BORN.

GIVLIN.—On the 21st Nov., the wife of Alex Givlin, Esq., of a son.

ROUT.—On the 24th Nov., the wife of Ira Rout, township Erin, of a son.

FLEAK.—In Esquesing, on Saturday 2nd Dec., the wife of John Fleak of a daughter.

ALLEN.—At Acton, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, the wife of David Allen, Esq., of a son.

GILCHRIST.—In Nassagaweya, on Tuesday, 26th November, the wife of George Gilchrist, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

WOOLCOCK—MCCAIG.—In Milton, on Wednesday, Nov. 28th, by the Rev. P. J. Mignot, pastor of Knox Church, Waltmed Co., Archdeacon Woolcock, Acton, to Miss McCaig, Nassagaweya.

BROCK—MITCHELL.—In Hamilton, on Wednesday, Nov. 14th, by Elder George Rennie, John Brock, of Francesville, to Mrs. Ida Mitchell, of Milton.

KERR—DOHERTY.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, 28th Nov., by Rev. Dr. Dewan, W. R. King, of Parkdale, to Henrietta Eleanor, daughter of J. H. Thompson, Ottawa.

DIED.

LOCKE.—At Waterdown, on Saturday, 2nd Dec., J. C. Locke, Esq., aged 86 years.

MOORE.—At Kent, Ohio, on Sunday, 27th Nov., Frederick, son of the late Fletcher Moore, aged 27 years.

The Acton Free Press

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1893.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A despatch from London says that orders have been received there from Ottawa to cut down the expenses of the Canadian Department in England. It is suggested that this order is given as part of a general scheme of cutting down expenses in order to get ready for a radical measure of tariff reform.

Said Hiram Walker, the big distiller of Walkerville, before the Royal Commission: "The government is partner in the liquor business, and gets the lion's share." Which shows that Hiram Walker knows a thing or two. As the government is the people, the people then are in partnership with the traffic. Let us be honest and consistent people dissolve the partnership by means of the ballots on the first of January.

It will be considerable time ere the work of science will lack the stimulus of international exhibitions. The California mid-winter exposition will not have closed when, in May next, the Antwerp exhibition will open, and in November, just as the six months of the latter expire, the Hobart exhibition will be begun in Tasmania. This will be closely followed by the Brussels exhibition of the summer of 1895. Other displays of an international character may be expected to come after, the climax, of course, to be reached at Paris in the closing months of the century.

The Queen has now fifty seven descendants, of whom four are or have been sovereigns: the Empress Frederick, the Emperor William, the Duke of Edinburg, and the Grand Duke of Hesse. Nine others are heirs apparent or consorts or heirs apparent. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the German Crown Prince, Prince Albert of Edinburg, Prince George of Greece, the new born Prince of Roumania, the Princess Ferdinand, the Hereditary Princess of Saxe Meiningen and the Duchess of Sparta. With these the late Grand Duchess of Hesses may be remembered.

The development of the joint stock principle in British commercial enterprises grows apace, notwithstanding the collapse of so many of the "bubble companies formed in booming days before the Baring crisis. The number of companies now registered in the United Kingdom under the Limited Liability Acts is 17,444, against 8,692 in 1884 and the nominal capital is 1,015 millions against 465 millions. In ten years the number of companies has more than doubled and the increase in nominal capital has increased in rather greater ratio. Even since last year the register shows a net increase of 1,109 companies.

President Cleveland's message, proclaimed to the United States Congress on Monday are the following paragraphs: The questions affecting our relations with Great Britain have been treated in a spirit of friendliness. "Negotiations are in progress between the two Governments with a view to such concurrent action as will make the award and regulations agreed upon by the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration practically effective, and it is not doubted that Great Britain will co-operate freely with this country for the accomplishment of that purpose. The dispute about the discriminating tolls imposed in the Welland Canal upon cargoes of cereals bound to and from the lake ports of the United States was adjusted by the substitution of a more equitable schedule of charges, and my predecessor thereupon suspended his proclamation imposing discriminating tolls upon British transit through our canals. A request for additions to the list of extraditionable offences covered by the existing treaty between the two countries is under consideration.

TWO GENUINE SURPRISES

The Protestant Protective Association and the Patrons of Industry are Victorious.

Both in East Lambton and South Bruce the candidates representing the views of the independent electorate were returned, in spite of the determined and resourceful opposition of the Ontario Government. In East Lambton, Mr. P. D. McCallum, of the P. P. A. was elected by the substantial majority of 400 over the Government candidate, Dr. McKinnon. The three cornered contest in the bye election for the filling of the vacant seat for the North Riding of Bruce in the Legislative Assembly closed by the election of D. McNaughton, Patron candidate, by a large plurality.

The people in these constituencies seem to say by their votes that at Toronto there is that which calls for amendment, the pigeon holes of a twenty years reign of government may contain that which needs reform. The verdicts of Saturday are a plain notification to the Ontario Government to set their house in order.

The loss of the Grand Trunk by the Battle Creek disaster is estimated at $300,000, and possibly much more.

East and West Peterboro' Patrons of Industry met at Peterboro' on Saturday and decided not to nominate candidates for House ridings at present.

Mr. Warring Kennedy announced to a deputation which presented a requisition with 8,000 electors' names Saturday morning that he had determined to be a candidate for the Toronto Mayoralty of 1894.

Electors who favor prohibition will vote "Yes" on New Year's day, and will leave to their representives in parliament the responsibility and task of thrashing out all the details when they face the practical work of framing a law.

The North Bruce bye-election for the Legislature on Saturday resulted in the election of Mr. McNaughton, the Patron candidate. In East Lambton Mr. McCallum, the nominee of the Protestant Protective Association, was successful.

BIG PROHIBITION RALLY

A Large and Enthusiastic Gathering and Several Stirring Addresses.

GOOD MUSIC BY A UNION CHOIR

One of the most interesting and largely attended temperance meetings ever held in Acton, was the generally expressed opinion of those who attended the prohibition gathering in the town hall last Wednesday evening. By eight o'clock the hall was crowded to the entrances. Upon the motion of the Deputy Reeve [illegible] was called to the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Edge, Methodist, Rev. J. W. Rae (Presbyterian), Rev. G. B. Cobern (Congregationalist), and Rev. S. B. Stephens, (Disciples), who also read a letter from Rev. Father Haley, (Roman Catholic), was read, in which he regretted his absence was expected. A choir [illegible] composed of members of the choirs of all the above churches rendered appropriate music at intervals during the evening, and their selections of choruses and solos were much appreciated.

The meeting opened with a hymn by the choir followed with prayer by Rev. W. Byers. After a few preliminary remarks the chairman introduced Rev. Dr. Edge the first speaker. He expressed pleasure in having the opportunity of a place on the platform where so important a question was the issue. It is a live question. Some may ask, how is it that after so many years of work and conflict on the part of temperance people prohibition has not been already secured? It is because we do not fully realize the awfulness of the traffic and all its attendant evils. It is time we did. No boy but would be ashamed of no home but would be happier if the liquor traffic were banished. It would be impregnable and only injurious as long as we permit it to exist. Is it a fact that we hesitate to assume the responsibility of the direct taxation caused by the love of revenue from the whiskey business? A careful consideration will prove to any one that no financial benefit is reaped from the traffic. We have nothing to fear. No other business in all the country gives so little profit, nor costs the country so much. As an employer of labor even it is a failure. For every $3,000 invested it employs only one working man at $100 a year. The same capital employed in agriculture will employ two men, woollen manufactories three men, and boot and shoe and kindred factories eight men. If it be a fact that this liquor business will give less than any other why harbor it? We are not, I feel confident, afraid to assume the responsibility of its overthrow. A very palpable reason for our lack of ultimate success in past conflicts has been because we have not been united. We blame governments. Should we? They stand solidly together and fail to give us prohibition because we are not united. Politicians know our position and some of them have suffered because we have stood together by them after they adopted our platform. Now, I must give way for the next speaker, but before doing so let me give you my reasons for deciding to vote for prohibition on the 1st of January. 1. I want emphatically prohibition for this Dominion. 2. I am entirely out of partnership with the whiskey business. 3. I want honestly to know the mind of the people of Ontario on this question. I believe the province is emphatically in favor of prohibition, but I want to see them say so and end any further question. 4. I want to embrace every opportunity to weaken the whiskey power. 5. I want to place myself in such position that no law in my home can ever rise up and say that by my vote I gave any bartender the right to give him whiskey.

Rev. Mr. Stephens, who followed, is spending his first few weeks in Canada having come from the United States to minister to the Disciples congregations of Acton and Georgetown. His address was replete with convincing facts relative to the liquor traffic and numerous anecdotes tended to render it very interesting. His opening sentence was: "It has been said and truly said that people of the United States speak very plainly when they have a plain subject." He proceeded then to deal not only with the traffic but with the temperance people in severely plain terms and gave his hearers food for consideration. "What have we been doing in the past?" he asked. "We have listened to one orator after another, done very little and accomplished as little. Now the time is approaching when we must do something effective. Many people rave about the whiskey traffic. "It's none of my business, I let it alone and my family are not concerned. I don't drink, my wife don't drink." Do these people ever seriously consider the welfare of the friends around them? How many fathers and mothers are sleeping while their sons, or perhaps their daughters' husbands are slipping down into drunkards graves? Isn't really some of their business? Where will the liquor traffic stop. Will it reach your home? Are you still going to take no interest in its defeat? Show your colors. There is no telling what may be in the future for you and yours if it is allowed to hold sway. My prayer is that every one of you may come to the front and remain there until the death knell of the rum traffic is sounded throughout the land."

Rev. G. B. Cobern said: It was with great pleasure that I accepted the invitation to speak on this great question which is now agitating the community. I am one of the deepest sympathizers with the temperance cause in this Dominion and will never cease to wish for the time when the traffic in intoxicating beverages is overthrown. I wished, however, when I heard Rev. Mr. Edge's address that I could realize the same confidence of victory and success in the near future. It is to be hoped we will not be so unfortunate as to underestimate the strength of our enemies. The question presents various aspects. Opinions differ as to the results of the adoption of prohibition. Men whose opinions we respect differ from us. Many are viewing the question sideways. I cannot but feel that its success is problematical in many ways and I am not quite sure that we can gain all that we would wish. However the temperance cause is advancing. The Scott Act in Halton did much good, but it had its evils of perjury, etc. It would be a terrible thing to get prohibition and not be able to enforce it. Let us show our strength, talk consistently and look on both sides." The political bearing was briefly touched upon by the Rev. gentleman. Politicians cannot always be trusted on this question, he said. They will take temperance pledges at times of political campaigns but like many voters will never advocate temperance or prohibition in parliament if it will embarrass "our party." In concluding he said: I am going to advise all I can to give the expression the government asks, and I am going to vote for prohibition myself. It is right that everybody should exercise this privilege. I sincerely hope those of us who are not as sanguine as others will be agreeably surprised. Let every one of us do all we can that will engender the principles of temperance and let us live as those who shall be judged by the law of liberty and that rising generations may call us blessed for ridding our country of one of the most devastating liquids that exist in our land. Let us not be recreant in performing our duty, but go forth and do the best we can, hoping for the best, and that whatever way is best, that way may prevail.

The address of Rev. J. W. Rae was the last of the evening. [illegible] out of consideration of the common views and plans of the friends of temperance before the Electors. [illegible] upon the question, and that we are all [illegible] and direct our common influence and [illegible] to the end that Parliament may be compelled to [illegible] the will of the people. [illegible] was asked to take the chair, and [illegible] the meeting, and the Rev. gentleman [illegible] that the temperance people in the past have not [illegible] as they might have done, and that [illegible] own future wonderful steps have been taken. All along a Christian's path the question, what is right? keeps coming up. I am bound before my God to answer this question and on the 1st of January must to cast my ballot and I believe to the polls which it comes back. This is right. There are strong facts we should have to enlist. There is power in prayer. [illegible] Here is placed before us a definite issue. The ballot is clear and easily understood. Look at it."

OUR BALLOT.

1. Are you in favor of the immediate prohibition by law of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage?

2. YES

3. NO

I call you to witness, there is not a solitary loophole in it. No one of us could improve upon it." There will be a very broad vote. It is practically manhood suffrage. The women who have votes in municipal elections will vote. Many young men will vote for the first time. What a satisfaction it will be to them to look back from the years to come and say "I cast my first vote for prohibition". It is to be taken on an exceedingly favorable time. Because there is no political contest. No grit or Tory pulling this way and that. Because it will be taken on the first day of the week when the people have just come out from the Sabbath services with their best thoughts uppermost and the benediction of God resting upon them. Because the barrooms will be closed on the Saturday night and we will have two solid days and three nights of total prohibition. 1. It is the first day of another year, the point from which to commence right. It is very desirable that we all start 1894 with a vote that will say we are by favor of our homes and country. Some people ask "What good will the plebiscite accomplish, it is not a direct vote that will immediately bring in prohibition." The value of it is this. The moment that vote is passed we will have knowledge. If on the 1st of January it can be said that throughout Ontario we have the stubborn fact that the people are in favor of prohibition we will have confidence and can go to the men in power and demand that the traffic be stopped. How many times we have had sympathy with the earnest advocates of prohibition as they have in deputations been met by representatives of the Government who are schooled in the art of not committing themselves and who use all the well known sophistry of "the country not ready for it" etc. But if we secured the favorable vote we believe will be given we can then go to these men as those who know the opinion of the country with confidence. Then is the influence of the ballot. The only ballots these men fear are paper ballots. Let us show them upon them through the ballot boxes. Mr. Rae dwelt upon the definition given by some as to what "license" means. They say "It is an effort to hinder the selling of liquor." It is in reality a permission to sell. Is the marriage license an effort to hinder people from marrying? So it is granting permission to marry. Let us not be found any longer in partnership with the liquor traffic, not make it easy to sell but do our best to drive it out of the country. May God help us to help those to believe in the righteousness of the question who are now wavering.

Rev. W. Byers added a few words. We have all been convinced by the cataracts of eloquence we have heard to night, he said. I am an old man and have always voted for prohibition. The first vote I ever cast was in the county of Halton and it was for a temperance man who has remained true to his principles. Nelson said: "England expects every man to do his duty." God expects every man to do his duty on the 1st January next and stand by the right. I have a vote and will use it for prohibition.

Rev. Mr. Edge here took the platform and said he thought the meeting should give practical expression and asked all who would vote for prohibition on the first of January next to rise. A large majority of the audience immediately stood up and thus pledged themselves.

After a short review by the chairman of the progress of the temperance cause in Acton, amid the inauguration in favor, votes of thanks to the speakers and the choir followed and the meeting was brought to a close with the National Anthem and the benediction by Rev. R. B. Cook.

[illegible]

At the conclusion of the public meeting all temperance workers were requested to remain to organize for the campaign. Officers and committees were appointed as follows:

[illegible]

Secretaries, H. J. Moore.

Treasurer, H. Jones.

Committee on Finance, Messrs. A. W. Cameron, Chairman; Rev. G. B. Cobern, W. Wallace, Alex. Secord, James T. Warren, and Messrs. Beith, Hall, A. Morrison and Maggie H. Matthews.

Committee on Literature and Visiting, Rev. Father Haley, Thomas Gibbage, Edward Sackett, James Halstead, James Moore, Wm. McPhail, and Mrs. Lovell Landon, Mrs. James Brown, Miss Alex. Secord and the officers of the Association.

Committee on Finance, H. Jones, Convener, R. J. McNabb, T. C. Charles Rose, T. W. Rae and Joseph Edge.

DOES YOUR WATCH RUN TO SUIT YOU?

We don't say that we can make a bad watch a good one always, but we do say that any good watch that is now running badly through incompetent or careless workmanship we can make go again correctly. We are anxious for your work, whether clocks, watches, jewelery or spectacles to mend, and we assert positively that we will return you the money if we cannot make your watch run satisfactorily, and we may ask again for anyone who's watch or clock does not run correctly to bring it back or come and get the money paid. Two years is the longest you should let your watch run without cleaning, but let your clock go until it stops.

PRINGLE, the jeweller,
Guelph.

OBSERVATIONS.

The snow is very beautiful, but like many other pure and beautiful objects is very easily soiled.

The man who has snow to shovel off the sidewalk finds it easier to do it early while it is new and loose, than after it becomes trodden, no, alas, with bad habits.

Prohibition battle cry getting high and the noise of getting loud. Terrible forces to be sent out from Toronto to oppose it? Some say they will help it on.

The new organization, which advocating the manufacture of beer and wine, still advocates the making of whiskey. To what extent?

Some of the "Anti's" arguments are much the same as Scott Act times, or [illegible] something like the Bootsbuman's "same dish o' rauld kail het again."

Not one is thrown out the narrow limits. No word now of going to Guelph or Rockwood or Ballinafad or Brampton to get liquor. This is too general. But likely some at Niagara Falls will argue that they can go over the Suspension Bridge, and some at other outside boundries over some where else, but there have to be boundaries somewhere.

Wasn't that a magnificent meeting at the Town Hall, last week. It was wise, I think, to open out by getting forces well united, and it was a good way to do to have all the ministers, for when you get the ministers united, you are surer of the people. It is a good way to make neighbors from different churches friendly to have their ministers so. And why should n't they be?

These public meetings, if they convince even only a few electors have a grand educational influence on the young, who are almost unconsciously moulded thereby.

New Year's day will be a tremendous day, in its effects at least.

What a healthful influence in the community comes from a good person of any age. The same on the other side. Some shed forth influence hindering and harmful to goodness.

And goodness is what is needed. You and *we* need also, even where you would not expect it to be. The man who has the manliness to forsake or refuse the gains coming from wrong is badly needed.

OBSERVER.

NOVEMBER EXAMINATIONS.

The Pupils Who Stood at the Head of the Classes at the Public Schools.

The regular monthly examination of the pupils of Acton Public School was held in all departments last Thursday and Friday. The result is as follows:

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

SEN. IV.—William Edmiston, 308; Etta Laird, 307; Chas. McCann, 306.

SEN. III.—Fennell Smyth, 281; Fred Storey, 277; Wm. Stewart, 274.

JUN. III.—Hattie Oram, 290; Wm. Arnold, 270; Jno. Moore 269.

Marks possible 310. I. I. Moore, Teacher.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

SEN.—Clara Cobban 274; Dora [illegible] 258; Mabel Rae, 241; Tommy Henderson 244.

INTER.—Mary Harvey, 271; Eva Perryman 261; Bennet Clark 255; Lottie Eldridge 250.

JUN.—Jane Gurney, 300; Faith [illegible] 278; Jane Cooke, 278; Roderick McDonald 278; Minnie Arthurs 264.

Marks possible 300. C. McPeake, Teacher.

THIRD DEPARTMENT.

SEN.—John Ruddick, 341; [illegible] Watt 178; Joseph Bingham 175.

INTER.—Orville Millar, 185; [illegible] McDonald, 177; George Cooke 176.

JUN.—Mabel Soper 192; Mabel Cranmore 185; Etta McDonald, 185; Bella Lovejoy, 182.

Marks possible, 200. B. Perrin, Teacher.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

SEN.—Josie Stephenson, 190; Moses Ballantyne, 185; George Hynds 185; Ida Laird, 179; Ella Gamble, 179.

INTER.—Mabel Edmiston 190; Maggie Wilds, 188; Konsal Priest, 180; Ethel Mills, 180.

JUN.—Howland Brown 177; Malcolm McEachern 174; Edgar Watson 166.

Marks possible 200. M. L. Nasmith, Teacher.

The number of pupils enrolled during the month was 598 and the average attendance 498.

HIGH SCHOOL.

The following is the report of the examination held at Acton High School:

Class IV.—Alice Brown, 264; Charles Quantic, 194; Mina Gamble 188.

Class II.—Ira Cleave, 208; Ella Gamble 193; Frances Townsend 167.

Class Pr. II.—Sen., James McDonald and Annie Lynch, 218; Ada Alexander 217.

Class Pr. II.—Jun., Clinton Schachtner, 290; Nelly Brown 277; Ada Towns and 181.

Marks possible 300. J. McKee, Teacher.

Irregular attendance as the weekly examinations has lowered the marks considerably this month.

The six men supposed to be implicated in the Oil Springs post office robbery have been remanded to Barrie jail for trial.

The action for criminal libel brought by Mr. A. W. Ross, M. P., against Editor Richardson of the Winnipeg *Free Press* was dismissed Saturday.

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In addition to our regular well-assorted stock of Boots, Shoes, Overshoes and Rubbers we have a full line, in all sizes, of the popular

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Ladies' Dongola Button Boots $1.00
Misses' and Children's School Boots 90c. up
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Men's Overshoes at Lowest prices
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Customers long since learned that our prices are always favorable to them in all lines. We can assure them good value in the above goods as well.

A COMPLETE WELL ASSORTED STOCK TO SELECT FROM.

Trunks, Valises, Shawl Straps, Etc. in variety.
Custom work and repairing receive careful attention.

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[illegible] shop by mail, or rather they show others how to do it for them. A postal card will bring you samples of a variety of merchandise you are not likely to find in smaller stores and for any article that [illegible] sample by giving us your ideas as plainly as possible we will use our best judgement in filling your order. When you want information about Blankets, Bed Comforters or White Quilts we will be glad to furnish it or if you are in a hurry tell us about the size and weight and the price you would like to pay and we will send it as faithfully as if you were here. If you send more money than the goods will cost we will return it, or if you want any other article or the balance in Factory Cotton or Flannel or any other line, we will use up what is left after your regular purchase to your advantage. Any article not bought from sample will be exchanged or the money refunded, so that you will not have even a chance to suffer if you shop by mail with us. If it's a Jacket for a young lady or a Mantle for an older one, give the bust measure, and the color and price you want to pay, and we will save you money, especially as we pay freight on all goods when the purchase is $5.00 or more, so that you will be placed on the same footing as people living on the next street. Our reputation is back of all we do, and we will not do anything that will tend to lessen the confidence the public has in our integrity.

When sending Bills it is safer to register your letter. If you send Post office order make it payable to Thomas C. Watkins and say whether you prefer goods to be sent by freight, express or parcel post.

THOMAS C. WATKINS.

Hamilton, Nov. 15th, 1893.

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1894.

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