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BUSINESS CARDS.

W. R. LOWRY, M. B. M. ... D. R. MORROW, Physician ... D. HENDERSON, Conveyancer ...

ACTON BAKERY.

Cheap Bread. GALLOWAY BROS. ARE STILL AHEAD. Bread, Buns, and Cakes.

Delivered fresh around the village and vicinity every day. A good stock of BREAD, BUNS AND CAKES.

No Credit Given. Except to prompt-paying monthly customers. All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

WEDDING & FANCY CAKES. Made to order in the shortest possible notice, and satisfaction guaranteed. Acton, Aug. 9, 1876.

CHEAP BREAD FOR THE MILLION. B. & E. NICKLIN. Beg to announce that they have secured the services of a First-Class Baker.

DOMINION HARNESS SHOP. E. K. COOK. Having purchased the stock and goodwill of the business lately carried on by Mr. J. P. Dempsey, he is pleased to announce that he will continue the harness business in the same premises.

OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING, MILL STREET, ACTON. where he is prepared to turn out work second to none in the Dominion, being a practical workman of considerable experience.

J. R. MITCHELL. Manufacturer of Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Door and Window Frames, Pickets, etc.

F. TROLLOPE CHAPMAN. Practical Bookbinder. All Descriptions of Binding Neatly Executed.

STEAM Carriage & Wagon WORKS. MICHAEL SPEIGHT, General Blacksmith, Carriage and Wagon-maker.

JOB PRINTING of all kinds. BEING THE POST OFFICE, MILL STREET.

A LITTLE ELBOW ROOM.

Good friend, don't squeeze so very tight! Your room enough for two, Keep in your mind that you're a right To live as well as you!

But think you I presume, When only this poor load I ask— A little elbow room!

"'Tis such as you—the rich and strong, If you had but the will— Could give the weak a lift along, And help them up the hill. But not you jokers, crowd and drive! You're the only man alive In want of elbow room!"

"But this is it in life's round path— 'Self' seems the goal of all! The strong will crush the weak to death The big devour the small! For better be a rich man's hand— A valent, safe, or good! This struggle 'mid the mass around, When we've no elbow room!"

Up heart, my boy! Don't mind the shocks! Your skin will soon grow rough with shocks! Your joints with labor strong; And there's a hand upon my aid— A star to light the gloom! Up heart, my boy! nor be afraid— Strike out for elbow room!"

"And when you see amid the throng, A fellow taller slip, Just give him, as you pass along, A brave and kindly grip! Let noble deed through poor you be, Your path of life illumine, And, with true Christian charity, Give others elbow room!"

DEBTOR AND CREDITOR. A Story for the Times. Two men met in New York. They were merchants.

"What do you think of Carleton's affairs, Mr. Elder?" asked one of them.

"I think we shall have a pretty fair percentage. Don't you?"

"That we shall do, of course. Why let him alone? It will take him two or three years to get through, if at all."

"If he can get through in two or three years, I shall certainly be in favor of letting him go on. Things have been rather hard and business dull. But everything looks encouraging now."

"I don't believe in extension, Mr. Highland. The smart way, when a man gets into difficulties, is to twist him up, and secure what you can. Ten chances to one, if you let him go, you lose every cent."

"I have granted extensions in several instances, Mr. Elder," replied his companion. "and eventually obtained my whole claim, except in a single case."

"It's always risk. I go by the motto, 'A bird in hand is worth two in the bush,'" returned Mr. Elder. "I am always ready to take what I can get to-day, and never trust to-morrow. That is my way of doing business."

"But do you not think the debtor entitled to some consideration?" "How?" with a look of surprise. "He is a man of like passions with ourselves."

"I don't know that I understand you, Mr. Highland." "Mr. Carleton has domestic relations as well as you and I."

"I never doubted it, but what of that?" "If we break him up in business, the wife will not visit him alone. Think of the sad effect upon his family."

"In trade we never consider a man's family relations." "But should we not, Mr. Elder? Should we not regard the debtor as a man?"

"As a man who owes us and is unable to pay us what is due; but in no other light," returned Mr. Elder, with a slight curl of his lip.

"How much falls due to-morrow?" "Four thousand." "How much in a month?" "Fifty thousand."

"What will be your available resources?" "Not much the amount."

"You're not negotiable." "Yes; but not negotiable."

Mr. Carleton mused for some time. At length he said to his secretary, "I cannot help it."

"If you will transfer to me as security, in case you have to stop payment, the bills of which you speak, I will lend you the amount that you want to-day."

The color retired from the cheeks of Mr. Elder, and then came back with a quick flush. He made no answer, but looked steadily and doubtfully into Mr. Carleton's face.

"I have been in difficulties myself, and I know how to sympathize with others," said the latter. "We should aid, if we can, not break down a fellow merchant when in trouble. Indorse bills to my order for the sum you want, and I will fill up a check for the amount."

Elder turned slowly to his desk and took therefrom sundry notes of hand in his favor, at various dates from six to twelve months, and indorsed them payable to Carleton, who immediately gave him a check for eight thousand dollars and left the store.

A clerk was immediately dispatched to the bank, and then Mr. Elder sank into a chair half stupefied. He could hardly believe his senses until the cancelled notes were placed in his hands.

The next morning Mr. Elder went to his place of business with feelings but little less troubled than they had been the day before. His payments were lighter, but his means were for the first time exhausted. The best he could do would be to borrow, already owed very heavily for, borrowed money, and was not certain that to go further was practicable.

"I deserve no consideration there, and I care no more for it," murmured, as he pursued his way toward his store. The first thing that caught his eye, on entering his counting room, was a pile of ship letters. There had been an arrival from Valparaiso. He broke the seal of the first one he took up with eagerness. "Think God!" was his almost incoherent exclamation.

It was from one of his captains, and contained drafts for five thousand dollars. It also informed him that the ship "Sarah," commanded by said captain, would sail for home in a week, with a return cargo of hides and specie amounting to thirty thousand dollars. The voyage had been profitable beyond expectation.

Elder had just finished reading the letter when Mr. Carleton came in. Seizing the kind-hearted merchant by the hand, and pressing it hard, he said, with emotion: "Carleton, you have saved me! Alas! sir, this would be to me a far happier moment if, seven years ago, when you were in trouble, I had as generously aided you."

"Let the past sleep in peace," replied Mr. Carleton. "If fortune has smiled upon you, permit me to rejoice with you, as I do with all who are blessed with favoring gales. To meet with difficulties is of use to us. It gives us the power of sympathy with others, and that gift we should all desire, for it is a good thing to lift the burden from shoulders bent down with too heavy a weight, and throw sunlight over a heart shaded by gloom."

Mr. Elder recovered from his crippled condition in the course of a few months. He was never again known to oppress a suffering debtor.

Woman. Woman, who whilome was weak was wrought upon by the wheedling words of the wily one, since when the world weeps over its wickedness.

Wanting woman, the world were a waste, and we, wending our way through life, would be like the wretched wailing, to the winds and waves. Women, without thy winsome ways, wealth were worthless, a will of the wisp. The witchery of thy wooing words works wonders like the waving of the wizard's wand; witness thy weariless watching over the wounded, and the wretched, withstanding our waywardness through weal or woe. Wanton waddlers on the wane, writhing under wrinkles, may wage war, but the wise welcome and worship thee!

"How much have you to pay to-day?" asked Mr. Carleton. "Ten thousand dollars," was the reply, in a husky voice. "How much have you toward it?" "Not two thousand."

hold of him and urged him on to ruin. He even ventured into the bewildering precincts of the stock market, lured by the hope of splendid results. Here he stood upon ground that soon crumbled beneath his feet. A loss of twenty or thirty thousand dollars cured him of his folly, and he turned with a sigh to his counting room to digest, with care and prudent forethought, some safe operation in his regular business.

The true balance of his mind was lost. He could not consider with calmness the business in hand. A false move was the consequence. Loss instead of profit was the unfortunate result.

Seven years from the day Mr. Elder opposed an arrangement with Mr. Carleton, which should regard the creditor as well as the debtor, he himself felt a lunatic who to provide for all his heavy payments.

For some time he had kept his head above water by making sacrifices, but the end of this came. After a sleepless night the merchant started one morning for his store, oppressed with the sad conviction that before the day closed his fair fare would be tarnished.

As he walked along, Mr. Carleton came to his side with a cheerful salutation. Mr. Carleton was now a large creditor, instead of a debtor. He looked at Mr. Carleton with a mixture of indignation and surprise, but did not say a word.

"This is all very well; but when a man gives his note payable at a certain day, he ought to be very sure that he will be able to take it up. Creditors are entitled to some consideration as well as debtors. The cry of 'poor debtor' is soon raised, but who, I wonder, thinks of the poor creditor? I, for one, am not prepared to extend."

"As for me," spoke up another, "I like but one view of another like this. If I think I will do better by renewing, I am ready to do so; if, by winding up the party now, I can do better, I go for winding up. I have confidence in Mr. Carleton's integrity. I believe he means well. But can he get through? That is the question."

"I believe he can," said Mr. Highland.

"And I doubt it," returned Mr. Elder.

The efforts of Elder to efface the impression of his great misfortune had proved in vain. It was a great relief, when informed of Carleton's condition, that he was not a bankrupt. When informed Carleton could not hide his emotions, though he strove hard to do so, his grateful acknowledgments touched more than one heart that had been cold as ice toward him a short time before. How different were his feelings when he met his family that evening, and silently thanked Heaven that the cloud which had hovered over, and threatened to break in desolating tempest, had passed from the sky.

Long before the arrival of the time for which an extension had been granted, Mr. Carleton was able to pay off everything, and to look in the face, without unpleasant emotions, every man he met.

Strange things happen in real life. Mr. Elder was a shipper, and extensively engaged in trade. For a series of years everything went on prosperously with him. His ventures always found a good market, and his consignments safe and energetic factors. All this he attributed to his own business acumen.

"I never made bad shipments," he would sometimes say. "I never consign to doubtful agents."

A man like Mr. Elder is rarely permitted to go through without a practical conviction that he is in the hands of One who governs all events. It is rarely that such a one does not become painfully conscious, in the end, that human prudence is nothing.

The first thing that occurred to check the confident spirit of Mr. Elder was the loss of a ship and cargo, under circumstances that gave the under-writers a fair plea for not paying the risk. He sneered and was cast. The loss was twenty-five thousand dollars.

A few weeks after, news came that a shipment to the South American coast had resulted in a loss. From that time everything seemed to go wrong. His ventures found a glutted market, and his return cargoes, at a depression of prices. If he held on to a thing in the hope of better rates, prices would go down until, in a desperate game, he would sell; then they would go up steadily. The time was when he could confuse himself strictly to legitimate trade, but a mania for speculation now took

him and urged him on to ruin. He even ventured into the bewildering precincts of the stock market, lured by the hope of splendid results. Here he stood upon ground that soon crumbled beneath his feet. A loss of twenty or thirty thousand dollars cured him of his folly, and he turned with a sigh to his counting room to digest, with care and prudent forethought, some safe operation in his regular business.

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Trade in 1877.

Trade in the United States was depressed for some time before any depression was felt in Canada. Other things being equal, the revival there ought to come sooner than here. But there were several countervailing causes in 1876. Early in the year the proposal to remodel the tariff unsettled the position of our business. Then the Recumptions Act was developed with postponement, and afterwards the effort to make silver money a legal tender frightened merchants and producers. In the middle of the year, manufacturers determined to prove that bottom prices had been touched, and they threw large stocks of goods upon the auction mart, which were quickly absorbed at prices yielding a small profit. Much idle machinery was set in motion, and cranking Canadians pointed to the activity in the State which had been arrested by the depression. They came that rush to the Centennial which directed attention from business. Following that, the excitement preparatory to the November election spread over the country. Instead of ending on election day, the unsettled character of the electoral vote introduced another element of distrust, and little business was done beyond the supplying of immediate wants. Men feared evils which they disliked to name.

Among the hopeful prospects of the next year is the one that the number of business failures for the quarter of 1876 declined. When bad firms are weeded out, good ones have all the better chance to do business. The crops have been pretty good through the country, and the consuming classes have therefore means to purchase goods. Prices of staples do not decline any further, and any movement must have an upward tendency. Real estate alone may yet fall, for rents are not low enough to make cheap productions a matter of ease. Wages have fallen greatly, and manufactured goods can be produced cheap enough to meet the purposes of most consumers. Stocks of merchandise are very small. Not only is this the case on the shelves of stores, but people have worn out their old clothes and have put off buying new ones till they are no longer possible. In workshops and factories new machinery which has been needed for the old has been made to serve longer after it should have been replaced. The same is true of railroad stock; necessity compels replacement.

All these things point out why 1877 should be a better year than 1876. Canada has a great interest in the expected revival in the States. The collapse on the other side of the lines has been a great measure of the Canadian depression in the States. The most important causes of the Canadian depression were borrowed with brick trade in the States there will come a renewed demand for Canadian products. The lumber market especially must improve, and thus the second largest industry of the Dominion will be set upon its feet. With manufacturing once more placed on a paying basis over there, the fear of unjust competition will pass away from Canadian manufacturers. On equal terms our men can compete with the importation of bankrupt stocks. We fancy the slaughter-house cry will soon disappear in Canada. The signs of the times are that both countries have got past the worst, and can start anew on a career of prosperity. Owing to our better fiscal system, Canada will not be behind in the race.—London Advertiser.

Skating is the popular amusement this winter. Temper is so good a thing that we should never lose in. It costs more to revenge wrong than it does to bear them.

Frowns blight young children as frosty nights blight young plants. Wisdom and virtue make the poor rich and the rich honorable. It is easier to encourage what is right than to punish what is wrong.

The Credit Valley is already represented in the lobbies of the Legislature. The new two-cent Canada post cards, for use in the United Kingdom, are now out.

The more we know, the less we say. As death a man arrives at immense knowledge, and doesn't open his mouth. If you wish to know how an associate speaks of you to others, mark how he speaks of them to you.

The sweetest music is not in the oratorio, but in the human voice when it speaks in tones of tenderness, truth or courage.

Important to Farmers and Grain Dealers.

A suit of considerable interest to grain buyers and farmers was heard at the last sitting of the Division Court of Port Perry. The plaintiff, Saunders, sued the defendant, Christian, for 171 bushels of barley at eighty cents. The defendant had credited him with that quantity at fifty-five cents. That grain was delivered in August, 1875, before the barley season opened, and a receipt given containing the words: "price set when settled for." Barley ranged in price from 80 cents at the opening of the season to 55 cents at its close. The defendant offered the plaintiff the market price, which he refused to take, saying he would not sell under a dollar. It was shown it was not customary or reasonable to keep over barley until the next season. His Honor Judge Dartnell, in giving judgment, remarked that the defendant offered the plaintiff the market price, which he refused to take, saying he would not sell under a dollar. 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