The London Free Press

A LARGE MORNING NEWSPAPER, containing the latest news from all parts by Midnight Telegraphic Dispatches, is issued every morning. It is the only paper supplying the earliest information published west of Toronto, anticipating the metropolitan press from three to eight hours in all western towns—a matter of great importance to all commercial men as well as the general public.

THE LOCAL INTELLIGENCE of importance, such as Reports of Public Meetings, City Council proceedings, and the news transpiring in the city and district up to 3 o'clock a.m. also finds a place in its columns twelve hours ahead of the contemporary evening press. Its circulation and influence are constantly advancing. It is the recognised organ of opinion in the West, outstripping other journals in the extent, variety and priority of its news.

SINGLE COPIES price 2 cents. Subscriptions by the year, $6.00; half-year, $3.00; quarter, $1.50 (in advance); delivered free within the city and its suburbs, or POSTED FREE OF CHARGE to distant places at the same rate.

ADVERTISEMENTS of a transitory kind are inserted in both editions at the rate of eight cents per line (nonpareil) for first insertion, and four cents for each subsequent insertion, and for contracts are made for extended one. Special prices by the year and half year advertisements of which can be had on application at the business office.

SITUATIONS WANTED; Domestics Wanted; Articles Lost or Found; Houses to Let or Sell, &c., are inserted at the rate of twenty-five cents for twenty-five words; and so in proportion. Birth, Marriage and Death notices of the same extent are charged twenty-five cents each insertion.

The Evening Free Press

IS ISSUED at 4 o'clock p.m., and contains not only the matter found in the morning edition, but additional telegraphic dispatches and local intelligence up to the hour of going to press. This edition is published at TWO CENTS, and is for sale by the newsboys and at various agencies throughout the city, and at St. Mary's, Stratford, St. Thomas and other western towns.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—Advertisements appearing in the DAILY FREE PRESS are published in the Evening Edition *free of extra charge*.

The Weekly Free Press

IS A MAMMOTH SHEET, containing 64 columns of matter, and enjoys a large and influential circulation among the best classes. It is a Western, not a Toronto, paper, and competes favorably with the sheets published elsewhere. Its compilation is made with great care. It contains the cream of the news of the week from all parts of the world; selects and condenses the matter so as to suit the requirements of the great mass of readers in all literary circles. It has been aptly termed the "King of the We kies," and is well worthy of its encomium.

PRICE $1.60 per annum, *postage free*, including premium picture.

ADDRESS, FREE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY, London, Ontario.

The Free Press.

Monday, June 25, 1877.

THE ST. JOHN CALAMITY.

The feeling, so promptly manifested in all parts of Canada, of active sympathy with the sufferers in St. John, does credit to the people themselves, and will tend materially to mitigate the present distress. Not less prompt and generous has been the action of the people of the United States living near the border. Following close upon the news of the calamity came the forwarding of aid and the tendering of sympathy, and the liberality of the people of the States has been shown in such a way as to make it doubly agreeable to the recipients. So far as intelligence has yet reached us, there seems only one sentiment actuating the people of Canada and the various centres of population—that of doing their best under the circumstances to alleviate the sufferings inseparable from such a fearful calamity. To contemplate fifteen thousand people, young and old, thrown out of house and home—without food, without clothing, without shelter, and in most cases without money to buy, assuming that there were enough to sell, is a picture sufficiently touching to awaken sympathy and stir up the sensibility of any community. The different cities of Ontario have taken the earliest opportunity to show, in a very substantial manner, their sympathy with the ruined commercial capital of New Brunswick, and we have no doubt the towns from which we have not yet heard are about to imitate the example of those which have already taken action in the matter.

We are glad that our own Forest City has acted in this distressing calamity in a manner at once prompt and liberal. The vote of the Council on Friday night, appropriating $5,000 in cash, may be taken as a sufficient index to the feeling of the citizens upon the subject. The members who voted for this large sum need have no fear of having their action endorsed by their constituents, as the list of tax-payers favoring such an appropriation, and calling upon their representatives to make it, is a sufficient guarantee to them that they have the moral support of the wealth and intelligence of the people with them. When a dread disaster of this kind befalls a community in either Canada or the United States, there has always been such a generous response to the call for help, that the amount of individual suffering has been light compared with what it would otherwise have been. St. John will, no doubt, experience, to as great an extent as any of those cities which have already passed through a similar ordeal, the sympathy and assistance of very many communities which are in a position to extend help.

Where Municipal Councils, as in the case of London, and other places in Ontario, have made liberal grants from the public funds, the people should not rest content with this, as these grants, large as they seem, will go but a short way in providing food and clothing for fifteen thousand human beings, who have been bereft of all, most of whom will be thrown out of employment as well. The case does not admit of hesitance for a day, or even for a week, but it means the warding off of starvation from this great crowd, until some find the means of removal to other scenes, till the local authorities are enabled to meet the exigencies of the case, and until some, at least, of the usual industries shall have again found employment for the sufferers. An individual appeal should be immediately made to all such as are in a condition to lend assistance, either in money or kind, while the railroad companies should be applied to, to convey free of charge, these contributions in food and clothing which the humane and generous people of London and neighborhood, will come forward to offer. By the efforts of an active, well organized Committee more might be raised in this way than has yet been subscribed in money, and in most cases, contributions of this kind will be found even more useful than assistance in money. This scheme has already been spoken of, and we hope to see it carried out with vigor and success.

The Free Kirk Assembly of Scotland received on May 31 a solemn report from the Committee on Sabbath Observance. The melancholy fact was announced that "from different parts of the country accounts continued to be received of the great amount of Sabbath walking which prevails," that "unscriptural views of the nature of the Sabbath were widely prevalent," and that "continental practices were becoming more common in Scotland." Lord Kintore took a more sensible view. He informed the Assembly that he did not grudge the workingman and his wife their walk on the Sabbath day.

..The late Queen of the Netherlands was in the habit of spending many months of the later years of her life at Torquay, in the South of England, of which place she was so fond that, after her first visit, she said—"Now I can die happily, for I have seen Torquay as well as Jerusalem."

AID FOR OTHERS; PROTECTION FOR OURSELVES.

Now that London has thrown in its mite of aid to the greatly swelling fund for the relief of the sufferers by fire at St. John, N. B., it may be properly asked, What are we going to do to protect ourselves? The question of a water supply for fire purposes has been before the citizens for ten years, or more. An Act authorizing the construction of them by Company, or otherwise, was passed four years ago, and yet up to the present time nothing has been done. The city is still absolutely at the mercy of that which it is no hyperbole to call the "devouring element." A few water tanks is all the resource that exists, though a river encircles three-fourths of the city, and ample sources of supply are elsewhere near at hand. The Corporation, shifting in the elements of its composition from year to year, is still pottering over a matter which one bold man might have successfully grappled with. And it is doubtful if they will yet be able to succeed in pleasing either themselves or the public. It would seem that such a body contains, from the very element of its composition, too great a difference of opinion to permit of prompt and united action. Yet it is just such action that is so much required. While the fiddle-faddle of talk is going on, each municipal representative being, seemingly, afraid of his constituents or his shadow, the city lies open to the calamity of a sweeping fire. It is true that we have enjoyed a happy immunity of late from serious conflagrations, in that cause. Yet it would be folly to rely upon a continuation of it. The cup of misfortune goes round, and given the same conditions the same results will inevitably present themselves sooner or later. Within the city are gathered the same dangerous conditions which have led up to serious conflagrations elsewhere. Cities have been seen to melt away before the all-searching tongue of flame, and fires that might have been checked at the moment of their birth have grown to proportions which have defied control, and inflicted untold loss and misery. One of the principal features of large fires, as seen on this continent, is the rapidity with which such calamities grow. Flames leap from street to street. Burning embers are carried on the wind from block to block, and desolation is hurled around as if proceeding from a cyclone. And so, in fact, it does; for the intensity of the heat creates whirlwinds and eccentric courses of the atmosphere, which carry aloft danger, and reproduce disaster. The Fire Department, as we have it, is efficient so far as it goes. But it lacks two essential accessories—it is devoid of an adequate supply of water, and it has not its command numerous centres of action, which experience shows to be so necessary under the conditions referred to. Under a system of hydrants, studding the city in all directions, fire could be controlled from many points at the same time. The fiery embers that are hurled through the air, carrying destruction to points little thought of, and altogether unprotected under the system (?) that exists, could be met with immediate combat. The ordinary citizen, even, can constitute himself fireman, when all that it is necessary to do is to screw on a hose to the nozzle of a hydrant, and direct a stream of water, propelled with the force of a catapult, upon the incipient flames. A hundred and fifty hydrants placed at proper intervals throughout the city, and connected with a main bought in connection with two or more powerful steam pumps, would be so many sentinels of safety among us. The alarm telegraph is in constant action, and under ordinary circumstances scarcely three minutes would need to elapse before aid could be at hand to check a fire, and circumscribe its action. Last year a Company proposed to supply water for fire purposes and the watering of the streets, at an annual cost to the city of $5,000—a sum bagatelle. This year it will cost, we are informed, $12,000 to do the same work—minus the safety which a constant pressure of water maintained in the supply-pipes would have secured. The Company further proposed, if it became the wish of the citizens, to hand over the Water Works after the expiration of a year or two upon repayment of the certified outlay, to which moderate interest would be added. Why such a proposition was not accepted was never fully explained. It seemed a reasonable one, and contained within it this advantage—that it proposed to do at once that which the Council has been faltering over and quarrelling about during a long series of years. If the Board of Aldermen cannot hit upon a plan which will suit the peculiarity and diffuseness of their views, let them stand aside awhile, so that others, men possessing self-confidence and capital, may do for the city that which stands in so much need of being done, viz., the establishment of a water supply suited for public purposes, with especial reference to the safeguarding of fire, and for sanitary and manufacturing uses as well.

THE COMPULSORY CLAUSE.

The Huronites have led the way in giving force and vitality to a most important provision of the School Laws of the Province. On an appeal from the decision of two J. P.'s of the locality in which the case occurred, the County Court Judge sitting at Goderich, has confirmed the decision of the local magistrates, establishing the right of children to four months' education each year from seven to twelve, inclusive. This law has been on the statute book for several years past, but it has been permitted to rather extensive and a interesting kind. Amongst the pits returned as sinking is the Fitzwilliam Main Homesworth, belonging to Mr. J. R. Foschok. Here an excellent seam of coal has been won since the returns have been sent in, and as the coal field is a maiden one a good deal of interest is being attached to the discovery. Another of the pits returned as sinking is the South Kirby colliery, belonging to the South Kirby Coal Company, who are opening out a large colliery, capable of yielding an extensive tonnage yearly. Sinkings are also going on rapidly at the Glass Houghton, Frystone and Featherstone Manor collieries. The output of coal in Yorkshire during the past six or seven years has greatly increased. In 1868 the quantity of coal raised in the West Riding was 9,705,000 tons; in 1870 it was 11,546,000 tons, and in 1872 it had increased to 14,576,000 tons. In 1875 the amount of mineral raised in the district was 16,395,593 tons, whilst in the past year it amounted to 15,707,143 tons.

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..Paris has a newspaper called *The Other World*, not to distinguish it from the New York journal of that name, but to indicate the character of its contents. Everything in it relates to the world of spirits, and as the spirits spoken of are for the most part of the "infernal" variety, it is tolerably clear that the publishers think Hades the only "other world" beside Paris.

..A hotel clerk in San Francisco the other day, after igniting a cigar with an alcohol lighter, dropped the torch back into the cup. The alcohol blazed up, took off his whiskers and eye brows, and seriously burned his face and hand.

The Michigan Forest Fires.

A TERRIBLE PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

Hidden in a Cave Amid an Ocean of Flames.

Wild Animals Flying Before the Desolating Scourge.

The Ground Trembling as Under the Thunder of Artillery—After the Fire.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Howard City, Mich., June 11.—"Thank God!"

So exclaimed a hundred thousand Michiganders the other day when the clouds poured down torrents of rain hour after hour—enough to drown out even a forest fire.

Your correspondent was in Osceola county when the fires first began. In the midst of a wilderness of pine and thicket, miles away from village or hamlet, was a pioneer's cabin. The clearing around it comprised about ten acres. Some of the ground was ready for corn, and some of it had been sowed and planted, while the forest around was so damp and green that one would have smiled at the idea of great sheets of flame climbing those tall trees and waving fifty feet above them. One night some hunters built a grand fire against a heap of dry logs. The next day they were miles away, and the fire had begun to creep. Little tongues of flame reached out after dry sticks and limbs, larger tongues followed them, and before night the fire had control of an acre of forest. That was start enough. At midnight the wind came up fresh, and the heat of the fire drove through the forest, scorching and baking a trail for the red flames.

"I'm afraid there is a fire in the woods to the west of us," said the pioneer one morning as we stood at his cabin door.

We could scent the odor of burning trees and leaves, and there was a smoky look to the forest. At noon the odor was stronger, the smoke denser, and the live stock around the clearing began to exhibit signs of alarm. When the oxen were unyoked to be led they turned their heads to the west, scented the air for a moment, and then charged across the clearing to the east at full speed, being out of sight in two minutes.

"That means danger," said the pioneer in a low voice, and he turned pale. He believed the fire to be in a large swamp ten miles away, but hardly thought it possible for the green forest to ignite. We sat down in silence, meaning to hunt for the oxen afterward; but before the meal was over there was a fresh cause for alarm. A buck and two does dashed into the clearing closely followed by a fox, a score of rabbits, and a dozen coons and woodchucks. The deer ran to the far edge of the clearing as we went out, but the other animals scarcely noticed us.

"You go forward as far as you can, and see what the danger is, and wife and I will get ready for a run!" said the pioneer as the smoke grew thicker.

At that moment a fresh alarm and a new warning reached us. There came a roar such as the sea gives out when rushing in upon a broken beach. We had not heard it before. It was a steady, terrible roar, rising above all other sounds. A coming whirlwind might have created the same sound. The rush of a vast herd of buffaloes might have created such a roar. It was awful! The ground trembled, the smoke grew blacker, and the heat was like the rush of air from a hot oven.

"It isn't a mile away—we must run for our lives!" shouted the settler.

He had three children. I picked up a boy of seven. The pioneer seized his little girl, two years younger, and the wife took the sleeping babe from the cradle. There wasn't time to take down a spare garment from the wall—to pick up a cherished gift or a treasure.

"This way—hurry!" I heard the pioneer shouting and gasping for breath and blinded as I was, I rushed on after him.

The roar louder and grander and Falling upon us and around us brands of fire, and to the west, away, was a wall of flame as set high—a wall which was coming upon the clearing at the rate of an hour. The wall of fire was miles long, and the waters of Lake Michigan have scarcely drenched it out. Man against me as I staggered onward. More than once I stumbled, the small wild animals rushed there through the clearing, the whiskers were scorching, and the roar was fire in a dozen places reached the out door cellar, a hole into the hillside about 200 feet from the house. It was part cave, part pit, well covered with earth, and room smoke. The two children through all right, but the babe suffocated that we had laid down to die.

When the flames reached the clearing, the hundred feet from our cave, the ground in front of us fairly baked. The wild animals fell down and died, steam rose from the green stumps in clouds for a moment, and then fire broke out. We rendered whether the flames would leap the clearing, but that question was speedily decided. The wall of fire roared and quivered, rose and fell, and next moment was driving ahead on the other side. The flames seem to have reached right over the ten acres and grasped the forest beyond.

Our cave was like an oven. The earth on the roof was soon baked as dry as powder. The green logs began to stew and burn, and in ten minutes we were almost as wet as if we had fallen into the river, and were hard pressed for breath. Buried in the side of that hill, we were in the centre of an ocean of flame, of acres of the hottest kind of fire. For miles to the west the fire was eating away at trees and logs, and into the very ground. The wall of fire which had reached us came across over the clearing was now miles to the east—North six miles, south six miles, and the pioneer and his wife knelt beside the gasping, choking babe, and wept and prayed. That was an awful night. The heat did not abate till far midnight, and almost every minute we could hear the dull thud of the mighty trees as they yielded to the fire and fell among the great heaps of coals. From ten o'clock to midnight we existed only by lying flat on the ground to secure breath. The babe seemed constantly at the point of death, but the other children suffered less than the grown people. Next morning the worst had passed. Before us was a cleared space, with every stump burning, and the ground covered with ashes, coals, and burning branches. Beyond the clearing the forest was a strange, lonesome sight. Some trees had burned, some were burning, and others had been robbed of leaves and smaller limbs, leaving the blackened trunk a landmark to appall the hearts of future settlers. We could not leave the cave that day nor that night, and the next morning everybody was nearly dead with thirst and exhausted with hunger. The pioneer and myself carried wife and little ones nearly half a mile over the baked and smoking ground to a creek, and were fortunate enough to find the half roasted body of a deer in the blood-warm water. The animal had lain down in the water to avoid the heat, and had been literally roasted alive, as the water was not over six inches deep, and the heavy fringe of bushes on either side of the creek had blazed fiercely.

It was a walk of eleven miles to a hamlet—a place which had escaped only by a change of wind and continued efforts of desperate men and heroic women. Thousands of acres of valuable timber had been ruined. A green wilderness, through which the deer bounded and the fox and rabbit softly made their way, had given place to such a picture of desolation as the human eye seldom rests upon. Dozens of pioneers had lost everything. Dozens of capitalists had suffered severe losses. The lonely thorn apple, the towering pine, the cabin, mill, and village—all had melted away before that awful wall of fire, and it had circled away to create further desolation.

..The attendance at the Philadelphia permanent exhibition is very meagre.

..The chimes in St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, the ringing of which the neighbors stopped by finance of an injunction, may now be rang for five minutes on every Sunday, under a modification of the injunction.

Extraordinary Development of the Yorkshire Coalfield.

The number of new collieries now being sunk and opened out in the West Riding of Yorkshire is unprecedented in the history of the coal trade in that county. According to the report of Mr. F. N. Warded, her Majesty's Inspector of Mines for Yorkshire, there were in March last no fewer than 107 collieries in the course of being sunk, some of which are being opened out on a scale hitherto unknown in mining operations in that district. The largest number is in the Leeds district, where 136 are returned, 20 of which are in the course of sinking to the Hugh Moor and other seams. No fewer than 17 pits out of 64 are returned as in the course of sinking in the Wakefield district to the beds that are being worked there. The Sheffield district, which is debited with 48 collieries, has 16 in the course of sinking, the Bromley main belonging to the Earl of Wharncliffe, and one belonging to Messrs. Newton, Chambers & Co., being amongst the most notable. The Pontefract district, which of late years has been greatly developed, contains only 13 collieries, of which five are in the course of sinking; some of the undertakings are remain a dead letter, because no one wished to make himself so officious as to interfere between a parent and his offspring, and also because, in many cases, the circumstances of the family may have been such as to require the assistance of every member, even of the young, and no considerate man would willingly become instrumental in imposing a fine upon a struggling family placed under such conditions. It is highly probable that these or similar reasons may have had their influence in deterring trustees and others from taking action under the law, and in vindicating the rights of the young to some degree of education where these rights were withheld by their natural guardians.

Section 27 of the School Act of 1874, makes ample provision in country districts; and Sections 156, 7 and 8, are equally explicit regarding the duties of trustees in cities and towns regarding compulsory education; still it is difficult to find any penalty provided for the neglect of this duty. The law makes obligatory upon trustees to ascertain before the thirty-first day of December in each year, through the assessor, collector or some other person appointed for the purpose, the names and residences of all the children between the ages of seven and twelve inclusive, who have not attended or been otherwise educated for four months of the year; they are further required to notify parents or guardians who neglect or willfully violate the provisions of the statute; and if this notification fails, the trustees may then proceed by one of two ways—they may either levy a rate bill not exceeding one dollar a month for each child deprived of its rights under the law, or send a list of such names with the residences to a magistrate having the necessary jurisdiction in such cases, who is fully empowered under the 159th and 160th sections to investigate into and decide upon the complaint of the trustees in the matter. The fine within the competence of the Police Magistrate in a city to impose, is five dollars for the first willful offence, and double this amount for every subsequent one, while provision is made in the 161st section of the same Act for enforcing the penalty awarded by the magistrate.

In order to avoid everything like harshness in carrying out this law, the amendments introduced during the last session of the Ontario Legislature provide that the following clause be added to the end of sections twenty-seven, eighty-six, and one hundred and fifty-eight, viz.:—"Unless, from the circumstances of the case, the Board is satisfied that such neglect or violation has not been wilful, or has been caused by extreme poverty, or ill-health, or too great a distance from any school."

This amendment should remove all objections to enforcing the compulsory clauses of the School Act, and induce all parties entrusted with the administration of the law to endeavor to give practical effect to this provision. It has always been foreseen and admitted by those who have given their attention to the subject of national education, that compulsory attendance must be accepted as a necessary complement, an essential factor in a free school system. It would be not only illogical, but unjust, to tax all for the education of all, and then allow a portion of the people to grow up in ignorance through the indifference, the avarice, or the viciousness of parents or guardians.

The alternative here is undoubtedly a hard one. It is that of perpetuating ignorance and all its attendant evils, or interfering with the full exercise of parental authority. The last is highly repugnant to all Britons, but in view of the advantages to society, not only in Great Britain but in nearly all civilized nations, the right of the parent when exercised in opposition to the general good, has been forced to yield; and where the parent fails in his duty to his children and to society, the State steps in and assumes to stand *in loco parentis* to his children, and to secure to them the benefits of education, which their natural guardian has failed to secure them.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREIGHT FOR AUSTRALIA!

Pioneer Line

(Established 1857.)

The strictly A1 clipper ships WALLACE, now loading at East River, New York, will be despatched for Sydney, N.S.W., not about 1st August, and will be followed by others in due course.

For full information apply

G. R. GUNN & SON,

Agents, London.

Filmyn

BASE BALL.

ST. LOUIS BROWNS

vs.

TECUMSEHS, of London.

(Champions of Canada.)

On Monday, June 25, 1877.

Reduced rates to and from London on all railways. Trains to be delayed until after close of game. Admission as usual. Game to be called at 3.30 p.m. sharp.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed (separate or whole) tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned, until noon, on the 29th inst., for the erection of three double 2-story tenements in London East for J. B. Minnick, Esq.

Plans, &c., may be seen at the office of the Architects.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WATSON & CONSTANTINE,

Architects, &c., King St.

London, 23rd June, 1877.

WILL REMOVE!

Stockwell's

STEAM

DYE WORKS

WILL REMOVE

ON THE FIRST OF JULY

TO THEIR NEW PREMISES,

A Few Doors East of the Old Stand,

DUNDAS-ST.,

And a few doors west of Wellington street. sod

HOLMAN OPERA HOUSE

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Monday, June 25th.

THE FAMOUS AND ORIGINAL

Haverly's Minstrels

J. H. HAVERLY, Proprietor.

H. J. CLAPHAM, Manager.

Greatest of all Minstrel Companies. Entire Change of Programme. Just read the names of this Congress of Stars. Only the prominent ones mentioned, as nearly all have since our last visit joined: Add Reynolds, Billy Carter, Billy Emerson, Tricomedi West, Harry Rice, Geo. Wilson, Chas. Hey'cood, J. W. French, W. Wallace, John Rogers.

The Orchestral Department is under the skillful supervision of Prof. Henry Fowler, and comprises 12 solo musicians. All the above-named popular artists at each entertainment in select programme.

Prices as usual. Seats on sale at A. H. Murray's jewelry store. F25r

Garlick's

—FOR—

ZEPHYR SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Garlick's

—FOR—

THE BEST FITTING SHIRTS.

Garlick's

—FOR—

REGATTA SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Garlick's

—FOR—

THE FINEST WHITE SHIRTS.

Garlick's

—FOR—

OXFORD SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Garlick's

—FOR—

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

Garlick's

—FOR—

READY-MADE SHIRTS.

Garlick's

—FOR—

BEST STOCK OF FURNISHINGS.

174 Dundas Street.

Carriages,

Carriages.

FULL SUPPLY OF ALL THE GRADES AND PRICES

Children's

CARRIAGES

IN STOCK.

Finest Make, at Cheapest Prices,

—AT—

BRYCE'S

Fancy Goods Depot,

168 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

The Kimball & Morton Sewing Machines excel all others. Prices within the reach of all.—ANSTIE BROS. & CO., Agents.

TO THE HARDWARE TRADE!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed sole agents for the City of London and Western Canada for the celebrated

RIVERSIDE BRAND

OF

Wheeling Nails,

WHICH TOOK

First Prize at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia,

Have just received a large consignment, which they are prepared to sell at factory prices, adding duty and freight delivered here.

T. & J. THOMPSON.

London, June 6, 1877. eod12

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sales by Auction.

THIS DAY.

DOMINION AUCTION ROOMS,

Between Dundas and Clarence streets.

Auction Sale of Household Furniture.

SALE POSITIVE;

On Saturday, June 23, at 12 o'clock noon,

Consisting of all kinds of Furniture, including Sideboards, Bureaus, extension Tables, Carpets, etc., with a large variety of Crockery.

Terms cash.

F. C. BARNARD, Auctioneer. J. M. RYAN & SON, Proprietors.

London, June 22, 1877. d4

AUCTION SALE.

Piano, Mirror, Drawing and Bedroom Suites, China and Glassware, &c.

Manville & Brown

Instructed by a gentleman who is leaving for the West, will sell on the premises

No. 68 Talbot-st.

ON MONDAY, JUNE 25th 1877,

The entire contents of a fully furnished residence, whereon expense has been absolutely no item—

Elegantly carved nut-wood parlor suite, upholstered in satin stripe, two centre tables, carved, with marble tops, nutwood parlor chairs, suite in hair-cloth, mirror with gilt ornaments, cornices, hall stand, hat and coat racks, marble top bowpt, extension table, marble-top stands, hair and other mattresses, engravings, chromos, cane chairs, bookcase, sideboard, dresser, etc., table linen, sewing machine, base burner, parlor and cook stoves, chamber and glassware, outdoor effects, etc.

The Chickering Piano is almost new, 7 1-3 octave, and is rather better than new. The auctioneer claims this to be the sale of the season. Terms cash. Sale at 10.30 a.m. sharp.

MANVILLE & BROWN,

Auctioneers, &c.

F22d

Important Sale!

Drawing-Room Suite in Crimson and Green, 7-octave Piano, Easy Chairs, Oil Paintings, Carpets, Handsome Bookcase, Wardrobe, a Valuable Horse, Harness, etc.

W. V. BRUNTON & SON are instructed to sell at the residence of DR. HAGARTY, who has left the city to fill an important position in the Northwest, the second residence on Queen's avenue from Richmond street, on

Wednesday, June 27, 1877,

The whole of his valuable Household Effects, comprising 7-octave Piano, handsome drawing-room suite in crimson and green repp edges, oil paintings, carpets, hall carpet, centre table, ornaments, lace and other curtains, chandelier, etc., extension dining table, sideboard, dinner set, breakfast set, China, silver-plated ware, clock, dining room chairs, carpet, fender, easy chairs, handsome walnut bookcase, easy chair, handsome walnut wardrobe, Wilson sewing machine almost new, Dominion organ, other bedsteads, spring and other mattresses, bedding, feather beds, bolsters, carpets, bath, hewing machine, sofas, dressing bureaus, hall carpet, hall oil cloth, hat stand and chairs, hall lamp, hall stove, kitchen stove and furniture, chairs, tables, preserve jars, a large quantity of kitchen requisites, a quantity of wood, a very valuable horse, single harness, saddle, bridle, robes, stable utensils, wolf and buffalo robes, etc.

Terms cash. Sale at 10.30 a.m., on Wednesday, June 27th instant.

W. V. BRUNTON & SON.

F25r Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

Melodeon, Carpets, Chiffoniers, Hair Sofa, Chairs, Cooking and other Stoves, &c., &c.

MESSRS. BRUNTON & SON

Have received instructions to sell at the residence of the late Mr. Joseph, corner of Queen's Avenue and Elizabeth street, London East,

On Tuesday, June 26, 1877,

The whole of his very best furniture, comprising in part—Hair sofa, cane chairs, chiffoniers, carpets, very fine melodeon, organs, master ornaments, bedsteads, bedding, bureaus, washstands toilet ware, cooking and other stoves, cutlery kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

Sale at 10.30 a.m. Terms cash.

W. V. BRUNTON & SON,

F25r Auctioneers.

Auction Sale

—OF—

OIL PAINTINGS,

CHROMOS & LITHOGRAPHS.

MESSRS. BRUNTON & SON have received instructions to sell at their warehouse, No. 156 Dundas street,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 26TH,

A consignment of very fine Oil Paintings, Chromos, &c., by some very eminent artists.

The Auctioneers invite special attention to this sale, as amongst the artists represented are such names as Corot, Kruzter, Bouvin, Walter, Diaz, Gerhardt, &c., also Capt. Anderson, of this city. Pictures on view any day previous to sale.

Terms cash. Sale at 7.30 p.m.

W. V. BRUNTON & SON,

F25r Auctioneers.

ADJOURNED SALE

OF

Lumber, Etc.

In the matter of M. KNOWLTON, An Insolvent.

Fresh Tenders will be received by the undersigned till

JULY 5th, 1877,

At 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase, at a rate on the dollar of assignee's inventory prices, of the Lumber, Lath, Shingles, &c., of insolvent, as follows:—

IN THE LONDON YARDS.

Bathurst-st., E. of Richmond, estimated at ..... $ 584 00

Bathurst-st., W. of Richmond, estimated at 5,961 08

York-st., W. of Richmond, estimated at 5,517 39

Clarence, estimated at 60 05

Adelaide, valued at $10 ..... 90 00

Lot 3, r 1 Lot Lowell, Out, estimated at 90 00

$12,703 52

Tenders will be received for the stock in the Lumber Yard separately, and the other yards either separately or in one lot, including chattels. The yards in London can be viewed by parties.

Tenders other than cash to state time required and security they will offer, if any, and the amount required. The inventory and Lumber stock may be seen on application to me, and the Lath and Lowell stock on application to Mr. Knowlton.

H. E. NELLES,

Official Assignee.

London, Ont., June 22, 1877. F25r

Tenders for Sale of Stock.

Insolvent Act of 1875, and Amendments

In the matter of KEYS & ELLIOTT.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned at the office of Messrs. John Birrell & Co., at the City of London, until

Wednesday, the 27th day of June, Instant,

At the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purchase of the stock of the above-named insolvents, consisting of

Dry Goods	$1,209 70
Groceries	282 83
Boots & Shoes	392 73
Ready-made Clothing	176 45
Hats and Caps	167 57
Crockery	101 40
Sundries	203 46
	$2,184 01

Tenders to be at a rate on the dollar of invoice prices. Inventory can be seen at the warehouse of Messrs. John Birrell & Co., London. Tenders to state terms, and if time wanted, security to be stated.

GEO. S. BIRRELL, Assignee.

London, June 19, 1877. d-eod-ad

Improved Centennial Platters take the lead. Another large lot. ANSTIE BROS. & CO., Agents.

KELLY & SONS

SELL

T. & B. at 20c. Per Plug.

A. R. MURDOCK.

NURSERYMAN AND FLORIST

OPPOSITE CARLING'S BREWERY, TALBOT ST.,

In returning thanks for the liberal patronage, solicits a continuance of the same. He has now over Thirty Thousand Plants in Pots, including all the leading varieties of green-house and bedding-out plants, cabbage and celery plants in season, cauliflower and celery plants in season. Wreaths, crosses and crowns in order. Choicely.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOK

—AND—

JOB PRINTING!

THE LONDON

FREE PRESS

PRINTING COMPANY

HAVE

Unequalled Facilities!

FOR TURNING OUT

Book & Job Printing

—OF—

EVERY DESCRIPTION

IN THE

LATEST STYLES

Estimates Furnished on Application.

FREE PRESS PRINTING CO'Y,

London, Ontario

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1877. New Spring Goods. 1877.

A. & J. G. McINTOSH & CO'Y

NOS. 118 AND 120 DUNDAS STREET.

Our stock is now fully assorted in every department, and we trust our customers and friends will favor us with an early call. We show full lines in

PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, SILK VELVETINES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, BLACK AND COLORED CASHMERES, PARAMATTAS, CHAPES, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, WHITE AND GREY SHIRTINGS, PRINTS, QUILTS, SHEETINGS, TABLE LINENS AND NAPKINS, WINCEYS, TWEEDS, TICKINGS, DENIMS, WINDOW BLINDS, HOLLAND BLINDS, LACE CURTAINS, LAMBREQUINS, CURTAIN FRINGES, CROMPTON'S CELEBRATED CORSETS &c., &c.

Also full lines of

English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Broadcloths, Worsted Coatings and Trouserings, Brussels Carpets, Tapestry do, Wool Carpets, Dutch Carpets, Union Carpets, Stair Carpets, Crumb Cloths, Hearth Rugs, Mattings, English Floor Oilcloths, 1 to 8 yds. wide, Door Mats, Hassocks, &c., &c.

ORDERED CLOTHING made up in the best and most fashionable styles and at moderate prices.

eod A. & J. G. McINTOSH & CO.

"A Quart of Ale is a Dish for a King."—Shakespeare.

KENSINGTON BREWERY.

The subscriber has always on hand

India, Pale and Amber Ales and Porter in bbl and bottle.

Orders from Private Families, &c., left at "The Revere House," or by postal card, will receive prompt attention.

ROBERT ARKELL, Proprietor.

☞ Physicians are respectfully invited to make a qualitative analysis of this Amber Ales. F1eod

Cheap

TRUNKS

FOR THE PEOPLE

—AT—

C. F. AYARS'

TRUNK FACTORY,

227 Dundas Street, London,

Opposite Oddfellows' Hall.

Most Wonderful Invention of the Age.

Eddy's Magic Firelighter.

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE.

No house complete without them. One Magic will last an ordinary wood. To be had at the principal grocery stores. Please applied for.

E. B. EDDY,

Hull, P. Q. May 26, 1877. Hull, P.Q. w

Use Gantharidine Oil!

AN almost INFALLIBLE

REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

Prepared only by

R. W. Puddicombe

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

No. 165 Dundas street west, third door east of the Agricultural Town and Market-Sq., London, Jan. 31, 1877. d-4m

RECEIVED THIS DAY

—AT—

R. S. MURRAY'S

10 Rolls 2-4 English Oilcloth.
10 Rolls 3-4 English Oilcloth.
10 Rolls 4-4 English Oilcloth.
10 Rolls 5-4 English Oilcloth.
10