The Free Press.

Saturday, August 2, 1873.

GOOD MORNING!

The FREE PRESS is presented to the reader this morning in a new dress, and improved style. In doing this the desire is to keep pace with the times. No doubt our old type could have been made to do duty some while longer. It had been a good servant in its day, and deserved well at our hands. But, however much affection may have been on its side, it has had to give place in order that the morning representative of the city might be mechanically worthy of its position. These are not the days in which to lag behind. Improvements and advancement are the characteristics as well as the necessities of the day, and those who assume the duty of pressing forward in public matters improvement and advancement, should take care to illustrate their faith in it themselves. It would be as reasonable for a shabby, greasy-looking individual to be for ever dilating upon the advantages of dress and the requirements of society in that particular, as for a newspaper to contradict its own progressive theories by appearing before the public with a smudgy face and worn out type. So we appealed once more to our old friends, Messrs. Miller and Richards, through their obliging representative, Mr. Palmer, Toronto, and they have supplied us—though by no means for nothing—with the bright suit of type upon which our paper is printed to-day. It speaks for itself, and it tells its own tale far more eloquently than any pen could possibly do. But type, bright, pretty and well cut as it may be, is powerless by itself. A press is wanted to compel its efficiency, and transfer the words of wisdom (or of folly?) it would speak to the virgin sheet. In this particular we found another friend in G. Gwatkin & Son, Toronto agents for Payne's Wharfdale Presses. By them we have been supplied with a printing machine that has not its equal for its size in speed and efficiency on this side of the great waters. It leaves its impress this morning, an impress which cannot be gainsayed. Its size is unusually large, enabling the four pages of our paper to be worked off at the same time, the sheet been cut into two parts as it is delivered from the impression cylinder. It will also enable us to issue a MAMMOTH WEEKLY which will be larger than any of the weekly papers in the Dominion, one alone excepted, and will be filled from time to time with matter of such interest as will, we fain hope, commend it most strongly to all Western people. Of course, Toronto has its metropolitan advantages as a place of publication, but, by the help of the good public, without whom we are nothing, the intention is to show that that excellent city has no patent in the matter of newspaper production. London stands well in the matter of newspapers as compared with many other places in the Dominion, and we say this as heartily for our contemporaries of the *Herald* and *Advertiser*, as we hope we may be permitted to do for ourselves. At any rate the attempt of this morning is before the public, and though it may lack some things (as first appearances often do), a day or two will enable us to set any temporary derangement to rights. We throw ourselves once more upon the good graces of a public with whom relations have existed during a considerable period of time. We trust that that lapse has not been without its lessons, and if those lessons have been learned aright and rightly applied, we feel confident of retaining to a very full degree that general public favour which it is our honour to possess. And so, Good morning!

The latest experiment in the manufacture of paper was that recently presented to the convention of French paper manufacturers. A few samples were exhibited of good paper that had been made of hops. The textile sheath of the stalk is used for this purpose. Being chemically treated, this substance is found to be almost equal to rags in the length and suppleness of its texture, and to be infinitely superior to straw, grass, wood and the other vegetable substances that have been tried from time to time. The discovery will probably inspire many people, as the dime novelists say, with "conflicting emotions." It is gratifying in that it promises a better and cheaper article of paper; but what may its effect be upon the price of a certain other commodity that is also manufactured from hops?

Immigration returns for the month of July give the following arrivals at the sheds in Toronto: English, 1,130; Norwegians, 997; Irish, 400; Scotch, 363; Germans, 730; total, 3,620. Over sixteen hundred of the Germans and Norwegians are said to have gone to the Western States, and all the English, Irish, Scotch, and 121 Germans and Norwegians remained in Canada. There is at present a great demand throughout the country for agricultural laborers at remunerative wages, and those who remain in Canada can meet with no difficulty in procuring employment. In many parts the harvest is backward on account of the great scarcity of good hands.

Some five or six months ago a "corner" in wheat was attempted in Chicago which fell through, and some Canadians got badly nipped. Among these Mr. Chisholm, of Toronto, who fell from affluence in an hour, and had the mortification of having his fine residence bid for at public auction, and knocked down to an adventurous "courtezan"—a widow from the South. But a revenge has been taken, for on Wednesday last the "Canadian corner" manipulated by Young & Co., of Montreal, succeeded, and the Chicagoeans have been obliged to hand over to the "mutton-chop whiskered Kanucks" about $250,000, to make all square.

The telegraph gives a summary of the petition for a divorce which has been filed by Mrs. Brigham Young No. 17. It recites a pitiful story of deprivation, neglect and abuse, and concludes with a demand for alimony in the substantial sum of $200,000. The proceeding possesses considerable interest as the first one of the kind that has been attempted, and there is also a curious law point involved. Suppose the evidence to prove that there is sufficient ground for a divorce, how can the court issue a decree without admitting that the marriage was lawful?

The Ottawa Times hints pretty broadly at some coming revelations in the Pacific matter, which will not redound very much to the credit of certain "honorable gentlemen." We say nothing, it remarks, of the means which have been resorted to to get this garbled correspondence—nothing of the bribing of clerks—of the breaches of hospitality, of superstitious dealing—in fact selling—of the bringing in of foreign emissaries of desperate character, of organized spying in private houses—to damage a dead man's memory, as all will in due time appear.

PARKS AND PROGRESS.

Though the land to be given by the city in exchange for the present Ordnance Lands will become the property of the Government, it will still remain open to the public. Salter's Grove—a very pleasant place—will thus form a second Park at the east end of the city, and be preserved from the industrial inroads which mark the operations in that quarter. And it is really astonishing how rapidly matters are progressing. The new car-works employ over six hundred hands, and when the new Great Western workshops are built some three hundred skilled hands will be employed in them. And in addition to this it is in contemplation to erect a factory in which to make car-axles, an article which is imported from England at the present time, and of which large quantities are used. The Grand Trunk Railway alone is taking from the car works fifty cars per week, for which two hundred axles are necessary. There is at present but one factory in the country at which these are made, at Montreal, and they do not turn out more than five axles a day. So that there is ample room for the establishment of such an industry here. It is thus that business brings business. The establishment of one factory leads to the coming of another, as all industries have the facility of being more or less dependent upon each other. It is found now that the London and Port Stanley Railway is in strong hands, that London forms one of the best centres for industrial operations in the country. It stands centrally situated on the high-way of travel, and forms a most convenient and healthy spot at which to conduct manufacturing. The soil is peculiarly adapted to the occasion, and water can be obtained in magnificent supply at an easy distance from the surface. The car factories employ already six hundred workmen, and when the new Great Western shops are built three hundred more will be wanted in them. Thus a skilled industrial population of little short of one thousand hands will have been introduced into the city by adopting a policy which was at one time represented by the unthinking as dangerous, if not suicidal. And what has gone before may be taken as an illustration of what may yet come. The industries of the place are closely connected with the solid requirements of the country, and will not be liable to sudden fluctuations, such as are often seen in places whose industries are fostered upon the hot-house plan, or dependent upon the whim of fashion. The rise in the value of real estate has been commensurate with these movements. Land which could have been had two years ago at $50 an acre is now quoted at $600, as being in the line of the new operations; and city lots have partaken largely of the rise. In the lower part of the city—Ward No. 1, for example—property is changing hands at considerably advanced rates, and the next assessment will show a very large advance in value. At the same time it will be wise not to over-do the thing, nor to let our immaginations run ahead very far of facts, for there is plenty of land lying outside within easy reach of town. If a wise discretion is used, and the owners of lots do not ask exorbitant rates, the population will find it convenient on many accounts to locate itself centrally, but if driven off by high prices and high rents may find it more advantageous to range over a wider field. All things taken into account, there are many reasons for congratulation, and all that we have to do as a community is, to maintain the character the city has so well earned by a pursuance of that honorable industry, that general sobriety, that thirst for education, that determination to excel which has thus far marked its career.

THE THIMBLE RIGGERS.

The application and denial of the same argument whenever circumstances may suit, is a hobby with the Opposition. They twist and turn their "principles" with an ease that would astonish the "Wizard of the North," and produce out of the same black bottle all sorts of contradictory illustrations. Like the shifty gentry of the race-course, they never have their "pea" under any particular thimble. At one time a looker-on would bet ten to one that it was under *that* particular thimble—this one at the end of the table—but lo, upon lifting it up it is not there, but away at the other side, under the last thimble. Just take an example. What have these people made more fuss and noise over than the trial of contested seats in Parliament by Judges? They wanted the disposal taken entirely out of the hands of a "partizan committee" of the House and placed in the hands of impartial Judges. That has been a great cry, and many have been the denunciations hurled at the head of a "corrupt Administration," because it did not fall in with their views at once, and wished to wait a little for the results of experience in the workings of the plan in Ontario. But now that the proposition is to issue a Commission to examine into the Huntington accusation, and thus remove it from the partizanship inseparable from a popular Assembly, at once the "pea" goes under the other thimble. Now it is held that Parliament *ought* to deal with such affairs, and that, too, in the face of an Act of Parliament which especially provides for the method of inquiry into public matters—by Commission. But it comes to pass that the Opposition uphold in the one case what they deny in the other, and the public can never understand which thimble their "pea" is under. But then, they are so tricky.

A NEW WONDER AT NIAGARA.

The Suspension Bridge Journal mentions the discovery of a new and marvellous cavern under Niagara Falls, by two adventurous guides named Munford and Conroy. Provided with ropes and ladders, they began to explore the mysterious dwelling place of Æolus behind the sheet of water, entering at the foot of the ferry stairs. After an absence of a few minutes in recesses hitherto undreamt of, they reappeared with intelligence of a new "Cave of the Winds," and a fresh wonder of the world. It was pitchy dark where they stood, between two walls of the falling water, and they think that this was but the vestibule of the new temple of nature. Further exploration, with lights and proper apparatus, will be proceeded with at once.

The decrease in the number of horses in England having excited much comment the House of Lords appointed a select committee to investigate the matter. This committee has reported, and find the scarcity is not so great as public apprehension seemed to indicate. There has been a decrease in two years of 15,159, a loss which the committee think will soon be recovered. The diminution is ascribed chiefly to the exportation of mares to foreign countries, and secondarily to the greater proportionate profits derived from the breeding of sheep and cattle. The exportation arising from the demands of the Franco-German war is said to have had but little influence on the aggregate. The whole number of horses in England, according to the latest returns, is 962,548.

Excavations lately conducted at Ratisbon, on the site of a former Carmelite convent, have laid bare an important Roman inscription about ten feet long, formerly forming part of a chief gateway, and so far complete, although the end is missing, that its general purport may be clearly made out. From this it appears that the so-called Roman Castle, an ancient citadel of the place, was built under the orders of Marcus Aurelius, and was executed by Marcus Helvius Clemens, th n Legate of the Roman Empire, residing at Augsburg, which was the seat of a provincial government, corresponding apparently nearly to the modern kingdom of Bavaria.

PERTINENT TO THE OCCASION.

Though it has been announced that a Royal Commission has been appointed to investigate the McMullen-Huntington charges, yet it is to be greatly feared that our friends of the Opposition will not be content. They have a rooted objection to anything the Government may do, that objection lying quite as strongly against the good they may effect as any lapses that may be discovered in their conduct. When this is the case argument is scarcely in place, because it is thrown away, upon them at least. But to those who are not so minded, but desire that reason should guide themselves and justify others, we may say that the course adopted by the Government is the only one open to them that would be at all satisfactory. To refer the charges back to Parliament, as some contend should be done, would be simply to go back again to the position of matters at the close of last session. It would be to retrograde many weeks, and delay the Inquiry for nearly nine months. All people are agreed that any investigation that may take place must be under Oath. In that case the examining body must be able to administer an Oath. But this neither the House nor its Committees is able to do. The attempt was made—under the advice of the Opposition whether—to empower a Committee of the House to examine witnesses under oath. They were told by Sir John Macdonald that they were making a mistake; but they were too sure of their ground, too "hoity toity" in their own opinion to accept counsel from him. And we know the result. The powers they sought to exercise they could not wield, and their functions were disallowed. And if the same course were to be again adopted the same result would follow, the same disappointment to the public would result. If, then, a speedy investigation is wished for—and who is there that does not desire it?—the only feasible method is by Commission. If such Commission is directed—as we know it will be—to persons in whom the public will have entire confidence, and they report not to the House or Government alone, but to the Public, from the seats they will occupy, what more can be looked for, what more, in fact, obtained. That the Commission will have the functions of a Court is known. That its proceedings will be open to the public is understood, and as a necessary consequence the publication of the proceedings will take place. The people at large will read from day to day, will form their own conclusions from day to day, and those conclusions will be, no doubt, the same as the Commissioners will themselves arrive at. It is not likely that there will [illegible] great mystery to unravel. Th[illegible] get into a nut-shell, almost, when [illegible] out of the hands of the Opposition p[illegible] and handed over to those who will not deal in surmise and defamation, but sift the evidence to the exposure of falsehood and the elucidation of truth. What is about to be done in the matter of the Commission is precisely that necessary to the circumstances, as it will be sharp, short and decisive, relieving members of the Government from any stain of wrong-doing, or saddling them with a complicity which even their friends would be neither able nor willing to justify. Let the Commission proceed!

An extremely cool speculation has just been made at the expense of the good citizens of San Francisco. For years the ice used in that city has been brought from Alaska and the interior of Nevada, and the supply was so abundant that it could be had for one and a half cents per pound. A short time ago, parties arrived with apparatus for the manufacture of ice by steam, and announced that they could make it at an expense of $7 per ton, whereas the expense of shipping it to the city was $20. Yet no sooner had they put their factory in operation than the price of ice advanced to two and a half cents per pound. Recent San Francisco papers contain an explanation of his remarkable movement. It seems that the owners of the patent called together the officers of the companies that were engaged in the importation of ice, and convinced them that they could drive them out of the business, owing to the cheapness at which they could afford to sell their product. Thus the companies were induced to sell out, and retire from the trade. Having thus secured a monopoly of the business, of course the first step of the conspirators was to advance the price, instead of reducing it, and now the citizens of the Pacific metropolis, with the thermometer at 88 degrees in the shade, are compelled to pay the rascally ring a profit of about 700 per cent., or do without ice.

The Montreal Herald has broken out in a violent rash of black letter. May, Sidney Smith and the old "poio" Cowper, are dragged out to testify that political corruption is by no means a new thing under the sun, whereupon the Ottawa Times furnishes some precedents nearer home:—"Let it turn up its own fyles and see what Geo. Brown said about one of the votes of Luther H. Holton in respect of the Grand Trunk Railway:—'The hon. gentleman votes with a knowledge that it (the motion) will put one hundred thousand dollars in his pocket!'" While the Herald's hand is in, perhaps it will furnish the public with a few examples from the history of the Grit chieftain himself. McDougall is authority for the statement that G. B. took $20,000 from Sir Hugh Allan several years ago, while leader of the Opposition, to betray his party; that he took advantage of his position as Prime Minister in 1858, to borrow $70,000 from the Government Bank—the Bank of Upper Canada—and that no part of this sum had been repaid when the institution foundered a few years afterwards. These instances of malversation would be more appropos of the present slander than those chronicled by May or sung by the poets.

In Chicago a gross indignity has been heaped upon a large number of respectable citizens, who patronize livery stables rather than keep a stud. An ordinance has been passed to compel the numbering of livery carriages. Now, as a great many of the spectable, refined, and sensitive ladies of the city are in the habit of employing a trap to do their shopping, and discharge their social obligations in the way of visiting, the indignation that is being expended at having to go about in a labelled vehicle, is loud, long, and in every respect quite natural. The Mayor is in receipt of numerous petitions to veto the obnoxious ordinance.

Westward the cholera takes its flight, greatly to the relief of Eastern people. And singularly enough the destructiveness of the cholera this year seems to increase as it goes West. There have been but comparatively few fatal cases east of Cincinnati; while west of the Mississippi it proves fearfully destructive. Why is this? It would be well if competent physicians would make a careful study of the movements of this epidemic, and particularly of the laws that determine its erratic and incalculable course.

It appears that one of the convicts at Sing Sing has a quantity of nitro-glycerine secreted in his cell, and threatens to blow up the whole concern if he is interfered with; and, at last accounts, the authorities had adopted the let-alone policy as a sanitary measure, and allowed Allen to keep his explosive and have his way. How a notorious and dangerous convict obtained his nitro-glycerine is one of the mysteries of this model institution.

The late Professor Goldstucker, of England, left his manuscript Sanscrit Dictionary to the India Office, with the condition that it is not to be published until 1920.

New Advertisements.

SPETTIGUE HALL.

Positively Last Appearance
OF THE
Lindley Combination.

THIS EVENING.
MONSTER ATTRACTION.

THE TRAIL OF SIN

Musical and Acrobatic Features, and the Roaring Farce of
POLICEMAN X.

See Programmes.

London, Aug. 2, 1873. d-f

LADIES' LEATHER BELTS
25 cents each.

Berlin Wool, 15 cts. per oz.

HEAVY LINEN TOWELS
10 cents each.

BRUATON'S AUCTION ROOMS.

London, August 2, 1873. d-tf

RECEIVED AT
MOUNTJOY BROS.,
A CHOICE LOT OF
FRESH GRAPES,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH PEARS,
FRESH APPLES,
AND FRESH TOMATOES.
CALL EARLY.

London, August 2, 1873. d-tf

SPETTIGUE HALL.

FOR A SEASON OF FOUR NIGHTS,
Commencing Saturday, Aug. 9.

PRODUCTION OF THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE AGE, THE ORIGINAL NEW YORK
BLACK CROOK,
In all its Magnificent Splendor.
New and Elegant Scenery, Enchanting Music, Wonderful Machinery, Graceful Dancers.
THRILLING TABLEAUX. GORGEOUS COSTUMES. PROPERTIES. ARMORS. COLORED LIGHTS. BRILLIANT TRANSFORMATIONS.
EMBRACING IN ITS REPRESENTATION
A Company of Fifty-two People.
Forming the Grandest Exhibition ever presented out of New York City.

☞ In consequence of the increased expenses attendant upon this production, and the limited capacity of the Hall, it is found necessary to advance the prices as follows, viz.—
General Admission, 50c; Reserved Seats, 75c.
Which can be secured at H. S. Murray's, three days in advance.

W. H. WHITENET, General Agent.

London, Aug. 2, 1873. d-s

CIVIC HOLIDAY.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.

We, the undersigned, Ratepayers of the City of London, believing that the time has arrived for the announcement being made to the public of the day of holding our annual Civic Pic-Nic, humbly request you to proclaim WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of August, as a PUBLIC HOLIDAY, and call upon the citizens to observe the same.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

Signed by COWAN & WRIGHT, and 48 others.

In accordance with the above, I hereby proclaim

WEDNESDAY, 13th INSTANT,
A PUBLIC HOLIDAY,
Within the City of London, and request all citizens to observe the same by suspension of all business.

A. McCORMICK, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, London, Aug. 2, 1873. d-v

FALL IMPORTATION!
JAMES GLEN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
OF THE
WEST END HOUSE,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
SPECIALLY,
Two cases of
First-Class Fall Goods,
Direct from Europe, and begs to inform strangers and others that he is now in a position to furnish
SUITS AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

J. G. begs to apologize to his numerous customers who were disappointed last fall and spring in not getting their goods on time, and that the fault can be remedied now on account of the early importation, and by leaving their orders early.

J. GLEN, Merchant Tailor.

London, August 1, 1873. d-fn

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS
Will be received
At the Office of the Undersigned,
UNTIL THE 9TH DAY OF AUGUST,
at 4 p. m., for the
Carpenters' & Joiners' Work
OF
MOLSONS BANK.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of GEO. WATSON & SON, Architects, King St.

London, August 1, 1873. d-v

TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned till AUG. 19TH, for the erection of a row of
Five Brick Dwelling Houses
ON
South Side of York Street,
east of the Baptist Church.

Plans and specifications may be seen on applying to S. PETERS & SON, Architects, cor. Talbot and Hitchcock Sts.

N. B.—The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

London, August 1, 1873. d-v-eod

New Advertisements.

BY AUCTION.

Handsome Drawingroom Suite
IN GREEN REPP.
Wardrobe, Carpets, Hair Mattrasses, Bedding, &c., and the Brick House to Let.

MR. BRUNTON
is favored with instructions from MRS. MATTHEWS, who is leaving for Scotland, to sell at her residence, Dundas Street, near Maitland,
On Wednesday, August 6th,
the whole of her
VALUABLE EFFECTS
consisting of

Drawing-room Suite in Green Repp, in perfect order, consisting of Sofa, Ladies' Easy, Arm and Reception Chairs; handsome Carpet, Centre Table, Whatnot, 12 day Clock, Pictures, Dining Table and Chairs, a beautiful singing Canary and Cage, a quantity of Books, Kidderminster and real Brussels, Dinner Set, Cutlery, Silver Plated Ware, Tea Ware and Table Linen, handsome Walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus with Mirrors, Wardrobe, Hair and other Mattresses, elegant Washstands and Furniture, Blankets, Sheets, Pillows, &c. Cooking and other Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, tables, chairs, Bath, a quantity of Wood, etc.

☞ The Auctioneer would call particular attention to this sale, the articles being all nearly new and in most excellent order, and without the least reserve.

☞ Sale at 11.30.

TERMS CASH.

W. Y. BRUNTON, Auctioneer.

London, August 2, 1873. d-e

TORONTO
TEA COMPANY'S TEAS
ARE
NOW SOLD IN THIS CITY.
THE BEST VALUE IN THE DOMINION.
TRY, JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES!

GEORGE J. GRIFFIN
SEED MERCHANT,
SOLE AGENT FOR LONDON.

London, August 2, 1873. d-ly

DOMINION
SAVINGS SOCIETY.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING
of the Shareholders of the above Society will be held at their Offices, opposite the City Hall, Richmond-St., on
Wednesday, August 6th, 1873,
at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m.

By order of the Board,

FRANK B. LEYS,
Sec. and Treas.

London, August 2, 1873. d.tf

CATHOLIC PICNIC.

PT. STANLEY, AUGUST 5.

Full Band of the 7th Batt. is Engaged for the Occasion.

TRAIN LEAVES G. W. R. STATION AT 9 A. M. SHARP.

☞ Tickets, 30 cents; Children half-price for the Round Trip. Refreshments on the grounds. The Public are cordially invited.

London, July 31, 1873. d-tp

FOR SALE AT
Brunton's Auction Rooms,

A NEW "HOWE," OLD ELIAS, SEWING MACHINE AT $25, CASH OR TRADE.

A FINE DIAMOND BRILLIANT, UNSET.

3 CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS, UNSET.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF SWISS BOOK MUSLIN AT 5c. PER YARD.

London, July 31, 1873. d-tf

SALE OF HORSES,
WAGON, DOUBLE HARNESS
STRAW CUTTER, &C.,
BY
PUBLIC AUCTION
ON THE
MARKET SQUARE.

In the Matter of Irwin Nesbitt, an Insolvent.

MR. A. S. EMERY will sell by Public Auction, on the Market Square, on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 2
at 12 o'clock, noon, the above-named effects.

THOS. CHURCHER,
Official Assignee.

London, July 31, 1873. d-td

INSOLVENT STOCK OF GROCERIES FOR SALE.

In the Matter of G. Morrison, an Insolvent.

Tenders for the purchase of the
STOCK IN TRADE
of the above named Insolvent will be received by the undersigned until
Monday, 4th August, instant.

The Stock is Fresh and in good order, and amounts to $1,111, as per inventory. The purchaser can rent the premises, which are in the best business part of Dundas Street, and will therefore have an excellent opportunity to secure a good trade on very favorable terms.

☞ Stock and Inventory can be seen at the office the undersigned.

THOS. CHURCHER,
Official Assignee.

London, July 31, 1873. d-e

GREAT SALE OF HIGH-CLASS
OIL PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, &C.
All Mounted in the
Finest Gold & Gilt Frames.

This comprises one of the finest collections of HIGH-CLASS WORKS OF ART EVER SOLD IN THE CITY.

And will be sold without the least reserve at
KELLY'S OLD STAND, DUNDAS ST.,
COMMENCING
SATURDAY EVENING.

☞ The Pictures will be on view Friday up to hour of sale.

W. Y. BRUNTON,
Auctioneer.

London, July 31, 1873. 4d

New Advertisements.

GREAT SILK SALE.

A. B. POWELL & CO.,

Have Determined to Close their Grand and Successful Clearing Sale by offering for the next Two Weeks the balance of their Magnificent Stock of

BLACK & COLORE SILKS,

At a Further Reduction of Price, in some cases

AT LESS THAN THE STERLING COST
OF SAID GOODS.

The particular class of business in which we are engaged renders it desirable that each season should be commenced with an entirely New and Fresh Stock, and, as the description of goods is of a perishable nature, they deteriorate very much, we consider it advantageous to clear out the residue at a reduction of from 10 to 50 per cent., rather than hold it over to next year, when it would be less fashionable, in worse condition, and require to be sold at a still greater sacrifice.

☞ Ladies visiting out Establishment during this sale will have an opportunity of effecting very important saving.

SALE THIS DAY AND DURING THE TIME MENTIONED.

A. B. POWELL & Co.
(LATE CROFTS, POWELL & CO.)
75 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

London, Aug. 2, 1873. d-ly

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE
IS ALL THE RAGE.

THEIR POPULARITY [illegible] BLISHED
AND THE RUN UNPRECEDENTED.

THOSE ABOUT PURCHASING
A GOOD ORGAN OR PIANO
CALL AT THE
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN HOWE MACHINE
AND GET ONE OF ESTEY'S.

JAMES BURRIDGE, 145 DUNDAS STREET

INSTRUCTIONS FREE TO PURCHASERS.

London, August 2, 1873. d.eod.vn

THE WEBSTER
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

Combines ALL THE GOOD POINTS OF THE BEST MACHINES MADE, with many improvements and additional valuable Attachments. HAVING NO DUTIES TO PAY, we sell them AT MUCH LOWER PRICES, and on most LIBERAL TERMS. In consequence of the large demand for

THE WEBSTER

we are selling all other Sewing Machines, especially the NEW YORK SINGER, at greatly REDUCED PRICES cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere.

E. ROWLAND,
MONTREAL STORE, 107 DUNDAS ST.

London, April 5, 1873. d&w-ly

CLEARING SALE.

500 Ends Carpet.
500 Ends Oil Cloth.
500 Ends Matting.
50 Ends Damask.
500 Ends Tapestry Carpet.
500 Ends Brussels Carpet.

To Effect a Clearing Sale the above will be sold at any Price offered.

ON HAND,
1 Ton of Goose Feathers.
1 Ton of Mixed Feathers.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
R. S. MURRAY.

London, July 30, 1873. d&w-ly

NEW.

The Danbury News Man and His Friends, price 30c.

BRYCE'S BOOK & NEWS DEPOT
RICHMOND STREET, LONDON,
OR AT
BRYCE & MILLS, HAMILTON ROAD.

☞ Sent Post Free on receipt of Price. ☜

TRAVELLING SATCHELS,
ALL SIZES AND PRICES, AT
BRYCE'S FANCY GOODS DEPOT
RICHMOND STREET.

London, July 31, 1873. d-hn

CITY OF LONDON, CANADA WEST
INCORPORATED 1855.

WANTED,
A COMPETENT PAVIOR!
To Pave Street Water Courses.
Enquire at the office of the undersigned.

WM. ROBINSON, City Engineer.

London, Aug. 1, 1873. d-fn

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AND
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