The Free Press.

Saturday, July 4, 1874.

The only Daily Morning Paper published in Ontario, West of Toronto.

THE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

We publish this morning extracts from the Report of the Great Western Investigation Committee, so far as they relate to the immediate interests of this city. The larger extract, having reference to the proceedings affecting the negotiations respecting the London, Huron & Bruce Railway, point to several conclusions. First, that the Committee has not found anything to censure as touching the enterprise itself. Second, that the agreement between the Great Western Board and that of the local railway, was made 8th September, 1873, the news of which was telegraphed to the London (Eng.) Board on the same day, and that on the 10th of the same month it was ratified by the directors of the London, Huron & Bruce line, and that the agreement was a bona fide one, that it was adopted by resolution at a regular board meeting of directors sitting in Hamilton, Sir Thos. Dakin, President of the road, being in the chair. That being done, Sir Thos. Dakin returned to England, and it having been discovered that under then existing powers the agreement must be again submitted to the shareholders, the document was held by Sir Thomas *not to be sealed*, and he informed the shareholders at their meeting 29th of October, that it would not be "sealed" until their consent had been fully obtained. Of course, such a result was a grave surprise to the directors of the local road in this city, because, as the report shows, not only was the deed bearing the seal of the Great Western to the agreement laid before them, but upon it having been so produced they proceeded in all good faith to execute a parallel Agreement with the major Company in their own behalf. The fact that the Committee show that the deed was executed and "sealed" by the President, fully exonerates the Board of Directors in this city from any aspersion concerning subsequent proceedings relating to it. That the Committee might be inclined to recommend the Company to renew the agreement under extended powers since conferred upon them is likely enough, seeing that in speaking of a similar "crunch"—that of the Wellington, Grey & Bruce—they say:—

"The line itself is as likely to prove of "increasing value as a feeder to our sys-"tem."

We now come to the matter of the London & Port Stanley Railway, and from the remarks of the Committee it would seem that they consider that those who conducted the negotiations on the part of the city here drove a pretty hard bargain. We would rather think that an equitable arrangement had been arrived at, suiting London in the matter of dollars and cents, and suiting the Great Western in its relation to traffic. The building of the large Railway Works in London, consequent upon the lease of the Port Stanley line, are not referred to in the report, though it had been understood that they would form the subject of special allusion on account of the large outlay, present and prospective, that they will occasion in this city. But they are silent on that point, and hence it may be understood that they approve of the policy of constituting London as the active, as it is the geographical, centre of the line.

With the report in general we have not space at this time to allude at any length. It deals in matters of policy on which differences of opinion may be held, and on results which have been occasioned more by the collapse of freight and travel on the part of connecting lines in the States than from any fault of the Great Western Directors, either in Canada or London. Some small instances of laxness are adduced, and some statements made with an evident desire to create effect. Thus, when the statement of the engineer, Mr. Gibson, to the effect that the main line is in bad condition is adduced, any one conversant with the road must feel that though it may be detective in some particulars when compared with the first-class roads of England, it stands A1 as compared with any other railway on this continent. Though the report winds up with something like a wholesale denunciation of the directors, the facts to sustain such sweeping charges are not produced. Nothing like peculation or malversation is adduced; and though experienced accountants have expended their talents in order to rake up deficiencies, disorganizations and other faults, they do not succeed, except in the feeblest way possible. In an institution such as the Great Western, ranging over 600 miles of territory, having its headquarters 3,000 miles from the scene of active operations, and depending, hitherto, to a great extent, upon traffic they could not control, having many hundreds of employes to guide, and finding the shifting conditions and movements of other railway enterprises so affecting their own as to require a continual counter manœuvre on their part,—it is not surprising that some little flaws, some small holes in matters of detail, or even of policy, could be detected by a committee of gentlemen who were sent out to find all the fault they could. That they have been able to find so little, and have to confess to an average dividend of over 5 per cent. for the last four years and a half, speaks volumes in praise of those to whom the conduct of affairs has been entrusted.

But the Directors have yet to be heard in defence of their policy. When that statement appears, it may be found that the charges will melt into thin air, and that the shareholders will feel that their interests will remain safe in the hands of the existing Board.

LEGAL ADVICE.

The organ of the ex-railway directors, who ran away from the duty they had undertaken to assist in the local enterprise of building the London, Huron & Bruce Railway, now suggests that the present Board should go to law with the Great Western in order to compel them to carry out their agreement. It is all very well to talk of going to law with a rich railway company, but any one who does business knows that going to law will not build a railway. Why, before the suit could be concluded the whole of the bonuses granted might be frittered away, and the enemy made where a friend will be at all times necessary. No! the run-away directors have no better advice to give than going to law, we fear that the directors nor the public will be thanked

"MANIFEST DESTINY" AGAIN.

Most of our Canadians were of the opinion that the great Republic had outgrown these childish notions in reference to Canada. Why there are not to be found now more than one or two in a whole community who entertain the wish for annexation or indulgence in such dreams. You may find placed here and there at long intervals throughout the country, a few Anglophobists who seem to have inherited the mania from a diseased mental organization on the part of their progenitors, and to have brought this feeling along with them into Canada, as thousands carry the same morbid sentiment into the United States every year. In the one case the mania is carefully fostered and the hatred of the fatherland intensified by the conditions of life with which they are surrounded, while in the Dominion, all causes of irritation are removed, the patient sees and hears nothing but what tends directly—"to minister to a mind diseased"—and in a few short years the unreliable Briton is converted into a loyal Canadian in spite of the little all that our Anglins, O'Donohoes, and others of the like stripe are able to effect on behalf of the great Republic.

It is a useless labor on the part of the New York *Herald* to attempt to convince the people of this country, that their "manifest destiny" is, at last, to fall into the arms of the Republic. We live too close to this happy land, this model Government, and we understand too thoroughly the principles upon which the legislation of the Republic is conducted, how their public affairs are managed by their Executive, and how the laws are administered by their Judiciary, to desire any more intimate relations with the country than those we now enjoy, unless it may be freer and more extended trade relations for the commercial advantage of both. With such feelings as these, all but universal among the Canadian people, it need not be thought surprising that a convention of influential and patriotic citizens should endeavor to stop that exodus of French Canadians, which originates in a want of proper knowledge of the advantages presented by the two countries, and which each in its turn invites its own children and the emigrant from other shores to step in and enjoy. When the *Herald* sneers at these men as belonging to that class of poetic patriots who cannot be made to feel the influence of such material blessings as liberty and prosperity on the opinions of mankind, it forgets one or two facts, which in our view of the matter, are essential in rendering a right-eous verdict in this case.

At the present moment Canada is the more prosperous of the two countries. In many of the towns and cities of the Union, there are thousands and tens of thousands, who can neither find the means of earning an honest livelihood where they are, nor can they even obtain assistance to move to a more favored locality. It forgets altogether that appeals have been made on behalf of these suffering Canadians to their fellow-citizens here, and in these appeals it is stated in simple, affecting language, that in their present condition they can neither *live nor leave*. This is a strange kind of prosperity of which to boast, but if it teaches our Canadians to discriminate properly between universal inflation and solid prosperity, the lesson will not have been thrown away. We are inviting immigrants to our shores by assisting those who are willing in obtaining a passage, and by bestowing free grants of land upon such as desire it when they arrive; and assuredly we have no right to treat our own citizens in a worse manner than we do the stranger. There is nothing in this action of the Quebec Government nor in the course pursued by the Convention with which an American editor ought to find fault, as a similar course has been in operation among themselves for a long period of years.

Our Canadians are not yet prepared to endorse the sentiment, that on this continent there is only one country, and of course that country is the United States. The Dominion of Canada and the Republic of Mexico are mere accidents, we are assured, destined to continue for a little while, and then vanish, leaving no trace behind. Geographical expressions do not create a country, and there can be no patriotism worthy of the name, we are informed, unless where our national rights and independence have been gained through a lengthened conflict. These are all gratuitous assumptions, and false in fact and principle. Canada we claim as our country, and one of which its people are proud, and with quite as much reason, too, as the inhabitants of the United States pride themselves on the extent and prosperity of their country. It is pretty well defined and quite distinct from the country on our Southern border by geographical limits, but much more so, by the institutions, laws, habits, pursuits and peculiarities of the people, and there is every reason to believe that such national traits of character will become more accurately marked in the course of time.

It is a great mistake to suppose that every young man who is drawn away from his Canadian home by the hope of gain or of bettering his condition in the Republic, looks upon himself as permanently at home under the Stars and Stripes. Few of them leave with any other intention than to return with a full purse, and then establish their household gods on Canadian soil. We feel that they have been guilty of a mistake in the course they adopted, as their own country offers abundant facilities for the acquisition of a competence and the enjoyment of as many comforts as any other part of the world can present.—If the prizes drawn in the great lottery of life be sometimes larger and more dazzling among the Americans, there are far more blanks and a far greater amount of disappointment than with us in Canada. It is not only patriotic but benevolent also, to adopt such means as may be found necessary to assist back those who have drawn blanks and are no longer able to help themselves, to return, now that they wish to do so.

What the *Herald* says would have been wiser on the part of the gentlemen who attended this convention—that is, to have turned their meeting into an organization to promote annexation, is something that would require more moral courage than most men possess. The people of the Dominion have no desire for annexation, they feel convinced, apart altogether from the question of loyalty, that they have much to lose and nothing to gain by such an operation, and, therefore, few indeed would be found to second such a movement. What for the *Herald* to refer with gravity to occurred in the House of Commons the day, when the question to the

REFORMATION IN THE CHURCH.

The bill that has just passed the House of Lords, called the Public Worship Regulation Bill, has for its object to provide a simple and summary process of compelling clergymen to keep within the limits of the law in regard to various forms and decorations of public worship. In the first instance, it is left to the bishops to determine whether in any particular case legal proceeding shall be instituted. A special judge is to be appointed, to whom all questions of ornament and ritual are to be referred. Nor is this all. A few nights ago the Lord Chancellor stated that the Archbishop of Canterbury had applied to the Crown for Letters of Business to be issued, authorizing Convocation to revise the rubrics, and that the application was to be granted. Moreover, the Bishop of London has introduced a bill the object of which is to invest the Queen and Council with power to grant to amendments of the rubric which have been recommended by Convocation, and which have been laid before Parliament, and not objected to. The result will be, says a correspondent, to establish a permanent machinery for adjusting the rubrics from time to time to the varying temper and requirements of the day. The bill was introduced by the Archbishop of Canterbury, but the Lords thought it rather a weak and wavering project, and distrusted the amount of power which was given to the bishops. A lay judge was, therefore, substituted for a diocesan court, and various other changes made for the purpose of making the enforcement of the law more direct and effectual. The High Church Bishops, of course, protested indignantly at the treatment to which it was proposed to subject Ritualists who defied the law, and the cry has been taken up by some of the clergy outside.

HOME RULE.

The debate in the House of Commons on Dr. Butt's motion in favor of what is called "Home Rule" was defeated on Thursday night by 61 to 345 votes. Mr. Disraeli appears to have recovered from his recent attack of gout, and spoke with energy and effect, declaring that to accept the motion would be to produce disintegration in England, and might result in the destruction of the Empire.

In an article on the railway battalion which now forms part of the German Army, the *Militar-Wochenblatt* says that, in order to make the officers and men thoroughly acquainted with all the details of railway construction, they have been employed by detachments, for several months at a time, on both the Government and the private railways. In the year 1872 and 1873 these detachments laid down on various lines 65 kilometres of rails, and built or enlarged twelve new railway stations. The battalion has also frequently been called upon to replace rails and bridges which had been damaged in railway accidents. The subofficers and men have been trained on the Government railways as engineers, stationmasters, drivers, and telegraphists; but the training of the officers in the details of railway management has as yet been very incomplete, owing to the difficulty of finding opportunities for employing them on lines used for general traffic.

The Grit papers are engaged just now in inventing excuses for the defeat of Ministerial candidate in West Peterborough. It would be far more creditable to their candour to score one more to the Opposition. In a few months they will understand the true significance of the vote.

Sad Expose of the "Party of Purity."

HOW GRITS WIN ELECTIONS AND REWARD TRAITORS.

MOWAT NOT IMMACULATE

The Bobsaygon *Independent* makes the following narrative:—

"Sam Peck was a photographer in Peterborough, which occupation not being successful he took up a free grant near Minden. This being equally unsuccessful he opened a store for the sale of boots and shoes. Having carried on the business for a couple of years, he brought his store-keeping to a close by going into the Insolvent Court. Whilst in this condition the election of 1874 took place. Peck having taken an active part in municipal affairs, and living in the midst of a simple and innocent population almost entirely absorbed in their daily occupations, had acquired some little influence among his neighbors, who regarded Sam Peck as a mighty smart man. The elections both in Peterborough and Victoria were doubtful, parties being tolerably evenly balanced, and it was seen that the northern vote would probably turn the scale in both counties. Peck was a Conservative, and the party of purity, knowing the nature of the man, approached him and promised to reward him largely if he would forsake his party and lead his confiding neighbours to the Reform poll. He did so. Mr. Hall in Peterborough, and Mr. McLellan, in Victoria, by a majority of five, were elected. In this there is nothing unusual. It is the commonplace story of buying and selling, and if Mr. Mowat had paid the traitor in the usual manner by giving him a berth in the Customs, or a license to plunder on Lake Superior, there would not have been much to say about the subject. But Mr. Mowat has gone far beyond the length of political immorality, and has degraded the profession of which he was once the head, by hauling this village storekeeper, possessing neither education nor the slightest qualifications for the office, out of the Insolvent Court and clapping him on the Judicial Bench, as Judge of the Division Court, and Stipendiary Magistrate of the new County of Haliburton!

LONDON AND PORT STANLEY.

This Railway runs from London on the Main Line to Port Stanley on Lake Erie, a distance of 25 miles.

Under the circumstances in which the Great Western was placed towards the Canada Southern, the Committee do not disapprove of the acquisition of this line, but the Agreement entered into, dated 1st September, 1872, is marked by precipitancy, and absence with conditions of a character burdensome out of all proportion to the advantages.

The line was in an unsatisfactory condition when taken over, and with a rental of £4,000 a year, an immediate outlay of £12,-474 for renewal was necessary and was expended by the Great Western Company on a property leased for 20 years.

The Report of Mr. Reid, the Great Western Engineer, dated 15th November, 1871, represented the line to be, in nearly every respect, in an unsatisfactory condition before it was leased, and notwithstanding the large outlay by the Great Western in the interval, the Committee's Engineer gives an unfavorable report of its present condition.

Foreign Gossip.

The extension of the fortifications at Lyons will probably be begun this year.

Dr. Kenealy is sick at home in London.

[illegible] has received fifteen [illegible] great American

[illegible] has been

Palace from

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

THE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

LONDON, HURON & BRUCE.

The Port Stanley Railway.

We are enabled to lay before our readers this morning extracts from the Report of the Committee of Investigation sent out to this country, touching the local railway enterprises of London (p. p. 15, 16, 17).

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Following the course pursued with the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce, the Canadian Executive and Board introduced this scheme to the notice of the London Board. This was for a line running northwards, from London to Wingham, on the Kincardine Fork, a distance of about 70 miles, called the London, Huron, and Bruce.

The scheme was recommended to the Shareholders in the following paragraph of the Half-yearly Report of January, 1873:

Clause 15, Page 28:

"A line of railway, under the title of the "London, Huron, and Bruce Railway Com-"pany, is in course of construction, &c. An "arrangement has been proposed to this "Company to work the line, when complet-"ed, at 70 per cent of its gross earnings, and "to appropriate a sum equal to 20 per cent. "of the traffic interchanged between the two "Companies to be applied to the acquire-"ment of the bonds of the London, Huron "and Bruce Company at par, the issue of "which is limited by their Charter to $12,-"000 per mile. The Directors recommend "this for adoption."

Alluding to this matter, at the Half-yearly Meeting, on the 9th April, 1873, the President is reported to have said:

"Under this arrangement we are under "no cash advance whatever; we are under "no responsibility; and, ultimately, the "whole of this fine country, which, I be-"lieve is justly termed 'the Garden of Can-"ada,' will fall quietly and imperceptibly "into the possession of the Great Western "Company."

This recommendation was adopted.

The President, about this time, visited Canada, and immediately after his arrival the question of the London, Huron, and Bruce was brought prominently under his notice, and at a Board Meeting held on the 8th September, 1873, he being in the Chair, the following Minute (No. 4077) was adopted:—

"A Draft Agreement with the Company "(London, Huron and Bruce) was submitted "and approved. The agreement was order-"ed to be sealed, subject to the arrange-"ments, as made with the Provisional Board "of Directors, being carried out."

[The arrangement was that the London, Huron, and Bruce should transfer to the Great Western the majority of its stock.]

On the 8th September, 1873, Mr. Price telegraphed to the Secretary in London—"London, Huron, and Bruce Agreement decided upon."

On the 10th September, the Agreement was sealed, and in the possession of the London, Huron, and Bruce Company, when, at a meeting of the Directors of that Company, the following Minute was passed:

Resolved—"That the President be, and is "hereby instructed to affix the Corporate "Seal of this Company to the Agreement "between the Great Western Railway Com-"pany and this Company, now produced, "and which has been executed by the said "Great Western Railway Company, and "that a Special Meeting of the Shareholders "be duly called to sanction and confirm said "agreement, had that when the London, "Huron, and Bruce Road is completed, and "handed over to, and accepted by the Great "Western Railway Company, this Com-"pany will have assigned to the Great Wes-"tern Railway Company at least a majority "of the Capital Stock of this Company then "outstanding, and will not increase the said "Capital Stock beyond the present amount "without the consent of the Great Western Railway Company, and "that the President affix the Corporate Seal "of this Company to an Agreement with the "Great Western Railway Company to that "effect."

Certified a correct copy,

(Signed.) THOMAS CHURCHER,
Secretary.

About this time serious agitation had commenced amongst the Shareholders in England with respect to the unsatisfactory position of Great Western affairs.

The President on his return to England, said at the Half-yearly Meeting, 29th Oct., 1873:

"With respect to the London, Huron and "Bruce Railway, I may remark that al-"though it was agreed to, in the Report of "the last meeting, a formal Agreement has "not been brought before the Shareholders, "and I now beg to state that it will not be "sealed without the matter being brought "before you again, and fully discussed, or "without your having given a deliberate "vote for it."

The Committee of Investigation was appointed on the 30th of October, and on the 5th November, the following Minute was passed by our Board:—

"Inasmuch as the text of the agreement "has not yet been approved by the Board, "nor has the matter been submitted to the "Shareholders, the Board are not prepared "to authorize its execution." "A Cable "message was ordered to be sent to Mr. "Price to that effect, and was sent as fol-"lows:—

"'Postpone sealing London, Huron and Bruce Agreement.'"

The inquiries of the Committee disclosed the fact that sufficient importance is not attached to the safe custody of the Seal of the Company, it being held by one of the Officers without any control on the part of the Board. Although formal authority to attach the Seal had in this instance been given by the Canadian Board, the President being in the chair, no record appears to have been sent to London that the seal had been affixed to the Agreement.

The Committee when in Canada saw the mutilated Agreement, the Seals having been torn off.

The sealing of the Agreements not having been authorised by the Great Western Shareholders, in accordance with the Company's Acts, was not binding on the Company.

LONDON AND PORT STANLEY.

Sale at 10.40 a.m. Terms cash.

W. Y. BRUNTON,
Auctioneer.

London, July 3, 1874. d e

SMITHSON'S ORIENTAL PALM JUICE contains no chalk, magnesia, or other deleterious earthy compounds so often found in like preparations. It is perfectly harmless, and successful in removing Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Sunburn, Eruptions or Roughness of the Skin; gives a clear, healthy complexion, and is indispensable for the toilet when the evil effects of exposure to sun and air are visible. TRY IT. For sale by all Druggists.

May 22, 1874. d-eod-wk

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

On and after Thursday Next, JUNE 18th, until further notice, the Great Western Railway Company will run an

EXCURSION TRAIN

From London to Port Stanley and Return,

EVERY THURSDAY

leaving [illegible]

The Value of a Pope's Life.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes from Rome:—

"There is no disguising the fact that the state of the Pope's health causes much anxiety, and a breakdown might bring about great complications. The sudden death of Pius IX. might produce only a relative amount of excitement, but one must be prepared for the worst. It is only those who live in Rome, among clericals especially, who can foresee the consequences which might arise. All depends on the state in which Italy and Europe may be at the moment. If Europe be comparatively tranquil it is probable that the conclave will meet at the Vatican and appoint at once some old insignificant cardinal likely to die soon, and who will hold the keys of St. Peter just to please his colleagues. But if the Pope's death were to occur at a critical moment there would be an explosion of passions and ambition within the walls of the Vatican which would cause the greatest confusion, and in all likelihood produce something like a religious schism. Ultramontane and Italian cardinals who at this moment appear to be so unanimously devoted to the principles of the Church personified by Pope Pius IX. would unquestionably begin a conflict such as has rarely been witnessed in the Catholic Church. The ultramontanes, who are striving to acquire a complete preponderance over the Church, would find arrayed against them the Italian members of the Sacred College, who are too jealous of their glorious traditions to submit to a species of foreign yoke."

Madame Nilsson has given a concert in aid of the Training School for Nurses, and this, in spite of all reports, is the best she can do for them at present.

Count Pianciani, the Mayor of Rome, said recently, "Strangers have hitherto flocked to see old Rome. Let us make a new Rome which shall also be worthy of their admiration."

The Earl of Dunraven is going to the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that he will find abundant material there for that book on his American experiences which he is credited with contemplating.

New Advertisements

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Can be obtained upon application to the undersigned, at residence or office. No Bonds en are now required.

EDWARD HARRIS.

London, July 4, 1874. d-cow&w-tf

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

ISSUED BY THE SUBSCRIBER, At his house, CORNER OF DUNDAS AND RUSSELL STREETS.

W. G. MOSCRIFF.

London, July 4, 1874. d-tn

PARIS GREEN

AT

GOTHIC HALL.

B. A. MITCHELL & SON,

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,

Dundas St., - - London, Ont.

London, July 4, 1874. d-ly

HOLMAN OPERA HOUSE.

Last night of the

Roland-Reed Comedy Company,

When will be introduced for the first time in this city an entirely new and original Drama of

POWERFUL INTEREST,

Founded on Incidents connected with the great uprising of the Temperance Women in the West, and entitled

WOMAN'S WAR.

OR

THE CRUSADERS OF 1874,

To conclude with the irresistibly laughable farce,

On the Beach at Port Stanley

JONES' BABY.

Parquette 25c; Dress Circle 35c; Orchestra Chairs 50c. Box sheet now open at Murray's. Doors open at 7.30; commence at 8.15.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

London, July 4, 1874. d-tf

IMPORTANT SALE

BY AUCTION

One of the Best Suites of Drawing-Room Furniture in the City, Rich Brussels Carpets, Walnut Sideboard, Valuable Paintings and Chromos, Silver-Plated Ware, Mocking Bird, Richly Carved Walnut Bedroom Suite and Bedding, Rare Singing Canaries.

W. Y. BRUNTON

Has received instructions from Mr. JOHN McDONALD (who has sold his house and is leaving for Scotland), to offer for sale at his residence, Clarence street, between North and Duke streets, on

TUESDAY, JULY 7th, 1874,

The whole of his elegant and useful furniture, pictures, birds, and effects, comprising in part a very superior drawing room suite in repp, with repp backs, consisting of ladies' chair, easy chair, 6 reception chairs, sofa, tete-a-tete, rich brussels carpet, whatnot, handsomely carved centre table, ladies' table, repp and lace curtains, fine pier glass, chimney ornaments, cases of rare birds, a collection of

Valuable Paintings and Chromos

Steel fire irons, &c., extension walnut dining table, hair seat sofa and chairs, easy chair, dining room carpet, side table, ivory handled cutlery (very superior), silver plated forks, spoons, gravy spoons, cruet, tea service, tray, tea set, dinner set, crystal ware, decanters, field glass, sideboard,

RICHLY CARVED BEDROOM SUITE,

Walnut bedsteads, enclosed walnut stands, dressing bureaux, with elegant mirrors, toilet ware, Bohemian toilet sets, feather beds and pillows, hair mattresses, sea grass do., bedroom carpets, blankets, sheets, counterpanes, table linens and napkins, pillow slips, towels, &c., hallett cloth, hat stand, hall chairs, stair carpets and rods, hall lamp, cooking stove and furniture, kitchen utensils, tables, chairs, iron refrigerator, very large bird cage, with a large variety of other useful effects.

The auctioneer would respectfully inform the public that Mr. McDonald spared neither money or trouble in having his house elegantly and comfortably furnished, and begs to say that the whole as above will be unconditionally offered for sale on Tuesday, July 7th.

Sale at 10.40 a.m. Terms cash.

W. Y. BRUNTON,
Auctioneer.

London, July 3, 1874. d e

SMITHSON'S ORIENTAL PALM JUICE contains no chalk, magnesia, or other deleterious earthy compounds so often found in like preparations. It is perfectly harmless, and successful in removing Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Sunburn, Eruptions or Roughness of the Skin; gives a clear, healthy complexion, and is indispensable for the toilet when the evil effects of exposure to sun and air are visible. TRY IT. For sale by all Druggists.

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leaving [illegible]

New Advertisements.

HOLMAN OPERA HOUSE.

Tuesday & Wednesday Evgs, July 7th and 8th, 1874.

The Cantata of

"BELSHAZZAR'S FEAST,"

To be performed in

FULL EASTERN COSTUME,

By a Chorus of

Thirty of the Best Amateurs in London,

Under the sole direction of

MRS. RAYMOND.

Tickets, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Can be secured at the Jewelry Store of A. S. Murray, Richmond street, on and after Saturday, at 2 o'clock p.m. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

London, July 3, 1874. d-td

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

Sealed Tenders will be received until

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8th, '74,

at the Office of the undersigned for the erection of

A FRAME BUILDING,

in the east of the City of London.

The Lowest Tender will not be accepted unless otherwise satisfactory.

WM. WATSON,
Architect, King Street.

London, July 1, 1874. d-v

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the undersigned until

TUESDAY, JULY 14, '74

for the erection of

A DRIVING SHED,

for G. Watson, Esq., on King Street, in the City of London.

The Lowest Tender will not be received unless otherwise satisfactory.

WM. WATSON,
Architect.

London, July 1, 1874. d-v

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Separate or Whole Tenders will be received at the Office of the undersigned until

Tuesday, 14th instant,

for the erection of a TWO STORY

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE

on the north side of east King Street, in the City of London, for H. Davis, Esq.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of the Architect. The Lowest Tender will not be accepted unless otherwise satisfactory.

WM. WATSON,
Architect, King Street.

London, July 1, 1874. d-v

NEW GOODS.

1,000 Cottage Library Series.

An Assortment of Spring Back Music Folios.

Full Supply of Violin Strings, all Grades.

One Case Pirie's 19th Small Ruled Note, &c.,

AT BRYCE'S

Book and News Depot, Richmond St., London.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED

Orders by Letter or Telegraph attended to promptly.

London, July 3, 1874. d-ly

MEN'S STRONG SHOES

AT

$1.25 PER PAIR

AT

CRESSALL'S

London, July 3, 1874. d&w-tf

NASH & JACKSON,

Manufacturers of Carriages.

Particular attention given to Cabs, Hearses, &c.

Repairing promptly executed. Terms reasonable.

King street, near Ridout street,

LONDON.

London, June 27, 1874. d-fo

MORTGAGE SALE.

Will be sold, under a power of sale contained in a mortgage, on

Thursday, 9th of July next,

At 11 o'clock, a.m.,

on the premises, part of Lot No. 9, on the east side of Maitland street, in the City of London, described as follows:—Commencing on the east side of Maitland street at a point distant 115 feet 3 inches south of the north-westerly angle of lot No. 10 on the east side of Maitland street, then southerly along the east side of Maitland street 50 feet, then easterly parallel with the northerly boundary of said lot No. 9, 166 feet, then northerly parallel with Maitland street 50 feet, thence westerly in a line parallel with the northerly boundary of said lot No. 9, 166 feet to the place of beginning.

There is a frame house on the premises.

Terms—$100 down, and the balance within thirty days thereafter.

MACMAHON, GIBBONS & McNAB,
Vendor's Solicitors.

London, June 25, 1874. d-t 25,29-July 2,6,9

NOTICE.

The adjourned Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of THE CANADA CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO. will be held at the Company's Offices, Richmond street, London, at Noon on FRIDAY, the 10th day of July next.

T. H. SMALLMAN,
Secretary.

London, June 30, 1874. d-v-jn30,Jely4,10

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The East half of Lot No. 6, 18th Con., Ronkshillen, in the midst of the oil-producing territory; 100 acres

J. SHANLY,
Ridout and Carling street.

London, Jan. 31, 1874. d-tawy-t

Trust Funds for Investment

UPON

MORTGAGE SECURITY.

Mortgages and Debentures bought.

Apply personally or by letter to

GEORGE B. HARRIS & CO.,
Land Office, Dundas street.

London, June 27, 1874. d-eod-wt,tf

GUN

GUARD'S GOOD GUNS

J. GUARD & SON,

Dundas Street, London, Ont., have on hand a full stock of Breech and Muzzle Loading

SHOT GUNS, RIFLES,

Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Shot, Caps, Fishing Tackle, &c.

P. S.—Send per post for Price List.

Wholesale to Dealers.

London, May 30, 1874. d-eod tf

FOR SALE,

Upon easy terms of payment, with perfect title, TWO LOTS—one on Adelaide Street, North of York and the other north side of York, West of Adelaide.

J. SHANLY,
Ridout and Carling.

London, April 20, 1874. d-eod-4

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All parties who have claims against the late firm of Messrs. Campbell and Harding, are requested to furnish their accounts, proven, to Mr. Wm. H. Winnett, Trustee for the estate.

Parties not furnishing their accounts by the 10th July will not share the dividend.

M. KNOWLTON, } Trustees.
WM. H. WINNETT, }

London, July 1, 1874. d-eod-h

H. K. ECKLEY

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Flour, Cheese and Bacon,

Agent to McGowan's Seed Store.

Cash on consignments to Montreal.

London, [illegible] d-eod-y

New Advertisements.

CLEARING SALE OF SHIRTS

STILL CONTINUES.

REGATTA, OXFORD AND WHITE SHIRTS

Still Selling at $1.50 each.

SCARFS, TIES AND BOWS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

A Full Stock of Summer Cloth

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

ROBERT WALLACE

CLOTHIER AND GENTS OUTFITTER.

Richmond Street, First Door North of City Hall.

London, July 4, 1874.

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER &

CELEBRATED

PLATED WARE

W. J. REID & CO., - - SOLE AGENTS

Butters, Cruets, Pitchers, Epergnes,
Napkin Rings, Pickle Stands,
Cake Baskets, Card Baskets,
Goblets, Mugs, Waiters,
Knives, Forks, Spoons,
Syrup Jugs, Sardine Boxes, Bells,
Salt Cellars, Peppers, Salts, Wine

All Goods Warranted and Stamped.

W. J. REID

London, July 4, 1874.

CLEARING SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES

AT

WINLOW & KEELE'S

Will sell the Balance of THEIR SUMMER STOCK AT COST. The Seasonable, and of the Latest Styles.

GENT'S LOW SHOES,
BOYS' LOW SHOES,
YOUTHS' LOW SHOES,

LADIES' LUCCA T
LADIES' PRUNELL
LADIES' CROQUET

A large assortment of Misses' and Children's Strap Shoes. THIS IS A GENUINE

CONTINUED FOR ONE MONTH FROM JULY 1st.

WINLOW & KEELE,

London, July 4, 1874.

CARD.

This is to notify my friends and the public generally, that after some weeks vacation I have resumed my position as CUTTER for

MR. J. GOLDNER, CLOTHIER,

RICHMOND STREET.

As in the past, my best endeavors will always be given to please customers by the exactness of and care in supervising the manufacture. Call and see me at Goldner's Store.

WM. RIDDELL,

London, July 3, 1874.

ADVERTISE IN THE FREE

ONTARIO

CAR COMPANY!

LONDON, ONT.

The recent disastrous fire at our Works will temporarily reduce our capacity to

FOUR CARS PER DAY

Arrangements have already been made to extend our

AUXILIARY SHOPS,

And put them in working order immediately, so that no serious interruption will take place in completing orders now on hand for

Platform Cars,
Box Cars,
Baggage, P.O. & Express Cars,
Smoking Cars,
Passenger Cars.

New Orders can be promptly executed.

THOMAS MUIR,
Manager.

London, June 16, 1874. d-tf

HARKNESS'

TASTELESS

COD LIVER OIL!

Physicians Prescribe It!
Invalids Like It!!

PREPARED ONLY BY

HARKNESS & CO.

Corner of Dundas and Wellington Streets,

LONDON, ONT.

London, March 5, 1874 d-tf

Toilet Vinegar,
Florida Water,
Hagan's Magnolia
Laird's Bloom of

AT

STRONG & Ro

DRUG STORE

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared

London, June 23, 1874.

NEW TE

Now arriving, the

THE BARQUE P

From Shanghai to

8,972 HAL

OF

GUNPOWD
IMPERIAL
YOUNG H
HYSON,
HYSON TW

all of which

Offering by P

EARLY

CRAMP, TOR

65 Front

Toronto, June 26, 1874.

PUNCH'S
BRANDY
CHEW
MAYN
WAX MATCH

KELLY

London, June 18, 1