

THIS WEEK

AT THE

"CONCRETE HOUSE"

Eagle Mills Lustre

Noted for Brilliance and Durability. Full range of prices.

WM. ATKINSON.

Richmond Hill, Jan. 6, 1876.

"British Flag Staff"

The Subscriber, in returning his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the public in general for their support and patronage since opening the above Store, would bespeak their patronage still, feeling confident that he can sell

As Cheap, if not Cheaper, than any House

In the Village of Richmond Hill. Those favoring me with a call can judge for themselves. Having replenished the Store with a Large Assortment of Goods suitable for the season, consisting of all kinds of DRY-GOODS, CLOTHING, SHIRTINGS, CLODS, GOOD TWEEDINGS, HOSIERY, GOOD FRESH GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, FLOUR and FEED, they will find it to their advantage by giving me a call.

Goods Delivered. ALEX. MOODIE.

Ontario House

Richmond Hill.

To the Public

J. BROWN

GROCERIES

CONSISTING OF

London Layers, Valentias, and Seedless Raisins.

CURRANTS, fine new fruit; TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES, ORANGE & LEMON PEEL.

FISH—The largest stock in town of Lake Superior White Fish and Salmon Trout, which will be sold at less than Toronto Prices.

TIN WARE: A LARGE STOCK, VERY CHEAP.

BOOTS & SHOES: A Splendid Assortment at Reduced Prices. OVERSHOES & RUBBERS at prices that all can buy.

Flour and Feed: Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Buck Wheat Flour, Cracked Wheat, Bacon, Hams, Potatoes, Apples, Peas, Oats, Bran, and Shorts.

CHANCERY NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF Joel Reaman, Deceased.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Court of Chancery, made in the matter of the Estate of Joel Reaman, and in a case of Reaman against the Creditors of Joel Reaman, in the Township of Vaughan, in the County of York, Farmer, who died in or about the month of September, 1875, are or before the

SPLendid Livery Stable

8th Day of February, 1876,

J.B. Respectfully solicits a call

Remember the place Corner of Yonge and Centre Sts

Opposite Sanderson & Sons.

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Richmond Hill PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

The undersigned having opened the Photograph Gallery lately occupied by Mr. Coulson, now respectfully solicits the public patronage of RICHMOND HILL, and surrounding Country: and is now prepared to give satisfaction in making

Life-like Photographs AND AMBROTYPES;

Also Picture Frames shall be Made to Order,

MALCOLM BLAIR.

Richmond Hill, Dec. 31, 1875. 909-11

A. WILLIS, BANKER AND BROKER INSURANCE

DEPT. OF RECEIVED, and subject to demand with interest. Loans negotiated. Debitors for Sale. Office: 204 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, a few doors West of the Post Office. May 24, 1875. 800 if

J. M. PATTERSON, LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of York, Peel, Ontario and Simcoe; also Valuer and Commission Agent. P. O. Address: Bloomington.

Office: 204 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, a few doors West of the Post Office. Nov. 22, 1875. 905 if

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!!

Which have been well bought and will be found, both in price and quality, equal to any in the Market.

HARD TIMES AND LOW PRICES.

Selling off my Winter Stock at a

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE!

Ladies' Feet Boots were sold for \$2.75, now sold for \$2.

W. H. MYERS Must Have Money,

And therefore you can get BARGAINS by dealing with him.

Call and see the HARNESS as well as the Boots.

CHANCERY NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF Peter Puterbaugh, Deceased.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Chancery, made in a case of Puterbaugh against the Creditors of Peter Puterbaugh, late of the Township of Vaughan, in the County of York, Farmer, who died in or about the month of April, 1874, are or before the

26th Day of January, 1876,

To be published once in each week for the six weeks preceding the said 26th day of January next, in the newspaper called the YORK HERALD. 908-91.

Berkshire Boar.

The Subscriber has on his premises, Let No. 15, 3rd Con. Vaughan, A SUPERIOR BERKSHIRE BOAR, for Service. Terms \$1. Cash. JOHN LAMER, Jan. 4, 1876. 911-9.

SCHOOL TRUSTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Union Board of School Trustees was held in the School House, North American Provinces into one grand Dominion, the property of our country has been decided and steadily advancing, and its rapidly accumulating prestige points out in the future a proud position among the family of nations for our beloved Canada.

At this most interesting and yet critical period in the history of our new Dominion it should be the duty of every true citizen and patriot to see that no element of future weakness be grafted in our constitution or become established as a part of our social system, or that may tend to weaken our youthful energies and endanger the vitality of our national life and prosperity.

The wealth of a nation consists in its agriculture, manufactures, trade, commerce, railways, mines and fisheries.

In the earlier history of our country, our living was simple, our habits frugal, our education our only pursuit, and our industry our only resource, and the country, under sound constitutional government, has prospered, so have we advanced in civilization and knowledge.

Production has been facilitated, the necessities of life have been increased in quantity and improved in quality and everything necessary for the happiness of mankind upon earth is provided abundantly. The chief question being its economical use and distribution.

As the natural result of the operation of these forces upon society, mankind should be prosperous and happy, and yet, singular to say, we find the contrary to be the case. The masses are unhappy and numbers are found suffering for want of the actual necessities of life. Why do we men fail to acquire happiness in the acquisition of wealth?

The proper solution of these questions brings us to the subject of political economy, which, as a science, may be defined as embracing the proper administration of the resources of a nation, the management of its resources, labor, production and property, and the means by which the labor and property of its citizens are protected and directed, as well as the best mode of securing the success of each individual industry and enterprise and the general national prosperity.

Let us for a moment consider the question of labor, which, by political economists, is divided into productive and non-productive labor. The former increases the wealth of the state; the latter constitutes a loss. Labor is productive when it adds to value and only then, as in the case of the carpenter, shoemaker, mechanic, &c., in all cases where the raw material is by labor improved in quality and value.

On the other hand, labor is non-productive when engaged in creating wealth where the increase of value is not real, as in the case of soldiers, police, teachers, physicians, &c. This definition is not always correct, for the teacher increases the capability of man for skilled labor, and the physician restores health, which, to the laborer, is time, and, of course, value.

In brief, a productive laborer earns and saves more than he destroys. As if I earn one thousand dollars per year, and consume or destroy five hundred of it, my labor is then productive, for I on the other hand save five hundred dollars, or consume or destroy five hundred, my labor is non-productive in the sense referred to; yet I am I any richer at the end of the year than in the beginning.

It is a matter of serious consideration for all thoughtful people to study how much of our labor results in national gain, and how much, if any, goes for nothing and becomes a clear loss to the state.

The Government of the Province of Ontario has voted the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of bringing out, say twenty thousand laborers. The object of our Government in this enterprise being evidently to secure for our country an increased number of productive laborers, or actual settlers, to take up and work our yet non-productive free grant lands, which, when improved by labor, will reflect back upon the state an amount of wealth that will well repay them for the first outlay.

Now this is all correct, and just as it should be, if there were no side passages and irregular channels, into which our sometimes travels, and becomes eminently unproductive. These swiches off from the highway of a healthy and prosperous life I propose now to consider.

The amount of labor that in this country is really non-productive, so far as our national wealth is concerned, is something to the political economist, starts to contemplate, and to follow up and study carefully to its final issue and results presents a theme of the very gravest character and abounding in facts of interest closely allied with our country's welfare.

The liquor bill of the United States for 1872 is estimated at \$600,000,000. This immense liquor establishment, which consumes our manufacture and distribution \$45,624,000,000, is a direct loss to the State in two ways. First, in the production of an article that is consumed, destroyed and made away with without adding one solitary dollar to the wealth of the country. And, in the second place, these men, if employed in the regular channel, which would, by skilled labor or otherwise, add value to the raw material: minister to the general prosperity of the country and thus increase the national wealth.

One million dollars per annum is consumed by a country for bread, for which we have, in return, but one cent's worth of bread and butter, and all these men are in the highest condition of health and action. In the other case we find standing fourth prominently as the immediate result of labor misapplied, crime, pauperism, disease, laziness and death.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland spent for drink in 1872, the enormous sum of £131,601,490, sterling. It will be interesting to compare this with a few other articles of consumption in that country, for the year above mentioned, we find

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Cotton Goods, 80,000,000
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J. N. R.

OUR WASTED RESOURCES.

Since the Confederation of the British North American Provinces into one grand Dominion, the property of our country has been decided and steadily advancing, and its rapidly accumulating prestige points out in the future a proud position among the family of nations for our beloved Canada.

At this most interesting and yet critical period in the history of our new Dominion it should be the duty of every true citizen and patriot to see that no element of future weakness be grafted in our constitution or become established as a part of our social system, or that may tend to weaken our youthful energies and endanger the vitality of our national life and prosperity.

The wealth of a nation consists in its agriculture, manufactures, trade, commerce, railways, mines and fisheries.

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Dated at Richmond Hill the 19th Day of January, 1876.

W. H. MYERS, } Executors,
C. DUNCUMB, JR. } 913 Ins.

LOST.

BETWEEN THE 3rd AND 12th INSTS. A pair of boots between Victoria Square and Baitouville.

\$110 In bills, raised up in a piece of paper. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to

MOSES WHITE, Baitouville P.O. Jan. 20, 76

Vick's Flower & Vegetable Seeds

Are the best the world produces. They are planted by a million people in America, and the result is, beautiful flowers and splendid Vegetables. A Price Catalogue sent free to all who enclose the postage—a 2 cent stamp.

Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden. Is the most complete work of the kind in the world. It contains nearly 50 pages, handsomely illustrated, and gives 6,000 names of Flowers, and beautiful drawings and colored plates from nature. Price 35 cents in paper covers; 65 cents bound in elegant cloth.

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