THE ACTON FREE PRESS

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J. H. HACKING, Proprietor.

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Acton Free Press

JOS H HACKING EDITOR

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 16, 1877.

—The voting on the Dunkin Act in Toronto proceeds vigorously, the vote polled averaging 500 each day. So far the Anti Dunkinites have kept steadily at the head of the poll, though the prohibitionists are sanguine of being able in the end to out-vote their opponents.

It is said now that Prince Bismark wants to marry King Alphonso, of Spain, to the Princess Victoria, of Hesse, a granddaughter of Queen Victoria, who is in her fifteenth year, and well grown and advanced in learning for her age.

—An American contemporary, alluding to the great riot at Pittsburg, Pa., says that "the loss by the destruction of property on that fatal Sabbath day when the mob held carnival in the city, will not fall below $5,000,000, and may reach $8,000,000. The city had a debt of $16,000,000 before this additional burden was placed upon it, and had defaulted in the payment of its bonded interest last April. The tax levy will now be increased from $6,000,000 to $12,000,000, and for 20 years the people of that city will have to pay for one day's experience with a mob. Way up to 1900 the workingman will feel this new weight put upon his shoulders." The property holders of the unfortunate city have consequently a very gloomy future to contemplate.

—Lord Dufferin, while at St. Paul, made one of his usual happy replies to the address of welcome presented by Governor Davis. Alluding to the people of both countries he said: "The two people are engaged in pushing the civilization of the past centuries across those vast tracts of land which are still but sparsely inhabited, but I trust are destined to become the home of prosperous millions before the century is finished. Of that army of civilization Canada is, as it were, the right wing. We feel towards you, therefore, gentlemen, as one-half of a regiment may feel towards the other half, knowing well that upon your side your are faithfully discharging your duties, and are alike trampling down the physical impediments offered to your progress, as we, upon our side, are endeavoring to advance the banner of civilization into the heart of the West, and so friendly is the feeling that I assure you, should it ever happen that your own rich territories come to be furnished forth to a more complete degree than it is capable of sustaining, there are in our north-west vast tracts of country where, if you choose to assist us in settling them, you will find a hearty welcome and, I trust, institutions under which you will be able to live as contentedly as under those where you have now the happiness of residing. All that you have to do is to take ground to your right, always provided that you do so metaphorically, and not in a material sense."

—We learn from an undoubted source that the Socialists, Internationals, and Turners, of the Western States, are rapidly perfecting an organization that is expected to give them a preponderance in that region never dreamed of by the founders. It appears that recently several changes have been adopted by their societies whereby a common platform has been agreed, to which all members can subscribe. For instance, the Internationalists have divided themselves into two sections, one political the other social. The social section is built of planks taken from every conceivable kind of Liberal or advanced Radical association, the whole comprising a platform broad and comprehensive enough for every Free Thinker, Communist, Internationalist, Socialist and Atheist, in the United States to stand upon. In Milwaukee and Chicago, especially, some of these societies comprise the names of wealthy and deservedly respected citizens. A movement is now on foot looking toward a federation of the Socialists, Internationalists and Turners upon one common platform; and judging from recent action we should say it is quite likely to succeed.

—Original depravity crops out in the Hamilton *Spectator* in the shape of a provocation to Mr. Blake to come out and make a speech. No one wants a speech from Mr. Blake now. No one wants any politics. No one wants to hear another word of party trash. The country wants peace and the party papers know it. For appearance sake they come out with languid attempts at political writing two or three times a week, but who cares about the stuff? People want to enjoy the brief, delicious summer, to take in long draughts of sunlight, beauty and health, and live in an atmosphere that is clean. Whoever tries to disturb this serene feeling is aiming a blow at society, and can only hope for a miserable end.—*Montreal Star.*

THE GUELPH ABDUCTION!

Further Evidence in this Remarkable Case.

THE PRISONERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

GUELPH, Aug. 11.—On Saturday afternoon Fred Sturdy, Louise Sturdy, and Wm Lowes, charged with abduction and aiding and abetting the abduction, were again brought from the county gaol to the Police Court on the remand from Thursday in order that the witnesses for the Crown might be examined to show that the boy Joseph Sturdy, was implicated. The appearance of the family is not changed, and their whole demeanour in Court testified that they had no idea of the possibilities of their situation. Shortly after two o'clock the first witness was called:—

John Martin, bookkeeper at the Cossitt Agricultural Works, deposed as to the handwriting and identity of the prisoner Joseph Sturdy, as being the son of Fred Sturdy.

John Gow, son of Sheriff Gow, sworn, said—On the night of Thursday, July 20th, I went to the prisoner Sturdy's house; I went there for the purpose of seeing whether Miss Carr was there, and to see who brought the note purporting to have been sent from Miss Carr to my mother about fifteen minutes before; I saw the prisoner Joseph Sturdy there about 11:30; I asked him if any of their folks brought the letter to Mrs. Gow; he said he was not sure; he called his brother Frederick, who said in the prisoner's presence that he brought the note; he said in in answer to a question that he got the note on the table; I asked him who told him to take the note over, but he would not say; he said he was sent over with it; I then asked Joseph where Miss Carr was; he replied that he had not seen her that night; I asked him then where his father was, and he said that his father was in bed sleeping; I said that I did not believe his father was in the house, and he said I might search the house if I liked; from the manner in which his statement was made I accepted it as true; another daughter of Sturdy's said she would make me prove my words; I saw the prisoner Sturdy the night before between seven and eight o'clock crossing the bridge at the mill; I remained there some ten minutes when he came up to me, apparently to see who I was; I saw a cab come along shortly after this, having on the box Lowes and Pearson; I spoke to Pearson.

To Mr. Dunbar—I announced when I reached the house of Sturdy on the night in question that I was going to search the house for Miss Carr, as I had a search warrant; after they told me so boldly that their father was in bed I did not search the house; it was after they said Miss Carr was not there that I told them of the search warrant.

Frances Hamilton, of Hamilton, sworn, said—I remember July 16th last; the prisoner, F. Sturdy and his son Joseph came to my house on that day; the son came to the door; he asked if I had a house to rent; I said yes, that I had No. 75 Locomotive-street; the boy asked if he could see the house; they saw the house, and on returning asked the rent; I said $7 per month; he asked if that included taxes; I said yes; he said he would take it, and, paid a month's rent on it then; the house belongs to Mrs. Williams, and I was acting for her; I gave him a receipt for the money; I saw the boy on the following Friday; he asked me if there was any way into the house, as he had forgotten the key; I told him he could try and see if he could get in at the back door; I asked him how far he would have to go for the key; he said he would have to go to Morriston, about thirty miles; I helped him into the house without a key; he had a horse and wagon with furniture on it; I assisted him to put the things into the house; he chose the middle bedroom as the one in which to put the bed.

To Mr. Dunbar.—The bedroom spoken of is a very small one; there is only one window in the bedroom; this window looked in the direction of my yard; I could see in the window from my house where I live; that was the only window besides the kitchen one that I could see from my house; the two houses front on the same street; the houses are separated by a yard with a board fence between them; the Friday afterwards I saw the female prisoner there; I saw the prisoner Sturdy on the Saturday following on the street; never saw Miss Carr at the house at any time; never heard a noise there at all; the window of the bedroom was open Friday; I could not then see into the bedroom; there might be some noise and I did not hear it, as I have four children; never heard how nor when they came; there is a lock on the front door and a bolt on the back one.

To Mr. Peterson.—The furniture consisted of a bedstead, feather bed, matress, washstand, a small stove and pipes, and a basket packed with things.

Chief Constable Kelly, sworn, said:—On the 27th July, Sheriff Gow came to me and said he thought he would require my services to look up his niece, Miss Carr, who had been taken away; I went with him to the prisoner Sturdy's house; I saw a young boy and his daughter there; asked them where their father was; they said they did not know, but that Joseph was at the Wellington Hotel; I went there and found Joseph; I then asked where his father was; he said he did not know; I asked him where he was with the carriage, and he said that he had been down the Hamilton road; I asked him who his father was walking with, when he said that he had not been walking, but that he got out of another carriage; he said he thought it was a carriage, but would not swear; he said he was holding the horses' heads when they got out of one carriage to get into another; he could not say who they were; he said he said his father went away with the carriage; I asked where he had gone, and he said he thought to Berlin; I told him it was strange he did not know where his father was going; he answered that he supposed his father had gone off to get married, but that his father did not tell him his business; I then left, and I afterwards saw the prisoner Lowes; I asked him where Sturdy was; he replied that he did not know; I then told him that he did, and accused him of driving the cab on the evening previous; I also accused him of being at the bridge, and of picking up the prisoner Sturdy and his daughter; he said he had; on being further questioned he admitted driving them down the Hamilton road; he said he did not know where they had gone after they had got out of the cab to get in the carriage; on the Monday following I searched the person of Fred Sturdy and found a letter addressed "C. Brown, Esq., Dundas." (The letter was presented and recognized.) I also found a receipt for rent; I made a search at 75 Locomotive-street on the 31st July; I found the articles of furniture mentioned by the previous witness; I found two bottles, one containing some wine, and the other empty; "port wine," and the other "old wine"; I took charge of some of the bed clothes, and have them now in custody.

To Mr. Dunbar—I did not ask the boy which way the carriage went; I asked him the destination of the carriage, and the boy said he did not know; the boy said he did not know who was in the cab, as he held the horses' heads when they were transferring from one carriage to the other.

Frances Hamilton, recalled, said—The prisoner Fred Sturdy told me he wanted the house for his son-in-law, who was a traveller.

After the addresses of County Crown Attorney Peterson for the Crown, and Mr. Dunbar for the defence, the Magistrate read the whole of the evidence to the prisoners, and committed them to stand their trial at the next court of competent jurisdiction.

Vital Statistics.

The Medical Council of Ontario at its last session resolved to petition Parliament for some amendments to the "Act for the Registration of Births, Marriages and "Deaths." To any one who has considered the matter, it must be very evident that amendments of some kind are necessary, though just exactly what amendments are required it is not so easy to say. The law, as it stands now, would be good enough if only it could be enforced. But it certainly is not enforced at present. The returns given in the yearly report of the Registrar-General are very incomplete. Comparing the figures with those of other centuries where a registration has been carried out, it is not likely that more than one-fourth of the births and deaths in Ontario are registered. Statistics of this kind are, of course, perfectly valueless; and if no improvement can be made, the present law might as well be repealed. Money would be saved to the Province, and we would not feel that our statute-book was encumbered by an ineffective law.

We should hope, however, that the combined wisdom of the Ministry, the Parliament and the Medical Council would prove effectual in devising a perfect law which could be properly enforced.

The result of an experiment of some eight years' duration showing nothing but failure, it is no matter of surprise that there should be found those who advocate a repeal of the law entirely; and, unless an improvement is speedily effected, we shall come to the same conclusion. Statistics, far more complete, could be collected by the assessors of the various municipalities as they make their yearly rounds, and it could be done with little if any expense. The information collected would, of course, be voluntary in its nature, but the cases are so few where anyone would either refuse to answer the official, or answer him incorrectly, that for all practical purposes the statistics gathered might be considered perfect. At all events, they would be much nearer perfection than anything we have yet seen through the instrumentality of the Registration Act.—*London Advertiser.*

—The Toronto authorities have destroyed 600 unlicensed dogs since the commencement of the raid.

TERRIBLE ATROCITIES IN THE EAST.

BASHI-BAZOUK ATROCITIES.

A Constantinople despatch to the *Times*, by way of Syra, says:—Your correspondent at Karabunar writes appalling accounts continue to come in of the misery of the fugitives from the districts devastated by the Bashi-Bazouks and Bulgarians. Thousands of women and children are homeless and perishing for want of shelter, medical attendance, and food. Immediate help on the largest possible scale most sorely needed. The Pasha in command here proposed to distribute the fugitives about Constantinople, Adrianople, Philippopolis, but no artangements have been made to receive them. Thousands of people are homeless. The crops are rotting on the ground and no sort of provisions has been made for the winter.

A despatch from Gabrova says it is reported there that the Turks burned a hospital at Eski Zaghra which contained 800 sick.

The *News*, (Aug. 14) Bucharest correspondent telegraphs:—"I have written the following as I received it, and from the terrible accounts the fugitives continually bring over the Balkans I fear it must be too true. On July 31, the day of the Russian evacuation of Eski Zaghra, the Turks ordered all Christians, men, women, and children, to be shot as they left their houses. Those who remained within were burnt alive. The order was given to burn down and destroy every particle of Christian property in the place. Many leading Turkish merchants took part in the affair. One despatched a large number of Bashi-Bazouks all over the Tchirpan district. This district is one of the richest in that part of Turkey. It contains a very large proportion of Christians. Over thirty churches, fifty schools and colleges were all burnt. The destruction extended to the villages of Boghdan, Mahlesi, Rani, Mahalesi and many others, in all about sixty, containing 150 to 200 families each. Scarcely fifty persons escaped alive. The Bulgarian fugitives at Gabrova and Selvi estimated that 12,000 to 15,000 Christians were massacred in Eski Saghra and Tchirpan district alone. The soldiers were posted along the road from Eski Saghra to Kuzanlik with orders to shoot everybody passing.

RUSSIAN ATROCITIES.

The Turks say the Russians fired on a white flag near Kars on July 15th, the party desiring to succour the wounded. The Governor of Tirnova says the Russians burned a mosque wherein the inhabitants of Son Konlon, who surrendered to the Russians, were massacred with axes by the Bulgarians, and three more by Cossacks. The following statements come from Turkish sources at Batak:—100 houses were burned, and 200 men and 300 women perished. At Balovan 250 houses were burned, and 700 men and 1,200 women perished. At Caba Bonnus 100 houses were burned, and 200 men and 300 women perished. At Kestambul 150 houses were burned, and 300 men and 600 women perished. At Chems 60 houses were burned, and 120 men and 200 women killed. At Tundja 100 houses were destroyed, and 250 men and 400 women perished. The houses were set on fire in the villages abandoned by the inhabitants before the enemy's arrival. At Franich Honri 40, Berak, 150, Odolar 180, Amdlouk 80, Bourock 100, Kodjua 70, Okdijei 200, total 820 houses. Between 40 and 50 mixed villages, each containing a minimum of 100 houses, are also mentioned, whose Mussulman inhabitants had surrendered to the Russians. The Russians and Bulgarians massacred every inhabitant except three women and two men of the village of Yeni Keni. Russians took as prisoners to Alexandropol the wife and children of Yousof Bey, Caimacan of Chourokal, his brother Mehemit Bey and his children, and the female servant of the Caimacan of Chourokal. The prisoners, after having suffered every outrage, are on the way to Tiflis. A despatch from Choumla states that Mr. Read, the English Consul at Roustchuk, and M. de Tory, the French Military attache, visited twenty-one wounded refugees, consisting of ten women and eleven children, ten of the latter at the breast. At the Danubian Provinces the Russians adopted a general and uniform system to try to seize defenceless villages after destroying with cannon; then to massacre unarmed inhabitants, and carry off women for the purpose of outraging their persons when they are not killed at first. The Russians threaten the Christian village with the same fate if they do not surrender or if their inhabitants refuse to be enrolled.

Official statistics at Adrianople state that 5,000 Mussulman refugees are there; 3,000 are in other towns, besides several thousand expected from Kazanlik.

—The grading has been completed on the Kingston and Pembroke Railway before the time agreed on, and the contractors are now engaged in having the track laid and the crossings built. The progress at the other end of the line is also satisfactory.

Pen and Scissor Selects.

—The International rifle match at Creedmoor is to take place on September 13th and 14th.

—Two hundred New York liquor dealers have been arrested in New York for violating the excise law.

—The Sabbath will in future be observed by the Toronto *Globe* employees not working on that day.

—The temperance reform movement has reached Nova Scotia. Two thousand have taken the pledge in Yarmouth.

—Capt. Tyler, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, has been knighted in recognition of his services as Inspector of Railways.

—Rev. C. Lazenby, Primitive Methodist minister, of Plattsville, was accidentally drowned while bathing in the River Nith at that place.

—H. H. Cook's large saw mill at Midland was burned on Sunday. Loss $100,000. Two hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment.

—The prospects of an unusually bountiful harvest of grapes this year in Canada is most excellent. The vines are loaded so heavily that it is a treat to see even now.

—John Frost, one of the leaders of the great Chartist movement in England nearly forty years ago, died in England, on the 30th ult., at the age of ninety-seven.

—The License Inspector of West Wellington has his hands full looking after unlicensed dealers. Scarcely a week passes without three or four fines being recorded.

—Mr. Arthur, chief of the brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, asserts positively that there is no truth in the rumors of a general strike of the railroad engineers.

—A girl and her infant were found on Friday at Ottawa, in a shanty in a most deplorable condition. Some scoundrel had previously seduced and then deserted her.

—The Brussels Municipal Council have resolved to loan Messrs. Bird & Bell the sum of $2,000, on condition that the firm start a foundry and implement factory in that village.

—Since Messrs. Haskell and Hurd entered Guelph about a month ago to advocate the claims of Gospel temperance, no less than 1,596 parties have attached their names to the pledge.

—A series of union prayer meetings was held last week in the churches of Collingwood in behalf of the success of the Dunkin Act in Toronto. We don't hear of any anti-Dunkin prayer meetings.

—We learn that at the close of its last financial year, the Bowmanville Furniture Co., paid eight per cent. dividend to its stock holders, and had a balance of $15,000 to the credit of the reserve account.

—A letter received in Toronto from California announces the death of Jas. B. Cook, formerly proprietor of the Toronto *Express* newspaper. He was shot by a desperado in San Bernendino county, near the Mexican frontier. His assassins escaped over the border.

—There are few towns in the Province enjoying the same amount of railway accommodation that the town of Lindsay is now in possession of. No less than thirteen passenger trains pass in and out of the town daily, while a fleet of a dozen or more steamboats ply daily between the various villages on the river.

—Times are very dull at the Falls. The hotel men have had a poor season, and the large houses will close a month earlier than usual. The Clifton and the Cataract have just discharged a number of their employees, at a time when the season should be at its highest point.

—That unfortunate Canadian yacht, the Counters of Dufferin, which was launched at Cobourg with such great expectations, and turned out a very small affair after all, has been going through a series of financial adventures. It went to New York with the avowed object of conquering the American yachts one and all; but unfortunately, it was both conquered and captured itself, and has never been able to get back to its native waters. It evidently had too heavy a load of debt to sail well. A $1,500 share owned by Mr. A. Cuthbert was sold the other day for $7.50; and the yacht now lies in the dry dock in New York. It is at present in the custody of the New York authorities under a claim of Mr. Benjamin Wilson for a balance of $150 due for sails. The lug forsail of the yacht, valued at $200, was left behind at Stapleton, where there are no less than five claiments for it on account of debts, some of them for sheriff's and counsel fees and some for storage. Mr. Williamson says his claim against the vessel is $350, of which $295 is for borrowed money furnished to Mr. Cuthbert. Mr. Williamson further says that he is a British subject, and if the money is not forthcoming he will go to Canada and commence a civil action against the owners for the amount.

Brampton Gaol Broken.

EDWARDS, THE LOTTERY SWINDLER ESCAPES.

BRAMPTON, Aug. 12.—Edward Edwards, arrested here a week ago for selling bogus lottery tickets, cleverly escaped from gaol last evening by picking the corridor lock, he having previously manufactured a rope from two sheets of his bed. He then bent the poker and threw it over the high wall, climbed up and jumped down on the outside and disappeared. He is about six feet high, sandy complexion and whiskers and light moustache. The sheriff offers $50 for his arrest.

A later report states that Edwards was arrested in Toronto and again lodged in Brampton jail.

—Thirty-five families of Mennonites, lately from Russia, started from Emerson on the morning of the 16th for their homes near the Pembina Mountains, after providing themselves with oxen, cows, waggons, and general supplies.

ACTON MARKETS.

Flour	$3 50 to 3 75
Fall Wheat, new	1 10 to 1 15
Spring Wheat, new	1 10 to 1 15
Barley	0 60 to 0 00
Oats	0 47 to 0 50
Peas	0 75 to 0 80
Butter	0 15 to 0 16
Eggs	0 10 to 0 00
Apples, early, per bag	1 00 to 1 25

EPPS' COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Sold only in packets labeled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemist, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, London."

For the Old and Young. Let all use it.

Wood's Improved Hair Restorative is unlike any other, and has no equal. The Improved has new vegetable tonic properties; restores grey hair to a glossy natural color; restores faded, dry, harsh and falling hair; restores, dresses, gives vigor to the hair; restores hair to prematurely bald heads; removes dandruff, humors, scaly eruptions; removes irritation, itching and scaly dryness. No article produces such wonderful effects Try it, call for Wood's Improved Hair Restorative, and don't be put off with any other article. Sold by all druggists in this place and dealers everywhere. Trade supplied at manufacturers prices by C. A. Cook & Co., Chicago, Sole Agents for the United States and Canada, and by LYMAN BROS. & Co., Toronto.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRICK DWELLINGS FOR SALE.

The two dwellings, built of brick, situated on Main street, near the Dominion Hotel, are offered for sale, on reasonable terms. The lot consists of three-fifths of an acre, with good garden. The building is new, and well finished, adapted for two families. A good stable and driving shed on the premises. Apply to the owner.

JOHN KENNEDY.

Acton, Aug. 15, 1877. 7-3m

TAILORING.

JOHN McARTHUR, tailor, has returned from New York city where he has attended the School of Instruction in the act of cutting garments, and is now better prepared than ever, to give the best of satisfaction to his customers. He is now in a position to warrant a perfect fit, and to make up garments in the very latest American styles. The continued patronage of the community respectfully solicited.

JOHN McARTHUR.

Acton, Aug. 8, 1877. 6-3m

SHAWL LOST.

Lost between Acton and the 1st con. Nassagaweya, a FINE CHASMERE SHAWL, belonging to Mrs. Dent. Any person finding the same will please leave it at this office or the post office at Knatchbull.

Acton, July 30, 1877. 5-4t

AUCTION SALE OF FARM STOCK And Implements.

The undersigned will sell by Publi Auction, on the premises,

Lot No. 24, 3d con. Esquesing,

ON WEDNESDAY, 29th AUG.,

The following property, viz:

1 Horse, 12 years old; 1 Stallion, 11 years old, good to work in harness; 1 Colt, 2 years old, by Volunteer Coachman; 3 Cows; 4 Heifers; 1 Spring Calf; 1 Ram Lamb; 2 Rams, 2 years old; 15 Ewes; 1 Berkshire Sow, with litter of pigs; 1 Berkshire Sow, with registered pedigree, pig in October; 2 young Berkshire Sows; 1 Berkshire Boar, 10 months old, with registered pedigree; Double Wagon; set Bob Sleighs; 2 good Plows; Wooden Harrows; Iron Harrows; Fanning Mill; Cutting Box; Turnip Slicer; Combined Reaper and Mower; Hay Rake; Team Harness; Chain Harness; Cooking Stove; Half an acre of Green Feeding Corn; About 4 tons of Hay; About 200 bushels of Oats; Whiffle-trees, Neck-yoke, Forks, &c., and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp.

TERMS.—All sums of $5 and under, cash; over that amount 14 months' credit on furnishing approved joint notes. The Oats to be cash, and for the Hay 6 months' credit will be given.

WM. BURGER, Auctioneer.

JOHN MITCHELL, Prop.

Esquesing, Aug. 14, 1877. 7-2t

OUR FALL STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES

Is now Arriving,

And will soon be complete for the

FALL TRADE.

CALL AND SEE OUR NEW STYLES.

Special Attention Given to Ordered Work.

Repairing Promptly Attended to.

CRAINE & SON.

Acton, August 7, 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

Ladies and gentlemen to learn Telegraph Operating for offices opening in the Dominion. Stamp for answer.

Address MANAGER,
Box 955, Toronto.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the style of Galloway Bros. bakers and confectioners, in the village of Acton, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due to the firm are to be paid to Robert T. Galloway who assumes all liabilities of the firm.

DAVID GALLOWAY.
ROBERT T. GALLOWAY.

J. H. HACKING, Witness.

Acton, July 31, 1877.

In reference to the above I would beg to intimate to the public that I intend to carry on the baking business as heretofore in the same place, and hope that by strict attention to business, and keeping at all times a first-class article, to continue to merit a full share of public patronage.

Yours respectfully,
ROBERT T. GALLOWAY.

Acton, Aug. 1st, 1877.

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

We have recently published a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents or two postage stamps.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 ann St., New York.

Post Office Box 4586. 4-1y

FLEURY'S MEADOW LARK AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

Grand Mowing Match held under the auspices of the East Huron Farmers' and Mechanics' Association at Brussels, Ont., on the 10th July, 1877, 14 machines were in competition, and

FLEURY'S MEADOW LARK

was awarded the highest number of points of merit. It showed only 159 pounds draft; the lightest of any machine tested.

The prizes were as follows: 1st prize, Fleury's Meadow Lark; 2d, Elliott's Meadow Lark; 3d, Coleman & Co.'s Paragon.

Judges.—Messrs. James Strachan, James Johnston, and D. McLaughlin, of Grey Township.

Aurora Agricultural Works,
July 14th, 1877.

J. FLEURY, Proprietor.

WM. HEMSTREET, Agent, Rockwood.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE,

A Sure Relief for the Sufferer.

PREPARED BY
SETH W. FOWLE & SONS,
86 HARRISON AVENUE,
BOSTON, MASS.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE,

Is a Vegetable Preparation, invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace, Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency has cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor.

PRICE 25 CENTS A BOX.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE CURES

FLESH WOUNDS, FROZEN LIMBS, SALT RHEUM, CHILBLAINS, SORE BREAST, SORE LIPS, ERYSIPELAS, RINGWORMS, CALLOUSES, SCALD HEAD, CHAPPED HANDS,

BURNS, SCALDS, WOUNDS, FESTERS, PILES, BUNIONS, BITES, WARTS, PIMPLES, CANCERS, SORES, STINGS, WENS, ABCESS, SPRAINS, CUTS BLISTERS, CORNS, FELONS, ULCERS, SHINGLES, STIES, FRECKLES, BOILS, WHITLOWS TAN SCURVY,

ITCH, INGROWING NAILS, NETTLE RASH, MUSQUITO AND FLEA BITES, SPIDER STINGS,

And all cutaneous diseases and eruptions generally.

For sale by all druggists, grocers, and at all country stores throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price by mail 30 cents.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE HOTEL, ACTON.

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