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THE LOCAL INTELLIGENCE of importance, such as Reports of Police Magistrate's Court proceedings, Fires, Accidents, Inquests held in the city and Coroner's Inquests up to 7 o'clock p. m., also finds a place in its columns. Its circulation and influence are constantly advancing. It is the recognized organ of opinion in the West, outstripping either Journals in the extent, variety and priority of its news.

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The Free Press.

Thursday, October 16, 1879.

A GOOD MOVE.

Scotland may boast of having the oldest system of national education of any country in Europe. If the parochial system that has been doing its work for nearly three centuries in the southern part of the kingdom, was neither so general in its merits, nor so complete in its organization as some systems that have been introduced at later periods in other countries, it was yet available of doing a great work for Scotland, and of causing a more general diffusion of knowledge among all classes, than any other European country could boast of at that time. The Scotch Universities prepared most of the parish school masters for their work, and as far as scholarship went they were well prepared; but the idea that any training other than that of sound learning was needed to qualify a teacher for his work, never once entered the minds of the governing classes. St. Andrews is the oldest, we believe, of the Scotch universities, founded nearly five hundred years ago, and now it has shown its youthful vigor and its sense of the wants of the age, by leading the way in a great movement. So far as we know, it has been the first to establish a chair for giving instruction in the science and the art of teaching. A professorship of this kind ought to have been added long ago to the staff of every college in Great Britain, and in every other country which shows by its action that it understands the importance of such a chair and its work. Old St. Andrews deserves credit for having become the pioneer in this movement, designed in the interest of popular education and the progress of the people. It is difficult to estimate the advantages that must follow from such a course as this, when once the noble example set to the world by St. Andrews shall have been generally followed. That followed it will be there is not the least doubt, and followed quickly too. Already the University of the State of Michigan has taken a proper view of its duty, and established a chair of this kind. Of course a professor of this kind would require peculiar qualifications, and the authorities of the Michigan College seem to have happened on the right man to fill their new chair. Mr. Payne ought to be an accomplished professor of the subjects that should engage the attention of a gentleman called upon to fill such a position. He has had a very extensive practice both as a teacher and a superintendent of teachers, as well as being a writer upon the very subjects which he is now called to treat scientifically from the professorial chair. We wish for this new professor in a new field every success, and we hope that all the other universities, both on this continent and Europe, may soon follow in the wake of St. Andrews and Ann Arbor, and thus do their part towards raising the business of a teacher to the rank of a profession. There is no other parallel in our day which is so immediately connected with the future of a country as this one; none in whose hands is so much of the destiny of the people; and none which owes yet is [illegible] valued and esteemed by the general public. When young people graduate in teaching as they now graduate in medicine, law and civil engineering, the teacher will find himself upon a higher social plane than formerly, and occupying a different position in the eyes of his fellow-citizens. This will be attended with great advantage to the country generally, as education never can be what it ought to be, until the members of the profession come to regard it, not as the aim of their ambition, but as something that may help them to the attainment of that aim, whatever it may be. We hope to see Canada, especially Ontario, take the hint and act upon it at an early day.

The English Parliamentary Commission recently visited Mr. Dalrymple, the great wheat farmer of the Red River of the North. The members of the Commission could not understand how he could manage 75,000 acres of land, or how he could raise wheat at 35 cents a bushel. Mr. Dalrymple explained his processes minutely. He showed how easy it was to divide it into lots of 3,000 acres each, and hold a superintendent responsible for the work done on that division. It was not difficult to harvest the crops when there were, as this year, 115 self-binding reapers employed, nor to thresh it when twenty-one steam threshers, averaging 1,000 bushels a day, were used. The discussion on freights via the lakes was terminated with this remark from Mr. Dalrymple: "I could sell wheat in New York for 75 cents a bushel and not lose anything." It was figured by one of the party that wheat from this farm could be sold in Liverpool at 90 cents.

A SHORT ANSWER.

A Grit contemporary asks once more, "Whither are we drifting?" Seeing that wheat has touched $1.30 per bushel, and is likely to go 50 cents better, the best way will be to let her drift. Such a conclusion may not be gathered from the drift of the St. Catherines *News'* doleful remarks, but it is the best answer that we can give to the question at the moment of going to press.

Football is the next athletic game proposed for international competition. On its remarkable skill in this sport the Scottish Football Association naturally prides itself, and accordingly proposes to send across the ocean next April, a team of 11, probably to be selected from the famous football clubs known as the Queen's Park, the Rangers, the Vale of Leven, the Edinburgh and Glasgow University clubs, and one or two others. The players desirous of competing for a place in the team are described, respectively, as "the finest back in the United Kingdom," or "one of the most determined young half-backs of the day," or as "a splendid dodger or tackler," or as "the prince of dribblers," or as "the most popular forward in Scotland," or as "a most amusing dodger and dribbler," or as "an old international forward," or as "a fast and judicious dribbler," or, finally, as "a brilliant forward dribbler, who dodges with great judgment." It will be thus seen what a treat is in store for Canada and the United States next spring, and it is to be hoped that nothing will interfere to prevent the visit.

The report of the London Mill Inspector recalls the fact of how little the purchasing public seem able to protect themselves from frauds by adulteration in this article. Dr. Tidy, the authority referred to, states that for 12 months not a single sample of milk was submitted to him for examination, though samples that he obtained by purchase on request proved in a very large proportion of cases to be adulterated. Water was, of course, the article chiefly used for this purpose, and the adulteration in many instances was fully 30 per cent. It is a notoriety that these examinations showed that variations in prove were not attended with their usual results; that is, high-priced milk was almost as frequently found to be adulterated as milk of less price.

On the west side of the Red River in Dakota thirty miles of a spur road have been put under contract, from Casselton on the main Northern Pacific line northward through the company's land grant. The ultimate extension of this spur will be a connection with a Canadian road to run northward from the boundary line through the wheat fields of the Assiniboine Valley. And here it is germane to say that, under the Northern Pacific grant of reorganization, the right to extend spurs forty miles either side of the main line in the Territories and twenty miles in the states (the limits of its land grant) has been decided, and will be exercised.

The N. Y. *Times*, writing ally on Canadian affairs, says:—Mr. Letellier's fault was his assertion of authority in opposition to the only authority recognizable in a Parliamentary system—that of responsible Ministers able to command a Parliamentary majority. It was the setting up the will of one man against peculiarity. Now, it don't intend to assess any order of that kind, but I intend to get you vote about it. I am the colonel of this regiment, and I am going to do all the swearing for it. Now, will you agree by a vote that you will not swear, but will leave me to do all the swearing? The boys to all that they would do it, and there was a diminution in the swearing of that regiment the same time. But one night there was a Kentucky mule driver—and I can tell you a Kentucky mule-driver can swear some. His regiments team got stalled just as he was coming up with the general's tents and headquarters articles, and the stream of profanity that poured out of the mouth of that Kentucky mule-driver really frightened and darkened the air. After it was all over Fisk called him to his tent. He said to the soldier, "Don't you know that it was agreed by a vote of the regiment that I was to do all the swearing of the regiment?"

"Yes," said the man. "Well, here you are swearing loud enough to be heard through all the surrounding camps." "That's all right, colonel; that's all right," said the man. "I know we voted that way, but the swearing had to be done then and you are not there." One day he came into the room in Washington city, among the winter of 1864 and 1865, and G. Fisk told that story in a little lecture. Abraham Lincoln was sitting in one of the front seats with his hand clasped over his knee, enjoying it very much, and laughed at it as he would any good anecdote. It happened that there came to him an unfortunate old lady who said she must talk with the president. She told him her son in the East, Flint, who had gone into the union army, when coming near his home, had gone off to visit his mother, or, perhaps, his sweetheart, and the army, instead of marching on to another route, and he was gone three or four weeks. He was finally arrested as a deserter, convicted and sentenced to be executed. There had been a good deal of that sort of thing. There must be no more of this weak-hearted policy. She told her story, and Lincoln says:—"There is a good deal in this; give me the papers you have; I sympathize with you, and I will take the papers and ask the secretary of war, Stanton, to look into it, and we will see what we can do for you." "But," said she, "the execution takes place next Friday, and you must give me the pardon now." Mr. Lincoln said Lincoln, "that reminds me of a little story," and then he went on and told it to her the whole story, and the poor woman shed tears while he told the story I have been telling you. After relating the story as Lincoln did, he picked up an old, yellow envelope and wrote on it "Let John Timmons be pardoned," and sent it to the war department, and the mother was happy.

A Woman's Encounter With a Burglar.

From the Binghampton Republican, Oct. 4

A burglar entered the house of Mr. Sylvester Hatch, at Chenango Bridge, at about two o'clock Friday morning. Mr. Hatch was awakened by hearing a spoon fall upon the marble top of the bureau. Supposing it to be her daughter, she rose to see what was the matter, and, on coming from the sitting room to the kitchen she discovered the outside door open. Almost at the same moment the burglar made his appearance in the pantry door. Restarted for the outside door, and Mrs. Hatch started for him. She caught him, and together they went across the porch and to the cement ground. He had a sachel in his hand. She caught one hand in the sachel handle and the other in his whiskers. On going down the steps he struck her a blow, and as the same time tripped in her night dress and fell. That loosened his hold of the sachel and he escaped. Mr. Hatch and the rest of the family soon made their appearance and proceeded to investigate the contents of the sachel. It had been carefully packed. A silver cake-basket as the bottom, and silver knives and forks, teaspoons, tablespoons, a dozen each, also napkin-rings, finger-rings, one locket, two gold watches, one valued at $50—one gold watch, one silver watch, and other trinkets. Also a revolver and a dirk-knife. Also a pair of new pistol caps were found in the pantry on the table. The whole house had been ransacked, up stairs and down. Mr. Hatch's best suit of clothes were laid near the door ready to be carried out. He also found a heavy poker inside his bedroom door, and the butcher-knife on the table. It is believed that chloroform was used to stupefy the family. The burglar, who carried off no property with him, can have his mask by calling for it.

M. Louis Blanc was recently received with great enthusiasm at Marseilles, and made a speech which is taken as preparing the programme of the Radicals. The main point was the concentration of all power practically in a single popular Chamber. A day or two later M. Blanqui visited Marseilles and was received with enthusiasm and entertained at a banquet, which virtually broke up in a row on account of the guest of the evening making some uncomplimentary allusion to M. Blanc.

The Irish skirmishing fund now amounts to $83,154. The last *Irish World* informs its readers how to forward additional money by mail or express, but gives the previous week's receipts at $2. There is no intimation of when the war against England is to begin.

MR. FULESTON'S CREDITOR.

Col. Davis's Claim—The Matter Settled Without Appeal to the Courts.

Philadelphia, Oct. 13.—The visit of the Hon. John Henry Fuleston, M. P., to this country, has proved a somewhat expensive one to him so far. The member from Devonport has been confronted with a bill of about $9,000, which he liquidated this afternoon. About 15 years ago Mr. Fuleston and ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin entered into some speculations by which they obtained possession of oil lands in Venango County. The story, as told by Col. Elisha W. Davis, member of the Legislature from the Fifteenth District, who was the person who received the money to-day, is to the effect that after the land had been purchased Fuleston gave his note for $5,000, which Davis indorsed, believing him to be good. When the time came for the payment the note was not taken up, and Davis was sued and compelled to pay the money to one Haydick, from whom the land had been purchased.

In the meantime Fuleston had left the country and settled in England as an agent of the house of Jay Cook & Co. When that firm failed, Mr. Davis rendered the account off his books, believing Fuleston to be poor. However, he was surprised a month ago to hear that Mr. Fuleston was coming to this country, so he prepared to meet him. Soon after his arrival, Col. Davis met Mr. Fuleston, and the two had a long conference over the claim. Davis learned that his old-time associate had plenty of money, while his own pocket-book was not over flowing. As a result of this interview, Col. Davis laid the matter before Counselor Ingersoll, and on Monday, Oct. 6, a writ was issued by the Sheriff, and Mr. Fuleston was requested to settle the claim, which, with interest and the addition of $1,000 advanced by Colonel Davis to Mr. Fuleston, had swelled to over $9,000. As Davis could prove his claim, a conference of the visitor's friends was held on Sunday evening, at which Colonel Davis was invited at a late hour. The result of that meeting is briefly told by Mr. Hewetts, who said this afternoon, late:—"There has been no writ or capias issued, and Mr. Fuleston has not at any time been threatened with arrest. To-day, Mr. Fuleston settled the debt to the entire satisfaction of Mr. Davis. The latter has received his money, and perhaps spent a good part of it already. Mr. Fuleston has expressed himself as much annoyed at the publicity given this affair, and Colonel Davis remarked:—'Well, if he hadn't come over here in such style, and had such a fuss made over him, I guess he would have known he was so rich. But since I had to pay the money myself, it is only fair I should get back what is due me.'"

One of Lincoln's Stories.

HOW A POOR WOMAN SECURED HER SON'S PARDON.

There was a certain Missouri regiment commanded by Gen Fisk. It was largely composed of those chaps picked up on the streets of St. Louis; rough, uncouth, ready for almost anything, in a word, but good hearted fellows. Gen. Fisk was a pious and a good man. He found he was the colonel of the profanest regiment in the whole army. After he had been with them long enough to find them out, and to find him out, he called them together once and said:—Now, I want to make you a proposition to you. One of the first orders that Gen. Washington issued to his army was one against profanity. Now, I don't intend to issues any order of that kind, but I intend to get you vote about it. I am the colonel of this regiment, and I am going to do all the swearing for it. Now, will you agree by a vote that you will not swear, but will leave me to do all the swearing? The boys to all that they would do it, and there was a diminution in the swearing of that regiment the same time. But one night there was a Kentucky mule driver—and I can tell you a Kentucky mule-driver can swear some. His regiments team got stalled just as he was coming up with the general's tents and headquarters articles, and the stream of profanity that poured out of the mouth of that Kentucky mule-driver really frightened and darkened the air. After it was all over Fisk called him to his tent. He said to the soldier, "Don't you know that it was agreed by a vote of the regiment that I was to do all the swearing of the regiment?"

"Yes," said the man. "Well, here you are swearing loud enough to be heard through all the surrounding camps." "That's all right, colonel; that's all right," said the man. "I know we voted that way, but the swearing had to be done then and you are not there." One day he came into the room in Washington city, among the winter of 1864 and 1865, G. Fisk told that story in a little lecture. Abraham Lincoln was sitting in one of the front seats with his hand clasped over his knee, enjoying it very much, and laughed at it as he would any good anecdote. It happened that there came to him an unfortunate old lady who said she must talk with the president. She told him her son in the East, Flint, who had gone into the union army, when coming near his home, had gone off to visit his mother, or, perhaps, his sweetheart, and the army, instead of marching on to another route, and he was gone three or four weeks. He was finally arrested as a deserter, convicted and sentenced to be executed. There had been a good deal of that sort of thing. There must be no more of this weak-hearted policy. She told her story, and Lincoln says:—"There is a good deal in this; give me the papers you have; I sympathize with you, and I will take the papers and ask the secretary of war, Stanton, to look into it, and we will see what we can do for you." "But," said she, "the execution takes place next Friday, and you must give me the pardon now." Mr. Lincoln said Lincoln, "that reminds me of a little story," and then he went on and told it to her the whole story, and the poor woman shed tears while he told the story I have been telling you. After relating the story as Lincoln did, he picked up an old, yellow envelope and wrote on it "Let John Timmons be pardoned," and sent it to the war department, and the mother was happy.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NOTES.

An English farmer's boy was recently killed by a peculiar accident. He carried a loaded pistol in his trousers pocket, and another boy threw a stone which struck the weapon, and caused it to go off, discharging the contents into the bowels of the youth who carried it.

A STRIKING incident of the rent agitation in Ireland recently occurred near Mallow. A landlord offered his tenants a reduction of 15 per cent., and they refused it. His treatment of them in the past had, they said, been so generous, and they had been such gainers in prosperous years by his arrangements with them, that they were determined for this year, at least, he should not suffer from the existing depression. Several of them emphasized this declaration by paying in full on the spot, and the remainder offered to settle accounts by the end of November.

"M. FERDINAND DE LESSEPS," the *London World* understands, has by no means given up as a definitive failure his scheme of the Panama Canal. He deems that the question only wants a little more sun to ripen it; and he is about to begin a fresh crusade on the subject, with a series of articles contributed to the new review started in Paris by Mme. Juliette Lamber. This, as it is well known, is the nom de plume, as well as the maiden name, of Mme. Edmond Adam, the widow of a Republican Senator, and the queen of a leading political salon on the Boulevard Poissonnière.

GREAT progress continues to be made with the St. Gothard tunnel. Three thousand workmen are engaged between Finchen and Gowchenen, and 60 boarding and lodging houses have been constructed for their accommodation. Next year 5,000 men will be gathered together in the same district, and a hospital has been specially erected at Wasen, supported to a large extent, like that at Altorf, by contributions from the employed themselves. Ten thousand kilogrammes of dynamite are used every month at the works, and double that quantity of lime and cement every day.

AN accident caused Lawrentiner, after making an ascent from Rostow, on the Don, was about to alight, when he heard a commotion as of a crowd collecting below, and several shots were aimed at him. He went on further, but on nearing the ground found a crowd armed with scythes, hatchets, and stones, preparing for an attack. On his assuring them that he was a mortal like themselves, a priest, ascending a crucifix, told him to cross himself if he was a man and a Christian. He did so, but was nevertheless in danger of rough treatment until an ex-Cossack soldier arrived and explained the mystery of ballooning.

The Marquis of Headfort, who has a large estate at Cavan, in Ireland, and he agent, recently received letters threatening their lives if rents were not reduced. A circular was addressed to the tenants, calling upon them to clear themselves of the reproach of wanting such a minority, and a committee of their number called a meeting to "explain publicly, and as a body, their reasons for withholding any answer with the letters in question, and to offer a reward for the apprehension of the perpetrator, who, they believed, evidently sought to sever the ties of friendship and good will which had always existed between them and their landlord."

The Athens correspondent of the *Independance Belge* writes that, according to the last census, the population of Greece, which in 1870 was only 1,457,894, amounts now to 1,679,775. The population of Athens has increased in the same period from 48,000 to 73,000, and that of the Pireus from 11,000 to double. By counting the Greeks now living abroad, a total of about 2,000,000 of population would be arrived at. In 1858, when the first census was taken, the population of Greece was about 850,000, although including the inhabitants of the Ionian Islands. The number of Deputies, now 190, will have to be increased to 201, as the Electoral law gives one Deputy to every 10,000 inhabitants.

One of the tragedies of Montmartre is thus related by a Paris correspondent:—"A family composed of a man and his wife and two children a girl aged 7 and a boy of 4 —had been living there some time apparently on the happiest terms. Suddenly the man disappeared in the company of a female lodger in the same house. The deserted mother worked courageously for a few weeks to support herself and her children, but, employment failing short and her rights breaking down, she resolved on death. Yesterday the neighbors, not having seen them for two days, broke open the door of their lodging, and the three were found dead on the floor clasped in one another's arms. They had been suffocated by the fumes of a charcoal fire which the poor woman had lighted after stopping up all the holes and crevices in the room."

LORDS PARK tells the following:—"Dr. Talmage lately lectured at a large town in Lancashire. His fee, as usual, was £100, the receipts £95. The lecture had been got up by workingmen in aid of a chapel fund, and as the close the minister of the aforesaid chapel appealed to Dr. Talmage to consider the unfortunate position of the workmen, who were responsible for the deficit, a very serious amount to them. The pious man promptly replied that he had lectured according to agreement, and as to their local finances, he had nothing to do with them." As a town in the West Riding the same thing happened, and at a Yorkshire watering place, where Dr. Talmage so far forgot himself as to lecture without being paid in advance, his appearance was such a failure that the local Christian Association have declared their inability to pay £100, and the renowned lecturer is reported to have issued a writ against the society."

A STATISTICAL abstract relating to British India from 1868-9 to 1877-8, which has just been issued, gives the area of British India, exclusive of native States, as 899,541 square miles, the number of inhabited houses 37,-043,324, and the population, 191,098,601. The area of the native States is stated at 675,265 square miles, and the population at 49,16,540. The area of the French possessions is 196 square miles, and the population 271,460, and of the Portuguese possessions 1,086 square miles, the population being 407,732. The total area of all India's then 1,475,870 square miles, and the total population 240,997,915. Of the population of British India 139,845,899 were Hindoos, 41,174,450 Sikhs, 40,867,185 Mohammedans, 2,832,851 Buddhists and Jains, 897,686 Christians, and 5,417,804 others, and 661,-066 whose religion is not known. The total revenue in the year 1878 was £59,909,801, and the total expenditure £61,212,868. In the year 1877 there were 19,005 persons killed by wild animals and venomous snakes, 46 being killed by elephants, 819 by tigers, 250 by leopards, 85 by bears, 564 by wolves, 24 by hyenas, 1,180 by other wild beasts, and 16,777 by snakes. There were 24,045 deaths killed in the same manner in 1877. The sum of £10,801,154 was paid as rewards for the destruction of wild beasts and snakes during the year. During the year 1877 there were 688 persons sentenced to death.

The Ship of the Future.

After pointing out great faults and failures of the present style of ocean vessels, a writer in the *American Ship* avers that the ship of the future will carry no ballast. If a sailing vessel, her sails area and displacement will be so well balanced, that if the rudder was lost or disabled, the vessel could be guided on her course by her sails. The motor of effort of sails and of gravity of vessels will be adjustable so as to harmonize with the griging influence of the lee line of flotation. The ships of the future will be profitable, for they will be built for and under a specific service, on scientific principles; they will be destined, from the keel to the truck, to carry, and never beat, with direct reference to their equilibrium of stability, the safety of vessel and cargo, with the lives of those on board. The rating characterization of vessels will not be by intervention, or by an independent, board; the British Lloyds will have passed away, only to be remembered as a corrupt organization. The material of vessels will be steel for metallic, and best timber frames for wooden vessels. Under this new dispensation of genius, ocean, mail and passenger steamers will be non-sinkable, and make their Atlantic trips at six instead of seven-and-a-half days, with a roll angle not exceedingly eight degrees.—*Scientific American.*

Mr. Blore, the architect of Abbotsford, died recently, after 70 years' retirement from professional life. The *London World* remarks:—"The reputation which he gained by that magnum opus is of a very questionable kind, but we must remember that he worked in an age and—if I dare say so—for an employer of excessively bad taste. And it is worthy of note that the exterior of Abbotsford, in spite of the incongruities of its style or styles, is genuinely picturesque in the mass. It was chiefly in the interior that Sir Walter Scott's passion for sham and show had play."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MITCHELL'S VEGETABLE BITTER COMPOUND, an excellent Tonic and Stomachic Bitter, which will be found a safe and effectual remedy in all cases of Dyspepsia, Weak Digestion, Bilious Disease, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, and as a general restorative after fever and ague is equal to surpassed. It is from similar ingredients that most of the Patented Vegetable Bitters are compounded, and which are sold at such exorbitant prices. Sold by all druggists and dealers throughout Canada. This has led the proprietor of these Bitters to compound an article which may be within the reach of almost every one, while at the same time he can safely warrant it quite as effectual for 25 cents, which, if put up in a bottle with a fine label, might be palmed upon the public for a dollar more. Directions for use—Infuse the contents of the bottle in a quart of boiling water for 20 minutes; take any quantity from a wine glass to a tumbler full, according to quantity of whiskey or other liquor you wish to make half-a-gallon of the bitters. Dose for an adult, a tablespoonful three times a day, an hour before meals. Regulate the dose according to the age. ly

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TONIC SOL-FA COLLEGE, LONDON, England.—Under the auspices and by the authority of the above Institution, W. F. Lacey will commence another of his popular Evening Singing Classes at the Y. M. C. A. Church, King street, on Friday, 17th instant, at 8 p.m. All desiring to avail themselves of the opportunity of learning to sing intelligently will please attend on the night of opening, when terms for the course will be made known.—Geo. Tovey, Sec.

TO-NIGHT!
CONCERT
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Mendelssohn Quintette Club
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Coming on
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Has received Consignments of
New Goods.
AUCTION SALE THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, 11.30 a.m., 17 Market Lane.
eod ALEX. TYTLER, Auctioneer.

All Rheumatic and Other Pains
CURED IN A FEW HOURS.
St. Hyacinth, Que.
W. Y. BRUNTON, Esq.:—
I have used your Rheumatic Absorbent for some time in my practice, in the treatment of rheumatic pains, and always with the very best results. I consider it an excellent preparation, and have much pleasure in recommending it.
J. E. L. St GERMAIN, M. D.
ar Brunton's Rheumatic Absorbent and Digestive Fluid are sold by all druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sales by Auction.
THIS DAY.
Credit Art Sale
AT MANVILLE AND BROWN'S ROOMS,
Mechanic's Institute,
On Thursday, Oct. 16th
A large collection of choice Oil and Water-color Paintings, from the Studio of the celebrated Canadian artist, W. L. Judge, will be offered. The auctioneers can, with confidence, invite the most critical scrutiny of these pictures. Mr. Judge's position in the art world is fairly established, as his pictures command prices which could be secured abundantly elsewhere. The present collection embraces not alone his latest studies, but the result of his foreign and home sketching tours. The majority of the pictures will be new to our art-loving public, never having been exhibited in our city; having, however, been successful prize winners elsewhere. Time to suit purchasers, on approved paper. Sale at 2 p.m. Sharp will be sealed. Ladies specially invited. Now on view. Catalogues on application to
td MANVILLE & BROWN, Auctioneers.

400
Building Lots,
AT KENSAL PARK,
BY AUCTION,
On Monday, Oct. 20, 1879.
Within a few minutes' walk of the City of London. This property is convenient to schools, churches, &c. In fact, has all the advantages of the city without the heavy taxes. Never before in the city limits has such a tempting land, and that you now buy without money, as per terms on lot is
Sale takes place at one o'clock p.m., and during the afternoon the Hamner Brass Band will discourse special bus from corner of Dundas and Wellington streets every quarter to and from the grounds, free of charge.
Conveyance leaves city hall, if you do not buy.
Plans can be had at the office of
M. J. KENT,
420 Richmond st.
W. Y. BRUNTON & SON, Auctioneers. J141

BY AUCTION.
Drawing room Suite, 2 Bedroom Suites in Black Walnut, New Carpets, Handsome Bookcase, Feather Beds, Hair Mattresses, &c., &c.
W. Y. BRUNTON & SON ARE
—Favored with instructions from Mrs. Grace, to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 77 RICHMOND STREET, (a few doors south of the Revere House), on
SATURDAY MORNING, 18th inst., 1879,
at 10 o'clock, the whole of the valuable household furniture, consisting, in part, as follows:—Suite in green repp, 3 marble top tables, suite in tête, handsome cornices, easy and other chairs, over 200 yards of carpet, tapestry, Brussels and hemp, handsome bedroom furniture, excellent dining tables, sideboard, dinner and breakfast and other plated ware, student's lamp, 2 cooking stoves, kitchen utensils, and numerous other articles too numerous to mention. Also, the handsome piano, manufactured by Messrs. Nordheimer, Toronto, in splendid condition, and only used by a private family. Sale at 11 a.m. sharp. Terms cash.
W. Y. BRUNTON & SON,
Auctioneers.

Fall Millinery.
—ON—
THREE DAYS' OPENING
—OF—
Smallmans Ingram's
SHOW ROOM
Thursday, Friday and Saturday,
16th, 17th and 18th Oct.

A LECTURE
ENTITLED
"The Literary Club,"
(Johnson Goldsmith, Garrick, Reynolds, &c.)
will be delivered by
JAMES FAHEY, ESQ.,
Well known as a witty and eloquent
Lecturer,
IN VICTORIA HALL,
On
Next Friday Evg., 17th October.
Admission 25 cents; galleries 10 cents. J125

LAGER BEER
PER 3c GLASS.
ED. LEE,
Jly20 International House Dundas street.

HOBBS, OSBORN & HOBBS,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
BRITISH & AMERICAN HARDWARE.
340 AND 342 RICHMOND STREET,
LONDON.
Orders by letter solicited and promptly attended to. Jly

The Forest City Grocery,
Corner Dundas and Clarence streets, opp. Oddfellows' Hall, is noted for the best and cheapest
Groceries, Wines and Liquors.
Highest market price for farm produce.
Visitors to the city don't fail to call at the Forest City Grocery and inspect our store and prices.
Wines and Liquors of the best brands, from up in flasks, cheap.
S. VINCENT,
J16ndly Grocer, Wine and Spirit Merchant.

TO CONSUMERS.
GO TO THE
California Store
—FOR—
FIRST-CLASS
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
at prices to suit the times.
Goods delivered promptly and satisfactory guaranteed.
WM. MOORE & CO.,
CORNER KING AND RICHMOND STREETS
London, August 15, 1879. tnsly

RECEIVED THIS WEEK,
A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF
TOILET GOODS
—AT—
CENTRAL DRUG STORE.
J. H. NASMITH & CO.
London, Sept. 26, 1879. tnsly

SMOKE
—THE—
Old Man's
Favorite.
NONE GENUINE WITHOUT STAMP
eodly

AUCTION ROOMS.
ALEX. TYTLER
Has received Consignments of
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THE ONE-PRICE MILLINERY HOUSE
Smallman & Ingram,
London, Oct. 1st 1879 dh

Lawn Sprinklers and Fountains
THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG TO call the attention of the public to their new and beautiful designs of Lawn Sprinklers and Fountains, which are unsurpassed for the Lightness of Water Power, and for elegance of design are not excelled anywhere. Call and see them in operation at the Store, 179 DUNDAS STREET.
TINNING in all its branches. Jobbing promptly attended to.
GURNEY, TILDEN & CO.
London, Sept. 1st, 1879. tnsly

SAVORY AND MOORE'S
BEST FOOD
FOR INFANTS.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE
TRADE MARK. Who Great TRADE MARK.
Before Taking. After Taking.
Above are two portraits of Mr. Joseph Lefebvre, Professeur Civil Agee and many other testimonials that can be seen at my office for a Proprietors thereof. *ar* Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we will send free to any address who will write for it. *ar* The Specific Medicine is sold by druggists at $1.00 per package, or six packages for $5.00, and will be sent to any part of the country by mail or express, securely packed from observation, on receipt of price.
THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Windsor, Ont., Canada.
G. A. MITCHELL, Wholesale Agent for London. dw

REMOVAL.
DR. MOORE, SENIOR, HAS REMOVED to No. 354 Dundas street, five doors east of Waterloo street. Jly20dwtf

Coal and Wood
—AT—
BOWMAN & CO.
LARGE STOCKS ON HAND OF the celebrated
Scranton, Grate, Egg, Stove & Chestnut Coal.
Also Peter Hill, Carbon and Massillon Coal for grates. Steam Coals, Lehigh Lump and Rosebuds.
Wood, Long, Cut and Split,
By the cord or carload.
Great care taken to give satisfaction. LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Office and Yard—BATHURST STREET, between Clarence and Wellington streets. H'Sedln

Coal and Wood.
THOS. MYLES
Wholesale and Retail Dealer and Shipper.
My Stock is Now Complete,
and I can confidently recommend consumers to call before purchasing
Trade Orders will be Promptly Filled
Direct from the Mines.
JOHN W. CLARK, MANAGER.
London, October 1, 1879. eodtf

WANTED,
$1,000 American Money
AT AYARS' TRUNK FACTORY,
197 Dundas st., for Trunks, &c
BUY TRUNKS AND VALISES
now and save money.
American Bills taken for same.
C. F. AYARS, 197 Dundas St.

COME ALONG JOHN
To C. F. AYARS and buy Trunks and Valises Cheap. American Bills taken
sell 197 Dundas Street

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS.
Superior English make. A sample card of one each of the TWENTY numbers by first, by mail, on receipt of 25 cents.
ALEX. BUNTIN & CO., Montreal,
11lyrwdw Sole Agents for Canada.

The Largest Clothing House in the West
CLOTHING.
Merchant Tailoring,
Gents' Furnishings,
Hats and Caps,
Novelties in Every Department.
BRANCHES.
Cincinnati, Ohio,
Louisville, Ky.,
Pontiac, Mich.,
Ionia, Mich.,
Stanton, Mich.
C. R. MABLEY, the Detroit Clothier,
124, 126, 128, 130, 132 and 134 Woodward Avenue

Eaton's Palace!
MILLINERY ROOMS.
OPENING DAY, Thursday, 16th instant. We make a magnificent display. Enormous quantities, beautiful styles and fearful low prices. We begin the season with bright prospects for big sales. The public to judge the values.
JAS. EATON & CO'Y.

NEW GOODS.
4 cases Workboxes.
1 case Lead Soldiers.
1 " Toy Swords,
1 " Perfumed Xmas Cards.
1 " New Walking Canes.
4 cases New Xmas and S.S. Library Books.
1 case S.S. Cards.
6 crates Express Wagons.
—AT—
BRYCE'S
168 and 215
DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

Notice to Cattle Dealers and Farmers.
SHEEP, CATTLE AND PRODUCE
—SOLD BY—
THOS. SPENCE, SON & CO'Y,
Commission Salesmen,
EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.
Established - - 1840.
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