

THE ACTON FREE PRESS. Published Every Thursday Morning. J. H. HACKING, Proprietor. 61 Per Annum in Advance. Acton Free Press. J. H. HACKING, EDITOR. THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 6, 1877.

The War. Not many months ago there was an almost universal prediction that it was scarcely possible for Turkey to withstand the onslaughts of her powerful enemy more than a few weeks, that a very short time would see her totally annihilated as a nation. As time progressed, however, and the results of the battles were witnessed, these predictions began to sensibly weaken until at the present writing, strong indications are shown that there is yet a possibility that Russia may be retro-discomfited from the contest. Last week closed with a record of successes all around for the Turks. They have recently displayed much brilliant generalship, giving evidence of being ably officered. It is more than likely that many of the Turkish troops are now commanded by German officers, for some of the recent operations have smacked strongly of Prussian tactics. The invading armies during the past few weeks have been transformed into bodies of men endeavoring to protect themselves from the vigorous fighting of the Turks. The calculations of the most confident prophets of Russian success have thus been overturned by an unexpected exercise of superior generalship. While the Turkish armies are numerically much smaller than the Russians, they have the advantage of fighting on their own territory and the incentive of defending their own homes and government from the rapacity of an audacious enemy. They may, after all that has been said regarding their weakness, surprise the world with a display of strength and ability little dreamed of. A great deal of hard fighting has yet to be done before the result be reached.

Terrible stories of atrocities are related, as having been perpetrated by both contending armies. Just now a desperate attempt is being made to disperse the Turkish columns, charges of horrid cruelty on the part of Cossacks and Bulgarians, but the certainty is that there has been awful work on both sides. The London Graphic, an illustrated paper of the highest order of responsibility, recently published sketches of victims of Bulgarian cruelty which made the blood run cold. It also had representations of some of the horrors the Bahi Bazuks are able to perpetrate. The fact is, as the able correspondent of the London Standard writes, where the Bahi Bazuks or Circassians are allowed to have their own way, they will murder, ravish, plunder and burn; where the Cossacks or Bulgarians are not held in check they will burn, plunder, ravish and murder. The one is not a morsel worse or better, so far as diabolical cruelty is concerned, than the other, and humanity may well stand aghast at the deeds of both. As the Full Mail Gazette observes, the English fanatics, whose outcries egged on this war, have incurred responsibilities which few will envy them.

Protection and Reciprocity. All the advantages of protection, enjoyed to its fullest extent by the United States, are not sufficient to keep off hard times from that country. Says the New York Herald, in an article on that subject: "Our mining industries are interrupted; our mills are running on 'short time; hundreds of thousands of unemployed laborers are without employment." No wonder that in such circumstances, reciprocity seems a thing more to be desired by our neighbors than formerly. The same paper calls for "a mutually satisfactory reciprocity treaty with Canada, for which public opinion on both sides is fully ripe. The National Board of Trade strongly recommended a reciprocity treaty with Canada at its meeting last week, and it made a similar recommendation at its meeting last year. All the Western cities and a large portion of New England have strongly favored it, as does also the New York Chamber of Commerce and a majority of our intellectual merchants." Canada is ready to negotiate whenever our neighbors open proceedings. The Ligonists' "Victimless" Association of Bruce has declined not to oppose the passage of the Dunkin Act in the county.

The Crops in Great Britain. Advices from London under date of the first inst., state that Mr. James Caird, the well-known authority on crops, has published his annual review in the Times. It contains very important information, showing that the yield in Great Britain and some continental countries is far below the average. Mr. Caird says: "On a careful analysis of the returns from farms in various parts of the country I find that in twelve of the principal wheat counties, which present one-half of the wheat growth of the kingdom, three quarters of the returns show that the crop is below the average, while one quarter give an average crop. For the remainder of the country the deficiency is somewhat less in proportion." The returns show a very general deficiency. They are below an average crop, but not greatly below it. With the exception of some parts of Shetland, all Western Europe is deficient, and the ports of the Black Sea are closed, with a renewal of the famine in India can hardly admit of any increase of the large supply we have received from that quarter during the present year. We must, therefore, look to America for a considerable increase even on her great exports of the last four years, and if the war in Turkey continues, the vast resources of the United States and Canada will indeed be severely taxed to make good the wants of this country and Western Europe. The small home crop of 1877, supplemented by the largest import of wheat in the history of the country, and one half bushels per acre, the deficit of 1876, with an import which somewhat exceeds 12,000,000 quarters, has afforded for the coming harvest year a very little over five bushels. If the Black Sea ports continue closed during the coming harvest year, we may have to restrict consumption to considerable less than five bushels a head. The other home-grown crops promise little aid, barley being deficient, and oats not above an average crop. In 1866 and 1867, when from two deficient crops and comparatively small imports the quantity of wheat for consumption the price was 6s 6d per bushel. In the past 25 years the quantity has on several occasions fallen below that mark, and the price of these years has averaged 6s 6d per bushel. If, therefore, the Black Sea ports continue closed during the coming harvest year, we may be thankful if it goes no higher.

The country is said to be swarming with shoddy cloth peddlars, who victimize families and others not capable of judging cloth, by selling them at a price that is not worth more than common factory cloth. Those who do a legitimate business, and advertise their wares, are those who can safely be trusted; but itinerant peddlars, who have nothing to sell, will not scruple to take advantage of the ignorance of their customers. An alcohol has its oldest and best friend now that "the Faculty" have declared against it. And there is a singular unanimity in the opinions of the foremost physicians of the day on the subject. The evidence given by the best known men in the profession before the House of Lords Select Committee on Intemperance last week, and the fact that in some instances they are found on the streets of the city, while many who have not been absolutely broken by the time of difficulty are so weakened as not to be able to hold their own with the return of prosperity. We are of course not able to announce when the return of good times will be. It is on a shrewd knowledge of this that success very largely depends, but it seems that when business is full, and the market places are too small for the produce offering, that a time of great commercial activity may be near at hand. One way of seizing on the advantages of such a time is by looking well to the advertising department of the business. When things are stagnant advertisements cease. They feel that the more prominent they make themselves the more tire some they make themselves to those who will not, and if they would not, but when the sun comes out after the rain, and a beam of gladness like the land, they feel glad to be associated with the new buoyancy, and their announcements are seen on every side.

Brigham Young. Brigham Young, the high-priest of Mormonism, is dead. He was born at Whitingham, Vt., July 1, 1801, and was the son of a small farmer. In his thirty-first year he was converted to Mormonism by Jon Smith, and soon became an elder in the Church of the Latter Day Saints. He began to preach to the Mormon settlement at Kirtland, in Ohio, in 1830, and was appointed one of the "Twelve Apostles," and sent as a missionary to the New England States. He made many converts and aided largely to the strength of the body. When Jon Smith was shot in 1841, Young was chosen president in his place. The next year the charter of the Mormon colony at Nauvoo was repealed by the Legislature of Illinois, and the Mormons were driven out of their capital and temple, and finally out of the State. Led by Young, who preached to them constantly of the new Jerusalem lying far in the interior of the continent, the Mormons made a long and toilsome journey across the plains, arriving at Utah in 1847, after great hardships. The next year the great mass of the body followed, and founded Salt Lake City. President Fillmore, in 1850, appointed Young Governor of the Territory, and then he began to rule with despotic power. Mormonism was made supreme. United States judges were driven away and Brigham reigned supreme. He and his followers, and will be Governor, and no power can hinder it, until the Lord Almighty says, "Brigham, you need be Governor no longer." The Mormons under his leadership were jealous of all intruders, and for a long time acknowledged no allegiance to the United States. They were largely recruited from European sources, and yielded implicit obedience to their chief. In 1854 the Mountain Meadow Massacre occurred, in which 120 emigrants were massacred, a few months ago, was perpetrated. How far Brigham Young was an accomplice in that hideous slaughter is not known. He could not have been ignorant of it. He was sent to occupy the country, but Young forbade them to enter, and showed quite a strong force at his back to support his demands. He cut off the supply trains and reduced the army to the greatest straits during the winter. A compromise was effected, and the soldiers entered the territory and the city. The Mormons were pardoned, and Young confirmed in his place as President of the Church. After the war the United States assumed a firmer stand with regard to their authority. The building of the Pacific Railway brought Utah into connection with the outside world, and the Mormons had to do with modifying Mormonism. There have not been many striking events marking the latter years of Young. The most notable, outside of the persecutions and conviction of Lee, was the cutting of his ties with his wife, Anna Eliza, and her suit for divorce. Young, while not the originator of the doctrine of polygamy, worked it up into a principle of Mormonism. He was an able man, of great grasp of mind—a mind pervaded by the evil doctrines he held and preached. He saw the rise, and was about seeing the fall of Mormonism, when he died. There are none now to take his place, or the religion, if it may be called so, plainly appears to be doomed to decay. Brigham Young's family relations are matters of common notoriety. He married early in life in his own state of Vermont, but was soon left a widower with two daughters, both of whom subsequently embraced the Mormon faith and contracted polygamous marriages. Shortly after his wife's death he married Mary Ann Angell, who was as he claimed, his only lawful wife. She bore Brigham five children—Joseph, Brigham A., John, Alice and Luna. Lucy Decker Seely was his first wife in plurality, and the first child, Brigham Heber, was the firstborn in Mormon polygamy. Since then Brigham's domestic relations have been extended almost indefinitely, with his plural, proxy and sealed wives. But Amelia Tolson was the favorite wife of his old age. She was born in Portsmouth, N. H., is tall and well formed, with light hair, gray eyes, and regular features, but is pale and delicate in appearance. On her Brigham delighted to squander his money. He passed much of his time in her society, and she occupied till his death a queenly position among the Saints. Amelia was married to Brigham Young on the 29th of January, 1853. In all, Brigham Young is credited with having been married or sealed forty wives, the majority of whom he never visited in his later years, and who lived, with their children, a life of drudgery, impunctuality and misery. The Montreal Witness says: "The export of grain from Manitoba this season will form no inconsiderable item. Last year the Province exported from 150,000 to 200,000 bushels, and besides it is estimated that there is at least 50,000 bushels of old wheat still in the country. This year the amount of grain to be exported will amount to about 500,000, and it may even exceed this estimate."

Pen and Quill Selects. —November 23rd will probably be Thanksgiving Day. —The trade outlook in Toronto is pronounced cheering. —Hamilton wants the Dunkin Act amended before submitting it. —The census of Japan for 1875 gives the native population at 33,600,000. —Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. meets at St. Catharines on Wednesday, the 12th inst. —Drummond, who shot his wife at London, has been committed for trial at the fall Assizes. —The Protestant Ladies' College at St. Hyacinth was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. —Joseph is also about the submission of the Dunkin Act to the county. They feel sure of success. —The international rifle match which came off in Toronto on Monday was won by the American team by twenty-one points. —The boiler of a threshing machine exploded on 2nd collection, Westminster, Ont., killing one man and wounding four. —The Russians have been defeated repeatedly in engagements with the Turks, and there is no predicting how long the war may continue. —On the 1st of September the season commenced for deer, grouse, partridges, hares and rabbits. Quail cannot be shot until the first day of October. —It is more than possible that the death of Brigham Young may weaken the foundations of Mormonism, and cause it to cease its not distant overthrow. —September is commonly called with an "R," and it is in the month of a month, as all the world knows, stands for right, meaning that it is right to eat oysters. —The Lovell printing and publishing works at Ross's Point, N. Y., are now closed. Messrs. Hoo & Son, bought in for \$12,000, the establishment which originally cost \$75,000. —The Montreal Star says: "By the majority of the representative business men of Montreal, the opinion is that not only has the bottom of the commercial depression been reached, but the revival of trade has commenced." —Brigham Young's will directs that his estate of five millions be divided equally among his seven teen wives and forty-four children —the division to be made when the youngest child comes of age, thirteen years hence. —The Government of Ontario has decided its readiness to unite with the other Provinces in appointing the 22nd of November a day of thanksgiving for the blessing of a bountiful harvest, and returning prosperity. —Farmers should be careful about harboring tramps. Instances come to light every day where tramps, by their vagabond propensities, steal, etc., by vagabondism, cause a night's lodging. Those Bohemians should be kept at arm's length. —A great fire occurred Monday morning at Hale's piano factory, West Third Street, New York, by which some thirty persons are supposed to have lost their lives. A quantity of adjoining property, chiefly tenement houses, were destroyed, and one account states that three hundred and fifty families are homeless. —A fearful accident happened on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad on Tuesday. A bridge over Four Miles Creek broke down and the train was precipitated into the stream. Eighteen persons were killed and many wounded. Barnum's show car went down with the rest. —The Hamilton Times reports the name of a man living in the northwest corner of the city, who claims that during the summer storm he was instantly cured of ague, from which he had been suffering for some time. While working in a field he was struck senseless but recovering he found his old disease had fled. —Terrible Accident.—About eight o'clock on Saturday morning an accident occurred on the farm of Mr. Henry Nichols, 24 years of age, Westminster, which resulted in the loss of life. It seems that several men were engaged in running a steam choker when it exploded and one of these men by the name of a man named Morton, of Pedderville, was so severely scalded that he died the next day, while Geo. Smith, William Murray and two boys were very badly scalded. —Brigham Young's death may be of some value, to other people from the member of it, by furnishing them with a lesson if they will only pay heed to it. He was attacked by cholera morbus, the result of taking a meal imprudently on a very hot day. Many people, who on hot days eat unusual, may wonder why their food does not seem to digest so well. The fact is that diet must be regulated by such considerations, as the digestive organs, and the general system are probably weakened by great heat.

Liquor and the Late Strikes. Referring to the strikes, a leading American exchange says: "When we come to analyze those elements which surround the recent breaches of popular peace, we find the working man less responsible than liquor and the liquor traffic. True, the workers struck and would not work; true, they opened the door of opportunity, and the mob through, but they did not rob and burn and murder; the influence which made robbery and devastation possible came from the saloons, and not from the shops. In New York it was a saloon keeper—Schwab—who did most to incite communitarian spirit; in Chicago it was another of like ilk; in Pittsburgh, it reports to be true, the terrible violence only followed free use of liquor; and entry to the saloons, and the natural results of alcohol inside a mob. We may be mistaken, but in our opinion two-thirds of the losses occasioned throughout this country by rioters, may be charged to the liquor traffic. It is estimated, that many forty dollars per capita of total population, in settlement of claims for property destroyed—a fearful price for privileges enjoyed under the liquor system. In that case, it is not a great temperance revival took place, but it did not strike at the root of the evil—it did not shut up the saloons. Men signed the pledge, and kept their appetites, and those pledges were not to remain open unless applied to daily temptations to be overcome. Whatever practical prohibition was had, after the strike began—as at Hornellville, for instance—little loss occurred. In such emergencies many men recognize the wisdom of prohibition, and support it, who denounce it as a broad and beneficent principle. They are unreasonable, to be sure; for what will benefit the people for a day or a month, ought to benefit longer. If it is to be of any use, saloons in time of riot, and if prohibition then be possible, it is to shut the saloons altogether, and prohibition is a daily possibility."

ACTON MARKET. Flour ... .. \$3 00 to 3 00 Fall Wheat, new ... .. 12 to 16 Spring Wheat, new ... .. 0 75 to 1 10 Barley ... .. 0 50 to 0 55 Oats ... .. 0 30 to 0 26 Peas ... .. 0 65 to 0 68 Butter ... .. 0 16 to 0 18 Eggs ... .. 0 16 to 0 16 Apples, early, per bag ... .. 1 01 to 1 25

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. SHEEP Strayed or Stolen. Notice is given by the publisher of the Free Press, of a flock of sheep, consisting of 100 head, of which 50 are white, and 50 are black, and also about the 5th of August, 1 white ewe, one of them having a black spot on her face, and one Leicester breed. Any person giving information as will lead to their recovery, will be suitably rewarded. JOHN BENEY, T. Lot 22, 6th Con. Nassau St., Acton, Sept. 5, 1877. 10-31. IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE Public. Two Hundred Dollars. Committees of the Councils of Halton and Wellington will be in attendance on Thursday evening, the 28th of September, at 7 o'clock, in the hall of the Free Press, for the purpose of receiving open tenders, to the amount of, for the "Big Hill or Hills," known as Chisholm's Hill. Terms and descriptions of work will be made known on the ground. By order of the Councils of Halton and Wellington. Aug. 31, 1877. 10-21. CENTRAL EXHIBITION, 1877. WILL BE HELD IN THE TOWN OF GUELPH ON THE 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th Oct. OPEN TO ALL. Prize Lists and Entry Papers can be had at the Secretary's Office, Guelph, and also from the Secretaries of other Societies throughout the Province. Parties not receiving their entry tickets prior to the Show, will find them at the Secretary's Office. The several Railways will carry freight and passengers to and from the Exhibition at single fare. THOS. McCRAE, Pres. G. MURTON, Sec. Guelph, Sept. 1, 1877. 10-41. TEACHER WANTED. The Trustees of School Section No. 7, Nassagawey, wish to engage a Teacher for the present term of longer. JOS. McLAUGHLIN, Trustee, Nassagawey P. O. Acton, 25, 1877. 9-21. VOTERS' LIST. Notice is hereby given that a Court will be held pursuant to the Voters' List Act of 1876, by His Honor the Judge of the County Court of the County of Acton, at Matthews, on the 21st day of Sept. 1877, at 2 o'clock P. M., to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the municipality of Acton for 1877. All persons having business at the Court, are requested to attend at the same time and place. ROSS, Clerk of said Municipality. Acton, Aug. 30, 1877. 9-11. HURRAH! HURRAH! HILL will be sold at the following rates: Per Quart, 4 Cents; Per Pint, 2 Cents; New Imperial Measure, to suit hard times. 25 Quart Tickets for One Dollar. 25 Pint Tickets for Fifty Cents. In Advance. P. S. ARMSTRONG. Acton, Aug. 25, 1877.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old and famous remedy for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all other pulmonary affections, is now being sold in Acton, Ontario. It is a simple and safe remedy, and has cured many cases of the above diseases. The place to get it is at the Ontario Saddlery, Acton, Ontario. R. CREECH. Acton, Aug. 21, 1877.

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FALL TWEEDS. Great Inducements at the EAST END CLOTHING STORE. The proprietors of the EAST END CLOTHING STORE would again thank their numerous patrons in and around the Village of Acton for their past liberal support, and in connection would beg leave to inform them that by buying early and for cash, they are better prepared than ever to exhibit. A Stock Varied and Complete in all its Branches. OUR CLOTHS. Are of the newest designs in the market, and at prices to suit hard times. All we ask is a thorough inspection and comparison of our goods with those of any house west of Toronto. FIFE & McNAIR. Acton, Sept. 4, 1877.

IMMENSE PILES OF NEW DRY GOODS. Fall and Winter. Biggest Retail Stock in Canada. BOUGHT THE GOODS CHEAP. GREAT BARGAINS Will be Given. REMEMBER OUR ORDERED CLOTHING AND MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS. Superior to anything in the County. THE MAMMOTH HOUSE. Noted for Cheap Goods. McLEOD, ANDERSON & Co., MAMMOTH HOUSE, GEORGETOWN. Aug. 28, 1877.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE. THE ONTARIO SADDLERY, ACTON, IS THE PLACE TO GET THE BEST HARNESS FOR THE LEAST MONEY. Owing to Hard Times, Prices are reduced. All Orders left at the Saddlery will be carefully attended to. COLLARS A SPECIALTY. As all farmers know, their horses cannot work with one collar, and the old collar will give a new one that will give easier riding. The place to get them is at the Ontario Saddlery. Another lot of those famous American Whips. Just received and will be sold cheap for cash. Respecting Done Neatly, Cheaply, and on the Shortest Notice. R. CREECH. Acton, Aug. 21, 1877.