

A few Plain Facts.

It has been rightly said that there is a time to speak and a time to be silent. There are therefore times when silence ceases to be wisdom. The interests of the hour demand that we speak plainly seeing that the time for silence on our part is past. Justice and honor require plain dealing in facts, and friend and foe alike must stand beneath the piercing light of truth.

It is unnecessary for us to refer to the rumors that have been diligently and systematically circulated, further than to reiterate the emphatic denial already given them, and repeat that they are absolutely without foundation in fact, the circumstances of last week to the contrary, notwithstanding. Those circumstances are only another instance of what an individual with a deadly purpose of revenge, assisted and urged on by a number of confederates who make a pretence to respectability but devoid of principle when truth and honor are at stake, and some of whom have been agonizing for an opportunity to avenge themselves of an imaginary wrong, can accomplish. Some of them have been so incautious as to boast that they have had their revenge. May they enjoy it, if they can take enjoyment out of statements recking with falsehood—falsehood for their foundation and falsehood for their crowning stone.

One fact only we will point out in the character of the accuser, namely, that the present is known to be the fourth instance in which she has charged different individuals with the same accusations, and when proven untruthful in one instance—the only one she had to face up—said she must have dreamed it.

The object of the present article is to set forth a few facts, the successful refutation of which we challenge, from which an intelligent and unprejudiced public may judge something of the merits of the case and the unjust, not to say outrageous, manner in which its investigation was gone into.

It has been stated that the accusing party requested an investigation. This is not in accordance with facts, as it was the accused who requested an official investigation, believing that truth would prevail.

All necessary arrangements were made, a committee of men whom, if they had divested themselves of prejudice and previous rumors, and not allowed themselves to be approached by witnesses and kept awake during the hearing of the evidence, we believe in other respects to have been competent men, was summoned. The plaintiff, after holding a preliminary meeting of all his witnesses, including the real accuser, when everything was talked over and what one said the others were to swear to, packed the meeting with stuffed witnesses. The defendant, being cognizant of this fact, and believing that if the evidence of each was taken without the presence of the others it would prove contradictory, requested that witnesses leave the room until called, but the chairman, who should have ruled in the matter, left it to the committee, and witnesses were allowed to canvass this committee, who, thus influenced, refused the request. This was a most unjust proceeding, as the nature of the evidence showed, and a request which no court of justice would for a moment refuse.

During the examination of witnesses, notably the real accuser, there was continually one, and much of the time two, prompters telling what answers to make, even in matters of which they could not possibly know anything had it not been previously arranged, not even in evidence making a pretence of knowing anything of them. The attention of the chairman was repeatedly called to this fact and he severely reprimanded those who thus violated the rules of propriety, but it was without effect.

An individual, from whom better might be expected, who who was present, first as witness, then as counsel for plaintiff, and finally as guardian to the real accuser—a bogus claim and none of which he really was—kept continuously interrupting the proceedings, and was repeatedly checked by the chairman and even threatened with expulsion from the room, but said he would speak when he was ready. He knew full well that for such actions before any legal tribunal he would have been arrested for contempt of court.

The chairman, who should have occupied the position of a Judge before a court and jury, so far forgot his position as to take entire charge of the case for the plaintiff, doing all the cross examining in that behalf, which was a most improper proceeding.

Each of the witnesses for the plaintiff were permitted to occur what time they desired with detail, then answers brought out by cross questioning after, consequently detail was necessary to refute detail, and especially so as the accusations were in an entirely different form from those made on a former occasion, but when witnesses for the defence were called, detail was ruled out, no relation of circumstances were permitted, questions alone were allowed to be asked, thus virtually almost prohibiting a defence being put in.

The real accuser's evidence was taken in full, but the accused was not permitted to give evidence at all, thus many utterly false statements having to go un rebutted. We believe this to be neither law nor justice.

There was not a witness accept the accuser who did or could possibly know anything of the truth or falsity of the statement given in support of the charge, except having been shown some letters which they admitted in evidence they would not have understood had not certain representations been made in connection therewith by the accuser, so that the entire evidence outside the accuser amounted only to hearsay, to which no court would listen. The letters were admitted even by the chairman, much misrepresented as they were, to support only inferentially and as far as the accuser explained them to suit her purpose, the charge. But the fact was they had no reference to the subject, having been written years after the events are claimed to have transpired upon which the charge was based.

There was therefore only one competent witness, the accuser, and the defendant had witnesses to prove that the story as then told was entirely at variance with her statements on a former occasion, when, in almost every utterance she was proven, by the knowledge of those who would gladly have believed her veracity, to be untruthful in her statements. But with time and assistance her story greatly improved in its detail, and the defendant was thoroughly surprised by the new form in which the matter was put, but had sufficient evidence not only to show the change of base—conclusive evidence in its self of the unauthenticity and unreliability of the whole story—but also to refute the new form of the charge, had he been permitted to bring it out.

Many points the defence endeavored to bring out, for the substantiation of which he had sufficient evidence, and which would we believe have completely broken down the only evidence there was in support of the charge, were ruled out by the chairman as irrelevant, but when making his final statement to the jury when these points were referred to the chairman said "you should have brought these things out in evidence"; the defendant stated that he was not permitted, but was then prepared to bring forward the evidence if permission were granted; but it was too late.

There are other points to which we could refer, such as evidence given by persons who admitted they knew nothing until what they heard, etc., but enough has been said to show the true nature of the proceedings, and we leave the public to judge of their merits.

The Rev. Dr. Nelles in referring in complimentary terms to Mr. Phipps' pamphlet "On the Necessity of Preserving and Replenishing Forests," thus speaks of the action of the Ontario Government in the matter:—"On the whole the Government of Ontario is much to be commended for procuring and publishing the information contained in this document, and both the Government and the general public are to be congratulated on having found so competent a man to write and compile what is here published. The accomplished author I have not the pleasure of knowing, but it is seldom one finds in our 'line books' (as they are called) so much practical experience and scientific knowledge combined with literary taste and excellence of style."

Dr. Fruhling of Berlin has devised a new plan of disposing of the dead which at least has the merit of being less barbarous than cremation. His method is to transform corpses into stone mummies by the use of a new kind of cement. That substance when hardened would not in any way indicate the organic change going on within it. The cement in hardening takes an accurate cast of the features which it incloses, thus allowing of their exact reproduction after the lapse of centuries. He suggests the use of coffins of rectangular shape, it being further considered by Dr. Fruhling that underground sepulture is needless, as the coffins soon become practically masses of stone.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, who is to be our next Governor General, will be interested to learn that some of the Invincibles on this side of the water announce their intention of assassinating him. Such statements might a year or two ago have been treated as harmless boasting, but in view of what has occurred recently, it is not unlikely that some one may be found insane enough to carry out the threat. It will therefore be necessary for the Government to take proper precautions for the new Governor's safety, when he arrives in Canada, so that the disgrace of such an attempt being made on the soil of Canada may be prevented.

The Winnipeg Sun, a thoroughly independent journal, asserts most emphatically that the vast majority of the citizens of Rat Portage are in favor of recognizing the authority of Ontario. They "know which side of their bread is buttered."

A magnificent proposal has been made by Mr. Wm. Gooderham, of Toronto. He offers to the Methodist Church a site in Toronto worth \$50,000 provided the United Church will shut up Victoria and Albert Universities situated in Coburg and Belleville respectively, and consolidate them in one building to be erected on the site donated.

The Hamilton Times thus briefly sums up the effects of Tilley's policy: N. P. hurts the farmers steadily, and they are half the population. It makes them do 4 days' work for 3 days' pay. The N. P. hurts all those engaged in professional and personal services, about one in five of the working population. It hurts all workers for wages, because it raises the cost of what they must buy to a greater extent than it raises their wages. It helps about 2 men in every 100 in Canada, and it takes away from the 100 a great deal more than it gives to the 2.

For some time the public has been quizzed and the suspicion has gained considerable ground that Ananias had revived and been appointed special correspondent of the Mail at Rat Portage. But this suspicion has been allayed, and the mendacity of the Mail's despatches in reference to Rat Portage has been accounted for by the discovery of the fact that Mr. Section B Shields was acting as special correspondent for "the gentleman's journal"

The Post Office Department at Washington has issued a circular officially notifying all concerned not to accumulate a supply of three cent stamps, as a reduction of postage rates to two cents will take effect Oct. 1st, and there could be no arrangement made for the redemption of three cent stamps. This is a step in the right direction, and it is more than probable that Canada will soon follow suit. Canada can better afford to do it than the United States.

The Lindsay *Warder* bears valuable testimony to the potent effect of the N. P. in maintaining manufacturing industries and keeping up workmen's wages, when it states that the Lindsay paper mills have shut down, and that it is proposed to pay off the workmen whom the N. P. was to furnish permanent employment and the highest wages, at the rate of fifty cents on the dollar. The *Warder* is a hide bound Tory in politics too.

It now appears that the disease raging at Damietta and elsewhere, is not cholera, but malignant dysentery, caused by the filthy habits of the lower class people, and the unclean state of the towns. It does not travel as fast as cholera. Nevertheless it is just as well to carry out all sanitary improvements in case of danger. They will not at any rate do any harm.

The Algoma nomination will take place on September 7th and the polling on the 21st of the same month. The Liberal candidate is Mr. R. A. Lyon; Mr. Plummer represents the Copperheads, as the party which supports the Mousseauites in the attempt to despoil Ontario have been appropriately designated.

Vaughan Council.

The Municipal Council of the Township of Vaughan met at the Town Hall on Tuesday, Aug. 14th, at 10 a. m.

The Reeve in the chair. Members present, Messrs. Cook, Reaman and Malloy.

The minutes of last meeting were read and on motion adopted.

A claim for loss of sheep killed was presented from Anthony Bowes and was laid over till next meeting.

Mr. Malloy, seconded by Mr. Reaman, moved that the Treasurer be and is hereby authorized to pay the following accounts for printing, &c.:

To J. A. Stewart, printing 200 copies of Voters' List	\$97 00
J. A. Stewart, advertising same	3 00
Half ream foolscap	1 50
.....	3 50

..... \$106 00

Mr. Cook, seconded by Mr. Reaman, moved that the Treasurer be and is hereby authorized to pay the following road accounts, the same having been certified to by the several Road Commissioners in their respective districts:

Dist. No. 1.—To John Stephenson, for putting in two new bridges at Thornhill side line, \$13.00; Henry Runble, for work on sidewalk between lots 20 and 21, 3rd Con., \$20.00; Hiram White, 2 road scrapers for road beat No. 8, at \$10 each, \$20.00; Fredric Coombs, putting in posts and guards on 3rd Con. and levelling gravel, \$3.00; Jonathan Baker, timber for bridge, \$6.00; A. Burkholder, 8068 ft. timber and plank for different road Div., at \$11 per 1000, \$88.74.

Dist. No. 2.—To M. Rourke, building bridge at Thompson's Mill, \$375.00; Jno. Train, 500 ft. plank, \$6.12.

Dist. No. 3.—James Ballard, making cedar culvert on town line opposite 9th Con., \$23.36; Hugh Kennedy, repairing road scrapers, \$2.50; Duncan McFarling, work and material, \$9.00; Mrs. R. Dick, for plank, \$7.59; Aaron Burkholder, for plank, \$9.00.

The following By-Laws were passed:
By-Law No. 452, appointing P. S. Gibson, P. L. S., Engineer for the township for ditches and water courses.

By-Law No. 453, appointing collectors. The Council then adjourned until Tuesday, Sept. 11.

The revolt which is caused in a dyspeptic stomach by a meal digestible by one which is in average health, can be permanently subdued and the tone of the organ restored by the systematic and persistent use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure which imparts tone to the digestive viscera, and removes all impurities from the blood.

Reader, if you suffer from any disorder of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels, Skin, or Blood try Burdock Blood Bitters, nature's specific medicine for acting on those organs for the outlet of disease. 25,000 bottles sold in the last 3 months.

There are a number of varieties of corns. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them.

Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure.

In Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters will be found a specific for Biliousness, Dyspepsia, and Indigestion. You are foolish if you suffer, not to try it. For sale by all druggists.

If you would escape the ravages of that scourge of the Summer season, Cholera Morbus, keep Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry at hand for use. In that and all other forms of Bowel Complaint, it is infallible.

Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters are not an Alcoholic Stimulant, but a purely Vegetable Medicine, Cathartic and Tonic in its action and invaluable in all affections of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

"Leaves have their time to fall," says the poet, but Wild Strawberry leaves are on the rise just now, being utilized in such enormous quantities in making Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry—the infallible remedy for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, and other summer complaints.

If you are troubled with a disordered stomach? Dr. Carson's Bitters will afford prompt relief. It is the best family medicine, far superior to pills. All Druggists sell it.

The best medical authorities acknowledge the value of Aver's Cathartic Pills, and frequently prescribe their use with the utmost confidence, well knowing that they are the most effectual remedy ever devised for diseases caused by derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels.

*Lydia E. Pinkham's great Laboratory Lynn, Mass., is turning out millions of packages of her celebrated Compound, which are being sent to the four winds, and actually find their way to all launds under the sun and to the remotest confines of modern civilization.

Do you wish a beautiful complexion? Then use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and purifies the blood, and thereby removes blotches and pimples from the skin making it smooth and clear, and giving it a bright and healthy appearance.

Pope & Bitleau, druggists, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, writes: We have never sold any medicine that gives such satisfaction to the consumer and pleasure to the seller as Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. We can refer you to numbers that have used it for diphtheria with entire satisfaction and success.

Do not delay, if suffering any form of Bowel Complaint, however mild apparently may be the attack, but use Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is the old reliable cure for all forms of Summer Complaints that require prompt treatment. Ask your druggist and all dealers in patent medicines.

Robert Lubbeck, Cedar Rapids, writes: "I have used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil both for myself and family for diphtheria, with the very best results. I regard it as the best remedy for this disease, and would use no other." When buying Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, see that you get the genuine. Beware of imitations.

W. A. Eigers, of Frankville, was cured of Liver and Kidney Complaint after life was despaired of. He had remained from ten to fifteen days without an action of the bowels—Burdock Blood Bitters cured him, and he writes that he is a better man than he has been for twenty years past.

Do NOT BE DECEIVED.—In these times of quack medicine advertisements everywhere, it is truly gratifying to find one remedy that is worthy of praise and which really does as recommended. Electric Bitters will do as recommended. They invariably cure stomach and liver complaints, diseases of the kidneys and urinary difficulties. We know whereof we speak, and can readily say, give them a trial. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by R. E. Law, Richmond Hill, and T. A. Hewitt & Co., Thornhill.

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