Toronto, was not leaving Canada for the States because they had Protection over there. Mr. Hay has done a good business in Canada under Free Trade, and, notwithstanding the fact that they had been burnt out several times, he lately handed over to his partner $148,000 as his share of the profits. The only object he could see for this cry of Protection being raised was to bring the late Government into power again. He defied Mr. Davin, who was the next speaker, to show one single corrupt action on the part of the Mackenzie administration.

Mr. Davin was received with great applause. He spoke for considerable time on the "Kaministiquia Job," "Steel Rails," "Pacific Scandal," &c., and said he supposed they were not corrupt acts, but little acts of "indiscretion." Although Mr. Davin spoke for a long time, his speech did not carry much weight with it, little anecdotes mostly occupying the time, which kept the audience in good humor.

Mr. Wright moved, seconded by Mr. Davin, that a vote of thanks be tendered to the chairman, which was carried. Mr. Storey replied in suitable terms, and said that he always esteemed it his duty when chosen chairman on such occasions to act independent and impartially, and though he had no desire on this occasion to ventilate his views on the question at issue, he would, nevertheless, take the liberty to state that he was a Protectionist, and was in a position to judge of the benefits the country, as a whole, would derive from such a policy.

The meeting then adjourned.

A meeting in opposition to the "National Policy" was held in the Temperance Hall last evening. Report next week.

The Toronto Lacrosse club beat the Shamrocks, of Montreal, last Saturday.

Nassagaweya Council.

The Council met, pursuant to adjournment, on Monday, the 27th day of May.

Members all present, the Reeve in the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Menzies moved, seconded by Mr. Watson, that George Barnet be appointed pathmaster in Div. No. 8, in place of John Winyard, and that James McDowell be appointed in Div. No. 32 in place of Samuel McDowell. Carried.

Mr. Menzies moved, seconded by Mr. Hutcheon, that the statute labor of Cargill and Wheelighan be equally divided between divisions Nos. 25, 32 and 39. Carried.

Mr. Menzies moved, seconded by Mr. Watson, that the sum of $2 be paid to J. McGregor for repairing two culverts in divisions Nos. 42 and 49. Carried.

Mr. Hutcheon moved, seconded by Mr. Menzies, that the following accounts be paid, viz:—$1.32 to J. Easterbrook for clothing furnished to P. McGarrigal, and $2 to T. J. Street for printing By-law appointing Township officers. Carried.

Mr. Wheelighan moved, seconded by Mr. Watson, that the following sums be paid to the parties named below for sheep killed by dogs, the same having been duly certified, viz:—$8.71 to Arch. McPhederan for 7 sheep, $22 to J. Bell for five sheep, $4.66 to R. Ramshaw for one sheep, $3.66 to W. Cargill for one sheep, $4.66 to A. Jackson for one sheep, and $12.40 to J. Ingles for one sheep. Total paid for sheep, $58.70.

On motion the Council adjourned and met as a Court of Revision and Appeal. Court organized with the Reeve in the chair. Some changes were made in the transfer of some real property, and the assessment roll examined in part, when on motion the Court adjourned and Council resumed, the Reeve in the Chair.

Mr. Watson moved, seconded by Mr. Hutcheon, that at next meeting of Council a By-law will be introduced to empower and authorize the trustees of school section No. 3 to borrow a certain sum of money for building an addition to the school house in said section. Carried.

Mr. Menzies moved, seconded by Mr. Wheelighan, that the following members of this Council be appointed to examine roads and bridges where money has been applied for and report at the next meeting of Council, viz:—Messrs. Wheelighan, Hutcheon, and Menzies, from lots 1 to 15 inclusive, and Messrs. Ramsay and Watson from lots 16 to 32 inclusive across the Township. Carried.

Mr. Hutcheon moved, seconded by Mr. Watson, and resolved, that the Treasurer be, and is hereby instructed and authorized to borrow the sum of $700 for the payment of repairs on roads and bridges, and for other Township purposes. Carried.

On motion the Council adjourned to meet again on Saturday, the 8th day of June next, for the purpose of closing the Court of Revision and for other township business.

J. EASTERBROOK, Tp. Clerk

Another Attempt to Assassinate the Emperor of Germany.

A telegram from Berlin states that while the Emperor was taking a drive at 2:30 last Sunday afternoon some shots, apparently proceeding from a house in the Avenue Under den Linden were fired at him. The Emperor was wounded in one arm and one cheek by buckshot and small shot. The would-be assassin is Dr. Nobling, occupying apartment at No. 18 Under den Linden. When his door was forced open he fired upon and wounded the hotel keeper, and tried to commit suicide, but was secured. The Emperor's personal attendant jumped into the carriage and supported the Emperor until the carriage reached the palace. The Emperor was conveyed to bed. Several grains of shot extracted, causing great loss of blood. He suffered great pain, but never lost consciousness up to the latest moment. Nobling fired twice with a double barrelled gun. The Emperor received about thirty small shots in the face, head, both arms, and back. The assassin is Karl Edward Nobling, a native of of Koino, near Birbaun, aged 32. He is a resident of Berlin, and a doctor of Philology, an agriculturist, and *habitue* of the Democratic Social clubs. He confesses his crime, but obstinately refuses to state his motives. A strong escort of police barely sufficed to protect Nobling from the mob. Nobling confessed he cherished his murderous design for eight days because he considered the Emperor's removal would be a public benefit. He declared he favored socialism. The latest account is that the Emperor is doing favorably.

—Ho! for Barrie and Burlington Beach; Those who enjoyed the excursion to these different places called at McLeod, Anderson & Co.'s and secured their Millinery, Mantles, Linen Costumes, Linen Wrappers, Umbrellas Parasols, Gloves, Silk Neck Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Hose, Boots, &c. Ladies who called and patronized us, say that they enjoyed the excursion infinitely more.

BIRTHS.

In Acton, on the 3rd inst., the wife of Mr. Robt. Creech, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At the parsonage, Nassagaweya, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Joseph Pearsley, of Acton, to Miss Julia, daughter of Richard Johnson, Esq., of Esquesing.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 24th ult., by Rev. F. W. Warner, Mr. John Cook, to Miss Ann Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. William Gripper, both of Erin.

DIED.

In Ingersoll, on Sunday, 29th ult., of consumption, William, second son of the late Charles Cavanagh of that place, compositor, and brother of Charles G. Cavanagh, of the *Herald* office, Georgetown, aged 31 years.

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 it is 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 Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, London."

ACTON MARKETS

Flour	$2 25 to 2 75
Fall Wheat	1 10 to 1 12
Spring Wheat	0 90 to 0 92
Spronted Spring Wheat	0 75 to 1 05
Barley	0 00 to 0 00
Oats	0 30 to 0 31
Peas	0 00 to 0 00
Butter (fresh rolls)	0 15 to 0 18
Butter (salted rolls)	0 12 to 0 12
Lard (light)	0 10 to 0 10
Lard (dark)	0 08 to 0 09
Eggs (new laid)	0 08 to 0 10
Potatoes, per bag	0 65 to 0 75
Apples, per bag	1 00 to 1 25
Hay, per ton	10 00 to 12 00
Timothy seed	2 25 to 0 00
Clover seed	4 25 to 0 00
Dry Goods	Cheap

GUELPH MARKETS.

Special to The FREE PRESS, *per Donald Fin Line.*

GUELPH, June 6, 1878.

Flour, per 100	$2 50 to 2 75
White Wheat, per bush	1 16 to 1 22
Treadwell do	1 08 to 1 22
Spring Wheat	0 93 to 0 95
Oats	0 30 to 0 31
Barley	0 40 to 0 45
Peas	0 60 to 0 62
Hay, per ton	10 00 to 12 00
Eggs, per doz.	0 08 to 0 09
Butter, per lbs	0 11 to 0 12
Potatoes, per bag	0 60 to 0 75
Hogs, per cwt	4 50 to 5 00
Clover seed	4 00 to 5 00
Timothy seed	1 80 to 2 25

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAY SHEEP.

Came on the premises of the subscriber, about the 17th May, one ewe. The owner is requested to pay charges, prove property and take it away.

D. WILLIAMSON,
Lot 29, con. 7, Nassagaweya.

PLOW FACTORY OPENED.

The subscriber, having purchased the Acton Plow Works, is prepared to furnish Single and Double Frame Iron Plows, as well as the Bass Gang Plow, which has gained the reputation of being the best Gang Plow made, at the usual rates. All repairs done on the shortest notice and at the cheapest prices.

37-tf SYDNEY SMITH.

SHORT HORN BULL.

"Royal Beauford," dam, imp. "Lady Barnes," sire, imp. "Royal Oxford Gwynne," will serve cows on the farm adjoining the G.T.R., Acton. Terms. Pedigree Cows, $7.00; Grade Cows, $2.00, cash; $1.50, credit.

Also two Berkshire Boars will be kept for service at the same place. Terms, $1.00, cash.

40-6m C. S. SMITH.

NOTICE.

Farmers, now is the time to improve your stock. The first prize bull, "Sir William Temple," III, (83) got by "Sir William Temple," [2296], dam Diana, by Red Prince [602] g. dam Annetta, by the Guelph Baron [869], 4119 g. g. dam. Ann, by Patriot [525], will serve cows on the premised of the undersigned during the season. Terms to insure—Thorough-bred cows, $4.00 Grade cows, $1.50.

JOEL LESLIE,
44-3m* Lot No. 5, con 1, Erin.

LADIES' STRAW HATS AND BONNETS

Cleaned, dyed and altered to the present fashion.

MRS. WM. THOMPSON,
43-3m Bower Street, ACTON.

CASH FOR STAVE TIMBER

Having purchased the mills formerly belonging to P. & H. Sayers, at Speyside, I am prepared to pay cash for soft elm and oak Stave Timber. Cash will also be paid for good, sound Pine.

45-4t EDWARD MOORE.

CASH FOR SKINS.

I am prepared to pay the highest cash price west of Toronto for all classes of Calf and Sheep Skins, delivered at my tannery. Lace Leather constantly on hand.

41-1y JAMES MOORE.

NOTICE to TRESPASSERS.

All persons found fishing or shooting on my premises, without leave, will be prosecuted according to law.

47-3t ELI SNYDER.

WEAVING! WEAVING!!

All orders in the Weaving line promptly attended to. Special attention paid to Carpet Weaving.

MRS. H. McLOUGHLIN,
40-4t near CREWSON'S CORNERS.

DRESSMAKING.

We take this opportunity of announcing to the inhabitants of Acton and vicinity that we have started dressmaking at Mrs. Stone's residence, John-st. Orders left with us will receive prompt attention. The most reasonable prices charged.

37-3m MISSES BELL & STONE

BEATTY
PIANO AND ORGAN SENT FREE
PIANOS $125 ORGANS $35
BEATTY PIANO ORGAN
BEATTY BRAND GRAND SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS
PIANOS ORGANS
WAREROOMS, WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.

ACTON
TIN WORKS.
Main Street, Acton.
WM. LEITH
Would respectfully call the attention of the public to his immense stock of
TINWARE,
STOVES, &c.
which he is now selling
Very Cheap.
Having had an experience of many years, all orders for
Repairing
and Eavetroughing
will be filled in the shortest notice, and in the best style.
Be sure and go to Leith if you want good
TINWARE
or a good job of Eavetroughing done.
Produce Taken in Exchange.
WM. LEITH, Proprietor.
Acton, March 29, 1877.

WOOLWORTH & CO.
GUELPH,
solicit special attention to
New, Cheap,
Attractive and
Fashionable Lines.
Our great specialties are
SILK WAISTS, - CHEAP
BLACK LUSTRES, - CHEAP
COLORED LUSTRES, CHEAP
SUN SHADES, - CHEAP
Silk Umbrellas Very Cheap.
Linen Costumes, we are offering decided bargains.
Cashmere Jackets, every price.
Corsets—Every size of our popular Adjustable Corset.
Gents' Furnishings, very attractive.
Millinery, fashionable and cheap.
Linens, Cottons, Hosiery, Sheetings, Prints, Quilts, &c.
Black Cashmeres—Our stock is fully assorted.
Inspection Particularly Asked For.
W. Stewart & Co.,
GUELPH.
June 4, 1878.

James Ryder
Wishes to thank the public for the patronage they have conferred upon him heretofore.
As his books and notes were destroyed by fire, he would be thankful if those against whom he held notes would give him the dates and amount of them, and also if those whose accounts have be en rendered would bring them forward and settle. He would also say that he is
STILL CARRYING on BUSINESS
at the old stand,
where he will be glad to see his old customers, and, as times are hard, he has made the prices to suit them.
Look at these Rates:
Lumber Waggon, complete, with spring seat, $70.00.
Democrat Waggon, $100 to $110.
Buggies, $100 to $110.
All who require a Waggon or Buggy at these rates call and give your orders at once.
Material and Workmanship Guaranteed.
Jobbing as follows:
HORSE-SHOEING A SPECIALTY
New Shoes, 25c. Setting Shoes, 10c.
Entire Horses, $2.00, for new shoes.
" 1.00, for setting shoes.
Laying Shears, 50c. to $1.00.
" Coulters, 25c. to 50c.
All other Jobbing in proportion.
These prices are for Cash only. All work charged the old rates. Further particulars next week.
Yours truly,
41-3m JAMES RYDER.

PURE
PARIS GREEN
—AND—
HELLEBORE
—AT—
J. E. H. GARVIN'S
DRUG STORE.

To Cleanse your Houses,
—GO TO—
WALKER & CAMERON
Who are prepared to
PAINT, PAPER,
And thoroughly Renovate houses at the very lowest rates.
Orders from town and country attended to. All orders to be left at William Walker's residence, Johnstreet, Acton.
Acton, April 18, 1878.—m Walker & Cameron

THE GOLDEN LION
GUELPH,
Known Far and Wide as
The People's Cheap Store!
This week the Bargains we are offering in
Cheap Dry Goods
Deserve Special Attention.
THE GREAT ATTRACTION
Our magnificent assortment of Dress Goods is still the great attraction in Guelph. We have the largest choice, the newest styles and colors, and our prices are the lowest in town.
Our 12½c. Grenadines are the prettiest Goods of the Season.
Our Colored Lustres, every possible shade, are splendid value.
Our 8 cent Striped Lawns are simply wonderful. Everybody should see them.
SILKS.
For some time past our neighbors in other stores have been claiming to offer special value in BLACK SILKS. We assert positively, on the evidence of those who know, that our
Black Silks for Dresses and for Mantles, are superior to any in Guelph, and far lower in price.
Colored Silks.—A large variety of those wonderful Fancy Silks, including the favorite grey, with black stripe, at 45 cents.
WHITE GOODS.
We have a Magnificent Assortment of these Goods.
Striped Lawn Suitings, 10c | Lawn Checks, Swiss Checks, Nainsooks, Jaconets, in endless variety
Striped Organdies, 10c
Colored Striped Lawns, only 8 cents.
PARASOLS.
We are showing a magnificent assortment—every color, every material, every price, beginning at 25 cents.
COTTONS.
Grey Factory, 3c | Prints—Fast colors, 6c
Bleached, 5c | Printed Piques—choice, 12½c
DRESS LINENS.
Striped, 10c | Plain—very wide, 12½
TWEEDS.
We have the largest and cheapest stock in town. A special line at 50c. deserves particular attention. It is going fast.
Millinery and Mantles, Dress Making,
Ready-Made Clothing, Tailoring, Carpets,
In every one of these branches
The Lion claims to be far ahead of all its Neighbors.
J. D. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Guelph, June 4, 1878.

J. E. McGarvin, druggist, Acton

KODAK SAFETY FILM