



# The Liberal.

Friday, May 27th, 1881

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Scott act was carried in Colchester County N. S. on Friday by a large majority.

HON. S. H. BLAKE, has resigned his position as Vice Chancellor. The cause of his resigning his position was the raising of the younger members of the Legal fraternity above him as chancellor. It is understood that he will join his old firm which will bear the name of Blake, Kerr & Cassels.

REV. MR. BROOKMAN, late pastor of a Baptist congregation in Yorkville has been compelled to resign his position because of erroneous opinions. It is not now as it was in the days of the apostles. Then the people were guided and governed by the opinions of the apostles and teachers and pastors, but now the pastors and teachers have come to a standard of the opinion of the people, or else to use a commonplace term, they have to "dig out."

### A LIQUOR TEST CASE.

A CASE was tried in Toronto last week to test the restriction imposed by the licence commissions on liquor and billiard saloons, which require the closing of billiard rooms at seven o'clock, and that liquor shall not be sold to children under ten years old. The case was Inspector Dexter against Mr. Hodge, president of the L. V. Ass. and proprietor of St. James Hotel. Mr. Hodge in the interests of the licensed victuallers purposely violated the law, to test its validity and the information was laid by Mr. Dexter, and the result was in each case Mr. Hodge was fined \$50 and costs or 30 days in jail. It is to be carried to higher court, but will probably be sustained.

### TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

The Cookstown Advocate contains another two column editorial purporting to be on the above subject, but which is very much more remarkable for its onslaught on the LIBERAL and prohibitionists generally, than for either its common sense, or representation of public opinion. Like many other journals of its stripe when it has no grounds to sustain its assertions, it starts out with the cry of "misrepresentation and falsehood" and ends up with a grand plea for permission to have its own whiskey, and yet maintain its respectability, under the ganzy cloak of "individual liberty." Those who have not a personal acquaintance with the writer of the articles in question can form a pretty correct opinion of the worth of his judgment on a matter of this kind by the following extract from his: "Misrepresentation has always been the chief stock in trade of the prohibitionists, and if the LIBERAL adopts the same means of defence, it is only acting on the principle of its party." Now for us to devote our space in answering arguments advanced by a journal that can hold so little of the respect of an intelligent respectable and reading public as one that will base its reputation on such statements as the above, would be simply an imposition on the good nature and common sense of our readers. But we can, with congruity and perhaps profit, refer to one or two points advanced by our unscrupulous cotem, especially as the subject is one of public interest. With regard to the commissions the Advocate could toss up its hat with triumph over their report, when it first made reference to abstract sentences of it in support of its own arguments but when we gave the complete summing up of those commissioners the bad with the good after they had gone through their work, the Advocate says "the LIBERAL quotes several extracts from their reports as proof positive that the law in that State is a complete success," and then picks out the parts favorable to its own grounds, and comments on them without reference to the infinitely stronger points which favor the success of the law. This, in itself is one of the strongest tacit admissions of the part of the Advocate of the success of the law. But we challenge the Advocate to give us readers the twelve conclusions arrived

at by those commissioners. This the Advocate dare not do, because of the ridiculous plight it would place it in. It would show him up to perfection. Then the Advocate tries to squirm out of the ridiculous position it placed itself in by asserting that the criminal laws, such as those against murder, felony, &c "were not enacted to prevent crime," by saying that the LIBERAL "by a disingenuous paraphrase made us to say" &c., while we simply quoted the Advocate's own words, which we will quote again for the benefit of that Journal. Here they are "The law relating murder does not presume to prevent one man from murdering another in material sense, but merely provides for the punishment of the murderer," and so on with regard to other crimes. The intelligent reader is capable of judging for himself of the absurdity of the statement. The Advocate then tries to apologize for its utterances by saying, "it must not be inferred that we have no faith in the criminal law, or that it does not serve as a preventative in some cases." Here it admits what it, a few sentences previously, denies. A man can have very little faith in his own creed when he himself has to turn its apologist, and therefore cannot expect others to have much faith in it. To show that all the conservatives are not whiskey men and at the same time show that at least one sensible person will not agree with the Advocate we insert the following communication from the columns of the Globe of April 13th:

SIR,—As an old-time believer in the wisdom of prohibition, allow me to thank and congratulate you on your conception and carrying out of the original idea of sending two correspondents of different views to investigate the important and much-disputed question, "Is the Maine Law a success or failure," and with all the attempt at ridicule by those opposed the facts have never more clearly stated both pro and con, and to all fair-minded people prove:—

1. That the great mass of the respectable, law-abiding people, after so many years' trial support the law and approved of it.
2. That it has driven the liquor traffic into dens where only criminals and those who "know no law" gather together.

The letter containing an account of the interview with Governor Plaisted, who is no fanatic, giving his knowledge and experience as Attorney-General of the State, together with the report of County Attorneys, is the most convincing and authoritative statement on the question ever made in this country, and will carry conviction to the heart of every fair-minded man. Those who have been there for any length of time (the winter included) know that the statements made by paid advocates of the liquor trade are garbled and incorrect, and that they draw from them false conclusions. As the question of prohibition is moving rapidly to the front in politics in this and other countries, as a Conservative I wish to enter my timely protest against the party I belong to becoming in any way identified as opposed to prohibition. It is well known amongst our neighbours that Democrats and the liquor interest don't mean two, and some Reformers in Canada hint sometimes in that direction about "Tories" but I claim without cause, and hope it will continue so; and while one of those who hold firmly the wisdom of "Canada for the Canadians," in short protection to native industry, I also hold more firmly the right to protect ourselves from all that tends to lower us as a nation, either in material prosperity, intellect, or morality. The temperance people of our Dominion thank you for the interest you have created in this question at the present juncture of affairs, so ably assisted (?) by your Conservative contemporary, and many readers will join me in saying that the interesting and unique style of the correspondence has been a source of pleasure as well as information.

Hoping the effect on you may be to some extent like it has been on your anti-prohibition correspondent, and bring the powerful influence of THE GLOBE on the side of prohibition.

I am, respectfully,

PROHIBITION CONSERVATIVE.

With regard to the plea of "personal liberty" raised by the Advocate against prohibition, our space will not permit our entering into an entire dissection of it in this issue, but we shall be happy to deal with it in the near future. We cannot help saying however, that our idea of personal liberty, whether it be looked at from a Scriptural, British, rational or humane point of view, is, that every man should be permitted to do as he pleases as long as he does right, and does not endanger the well being of either himself or his neighbor.

**Be Wise and Happy.**—If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notion in doctoring yourself and family with expensive doctors or humbug cure-all that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense! The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise, and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—rely on it. See another column.

### The Markets.

RICHMOND HILL Thursday, May 26 1881

Flour—Full	5 50	to	6 50
do—Spring	5 00	to	5 50
Wheat, red, per bush	1 10	to	1 12
Wheat, spring, per bush	1 10	to	1 14
Oats, per bushel	40	to	45
Peas, per bushel	60	to	65
Turnips, per bushel	33	to	35
Carrots, per doz	10	to	15
Chickens, per pair	35	to	45
Ducks, per brace	40	to	60
Geese, each	50	to	60
Turkeys, each	60	to	1 25
Dried apples, per lb	4	to	5
Butter—lb rolls, per lb	18	to	20
do—large rolls, per lb	15	to	16
Eggs, per dozen fresh	10	to	13
do—do packed	00	to	00
Apples, per barrel	75	to	1 50
Hay per ton	10 25	to	10 50
Wood—hard	3 25	to	3 50
do—soft	2 25	to	2 50

TORONTO, Thursday, May 26, 1881.

GRAIN.—

Wheat, full, No. 1, per bush	\$1 20	to	\$1 11
do—do—2, do	1 07	to	1 10
do—Inferior do	1 05	to	1 07
Wheat, spring, No. 1, do	1 11	to	1 13
do—do—2, do	1 12	to	1 14
do—Inferior do	1 10	to	1 12
Barley, No. 1, per bush	88	to	90
do—do—2, do	84	to	86
do—Inferior do	80	to	83
Oats, per bush	40	to	42
Peas, do	65	to	67 50
Rye, do	98	to	1 00

FLOUR AND FEED.—

Flour, per bag of 100 lbs	\$2 30	to	\$2 50
Oatmeal, do do	2	to	2 25
Corncmeal, do do	1 50	to	1 75
Corn, in lots of over 20 bushels for feeding purposes, per bush	53	to	60
Bran, per ton	13	to	15

MEATS AND PROVISIONS.—

Butter, lb. rolls, per lb	\$0 20	to	22
do—large rolls, do	17	to	19
do—tub do	18	to	21
Eggs, fresh, per doz	11	to	16
Lard, per lb	11	to	15
Cheese, do	14	to	14
Bacon, Cumberland cut, per lb	11	to	10
do—long clear, do	11	to	11
Hams, smoked, per lb	11	to	18
Dressed hogs, per 100 lb	7 75	to	8 00
Beef, hind quarters, do	6 00	to	8 00
Beef, fore quarters, do	5	to	6 00
Mutton, by carcass, per 100 lbs	7	to	8 50
Veal, do	6 50	to	7 50
Powis, per pair	0 60	to	80
Chickens, per pair	0 00	to	00
Ducks, per brace	0 00	to	80
Geese, each	00	to	1 00
Turkeys, each	75	to	2 00

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—

Apples, cooking, per bbl	\$1 00	to	\$1 50
do—eating, do	1	to	1 75
do—dried, per lb	4	to	6
Peaches, per bushel	0	to	0
Grapes, by the basket, per lb	0	to	0
Plums, green sage, per bush	00	to	00
Plums, blue, per bush	00	to	00
Pears, good, per bushel	0 00	to	0 00
Potatoes, per bushel	0 40	to	7 50
Onions, do	1 00	to	1 25
Pumpkins, do	0 00	to	9 00
Turnips, do	30	to	30
Cabbage, per doz	6 00	to	1 00
Beets, per doz	25	to	25
Bees, per doz	50	to	65
Carrots, do	25	to	30
Parsnips, do	30	to	35
Celery, per doz	50	to	60

HAY AND STRAW.—

Hay, timothy, per ton	\$12	to	\$15 00
do—clover, do	10	to	12 00
Straw, in bundles, do	7 00	to	9 00
do—common, do	5 00	to	6 00

HIDES AND WOOL.—

Hides, good to choice, per 100 lbs	\$8 50	to	\$9 50
Half skins, green, per lb	14	to	16
Sheep skins, each	1 25	to	1 60
Goat skins, do	90	to	1 20
Wool, per lb	27	to	31

LIVE STOCK.—

Beaves, for export, per 100 lbs, live weight	\$4	to	85
do—good butcher's supply	4	to	4 50
do—inferior	2	to	3 50
Sheep, first class, each	5 00	to	6
do—inferior	4 00	to	4 50
Lambs, first class, do	5 0	to	5 50
do—second class, do	3	to	3 60
do—inferior	2	to	2 60
Cattle, first class, do	6	to	9 00
do—second class, do	6	to	8 00
do—inferior, do	4	to	5 00
Live hogs, per 100 lbs	6 00	to	6 50
Cows, fresh milk, each	30 00	to	50 00

COAL AND WOOD.—

Coal, hard, per ton	\$7 00	to	7 50
do—soft, do	6 50	to	7 30
Wood, hard, per cord	7 50	to	8 00
do—soft, do	3 60	to	4 30

MISCELLANEOUS.—

Petroleum, single bbl, per imp. gal.	22	to	22
Salt, Golerich, single bbl	1 00	to	1 00
do—Liverpool, per bag	80	to	80

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S. MAGER,

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Toronto, January 10th, 1881.