BORN.

CRAINE.—In Acton, on the 19th March, the wife of Mr. Robert Craine, of a daughter

MARRIED.

HUSBAND—ANDERSON.—In Guelph, on the 14th March, by Rev. S. S. Smith, B.D., Mr. David Husband of Nassagaweya, to Mary, daughter of Peter Anderson, Esq., of Acton.

DIED.

NICKLIN.—At Morning side, on the 6th inst., Daniel, son of John Nicklin, aged 22 years. Deceased was nephew of Mr. Edward Nicklin, Acton.

O'REILLY.—In Georgetown, on Tuesday, March 19th, Catharine O'Reilly, wife of Luke O'Reilly, Esq., formerly of Acton, aged 67 years and 3 months.

STATHAM.—At Strathroy, on March 8th, Enoch Statham, father of Thomas Statham, baker, Acton, aged 75 years.

The Acton Free Press.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1889.

OUR LOCAL FINANCES.

The report of the Auditors of this municipality for the past year, published in another column, contains many items of interest to our citizens.

The receipts from all sources for the year amounted to $5,657.18, and the total expenditure for the year, including a number of unpaid accounts from the previous year aggregating several hundreds of dollars, was $247.15 less than the receipts.

Acton's assets and liabilities—a faithful record of which is given by the Auditors—reveals the fact that our standing as a municipality is high indeed. The money spent for public improvements has been for improvements of a permanent character and the very creditable balance of $7,512.21 above liabilities is certainly encouraging. Our total debenture debt is only $5,240, while to cover this we have real estate alone worth on a fair valuation $12,140.

While the Town Hall and Cemetery are both necessary for the convenience of the public and caused the expenditure of considerable money they are both yielding very fair revenue. Last year the receipts from the Cemetery for sale of plots amounted to $181.62, and the Town Hall brought in $70 for rents.

The street and sidewalk expenditure was larger than that of any previous year. This was owing to the $1295 spent for Mill Street road bed. The whole amount was $1661.55.

The amount paid for Charities was $97.14 which is more than the total amount received both for liquor licenses, fines and penalties. It is also a significant fact that charities last year—the first year of the sale of licensed whiskey in seven years—cost the municipality of Acton nearly twice as much as for any of the six when the Scott Act was in force; in fact, it cost more than half as much as for the whole term of six years. The payments for the six years referred to were as follows: 1887, $37.80; 1886, $52.00 (including $25 donation to Southampton when the village was burned out); 1885, $25.60; 1884, $21.00; 1883, $20.00; 1882, $25.15. Our readers are of course at liberty to make whatever deduction they please but the fact remains that when whiskey licenses are in force the town "pays the piper" in the matter of increased charities.

Salaries' account $403.18 was last year about the same as the previous year while Contingencies $62.12 is less than half that of 1887.

The Board of Health is about the same every year. Legal expenses paid last year were $125. In 1887 the lawyers cost the council $220, but it is sincerely hoped that in future their claims will be merely nominal. The county rate is a few dollars higher. The public school cost about $50 more, owing to increase in salaries, than the previous year.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Col. O'Brien stated in the House on Monday that he intended bringing up his anti-Jesuit motion at the first opportunity, probably to-day, when the Government moves the House into Committee of Supply.

The London *Times*, commenting upon Mr. Henry George's visit to London, says his doctrines came as near spoliation as anything that has been proposed by a man with a character to lose since the French revolution.

It has cost Canada an average of nearly $20,000 a year for alterations, repairs and maintenance of the Governor-General's residence. It must be quite a barn, too, because some years an appropriation of $8,000 is not sufficient to light and heat it

The Government is still being urged to suppress or modify Mr. Wallace's anti-combines bill. Mr. W. H. Storey, of Acton, president of the Manufacturers association, and Mr. James Goldie, of Guelph, had an interview to this end with Ministers at Ottawa on Friday.

In his sermon in St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, last Sunday, Bishop Sullivan said:

"The political life of the country needs speedy reformation. As the Saviour of mankind drove mammon worshippers from the temple with his scourge of small cords, so our Halls of Legislature need to be purged of one master, nay, monster abuse which is dragging our national life down into deepest degradation. I mean the trampling of truth and righteousness under the feet of a low, selfish, self-consulting partisanship."

It is considered a wise suggestion made by the Government to Mr. Denison not to press at the present time his resolution declaring in favor of the Government assuming control of the telegraph lines of the country. The loss to the English Government through its conduct of the telegraph business of the kingdom has amounted to £332,000 during the last fiscal year and upwards of $5,000,000 since 1872, the deficit gradually increasing.

It seems next to an impossibility to secure a conviction under the Crooks Act with many of our Justices of the Peace. The *Reformer* cites an instance last week:

Last Friday Wm. Pittman and Geo. Gibbs, of Georgetown, were charged by Inspector Brothers with selling liquor without license. Reeve Freeman and Mr. Easton, J. P.'s, resided over the court. The information was that these defendants did during thirty days last past, to wit, on the 23rd of February, sell intoxicating liquor. The magistrates would not allow Mr. Matheson County Crown Attorney, who appeared for the prosecution, to ask any question as to selling on any other day during the the thirty days allowed by law but the one mentioned in the information, neither would they allow Mr. Matheson to ask if any other person than the defendant sold any liquor. On account of this strange and extraordinary interpretation of law, there was no use in proceeding with the case, as it would be next to impossible to make any convictions. The charges were withdrawn.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

In the House Barber Shop—The Pigeon Shooting Bill—The Jesuits' Bill—Col. O'Brien's Position.

IN AND AROUND THE HOUSE.

From our own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, March, 19.—Trade questions are this session dwarfing all others in Parliament. Five days debate has not yet disposed of the budget though there is an understanding that to-day, the sixth day, will see a division in the wee hours of Wednesday morning. This is really the fourth debate on trade questions so far and others are on paper. Progress in Supply has been altogether stopped. A Government's chief care is of course to get the supplies voted through. The leader of the House patiently waits the termination of talk. I was

IN THE PARLIAMENTARY BARBER SHOP

Thursday evening when the Premier came down for a shave. It was between eleven and twelve o'clock and "the old man" as he is very often called looked tired out. I asked him, while he waited a minute for Napoleon to finish swabbing my face, if there would be a division that night, as it was rumored he was going to force the sitting on until a vote was taken.

"No," he replied, "we have just arranged that no vote will be taken till Tuesday," adding "You see the Government can't always have things their own way." The Chieftain then laid back his venerable head for the lather. Napoleon, the barber, had just been telling me that the Premier had "a funny shaped head" as he termed it. Napoleon has handled all the great heads of the Dominion and professes to be quite a practical phrenologist. Big sleek heads do not he says, always contain the biggest brains. He is making a collection of a unique character, keeping a lock of hair from the head of each statesman that comes under his tonsorial care. Mr. Blake's is of a fine texture without a trace of gray although he is 55.

KILLED IN COMMITTEE.

The duel between Col. Tisdale of Simcoe and Mr. Brown, of Hamilton, has resulted in victory for the former and the defeat of the Pigeon Shooting Bill. It had been passed one stage by a majority of one and defeated another by a majority of one and then put back on the paper by a majority of four. In committee Col. Tisdale again attacked the bill and the count showed 67 against and only 60 for the bill which was therefore thrown out, this time for good as the session is so far advanced that no further effort this year will be made by Mr. Brown. Live pigeon shooting is not yet therefore unlawful.

THE JESUITS BILL.

Col. O'Brien's intention to bring up the Jesuits Bill and make the House vote on it is the leading theme here. The gallant member for Muskoka was reported several times to have agreed to withdraw but as I pointed out before he is a man of independent mind where his convictions are concerned and he yesterday declared his original intention unaltered. That intention as announced in the House is to move that the bill should be voted as an amendment to the Governments motion to go into Supply. No amendment to the amendment can be moved on such an occasion so that it would be a straight vote of yea or nay. If it was offered as a substantive resolution there would certainly be two amendments and on the last one the vote would be taken so that Mr. O'Brien's method is the only one compelling a straight vote on the principle involved. Of course such a motion will be one of want of confidence in the Government and on that ground many will vote against it who would otherwise vote for a substantive resolution. The Globe's manifesto of Saturday is an invitation to the Liberals to vote with Col. O'Brien on the ground that the Act was not within the jurisdiction of the Quebec Legislature. The Minister of Justice has said it was wholly within their jurisdiction, so that there are two opinions on the point. The situation is decidedly interesting. Senator Macdonald has resigned the presidency of the Dominion Evangelical Alliance because the executive of that body decided to petition the Queen. Mr. Macdonald thinks the Dominion authority, the Governor-General, should first be exhausted and notwithstanding that the Federal Government has passed an Order-in-Council agreeing not to interfere with the bill they yet have till August within which time the Act may be disallowed.

IN AND AROUND THE HOUSE.

The private bill enabling Queens College Board to hold property bequeathed to them was challenged by Mr. D. Mills as unconstitutional, but it was carried on a division by a large majority.

Dr. Bergin believes the proposed plans for the security of the Cornwall canal are wrong and that the Chief Engineer, Mr. Page, adheres to them from professional jealousy of the interference of other engineers. He concluded his statement to this effect yesterday in the House and his motion for papers carried.

Mr. Kirkpatrick's bill providing for full reciprocity in wrecking passed, though rejected last session. Under it Canadian vessels wrecked may be relieved by Americans and a similar law will now become of force in the United States.

It is understood the imposition of postage on fortnightly and monthly publications will not be enforced so strong has been the protest.

Mr. Davies, the P. E. I. Liberal leader is to visit and speak in Western Ontario this week.

The Royal Canadian Academy of Art is holding its annual exhibition here. Its president, Mr. L. R. O'Brien is brother of Col. O'Brien, M.P.

There is no talk now of Mr. Blake not staying out the session. He is in the House every day but never opens his lips.

Col. Bacon, of Ottawa, has been appointed to the command of the Wimbleton team for 1889.

In future only steamers from Europe putting in both summer and winter at Canadian ports will be subsidized by the Government.

The Senate has twenty-three members over 70 years of age, some of them reaching 80 and over. Three are 87, viz, Botsford, Wark and Ridan.

Hon. J. H. Pope was on Friday reported to be dying but there is no further change.

The Third page of the Toronto *Daily Mail* is noted for "Want" advertisement. If you want to buy or sell anything. If you want a situation, a mechanic, a business, machinery, lodgings, if you have lost or found anything, or if you want to find out where anyone is, advertise in the Toronto *Daily Mail* and read the advertisements on the Third page of that paper. The charge is Two Cents a word each insertion. Address The Mail, Toronto, Canada.

Auction Sale Register.

THURSDAY, 21ST MARCH.—Clearing auction sale of farm stock and implements, the property of Austin Swackhamer, lot 8, con. 4, Erin. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. Wm. Hemstreet, auctioneer.

SATURDAY, 30th March.—Clearing Sale of stock, furniture, &c., the property of John Hay, Acton. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock. WM. HEMSTREET, Auctioneer.

FOREIGN DAIRY SCHOOLS.

Dairy Schools only one Factor of Improvement—Wanted in Canada Schools for Training.

SIMPLE CHARACTER OF DANISH SCHOOLS

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In the London *Canadian Gazette* of recent date there was an extract from a Toronto paper insisting upon the establishment of dairy schools. This suggestion is the echo of an impression that is very general that dairy schools would be the likeliest means of bringing about a speedy improvement in our butter industry. The argument is that improvement abroad has been due to dairy schools. I frankly confess to a belief that the influence of the dairy school, as it is known in Europe, has been over-estimated. While it may be made to take an important place as one of the various agencies of improvement, it must needs be only one of several factors. Moreover, our dairy schools, if we have any, will require to be something adapted to our peculiar conditions, not a cheap copy of what exists abroad.

The dairy school in theory, afar off, is a different thing from the dairy school in fact near by. For us to establish in Canada mere imitations of British or even continental dairy schools would be to envite disappointment.

Frequent reference is made in current discussion to Danish dairy schools and it has been claimed that they have been the cause of the wonderful dairy progress in Denmark. When I questioned Prof. Segelcke, of Copenhagen, about the Danish dairy schools' to my uter astonishment he replied that there were no dairy schools in Denmark! What he meut was that there were no dairy schools, as the term is understood in Great Britain or here. Danish schools are mainly nothing more nor less than the private diaries of the country, utilized for the purpose, where, under the auspices of the Government, pupils are taught dairy work. Every Danish dairy is a possible dairy school. It is not required that the dairy farmer be a graduate of some school or college or a professor. All that Prof. Segelcke requires to know, before sending pupils to a dairy farm, is the fact that the dairy produces good butter. He has no other standard—no prescribed system. If a dairy is known to produce good butter he sends a pupil or two, and watches results. If the pupil makes progress and becomes a capable butter-maker, he continues to send pupils. He has sent pupils to dairies which he himself had never visited, and whose proprietor he had never seen. About 1,000 young men have gone through a practical course in this sort of a dairy school in Denmark. Not all these men have remained in Denmark. Other countries have drained Denmark of these students. The present chief instructor of Finland is Danish taught.

Professor Segelcke mentioned the fact that Mr. Tobieson, official head of the dairy department of Norway (who was present at our interview), was even then advertising for a Danish instructor, and offering more for his services than Denmark was paying. It was the intention of Prof. Segelcke to advertise the Government to increase the salaries of Danish instructors.

Again, in these farm "dairy schools" there was little or no theoretical teaching; there was taught only the practical work of the dairy. Prof. Segelcke believed in keeping theory and practice seperate. In the dairy only practice was taught; in the schools the teaching was pure theory. There was no distinct dairy class, said Prof. Segelcke, even in the agricultural college. The study of milk and its products was simply a part of the theoretical course.

Prof. Segelcke believed that only a limited number of pupils could be engaged in practical dairying at schools. "Where there are too many there was not work enough for them, and so they whre taught in idleness, not in industry."

Pupils are taken for from six months upwards. They are required to do actual work and they pay for the privilege. Fees are small—say from ten dollars upwards.

From a report by Prof. Long, on "Education in Dairy Farming," it would appear, however, that there are really one or two dairy schools in Denmark—distinct from the farm schools; but they must form a very small proportion of the means of dairy instruction which has been so important a factor in Danish dairying. Prof. Long himself says: "It is a striking fact, borne out by our personal investigations on the spot, and by the voluminous details we have received and there are no large, no expensively conducted schools, no high salaries to officials, and no heavy grants made by Goverment.

The purpose of these letters does not require that the dairy schools which I visited be described in full detail. Those I visited, especially in Ireland and Sweden, were elaborately equipped, and expensively conducted schools. They are doing a good work, but limited in scope and results, but hardly commensurate with the cost on the Danish basis.

We may, doubtless, learn something from the elaborate dairy school system of Great Britain, and something from the more simple, economical and severely practical system of farm schools of Denmark.

The elaborately equipped and complete dairy school might prove a potent agency of improvement among us; but I would advise it, not as the means of making dairymen or dairymaids, in the numbers wanted—not for the purpose of teaching the individual farmer (although he should not be denied the benefit of its privileges if he deserves them;) but as a sort of training school—a normal school, as it were, for the training of persons (of suitable fitness and inclination) for teachers or inspectors. These teachers would be the means of bringing knowledge to the mass of workers. Such teachers would perhaps do the most effective work as travelling instructors—carrying instruction into the factories, and even into private dairies.

On the other hand, we may profit by the Danish system and utilize the farm dairy, and the factory, too, to the fullest extent, for the education of the dairy workers of the country. I would never advise the application of the Danish system as it is, but a modification of it to suit our peculiar conditions. The course of study or practice should be of the simplest character, the length of time and the studies to be in some measure optional, and the fees light. It would appear to be desirable to teach enough theory to explain practice, but the main requirement should be a correct practice. The graduates of the normal schools may serve an important purpose in this connection, in imparting knowledge to the workers in the local or minor schools; and, as travelling inspectors, introducing the best known dairy practices. Doubtless in our application of the European system, we may in some ways improve on our models.

Such dairy schools as above proposed could be made an inducement and encouragement to young men and women to devote themselves to the work of teaching. The conditions of availment of the privileges of these schools should be not financial means, but an inclination or fitness for the work of teaching, and an intention or obligation to teach. These privileges could also be made an inducement to factory managers, and even private dairy proprietors, to perfect their methods and open their factories or dairies to pupils.

Here is still another possible means of of disseminating dairy knowledge. Sooner or later the common education of the people will be partly technical. Clearer ideas are beginning to obtain of what is education. The education of the future will have more relation to the probable occupation of the learner, and if it does not fit him for that occupation will not unfit him for it. It will not always be thought education for the embryo agriculturist to be made to memorize the names of stations on a line of railroad, and not taught a single fact of nature's great book of wonders. Though to the farmers of to-day the book of nature's economy is hopelessly sealed, to the farmer's boy of an early day it will have to be opened, to his life long benefit and infinite delight. No better beginning of reform can be made than the introduction of technical instruction in agricultural subjects in schools. By giving country pupils an insight into the delightful mysteries of nature, and a knowledge of facts that would be advantageous to agricultural labor, country schools might be made more interesting and a country life more attractive.

Let the thin end of the wedge be inserted in at least homeopathic doses of dairy instruction in the rural schools! If not practical lessons, at least there may be taught in regard to milk and its products facts which would be helpful to practice at home. This teaching would be made easier if there were provided suitable text books for the purpose, and materials necessary for object lessons. I might go further and suggest practical ways of teaching dairy practice in common schools, but to do so might take away the breath of some of my more cautious readers.

In conclusion, it is a matter of choice to copy the elaborate, well-equipped dairy European schools, or to follow the Danish plan of private dairy schools, or to profit by the experience of all our European competitors, and establish something suited to our peculiar conditions. I believe there are advantages, more than commensurate with the cost, in either action. At the same time, I believe that the first two proposed lines of action are not the best adapted to our great need, and would prove somewhat disappointing. On the other hand, some simple system of dairy instruction (such as the wisdom of our dairy authorities may advise) doubtless may be inaugurated, which could be developed in practice and prove of immense value as one factor in the improvement of dairying in Canada.

W. H. LYNCH.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

It is worse than madness to neglect a cough or a cold which is easily subdued if taken in time becomes, when left to itself, the fore-runner of consumption and premature death. Inflammation, when it attacks the delicate tissue of the lungs and bronchial tubes, travels with perilous rapidity; then do not delay, get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the medicine that grasps this formidable foe of the human body, and drives it from the system. This medicine promotes a free and easy expectoration, subdues the cough, heals the diseased parts, and exerts a most wonderful influence in curing consumption, and other diseases of the throat and lungs. If parents wish to save the lives of their children, and themselves from much anxiety, trouble and expense, let them procure a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and whenever a child has taken cold, has a cough or hoarseness, give the Syrup according to directions.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall St. N. Y.

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

ABSTRACT
—OF THE—
ACCOUNTS
—OF THE—
MUNICIPALITY OF ACTON
—FOR THE—
Year Ending 31st December, 1888.

RECEIPTS.

To Balance on hand	$ 35 82	
" Rent town hall	70 00	
" Sale lots in Cemetery	181 62	
" Fines and penalties	14 00	
" Licenses	80 62	
" Government grant	131 00	
" Taxes collected	4233 52	
" Loan	500 00	
" Heardmore & Co	400 00	
" Dr. Freeman, refund	14 60	
		$ 5657 18

EXPENDITURES.

By Street & Sidewalks	$ 1661 55	
" Cemetery	115 55	
" Charities	97 14	
" Salaries	403 18	
" Contingencies	62 12	
" Insurance	70 00	
" Town Hall	26 67	
" Board of Health	4 65	
" Printing	75 74	
" Debentures and Interest	605 04	
" Legal expenses	125 00	
" Public School	1531 00	
" County rate	150 56	
" Refund	8 00	
" Loan	500 00	
" Balance	221 15	
		$ 5657 18

ASSETS

Cash on hand	$ 221 15	
Buildings and Real Estate	10565 00	
Library 1365 Volumes	682 50	
Arrears of Taxes	99 87	
Cemetery Grounds	1500 00	
Cemetery Notes	45 09	
Uncollected Taxes 1888	187 30	
		$ 13,304 71

LIABILITIES.

County Rate Unpaid	$ 133 45	
Debentures on Town Hall	4340 00	
Interest Accrued do	81 00	
Cemetery Debentures	1000 00	
Interest Accrued do	26 96	
Due School Board	300 00	
Balance	7318 30	
		$ 13,304 71

We, the undersigned Auditors of the Village of Acton do hereby certify that we have examined the books and accounts of the Treasurer of the said Village of Acton for the year 1888 and the above is a true abstract of the same.

J. B. PEARSON,
A. E. NICKLIN, } AUDITORS.

DETAILED STATEMENT
—OF THE—
Expenditure of the Municipality of the Village of Acton, for the year Ending 31st December, 1888.

STREETS AND SIDEWALKS.

Paid Wm. Smith	$ 1 00	
" James Grant	20 00	
" Henry Bell	6 00	
" Wm. Smith	11 50	
" Henry Bell	1 05	
" Wm. Smith	8 15	
" Wm. Masales	3 00	
" A. W. Lambert	11 20	
" W. L. Worden	5 00	
" A. Cook	14 76	
" Peter Dingman	13 00	
" Henry Bell	1 50	
" Robert Morrow	8 50	
" Luther Lyman	18 11	
" John Harvey	134 85	
" Ed. Dynes	5 15	
" Ed. Matthews	6 15	
" Thos. Brunt	8 25	
" Jno. Matthews	3 00	
" Thos. C. Moore	11 14	
" W. J. Gibbons	12 00	
" Chas Hill	12 85	
" A. B. Wright	1295 00	
" J. B. Pearson	11 80	
		$ 1661 55

CEMETERY.

Paid Wm. Smith	$ 9 30	
" Peter McCann	1 95	
" R. B. Cook	6 60	
" N. Smiley	67 80	
" W. L. Worden	1 00	
" Ad. Cook	16 50	
" Thos. Easton	50	
" Wm. Steanes	7 20	
" James McLean	1 00	
		$ 114 35

CHARITIES.

Paid J. A. Speight, account, 67	$ 10 00	
" H. A. Ryder	12 00	
" Thos. Easton	17 20	
" Dr. Stacey	5 00	
" Beere	30 00	
" Jos. Speight, Burying Mrs McNab	15 00	
" Tickets, Mrs. Bacon	11 00	
" Ticket, H. Ryder	5 85	
		$ 97 14

SALARIES.

Paid Lether Lyman	$ 111 25	
" Thomas Easton	134 90	
" Duncan Kennedy	33 00	
" Thos. T. Moore	7 00	
" John Lawson	30 00	
" John H. Smith	10 00	
" A. E. Nicklin	7 00	
" Edw. Nicklin	30 00	
		$ 403 15

CONTINGENCIES.

Paid J. E. McGarvin	$ 17 60	
" H. Ackert	4 40	
" Thos. Easton	11 20	
" Henderson, McRae & Co.	6 10	
" Hart & Co.	4 20	
" J. & J. Taylor	2 65	
" Rowell & Hutchinson	5 51	
" Thos. T. Moore	2 17	
" D. Kennedy	1 00	
" W. H. Storey	1 00	
" Nelson McGarvin	5 50	
		$ 62 12

INSURANCE.

Paid for insurance		$ 70 00

TOWN HALL

Paid J. C. Hill	$ 20 67	
" Henderson, McRae & Co.	2 10	
" Thomas Easton	4 00	
" A. Stephenson	50	
		$ 26 67

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Paid H. P. Moore		$ 4 65

PRINTING.

Paid H. P. Moore		$ 75 74

DEBENTURES AND INTEREST.

Paid J. E. McGarvin interest	$ 30 19	
" William Freeman interest on Debentures	161 40	
" Clarkson Freeman do	116 20	
" Henry Grist do	50 00	
" Mrs. Brown, on loan	26 25	
" C. Freeman	210 00	
		$ 605 04

LEGAL EXPENSES

Paid Johnston & McLean		$ 125 00

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Paid Public School		$ 1531 00

COUNTY RATE

Paid County Rate		$ 150 56

REFUND.

Paid R. Johnston	$ 1 00	
" P. McNab	1 00	
		$ 8 00

LOAN.

Paid Mrs. Brown		$ 500 00

BALANCE.

Balance		$ 221 15
		$ 5,657 18

We, the undersigned Auditors, of the Village of Acton, do hereby certify that we have examined the books and accounts of the Treasurer of the said Village of Acton for the year 1888 and the above is a true detailed statement of the same.

J. B. PEARSON,
A. E. NICKLIN, } AUDITORS.

Headquarters
—FOR—
Hardware.
I have now in stock Nails, Canadian and American Pattern, All sizes in Cut, also Steel and Chisel Pointed, Wrought, Clout, Finishing, and Tacks all sizes.
Hinges, Strap, T and Screw Hook, Butts, Screws, Cutlery, Spoons, Axes, Saws, Hammers, Wrenches, Planes, Jack knives, Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Powder, Shot, Shells, Caps, Razors, Barn door rollers, Packing, (Rubber, Hemp, Soap stone and Asbestos) Babbit Metal &c.
Glass.
All Sizes, and Cut to Order Free, Putty, Points, &c.
Paints & Oils.
A stock of Peuchen's Prepared and Gutta Percha Paints always on hand in all popular Shades. Also White Lead (dry and in oil) Red Lead V. Red, Yellow Ochre and all dry Colors. Boiled and Raw Oils, Turpentine, Varnishes, Japan, Shellac &c.
Machine Oils.
Lardine, Glycerine, Amber, Black and Castor.
Groceries.
A full line of Fine Teas, Coffee, Sugars Tobaccos, Raisins, Currants, Rice, Barley, Tapioca Flax Seed, Alum, Rosin, Cream Tartar, Pickles, Cheese, Lard, Bacon, Blacking, (Stove & Boot) Starch, Soap, Blue, Yeast Cake, Baking Powder, Soda, Cocoanut, Chocolate, Extracts, Spices, Orange and Lemon Peel, Oatmeal. Syrup, Molasses, Vinegars, (White wine and Cider) in fact everything usually found in a first class grocery.
Lamps.
A full line, all Shapes, Sizes and Designs, Shades Globes, Chimneys, Lanterns, &c. Cheap.
Crockery & Glassware.
Including Tea Dinner and Toilet Setts in Plain Colored and China.
Alabastine.
Another lot of this justly popular Kalsomine just to hand in all shades.
Wall Paper.
A large Stock on hand of Rich and Nobby patterns from 5c a roll up. A large lot of remnants from one roll to ten at your own price to be cleared out.
Don't forget our 50c Tea beat them all and our pure Coffee fresh ground is a luxury you can't well do without.
Sole Agent for
Hyam's Common Sense Sash Balance, Gravity Sash Lock and Curtain Rollers, Also B. Laurence's Perfected Spectacles.
J. B. Pearson.

SPRING ARRIVALS
Just opened up
LIGHT OVERCOATINGS
WORSTED COATINGS.
Special Value in Above Goods
SHAW & CRUNDY,
MERCHANT TAILORS, GUELPH.

—FOR—
New Gold Watches
New Silver Watches
New Gold Scarf Pins
New Gem Rings
New Band Rings
Cruets, Pickle Stands, Fish Slices, and Napkin Rings.
B. SAVAGE, Guelph.

Are You Married?
OR ABOUT TO BE.
SPEIGHT & SON, ACTON.
J. A. Speight, Manager,
Can supply you with all the Furniture required to furnish your new and cosy little home, or to replenish your home if a settled one, in any style at the very lowest prices.
There is no article of furniture we cannot supply, and further, we deliver our furniture and you have no arranging freight charges, and run no risk of breakage.
"We can suit all."
—UNDERTAKING—
Our thirty-five years experience in this business has resulted in convincing the public of this entire community that we supply first-class work in all orders, and in styles which compare with those of the city at one half city prices.
—OUR HEARSE—
Is an excellent one and our team always present a becoming appearance. We have pleasure in inviting the public to call on us for anything required in our lines.
Speight & Son.

R. E. Nelson,
Merchant Tailor, - Guelph
Extends to his many patrons in Acton and vicinity.
—: The Compliments of the Season :—
My stock of Silk Handkerchiefs,
Ties Scarfs, Collars, Cuffs, &c.
FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE
Is most Complete.
The Cheapest line of Persian Lamb Caps in the city.

PERCHERON HORSES!
SAVAGE & FARNUM,
ISLAND HOME STOCK FARM, Grosse Isle, Wayne County, Michigan.
About 200 pure-bred animals on hand. Prices reasonable; terms easy. Horses guaranteed breeders. Large catalogue with history of the breed free by mail. Address SAVAGE & FARNUM, Detroit, Mich.
FRENCH COACH HORSES.
Beautifully formed high-stepping Stallions and Mares, superb action, bred under the patronage of the French Government. For catalogue and history of the breed address
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To Farmers and Threshers.
Use on your Machinery only the well-known
CAPITOL CYLINDER, PEERLESS MACHINE, GOLD DUST CYLINDER, ELDORADO ENGINE PEERLESS OIL
9 GOLD MEDALS have been awarded it during the last three years. Try also our Peerless Axle Grease for your Waggons and Horse Powers. Those oils are used and highly recommended at the Model Farm, Guelph. Farmers ask for them, use no other.
Manufactured at Queen City Oil Works, by
SAMUEL ROGERS & Co., Toronto.

—GREAT—
Stock-Taking
SALE
—AT—
R. B. JERMYN'S
ACTON,
We commence Stock-taking on Feb'y 12th and previous to that we will slaughter Winter Goods.
Look to Your Interests.
We want Money and You want the goods.
Remember you don't have to buy a certain number of dollars worth in order to get a striking discount.
Our reduction means 20 per cent. and your five cents buys at the same price as your neighbor's five dollars. Do not delay as now is the time to procure a supply at your own prices.
Below we give a list of reduced goods which hold good till the 12th of February.
Overcoats, Ulsters, Jackets, Blankets, Furs, Underwear, Flannels, Shirtings, Sheetings, Tickings, Towelling, Tabling, Curtains, Carpets, Dress Goods, Dress Silks, Plushes, Velvets, Ribbons, Laces, Corsets, Bustles, Gloves, Hosiery Embroidery,
Men's Felt Boots only $1.50
All Wool Blankets large size $2.50, regular price $3.25.
This reduction is for Cash Only.
Butter and Eggs Wanted.
R. B. Jermyn

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM