The Free Press.

Friday, November 14, 1873.

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

PREPARE! PREPARE!!

The accomplished leader of the Motley, finds it up-hill work. The poor fellow, had he only "seen himself as others see him," would have declined a position for which he possesses precisely the same qualifications as he does for that of the Grand Llama of Thibet. He is just now beginning to understand that the weight that Sir John bore easily without wincing, is amply sufficient to crush a political neophyte like Mr. Mackenzie. The whole Grit camp is in a fever of expectation. The leaders themselves are unable to decide whether to go to the country or meet their intrepid foes with their present demoralized gathering—resembling nothing in earth or sea so much as Sir John Falstaff's ragged regiment, or the followers of the Shepherd King on a certain interesting occasion. Honest David may serve us as a barometer if nothing else. Notwithstanding the recent birth of a conscience to this upright gentleman, we question much whether the voice of this interesting little stranger will induce papa Dave to keep his word with the electors of East Middlesex, unless he finds that the game is up in another direction. But whether the leaders of the Motley go now or not, let our friends be ready, for go at an early season they must and will, or be forced to abandon the pickings for which they schemed, plotted and sacrificed both honor and conscience. If this little breeze of adversity will only teach our friends in all parts of the country the necessity of careful organization in the future, it will be a lesson worth all it has cost. There were as many constituencies lost in Ontario at the last election through the want of an efficient organization, as would have turned the small majority against us into a majority for us and the party. There is nothing so essential to success as united and well concerted action. We don't mean by this a spasmodic effort a few days previous to the contest. A spurt of this kind will never win a race without bottom, and the latter must be secured by an organization in every township, by exercising a constant supervision over the registration of voters, and by working as the Grits do to be in the ascendant on every occasion, however trivial the object may be in itself. These local contests may be looked upon as periods of special drill, and they teach the party how to marshall their forces and keep them in hand when a great emergency requires us to bring out all our powers. The party of Union and Progress ought not to lose an hour in their preparation for the coming struggle. The government of this great country has fallen into hands whose smallest disqualification is that of incompetency. The rapid progress the country has made since '67 is seriously endangered. Judging from the sample we have had of their honesty and administrative ability, the best interests of the country must and will suffer in their hands. To prevent these disasters from overtaking our new Dominion, and rendering nugatory the late legislation and skilful statesmanship of the late Government, is the first and most pressing duty of the electors. Let them commence the work of organisation in time and continue it without respite or interruption. We have the material in the country, and all that is necessary is to work it up. Let every voter be registered; let the lists be carefully revised; let the whole force be carefully divided and subdivided into sections easily managed, and when the hour comes, let every man be at his post, and every vote polled. We owe this to the country, we owe it to ourselves, and above all, we owe it to the leader who has suffered through the calumny of a sordid and unscrupulous party.

BACCHANAL ORGIES IN HIGH PLACES.

The respectable people of this country will learn with no small amount of shame and regret that the senatorial wisdom of the Dominion, lately assembled at the capital, has outraged the *Globe's* sense of propriety. That such a scandal should have been brought upon the country every good citizen will deeply regret. In our national humiliation, however, there is the one comforting, encouraging, redeeming feature—not a single solitary soul of the Grit persuasion trafficked in, touched, tasted nor handled the accursed thing. The Hon. E. B. Wood, we may suppose, held open convention every night in which he delivered most touching homilies on the evils done under the influence of Bacchus, and by the subtle spirit of alcohol. Mackenzie and his more trusted congeners denounced "the barley bree" as an emanation of the Evil One, from whose poisonous breath the sons of the Gael, as a people, and the true Grits as a creed, are happily and completely exempt. None but the depraved, God-forsaken Tories, we are assured upon this high and veracious authority, ever succumbed to the fascinations of Circe's embruting cup. This is not all,—it is only a part of the sad story. The leaders of these wild, disorderly and disgraceful revels, were not only Tories, they were the "Vere de Veres" of the party; and we may as well add—of the House, too. There is an amount of soreness, but ill concealed on the part of the organ, when it sneers at the leaders of the Liberal Conservative party as being gentlemen, when it is found to admit inferentially that such a stain is not to be found on the Grit escutcheon. The organ is quite right. They are not, neither leaders nor followers, at all obnoxious to such a charge, and it would be nothing less than malicious slander to apply such an epithet as gentlemen to the purest and most sanctimonious among them. But notwithstanding this deliberate insult offered to the Liberal Conservative party, and with covert malice directed against their leader, we are forced to take a wider view of the question, and defend the national character from the slanders of a journal notoriously false and unreliable. The whole affair is simply one of those creations for which the *Globe* enjoys an unenviable reputation. There are no doubt many among the members of the House who are not strict abstainers, and that these may have taken a refreshment of that kind to which their taste inclines them, and to which they have been accustomed, is not denied, neither is there any wish to deny it, but that the Canadian Parliament was disgraced by scenes of vulgar intoxication we are prepared to deny. The attempt to create in the public mind the impression that our representatives indulged in low debauchery, and then shirk the responsibility of this wanton insult offered to the whole community by confining these orgies to the ranks of the Conservative party, betokens a depth of degradation in journalistic life lower than we would wish to see even the *Globe* fall. There, on what rests the charge? Not on a Norris, a McMullen, nor a Young this time. It depends upon the mythical statement of an equally mythical Englishman. We are not even informed to whom this English myth declared his abhorrence of Canadian intemperance. Well, it is not the first time that the fictions of the *Globe* have been fathered upon an innocent Englishman, whose whereabouts, when enquired after, never could be found out. It is highly probable the present Englishman is a phœnix of the same clutch, and that the wife was thrown in to make it what Scott would have called, "a lie with a circumstance." If the Conservative party happen to be gentlemen, and we care not to deny it, it is their misfortune and they cannot help it; but we beg to tell our confrere, that drunkenness is no longer the characteristic of a gentleman, it has found a more congenial home in the bosom of the *ignobile vulgus*, and there let it rest.

HERE AND THERE.

It may be said of Canada, as a whole, that the people live within themselves. Every year sees not only the accumulation of capital arising from surplus industry, but a vast improvement made in the productive facilities. The land is brought more and more into a state of profitable production. Labor-saving machines are continually multiplying. Stock continues to improve, and the better sorts of all kinds of produce are displacing the earlier and less beneficial kinds. Those manufactories which have been developed upon a secure basis, and managed with intelligence and honesty, are successful, yielding a fair return for the capital invested. While all this is going on, the spirit of extravagance has not taken possession of us. No one seems impelled by a silly desire of display to out-rival someone else who may be equally silly, leading both to the inevitable crash. Solid, honest work, administered to by such real comforts as moderate desires demand, is the prevailing condition. There are few idlers in Canada. Every one has something to do which is profitable to himself and others, and thus there is little waste. The metropolitan and village populations are not, as elsewhere, in excess of the demands of the country, and hence though individual cases of hardship exist the working classes are generally well employed. It is the go-slow safe plan, which lasts; is not subject to panics; and outrides commercial storms which carry destruction among less careful people. The state of affairs among our neighbors at the South and West is the reverse of all this. With them everything has been pressed up to the explosive point, leading to a collapse so wide-spread and deep-seated that the most serious apprehensions of ultimate consequences are entertained. One is almost afraid to depict the state of affairs now existing and impending, less it should appear to be sensational and exaggerated. The closing of factories is the rule all over. The suspension of banks ceases to attract observation. Financial firms close their doors with a nonchalance that is surprising, leaving their depositors outside in the street staring at the shutters. Stocks of goods of both home production and foreign manufacture are being "slaughtered," and so great is the demand for money wherewith to meet obligations, that retail houses are marking down their prices below wholesale, in order to clear off. Tens of thousands of laborers stand idle in the principal places where industry used to flourish. The railway building having come to a sudden stop, the iron industry has been disastrously affected, and the lumberers have curtailed the operations for the winter months fully one-half. As a minor incident, the servant-girl question is undergoing a radical change, and many who at one time left Canada under the idea that high wages meant large savings, will be glad to return to the safety ark on this side the lines. In this country we stand watching all this financial and industrial commotion much as a spectator on the rocks watches the tempestuous turbulence of the waves. They may tumble and roll and roar, chase each other with violence or clash in rageful embrace, but the rock stands firm. Occasionally a slight spray, wafted by the wind, may visit the watcher, but he knows the ground upon which he stands, and is satisfied and safe. In such times the man that can plant his foot upon his own land and know that the roof-tree is his own that protects his family is well fortified. That "an English man's house is his castle," is seen in another sense from that in which the saying is usually employed. For, with house secure a harbor is entered which is a protection that cannot be too highly esteemed. At the present time the only portion of the working classes in the United States who may not be overwhelmed with misfortune are those who have in times of prosperity taken care to reach such a haven in which to outride any storm that might arise. The rest are on the crest of the billows, and may at any time be dashed against the rocks. And if there is anything which should be inculcated in Canada, among the young, no matter how young, it is this, to make provision for a homestead. Not all at once; begin by making a payment upon a lot, and continue from time to time to devote savings to it. Then, the land once got, the rest will be sure to follow. In all, let us continue individually and municipally to pursue a conservative course of action in these matters, which though it may not present a very exciting aspect, will long outlast the tinsel of extravagance, and build up a security which will provide comfort and repose.

The Government of France no doubt with the view of leaving some souvenirs of its administration, decreed that the city police should shave off whiskers and beard, leaving only the moustache. Why not even this, so that with a little rice powder, they might prove another of the happy solution's of the white flag difficulty? The post-office is well known to be a back slider in the way of revenue in consequence of high rates, yet the Minister of Finance intends to strike a special tax, payable in advance, on all letters and mail matter, in anticipation of such being *refused* at their destination. The new regulation, fortunately, can only be applied to France, but foreigners are well enough mulcted already. In fairness it must be stated, that the number of insufficiently stamped letters passing through the post-office is wilfully great, so much so, that as a rule everybody declines almost such communications. Since the police have shaven off their beards, the robbery of hair out of the cushions of the railway carriage, has been resumed. Curious coincidence.

A morning paper contains what purports to be Captain Tyson's version of the alleged poisoning of Captain Hall. According to this story, Buddington suddenly circulated the accusation that Hall was poisoned by the ship's doctor, and at the same time Buddington is alleged to have been on bad terms with Hall, to have violently assaulted him in order to force him to give up the command of the expedition, and to have shown the most indecent joy over Hall's death. If this story is a fiction, it is a most outrageous one. If it is true, it places Buddington in a very suspicious attitude.

An American exchange says:—Some few years ago a Catholic in Marshall, Michigan, paid a debt of ten thousand dollars to save the church to which he belonged from being sold by the Sheriff. Subsequently he was taken sick and needed the money badly, and sent to the Bishop requesting payment. In return he was threatened with excommunication if he persisted in his demands. From the time this threat was received the man's health failed rapidly and he died. A Michigan court has just given his heirs a judgment of $9,000 damages against the Bishop.

Mr. John Crawford was duly sworn in on Wednesday last as the Lieut. Governor of Ontario. The oath of office was administered by the Hon. Chief Justice Draper, in the presence of the members of the Government, and about one hundred distinguished citizens. His Honor subsequently entertained the company at luncheon.

A Voice from Prince Edward Island.

The *Prince Edward Islander*, refers, in the following vigorous article, to the recent debate in the House of Commons:—

"As will be seen by reference to page 6 of this number, the Royal Commission simply reported the evidence without note or comment. The great fear that possessed Opposition papers, and made them squeal in various keys, was that the Commission was appointed to decide the whole matter. Query:—If it takes two weeks to come to a vote on Mackenzie's amendment, how long would it have taken the House of Commons to have tried the case as the Commission did? A session of the Dominion Parliament costs from two hundred and fifty to three hundred thousand dollars. The Royal Commission, at a mere trifle of cost, did work which would have taken Parliament twice as long to do, and at fifty times the cost, and yet the Opposition papers reared about invasion of the Constitution and the privileges of Parliament, as if the bottom of things had fallen out, while Mr. Huntington plumed himself upon being at least one who should stand up for "the rights" as a member of Parliament. Well he has stood up, and covered up his inability to testify beyond the subject matter of his charges, and which he had at second hand, and how much higher does he stand in public estimation? At the indignation meeting on the 15th of August last, he stated that should the matter have been allowed to come before the House he could convict the Ministers in half an hour. It has come before the House in the best possible shape, and the speech of Mr. Huntington, so far from convicting the Ministers, was one of the most *ad captandum* appeals to prejudice of all the speeches which have been made during the past two weeks. His principal man McMullen sneaked away from Ottawa, and very carefully absented himself in Chicago during the sitting of the Commission, but no sooner does it rise than this self-convicted swindler appears in Ottawa as the honoured guest of the Opposition! And it is by such instrumentality this "honest and Clear Grit" Opposition expect to become the Government. God forbid that the destinies of the New Dominion of Canada should be placed in the hands of men so notoriously unscrupulous, and who would as they have plainly shown, descend to any depth of degradation to obtain power.

"The amendment introduced by Mr. Mackenzie, and with which and the substitute thereto the House has been occupied is worded thus:

"We have to acquaint your Excellency that by their course in reference to the investigation of charges made by Mr. Huntington; and under the facts discussed in the evidence laid before us, His Excellency's advisers have merited the severest censures of this House."

"Now it is plain from the above so far from ignoring the Commission, the Grits themselves are disposed to be thankful to it for eliciting the facts, and they accept the evidence, and thus plainly abandon the charge that the appointment of the Commission was an overriding of the privileges of Parliament.

"Hon. George Brown, of the Toronto *Globe*, went to England in August last. As the real head of the Grit faction there need be no mistake made as to a part of his business there, and the change that took place in October in the tone of the English press plainly showed that the Hon. George was 'inspiring' prominent journals concerning the conduct of Lord Dufferin, his Ministers, &c. On the 24th, referring to Lord Dufferin's defence (to be found upon the 6th page of this number of *Islander*), the *Globe* says: 'All the specious arguments of public convenience, technical legality and constitutional observance used in Lord Dufferin's name will not wipe out the ugly fact, and so far as the Governor has been used as an instrument of Ministers, he must bear a share of the odium of this evil result.' It is too bad that George could not have been instrumental in moving Lord Kimberley to censure the Governor General. The doughty George found that while he could influence a few of the English journalists he was totally unable to make any impression upon the Colonial Office. This was sad."

Petroleum Gas for Smelting.

The Titusville *Herald* reports that a large rolling mill is now being built in Pittsburgh for the express purpose of adopting petroleum gas, if it is possible to do so economically. The machinery and appliances in these immense works are adapted to the use of gas from either solid or fluid substances, and unquestionably the utilization of petroleum for this purpose will receive a more severe and extended test than has ever previously been attempted. This, if successful, would appear to be the ultimate solution of a great problem of utilizing our surplus product. Meanwhile we have before us the extract of a letter written by an eminent German metallurgist, who was the authority for our last article upon the subject, promising to furnish us, as soon as possible, with a complete treatise of the method employed by him in 1843 with the mineral oil or native petroleum found in Siberia. The treatise will be accompanied with drawings and specifications. A gas furnace capable of smelting twelve tons of cast iron per day will cost about $2,900. The result of these experiments will be looked forward to with deep interest by producers, and all who are interested in oil development. The quality of iron turned out by this process is claimed to be even superior to charcoal iron, and the cost of manufacture to be reduced forty per cent. If one-half of what is claimed for the process be true, it is destined within a few years to revolutionize the petroleum trade.

A Blake Axiom.

On one occasion, attacking the Government of his political opponents, one of the no portfolio members of Mr. Mackenzie's Cabinet, to wit, Mr. Edward Blake, used these words:—

"If Premiers were allowed to infringe the Constitution and appoint members of the Executive Council *ad libitum*, they might create any number of offices, appoint members to them, and thus control the House by placemen."

It would not be easy to find an equal number of words more applicable to the chameleon like Government which for the moment exists at Ottawa. Mr. Blake condemning Mr. Blake has, however, grown to be no novelty. Even the best of the "Irritated Bandits" has on several occasions shown himself to be but the slavish creature of circumstances. Out of his own mouth let him be condemned.—*Mail.*

The Devastation, it is announced, will not accompany the Channel squadron to Lisbon, but will proceed to the Bay of Biscay for the coast of Portugal and the Tagus, in company with the squadron and under the observation of Admiral Hornby, towards the close of the present year. The *Times* says that there is a large amount of work to be done on board the Devastation before she can be accepted in the fullest sense as a "sea-going" monitor, and the Admiralty have to decide how much of this work shall be done before she makes a final trial of her seaworthiness in some heavy gale she has to seek somewhere between the chops of the English Channel and the mouth of the Tagus.

A bale of cotton which has a touching history, was sold in New York on Tuesday last. It has been the talisman which has drawn many hundreds of dollars from plentiful purses into the depleted coffers of poor afflicted Memphis, and it has travelled some hundreds of miles on its errand of charity. If it were to speak a language and plead with the thousands who have bid upon it as it has been sold and resold in the good cause, it might, even as representing the vegetable world, express a little admiration for the generous Christian kindness of which it has been the medium. This bale of cotton, first donated by a Southern planter, whose name, now unknown, should be immortalized for the good of which he has unconsciously been the author, first started on its collecting tour several weeks ago, and all the way has succeeded admirably in raising funds for the suffering victims of the yellow fever. A few days since it was sold again in Boston in front of the Merchant's Exchange, and purchased by Mr. Wm. B. Wood for $400. Mr. Wood, after he felt sure that the remarkable piece of goods had become securely his own, had not the heart to so briefly terminate its mission, and gave it again to the charity, in whose service it has hitherto done such good. It was again sold—this time to Messrs. G. W. Simmons & Son, clothiers, of Oak Hall, and shipped to New York city by Adams Express Company without charge, where it was resold probably for the twentieth time.

More Curious Wills.

It is a very agreeable thing to be a legatee—sometimes, however, a legacy comes clogged with a condition which takes off a good deal of the pleasure accompanying its receipt. It may not be an intolerable condition having to take the name and arms of an old family and give up some undistinguished name for an historical or aristocratic one in order to inherit a fine estate, but it is often a burden to a widow to know that if she should give way to a natural wish and marry again she will lose all or the greater part of the money left to her by her husband. On such a condition large estates are constantly being willed, and many of the bequests to widows are only so long as they remain unmarried. Occasionally the condition on which legacies can be enjoyed is that the legatee shall not become or be married to a Roman Catholic. The Hon. Mrs. Araminta Monck Ridley, whose will was proved in April, 1869, placed still further restraints on her legatees. She declares that "if any or either of my said children, either in my lifetime or at any time after my decease, shall become or shall marry a Roman Catholic, or shall join or enter any Ritualistic brotherhood or sisterhood, then, and in any or either of the said cases, the several provisions, whether original, substitutive, or accruing, hereby made for the benefit of such child or children, shall cease and determine and become absolutely void." In olden times estates were often held in England by very curious tenures. One of the most ancient in the north was the tenure by a horn. The superior lord, who might be the King, gave possession of the land by the gift of a horn, and the land was held on condition of its being blown, so as to give notice whenever there was any danger or an actual inroad of the Picts. In modern times we have property held by a more curious tenure still. Mr. Henry Budd, by his will, proved in February, 1872, declares "that in case my son Edward shall wear mustachoes, then the devise hereinbefore contained in favor of him, his appointees, heirs, and assigns, of my said estate called Pepper Park shall be void and I do devise the same estate to my son William, his appointees, heirs, and assigns. And in case my said son William shall wear mustachoes, the devise hereinbefore contained in favor of him, his appointees, heirs, and assigns of my said estate called Twickenham Park shall be void; and I devise the said estate to my said son Edward, his appointees, heirs, and assigns." Mr. Budd is not singular in his objection to the mustache. Mr. Fleming, an appraiser and upholsterer of Pimlico, by his will, proved in April, 1869, gives to the different men in his employ £10 each; "but to those who persist in wearing a mustache, £5 only." Testators sometimes even venture to touch feminine attire; for we find Mr. James Robbins, whose will was proved in October, 1804, declaring "that in the event of my dear wife not complying with my request to wear a widow's cap after my decease, and in the event of her marrying again, that then and in both such cases the annuity which shall be payable to her out of my estate shall be £20 per annum, and not £30." As there was no stipulation as to the time the widow's cap was to be worn, perhaps Mrs. Robbins found it easy to comply with the letter of the request in her husband's will, and yet indulge her own taste in the matter. In contradistinction to this example of a husband compelling his widow to wear the emblems of mourning for him whether she mourned his loss or not, may be placed the provisions of the will, proved in May, 1868, of Mr. Edward Cocnemen; although the bequest is now made to depend upon their observance, the testator says:—"And I hereby bind my said wife that she do not after my decease offend artistic taste, or blazon the sacred feelings of her sweet and gentle nature, by the exhibition of a widow's cap." A very peculiar obligation was imposed on two of his legatees by Sir James South, the astronomer, whose will, with several codicils, was proved in 1868. By his will he gave a pocket chronometer each to the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Rosse, and Mr. Archibald John Stevens, and in one of his codicils he states that they were so given to them in the fullest confidence that they would respectively use and wear them in the same manner as "I am in the habit of wearing my chronometer—namely, in my pantaloon pocket, properly so called"—a sort of premium to try and perpetuate the old fashion of carrying the watch in the fob pocket, in vogue when Sir James South was a young man. To quote one instance of a conditional legacy given nearly 100 years ago, we may refer to the codicil to the will of David Hume, the historian, wherein he leaves to his old friend, Mr. John Home, of Kildaff (who disliked port, and used to contend that "Home" was the correct spelling both of his own name and Hume's), "ten dozen of my old claret of his choice and one single bottle of that other liquor called port. I also leave to him six dozen of port, provided that he attests under his hand, signed John Hume, that he has himself alone finished that bottle at two sittings. By this condescension he will at once terminate the only two differences that ever arose between us concerning temporal affairs."—*Illustrated London News.*

A California Balloon Hoax.

Balloon ascensions seem to be no more trustworthy in California than they are farther east, and the "marriage in the clouds," of which even the telegraph was called on to make mention, has proved a delusion, as the following from the San Francisco *Chronicle* of November 1, shows:—

"It was announced, and with every appearance of truth, that Professor Lay would ascend from the City Gardens with his intended wife, a Miss Smith, and Justice Townsend, and, when far above the regions of cloud land, be united to the fair one. The Professor even went so far as to procure a marriage license, and this fact settled many doubts in the minds of those who were disposed to be sceptical. The result of these brilliant advertisements was that yesterday the City Gardens were crowded with men, women and children, all anxious to witness this novel marriage ceremony. Professor Lay was busy about the balloon, but no lady was seen near the world.

"At half-past three the huge gas-bag was about half filled. It contained about twenty-five thousand feet of gas, not enough to carry up one man of ordinary weight. Justice Townsend was on the ground, but he evidently had no idea of ascending. At this time it was decided to send up the balloon, and the basket was accordingly attached. No ballast was placed in it, and the anchor, which is an indispensable adjunct to the balloon when it is intended to bring it down again, was wanting. A hundred men held by the nettings. The huge gas-bag swayed to and fro in the wind. The expectant bride had not yet appeared, but Professor Lay was there superintending the arrangements.

"Suddenly he cried 'let go.' And the men did let go. The gas-bag, with an empty basket attached, shot up in the air, and then the Professor cried 'hold on.' A few men grasped the one thousand foot rope, which was just twenty feet long, but it passed through their fingers like red-hot iron, and the balloon mounted to the ethereal blue at the rate of a mile a minute. That the entire masterprize was a humbug, meant to draw people to the Gardens, there can be no doubt, and so the spectators regarded it."

A Celestial Superstition.

Probably the most curious of Chinese superstitions is the *fung shuy*, or geomancy. The two words mean simply "wind and water," but the true sense and import of this name for the superstition cannot be gathered from these words. The real object of the study and profession of the art of *fung shuy* is to woo the good and ward off the evil spirits, in whose existence and power to bless or curse the Chinese apparently believe. As northerly winds blow in China from October to the end of March, it is not very surprising that the natives associate with them the death of nature, as it were, and look upon that quarter of the compass as the one from which evil influences all emanate; and as southerly winds prevail during the rest and more cheerful part of the year, they conclude that all good and beneficial influences come from the south; consequently all the temples and houses which can be so constructed are built to face the south. But it is in the selection of sites for graves that the talents of the professor of *fungshuy* is chiefly displayed. A thoroughly good situation must be one open to the south, with nothing abruptly to check the flow of the southerly blessing; and to the north there must be some hill or rising ground, some tree or other object to check, puzzle, and defeat the tide of evil from that withering region. If the position be bad, the dead, irritated and annoyed by the unpleasant influence from the north, make known their resentment by causing sickness and other calamities to assail the family; and, finally, if the mischief is not repaired they make it wither away.

Mr. W. G. Grace, the great English cricketer, has taken to wife a Miss Day. He proposes devoting himself in future to the cricket on the domestic hearth.

New Advertisements.

TO LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVES

A Meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Electors of the city of London will be held at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming a Liberal-Conservative Association.

London, Nov. 12, 1873.

THE ANNIVERSARY SERMONS OF THE NORTH STREET W. M. S. SCHOOL will be preached

NEXT SABBATH.

In the Morning by the REV. E. R. YOUNG, of Manitoba; in the Evening by the REV. B. B. KEEFER. There will also be an Afternoon Service at half-past two, at which the children will sing, and the above named gentlemen, will give short Addresses. To all those services the public are cordially invited. Collections in aid of the School.

On Monday Evening there will be a Soiree, with Tea, short addresses, and music by the choir of the Church.

Tickets, 25 cents, or three for one dollar, can be had at W. L. CARRUTHERS, Richmond Street.

London, Nov. 14, 1873. 44

GOTHIC HALL.

SHOULDER BRACES,
ELASTIC GOODS,
TRUSSES,
SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

B. A. MITCHELL & SON.

N. B.—Prescriptions carefully prepared.

London, Nov. 13, 1873. d-ly

Hand Sleighs at 35 cts.
Hand Sleighs at 75 cts.
Hand Sleighs at $1.10.
Hand Sleighs at $1.13.
Hand Sleighs at $1.25.
Hand Sleighs at $1.50.
Hand Sleighs at $1.75.
Hand Sleighs at $2.00.
Hand Sleighs at $2.25.
Hand Sleighs at $2.50.
Hand Sleighs at $3.25.
Hand Sleighs at $3.50.
Hand Sleighs at $3.75.

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FANCY GOODS DEPOT,

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AGENT FOR THE WILBY FACTORY.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED

Either from Stock, or shipped direct from the Factory as the Lowest Trade Price.

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SPETTIGUE HALL, LONDON.

SIX NIGHTS ONLY,

Commencing

Monday Evening, Nov. 17, '73

AGNES WALLACE

SENSATION COMEDY TROUPE.

Return of the favorites. Magnificent Uniform Band. Superb Orchestra.

Monday Evening—Cinderella, or the Little Glass Slipper.

Agnes Wallace as Prince Prettypets; Son. R. Vila as Clorinda—a part in which he has no rival, to commence with a popular farce, in which the great comedian, Harry Wilson, will appear.

Admission 25c; reserved seats 50c—secured six days in advance at Murray's jewelry store. Doors open at 7.15; commence at 8 o'clock.

£7 Grand Matinee Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

ISAAC CURTIS, Gen. Agent.

London, Nov. 10, 1873. d-l

NEW STOVE & IRON WORKS.

We wish to inform the public that we have got our

STOVE AND IRON WORKS

Started, and are now making a stock as fast as possible, which we will sell at REASONABLE PRICES.

We are making

COAL GRATES,

WHICH

FIT WOOD STOVES.

Having purchased Mr. M. Anderson's patterns, we can supply repairs for any stoves formerly made by him.

All kinds of Castings made to Order.

FOUNDRY, YORK STREET, near Westminster Bridge.

DARVILL BROTHERS.

Office, Talbot street, opposite the Market.

London, Nov. 4, 1873. d-fu

NEW BROOM FACTORY.

ROBERT GURD takes leave to inform the Merchants of London that he has commenced the Manufacture of all kinds of BROOMS and BRUSHES, and hopes by making a good article at reasonable prices, to merit a share of public patronage.

Factory, Platt's Building, Clarence Street, between King and York.

London, Nov. 4 1873. d-l

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A BLACKSMITH.

To rent, a Blacksmith Shop in the rising Village of HYDE PARK, the terminus of the London, Huron and Bruce Railway. The shop, Tools and part of the House will be rented. A splendid business is now done, and an increase is expected on the commencement of the Railway Works. The Stock on hand may be had at a fair valuation. The proprietor is retiring from business owing to ill health.

Apply to HENRY MURCH, Hyde Park.

Hyde Park, Nov. 10, 1873. d-eod-r w-r

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO GET

Watches & Jewelry Repaired

Promptly, and Warranted, is at

MORPHY'S, DUNDAS STREET.

ENGLISH AND WALTHAM WATCHES imported direct, and sold at unusually low prices.

£7 A lot of good, second-hand PIANOS for sale on reasonable terms.

London, Oct. 13, 1873. d-eod-tf

CRAWFORD'S HOTEL.

Next to the Car Works,

ON RECTORY STREET.

The proprietor has erected in connection with his Hotel, an excellent SKITTLE ALLEY, where the good old English game can be enjoyed as a means of exercise or amusement.

£7 Call in and try your skill.

London, Nov. 12, 1873. d-fu

TO BE SOLD,

A STEAM SAW-MILL,

AT APPIN,

With Three Acres of Land, and a Quantity of Oak, Elm and other saw Logs.

UNDER THE INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869

In the Matter of Duncan Fletcher..... An Insolvent.

The undersigned offers for sale, by virtue of the powers vested in him as Assignee to the above-named Insolvent's Estate, a Steam saw Mill, with three acres of Land, and a quantity of Oak, Elm and other saw Logs, situated at the Village of Appin.

The Mill is in complete working order, with all the appliances necessary for carrying on business.

Applications for purchase will be received at my office.

THOS. CHUTCHER,

Assignee.

London, Nov. 11, 1873. d-lt-taw

New Advertisements.

TREMENDOUS

SACRIFICE

IN

BLACK AND COLORED

SILKS!

Owing to the present great depression in the New York Money Market,

T. BEATTIE & CO.

have bought and

Will show this Morning

50 PIECES

OF THE BEST

FRENCH BLACK & COLORED

SILKS,

At a Very Great Reduction.

JUST NOTE THE DIFFERENCE IN PRICES:

Good Black Lustreless Silk at $1.00 Formerly sold for $1.50.

Good Heavy Gros Grain Silk at $1.25 Formerly Sold at $2.00.

Best Heavy French Gros Grain Silk at $1.50 Formerly sold for $2.50.

LADIES!

This is a rare Opportunity.

T. BEATTIE & CO.

New Advertisements.

PANIC! PANIC!! PANIC!!

IN PRICES.

A. B. POWELL & CO.

HAVE TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF

HARD TIMES AND HEAVY STOCK

AND

Secured about 30 Cases of

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS

AT LESS THAN HALF THE ORIGINAL COST.

ALL THE ABOVE GOODS will be READY FOR INSPECTION ON SATURDAY MORNING.

We don't think it necessary to quote prices, as the Public know when we announce a Cheap Sale Goods will be sold as Advertised.

A. B. POWELL & CO.,

25 Dundas Street.

London, Nov. 14, 1873. 44

EAST END MILLINERY

FULL LINES IN

Flannels, Winceys, Lustres, Hosiery and Glove

CANADIAN YARNS & ENGLISH FINGERING IN ALL SHADES.

Horrocks' Cotton, 36 inches wide, 12½ cents per yard.

A FIRST-CLASS WINCEY FOR 12½ CENTS.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS & RIBBONS,

IN THE NEWEST DESIGNS.

All of which will be sold at the Lowest Possible Price.

R. S. T. DAVIDSON, - - - - - SPETTIGUE HALL

Corner Dundas and Clarence Streets.

London, November 14, 1873. d-eod-r

TH OLUMBUS AND OREGON

CONSOLIDATED SILVER MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED.

Provisional Directors.

C. P. SMITH, Esq., (Vice President Ontario Saving & Investment Society)
JOSEPH JEFFERY, Esq. (Manager Molsons Bank.)
W. R. MEREDITH, Esq., M. P. P.
MAJOR R. J. EVANS, (late 16th Foot.)
JAS. A. MASON, Esq., (of Crawford & Co.)

BANKERS—MOLSONS BANK.

SOLICITORS—MESSRS. SCATCHERD & MEREDITH.

TREASURER—MAJOR R. J. EVANS.

This Company is formed to acquire the property known as the Columbus and Oregon Group of Silver Mines, consisting of the WAHSATCH LODE, the COLUMBUS LODE, the OREGON LODE, the TYLODE and the ABBEY LODE, each one of which may prove as valuable as the celebrated FLAGGRIZZLY, DAVENPORT, EMMA and CITY ROCK MINES, situated in Big Cottonwood Canyon, Lake City, Utah Territory, and to work and develope said mines.

The capital stock of the Company is one million dollars, ($1,000,000) in twenty thousand (20,000) shares of fifty ($50) dollars each. Of this amount 10,000 shares are offered at $10 per share, after payment of which each share is considered fully paid up, and not liable to further assessment. The balance of the shares is retained as part payment to the present proprietors. Of the sum hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) realized, the sum of fifty thousand dollars to be paid to the present proprietors on their deeding to the Company a clear and perfect title to the property; the remaining sum of fifty thousand dollars to be held as a working capital fund, which amount, from the experience of other companies, has been found ample to meet all the requirements of the mines in working order. The stock in the Company of these mines in the Davenport, Grizzly, City Rock, Emma and the Flagstaff, which is paying a dividend of 20 per cent. per annum on a capital of $1,500,000.

Before taking any steps towards organization the promoters determined to procure an impartial report as to this end applied to a gentleman who may be regarded as the most distinguished Mineralogist in the Dominion. I refer to Prof. NICHOLSON, D. D. S. M. A. F. R. S. E. of the University College, Toronto, a portion of whose report is appended. The property was also personally visited and inspected by Messrs. Jeffery and Evans, and others interested.

Prof. Nicholson says:—"There is every reason to think highly of the Big Cottonwood Mineral Range. The veins which have already been proved upon the property are numerous and well defined, belonging to a very definite system, and carrying paying quantities of lead and silver. Taking the average value of mere ordinary yield of the mines given above, both very moderate calculations, and assuming the ores may be taken at sixty dollars per ton, or six hundred dollars per ton, which would leave a daily profit of four hundred dollars, or a annual profit of about one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars. With regard to the above rough estimate it is necessary, however, to make the following facts in mind. 1st. In making this estimate the average value of the ore, and the daily yield of the mines, have been *calculated at a minimum*. Much of the ore will probably yield more than one hundred dollars per ton, whilst *there is at every probability that the mines will shortly yield from twenty to twenty-five ounces of silver per ton, instead of the six ounces* which the above estimate is based upon. 2nd. In making this estimate the expenses have been calculated at a very high figure, and the cost of working will probably be much less than the figure at which we have placed it. Bearing these facts in mind, it may safely be asserted that the property herein described is likely, when further developed, and under energetic and judicious management, to prove of great intrinsic and material value."

From these estimates it will be seen that, if as anticipated, the 3d can be increased to thirty hundred per cent., a dividend of at least thirty-six per cent. can be paid on the par value of the stock, which would be the case if the ore should yield only one ounce of silver per ton, instead of the twenty ounces mentioned above.

THE STOCK BOOK OF THE COMPANY is now open at the office of Messrs. SMITH, CHAPMAN & Co.

Prospectus and copies of Prof. Nicholson's report in full, can be obtained on application to the Treasurer or Bankers.

MR. C. D. SHAW is authorised to solicit subscriptions for shares.

London, Nov. 6, 1873. 4-l

WALKER & SONS.

No Second Price. The Spot to Buy.

DRY GOODS & CLOTHING

LONDON.

GOLDEN LION!

In calling the attention of the public to our Stock of DRY GOODS & CLOTHING, we do so with pleasure. Our Stock has been selected for the present season by one of the firm, who visited the European Markets with great care, and was purchased for Cash. We think it suitable to show Goods.

CLOTHING!

For Work, Business and Dress.	SUITS $10–$12	For Fall and Winter.	OVERCOATS $5–$7
	SUITS $12–$15		OVERCOATS $7–$10
	SUITS $15–$17		OVERCOATS $10–$12
	SUITS $17–$20		OVERCOATS $12–$14
	SUITS $20–$25		OVERCOATS $14–$17
	SUITS $25–$30		OVERCOATS $17–$20

Shawls, Mantles and Millinery. One Price Store Popular House.

Cash Only. R. WALKER & SONS,

Adam St., London and Toronto

London, Oct 14, 1873. d-eod-l

THE ALBION STILL AHEAD.

Remember the Fifth of November.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

"SHELL OYSTERS"

To soothe the Savage Bosom,

"ONLY AT THE ALBION."

"Cheer, Boys, Cheer."

London, Nov. 6, 1873. d-tf

REMOVAL.

J. NITRASS,

HOUSE, LAND AND GENERAL INSURANCE,

Ocean Steamp and Railway Ticket Agent,

HAS REMOVED HIS NEW OFFICE,

Lately occupied by HELLER, Richmond St., East side, Second Door of Dundas St., where he will be pleased to see his numerous customers.

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance. Best Companies at Lowest Rates.

Agent for White Star & Ocean Steamers.

Erie Railway Tickets.

London, Nov. 5, 1873. d-ly

TYPE-BOUGHS BREVIER

Minion and Diamond, for sale at this office