The Free Press.

Monday, November 10, 1873.

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

A TORY OUTRAGE.

Mr. George Brown has been robbed, and the whole world has gone into mourning. Never has the press of Canada been called upon to chronicle a more brazen-faced or more iniquitous job. Why, surely the leader of the late Government must have known, that the idol of the Ontario Grits has been excluded from all active participation in public affairs for years past, because those of the party who aspired to lead were envious of his greater popularity and overshadowing fame as a politician, a statesman, and an orator. And now that he might have been so handsomely shelved on the gubernatorial throne of Ontario, where he could have enjoyed those graceful ease and manner that would have delighted the heart of a Chesterfield, without acting as a mar-plot in Grit schemes for promotion—in steps the evil genius of his life in the person of John A. who, with his last breath of official life, bestows the coveted prize upon one of those abominable Tories. It's a screaming outrage upon all our ideas of propriety, that Sir John A. Macdonald, though in *Articulo Mortis*, should yet succeed in knocking from Mr. Brown's very lips the cup of spiced nectar he was just about to quaff. Everyone will agree with Mr. Brown that this act of gross dishonesty in stealing from him an office all but in his grasp, was "a scandal and a shame." Well may he ask himself, "When shall such an opportunity of rewarding my long, faithful services to the 'party' again occur?" There is surely not a man in this Province that does not sympathize with the wailings and lamentations sent forth from the saddened heart of the Laird of Bow Park. He has just cause of complaint, we admit, but less against the leader of the Opposition than against his own ungrateful followers. Sir John Macdonald only did his duty to his faithful friends, bestowed the patronage in his hands upon most worthy objects, and filled up a few vacant offices by gentlemen who will serve the country with honesty and ability, and reflect credit upon the judgment and patriotism of him who made the appointments. Can any one point to a gentleman better fitted to fill the office of Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick with honor to himself and advantage to the Province than Mr. Tilley, upon whom Sir John Macdonald has bestowed this honorable position? Would the present Government have disgraced the office and scandalized society by raising any of the base renegades who made their way over to the Grit *ville*, lured by the smell of plunder? It might be instructive were the organ to state the claims or qualifications of the man whom Mr. Tilley's appointment has injured. In Mr. Brown's case there is good cause for discontent, and the country feel that he is well entitled to sympathy and has a real grievance of which to complain. But why not turn upon those who *have* done him wrong? He cannot be ignorant of the fact, that if the motley squad has gained office, to his advocacy alone are they indebted for this position. Could Mr. Mackenzie maintain his position before the country for one month were the *Globe* to cease to support him, or could he even deliver an address that an intelligent people like ours would listen to, were this journal to stop the supplies? Why, there's not a man in the Province of Ontario who does not acknowledge that the *Globe* is the political creator of Alexander Mackenzie, his political educator, and his political sustainer. How, then, can he, and the discordant group he has gathered about him, avoid the charge of black ingratitude in leaving out of office the very man to whose ability and energy, to whose force of character and undying hatred of the late Premier they owe all they now possess? Shame upon such recreancy to principle, such base ingratitude for past favours, and such perversity in wilfully ignoring the services of the skilful shepherd that has succeeded, after long years of waiting and watching, in leading them into their present green and pleasant retreat. If there be such a principle in the moral government of the universe as retributive justice, then punishment must follow swiftly and surely this crying injustice to Mr. Brown!

GOLDWIN SMITH AND SPITE.

Professor Goldwin Smith was the recipient of a complimentary banquet at Toronto, on Friday night, previous to his departure for England. Many leading gentlemen from various parts of the country were present, representing all shades of political opinion. The talented editor of the *Canadian Monthly*, in reply to the toast, "our guest," delivered himself of a very modest and well-timed speech, in which, though he has contributed a large quota to the formation of existing political opinion, he touched but lightly upon "current events." The *Mail*, whose party has been hit some pretty hard blows of late by the Professor, gives a neat report of the proceedings, but the *Globe* ignores the whole affair, not giving even a city item to the occurrence. And thereby hangs a tale. Professor Smith being a liberal of rather advanced views, thought, upon his arrival in Canada, that he would find a reciprocity of sentiment in the self-styled liberals of the *Globe*. So he wrote for that journal some excellent papers, which attracted general attention. The fact that Goldwin Smith was writing for the *Globe* got wind, and did not a little to aid it. But Goldwin Smith soon found out, as others had done before him, that the liberalism of that concern is but a blatant fiction. So he and the Hon. George did not get on comfortably together, and the Professor withdrew from his associations in that quarter, some heat being evolved thereby. Thereupon Geo. B. put down his foot—we all know what that means—and orders were given that no allusion, direct or indirect, was to be made to Mr. Goldwin Smith. He was to be ignored, shut up, squelched. Hence it has been that the able papers known as "Current Events," and which have acted as a power during the late discussions, have been taken no notice of in the Grit organ. But to carry resentment so far as not to allude to a kindly social recognition of the gentleman in question, previous to his leaving for England, is to indicate a spite which must have a pretty bad habitation.

THE Halifax *Express* is responsible for the following statement:—A man who lives in Gerrish street was much disgusted the other day to find at his door a coroner's constable and twelve men, who insisted that he, the proprietor of the house, was dead, and that they had come to hold an inquest on him. He remonstrated, but all in vain. The jury had, by the advice of the constable, anticipated the shilling each was to receive, and had indulged a little on the way up, so that they were not disposed to reason the question. They insisted that the man was dead, and ordered the constable to stretch him, which would, no doubt, have been done had the coroner himself not just then arrived, and informed the jurors that the melancholy duty they were called upon to perform required their presence no longer.

THE GRIT CHAMPION.

Mr. Blake has declared as solemnly as man could well make an utterance of the kind, that he would not accept office in connection with any Government that might be formed by his party. We predicted, on various occasions, that this threat would amount to little should the hour ever come. He now breaks his word, so often pledged, and goes in under the wing of the very man whom in his heart he despises. But what of all this? Necessity has no laws, and there was a necessity resting upon him of the most pressing kind to violate his word of honor and go in with the Conglomerate. Mr. Mackenzie, by his humble appeals, and his followers, by their united and reiterated importunities, confessed both in words and actions, that Mr. Blake was the soul and brain of the party, that without him they could not maintain the position they had so ingloriously won, and therefore, his pride was mollified by this expressed dependence, and in a lordly manner he has agreed to save the rickety affair from premature dissolution. Who can blame him for stepping in and preventing his own labours from becoming a dead loss? But why not act consistently and manfully? Why not throw in his lot with the motley, and stand or fall with the political conglomerate to which circumstances and the love of office have given a momentary cohesion? He gratifies his own self importance by showing to the world that he is not a Minister—he is the Ministry, the principle of vitality, the bond of stability, without whose force they would crumble to pieces from their own inherent rottenness. He is proud to show that he is with them, but not of them. No one that knows Mr. Blake would expect him, contrasting him in all particulars with the man who is, for the nonce, the nominal leader—to accept of a subordinate position in good faith under Mr. Mackenzie. While the latter kept clear of responsibility, and did all that his position required of him, in accordance with his own definition of the duties of such a place, the barrenness of the land might escape detection. He has now come under weighty responsibilities, indeed, responsibilities which neither his natural gifts nor his meagre knowledge of the science of Government qualify him to bear—and he very reasonably turns in his difficulty to a stronger mind upon which he may lean, and in which he may find that strength he possesses not in his own resources. Perhaps, after all, this taking of supernumeraries into a Cabinet may not be a bad move. Why should not such members of a Government undertake the defence of their fellows as their particular duty, having nothing else to attend to? In the latter end of the last century before Ireland lost her Parliament, a Cabinet was not considered complete without its fighting man. Mr. Blake may very likely be a lineal descendant of some of these Irish champions, and therefore his present appointment may afford him an opportunity of showing that, should the occasion come, he could still prove himself "the man for Galway." We may take it for granted, therefore, that we have discovered the real position assigned to Mr. Blake in the motley Cabinet. He is to be the Government Champion, bound to do battle with all comers, and to support and defend his patrons *a l' outrance* whenever called upon. When a few generations have passed, say by the time the Pacific Railroad shall have been built by expending upon that work a million of dollars annually, we can see no cause to doubt, that this may become a very respectable office, and the questionable position of Mr. Blake may yet be looked upon as one essential to the well being of a Canadian Ministry. It is to be hoped, therefore, that his office may be at once enriched with some euphonious and becoming title, such as may help to bestow upon it both dignity and respect, and that Mr. Blake may be formally installed as the champion of the great patent combination number three!

THE FOUNDATION OF VIRTUE.

Notwithstanding the so-called triumph over corruption, the Administration *Scandalizer* has not been able to prove its innocence in having wilfully lied to the public when it stated that it had *seen* the charges against Mr. Carling of having appropriated trust moneys to his own use in *fully twelve papers*, and that where there was so much smoke there must be some fire. It is of little value for any to prate about morality, to denounce corruption, and to thank God that they are not as other men are, even as those poor people who support Sir John, if at the same time they are systematically attempting to lie away the characters of their neighbors. Truth is the foundation of all virtue, and there can be little need to expect that any will be found in the absence of it. Surely the Administration *Scandalizer* must have forgotten those lines:—

"Though you commit a fault at first,
"A lie to hide it makes it two."
—*Nursery Rhymes.*

DISSOLUTION WANTED.

The Grit administration organs are not quite satisfied with the prorogation of Parliament, but are hinting that a dissolution "pure and simple" would be the best thing. There is no reason to believe that such an event would be otherwise than beneficial to the Liberal (Conservative) party. The Grit party put in a large proportion of their representatives by means of the grossest bribery, and at any coming election they will hear the voice of the people in a manner that will make a rude awakening among them. But, surely, we are not to have a new election before that heaven born election law they have been so long talking about is passed? That, and the ballot, the Grits have been praying for with so much assiduity that it is not possible to suppose that they would wish to meet the country under the law of that naughty man, Sir John Macdonald.

THE case of the two Dromios, whose complications make Shakspeare's most rollicking comedy, was repeated in part at the court of general sessions in New York, on Wednesday last. One Daniel Murphy was arraigned on a charge of having stolen a watch and chain. The complaining witness and the officer who made the arrest, swore without qualification that the prisoner was the man who committed the theft. The accused protested his great surprise at the proceeding, and explained how he happened to be a prisoner. He heard that he was accused of larceny in another case, and had voluntarily given himself up to be tried on that charge. It appeared that he was entirely innocent as to the larceny of the watch and chain, and the court so found; but he was remanded for trial on the other charge. Then it transpired that there were two Daniel Murphys under arrest, and they were brought into court and placed side by side. It was at, once admitted that if they had been twin brothers they could not have been more alike. It was a matter of some difficulty for the officers to assort them, and to assign each Murphy to his own crime, the first having been tried for the offense of the second.

Reports from the Pennsylvania petroleum region are to the effect that of the wells now being deepened to the fourth sand one at Petrolea began to flow on the fifth at the rate of one hundred and fifty barrels a day. Other fourth sand wells at Karns City, says the Titusville *Herald*, are expected to strike soon, and some are now flowing largely. At Modoc City a number of wells have been torpedoed, increasing production for two or three days only. There is still a falling off in production.

LEPROSY AND VACCINATION.

A level plateau sixteen thousand acres in extent, bounded on three sides by the blue waters of the Pacific ocean, and backed by a steep cliff, which towers two thousand feet above the sea; the trade wind blowing across the lava covered plain, once the bottom of a vast crater; a mild air, eternal sunshine, and the weekly excitement caused by the arrival and departure of a small mail schooner. Such is the home of the Hawaiian lepers, the dread Island of Molokai. In this place are collected all persons afflicted with the leprous distemper, and who are deemed incurable. They live under a perpetual quarantine, are cut off from all intercourse with the outer world, and are considered dead to society and the law. When beyond the very earliest stage, the disease is adjudged to be incurable, the patient is arrested by the authorities and sent to the settlement of Molokai to live out his allotted span in an enforced seclusion. His wife is granted an absolute divorce, and may marry again, his estate is administered upon as though he were really dead; he is no longer capable of taking or being sued, and can hold no more communication with his follows except through the Board of Health. The establishment of this remarkable community was begun in 1865, but the law was not enforced under the late King, who, him self a leper, granted so many exemptions as to discourage the officers from carrying it out. But since the present King has been in power, it has been rigidly executed, and it is this which has caused the greatourcy about leprosy, that has lately been heard in all parts of the United States, especially on the Pacific coast. So consistent are the people trading with those islands, that, while the lepers were scattered among the general inhabitants, eating at the same table, smoking the same pipe, and sleeping under the same tapas with their own people, no danger was ever apprehended from visiting them; but as soon as the authorities take measures to "stamp out" the plague, by isolating the sick, there is an immediate alarm. At the present, there are in the settlement over eight hundred lepers, but since January, 1865, when the first was sent there, 1,180 in all have been received, 758 males and 422 females. Of this number 373 have died. Forty-two died between April 1 and August 13 of the present year. Owing to the extraordinary energy of the Board of Health, all the diseased people have been collected in, save about fifty or sixty, who have eluded their vigilance by hiding in mountain caves, where they are secretly attended by their relatives. Each leper sent to Molokai receives from the government a house, three pounds of palai per day, and three pounds of salt salmon or five pounds of fresh beef per week. They are allowed to cultivate the land, but as the disease attacks their hands and feet, they are soon disabled from labor and resign themselves to death. There are in the settlement two churches, one Protestant, with a white pastor, and one Catholic, attended by a young French priest, who has had the courage to devote himself to his co-religionists. For very bad cases there is an hospital, an extensive range of buildings, where over one hundred patients now lie in hopeless resignation. These are attended by other lepers, and receive the consolation of extra rations of tea, sugar, bread, rice, or other good.

A correspondent who has just returned from a visit to Molokai gives a harrowing account of the scenes which met his view. It seems that the disease is not that of the Scriptures, nor such as is said to exist in China. It is a disease of the blood, and is transmissable only by contact of an abraded surface with the sore. Its first noticeable signs are a slight puffiness under the eyes and a swelling of the lobes of the ears. The symptoms which next follow vary in different individuals, but a marked sign is the retraction of the fingers, so that the hand comes to resemble a bird's claw. The face swells in ridges, leaving deep furrows between, and these ridges are shiny and painless. The features are horribly distorted. Two or three young boys of twelve looked like old men of sixty years. The faces of the older people are at first hideous like and revolting, an appearance which is much redeemed, however, by the mild, sad eyes. At a later stage, these rugous swellings break into festering sores, the nose and eyes are blotted out, and the body becomes putrid. In other cases the extremities are most severely attacked.

"The fingers, after being drawn in like claws, begin to fester. They do not seem to drop off, but rather to be absorbed, the nails following the stumps down; and I actually saw finger nails on a hand that had no fingers. The nails were on the knuckles; the fingers had all rotted away. The same process of decay goes on with the toes; in some cases the whole foot had dropped and in many the hands and feet were healed over, the fingers and toes having dropped off. But the healing of the sore is but temporary, the disease breaks out again. Emaciation does not seem to follow. I saw very few wasted forms, and those only in the hospitals, and among the worst cases. There appears to be an astonishing tenacity of life, and I was told they mostly choke to death, or fall into a fever caused by swallowing the poison of their sores when those attack the nose and throat."

How the disease is contracted nobody definitely knows, but it is the opinion of the physician in charge that it may be surely conveyed by inoculation, and he thinks no other method of contamination probable. There are several women on the island, confirmed lepers, whose husbands are at home and sound, and men whose wives are sound. On the other hand, there is a woman on the island who had three husbands, each of whom in a short time after marrying her became a leper. There are children, lepers, whose parents are not lepers, and there are parents lepers whose children are at home and healthy. One reason is given why the disease has been more frequent within the past ten years. The island was about then ravaged by small-pox, and the Government compelled all people to be vaccinated. It is stated that the virus used was of an impure kind, often being taken from persons not in sound health. This was probably at the time unavoidable, but as to the result there seems to be no doubt in the minds of those best acquainted with the case, and best qualified to judge. This fact offers food for serious reflection on the part of the medical profession everywhere. We are aware that many people in our own midst entertain grave objections to the vaccination of themselves or their children, preferring all the chances of disease and death in an epidemic of smallpox rather than risk contamination through this precaution. This consideration alone would seem to justify the fullest enquiry into the character of the leprous disease, however obnoxious the subject may at first sight appear to over delicate laymen.

MOUNT ETNA, after a long period of repose, has again burst forth into fire and smoke, and the Sicilians from Catania to Messina have been suddenly reminded of the danger of living too near a volcano. The last eruption of importance at Etna was in 1755, when two vast streams of lava poured for eight miles down the mountain side. There were also minor eruptions in 1767, in 1792, and in 1802. The record of this mountain runs back to before the Trojan war, when an eruption covered the Scamandrian valley. Etna rises to a height of nearly nine thousand feet above the surface of the sea. Its crater is frequently visited by scientific men and tourists, although the ascent is a very different matter from that of Vesuvius. If the eruption should continue, Etna will be promptly visited by the many curious tourists from all parts of Europe who are constantly on the look-out for some new sensation.

New Advertisements

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-w-w

REMOVAL.

KELLY AND SONS

have removed to

Tyfler and Rose's Old Stand,

opposite B. A. Mitchell's, Dundas street, where they will be happy to supply their numerous customers with best brands of CIGARS, TOBACCOS, PIPES, &c.

London, Nov. 10, 1873. d-b

NIGHT SCHOOL

AT THE

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

Never too late. Students may enter at any time. Special attention paid to WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c. A liberal discount from regular prices to those entering after date. Remember, Monday and Thursday evenings, from seven p.m. to nine p.m.

For further particulars, apply at the College.

G. A. SWAYZE, Manager.

London, Nov. 10, 1873. d4

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 Porpetti; Sam. B. Villa 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; commences at 8 o'clock.

☞ Grand Matinee Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

ISAAC CURTI Gen. Agent.

London, Nov. 12, 1873. d-d

NEW SUPPLY.

OPENED TO-DAY!

Wesleyan Hymns,
Pocket Bibles,
Family Bibles,
English Church Services,
English Church Prayers,
English Church Hymn Books
Psalm Books.
U. P. Presbyterian H. Books
Catholic Prayers,
S.S. Reward Tickets, &c.,

AT

BRYCE'S

BOOK AND NEWS DEPOT,

Richmond St., London.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

London, Nov. 10, 1873. d-m

GOTHIC HALL.

ARNICATED GLYCERINE

an efficient and agreeable preparation for

Chapped Hands, Sore Lips, &c.

Also specially recommended for allaying the Irritation caused by shaving.

B. A. MITCHELL & SON,

DUNDAS STREET WEST.

London, Nov. 8, 1873. d-lyr

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

The Directors of the above Company invite Tenders for the rebuilding of about

600 feet of the Eastern Pier

OF THE

PORT STANLEY HARBOR.

Specifications can be seen and further information obtained on application to John Kennedy, Esq., Chief Engineer, Hamilton, or to W. Bowman, Esq., Divisional Superintendent, Port Stanley Branch, London.

Sealed Tenders, marked "Tender for Port Stanley Harbor," will be received by the undersigned up to the 11th inst.

JOSEPH PRICE, Gen. Manager.

General Offices, Hamilton, Nov. 3, 1873. d-c

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 fr

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, Carling Street, between King and York.

London, Nov. 4, 1873. d-d

REMOVAL.

DR. NPEN has REMOVED from York Street to his residence on Colborne Street, first house North of Dundas.

London, Nov. 1, 1873. d fr

3-Button Kid Gloves	50 cts. pair
Wool Cheeks	12½ cts. each
Children's Wool Hose	10 cts. pair
Ladies' Wool Hose	25 cts. pair
Black Silk Velvet	5 cts per yard
Men's Wool Socks	25 cts. pair
Wool Boots	10 cts. pair
Boys' Shirts and Drawers	75 cts. each
Scarlet Flannel	75 cts. yard
Flannel Shirts	$1.10 each
Corsets (good)	50 cts. pair
Dolls	5 cts each

AT

BRUNTON'S AUCTION ROOMS.

London, Nov. 1, 1873. d-tf

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

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.

AUCTION SALE OF

WALNUT FURNITURE,

FEATHER BEDS,

Blankets, Hair & other Mattrasses, Carpets, &c.

W. Y. BRUNTON

Will sell at the residence of MR. W. ROLLMEYER, Dundas street, corner of Waterloo,

On Tuesday, November 11, 1873,

The whole of his excellent and useful furniture, consisting in part, handsome walnut bedroom—Book case, walnut chairs, lounge, [illegible] carpets, dining room table, China tea set in white and gold, part dinner set, silverware, glassware, cutlery, handsome set trays, large dining room chairs, side tables, set dish covers, pictures, &c. Walnut bedroom set, very handsome walnut bedstead, bureaux, wardrobes, chamberware, feather beds—very superior, blankets and quilts, sofa, rocking chairs, spring and other mattrasses, pillows, kitchen stove and furniture, kitchen utensils, tables, chairs, clock, clothes horse, irons, &c.

Terms cash. Sale at 11 a.m.

W. Y. BRUNTON, Auctioneer.

London, Nov. 8, 1873. d-td

BELLEW.

The Distinguished Elocutionist,

MR. J. M. BELLEW,

WILL GIVE READINGS,

AT THE

SPETTIGUE HALL

ON

Monday Evening, Nov. 10th,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE Y. M. C. A.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

The Death of Montrose, ... Aytoun
James Graham, Marquis of Montrose, the devoted officer of Charles I. and Charles II., was executed at Edinburgh by the Covenanters, May, 1650.

Magdalena, or the Spanish Duel ..... J. P. Waller
The Vagabonds, ... Trowbridge
The Tichborne Trial, ... Arthur Sketchley
Mrs. Brown's Evidence for the "Claimant."

PART II.

King John, ... Shakespeare
The King and Hubert.
Hubert and Prince Arthur.

The St. Leger Race, at Doncaster, ... Sir Francis Doyle
Major Namby, ... Wilkie Collins

☞ Tickets and Reserved Seats may be secured at H. S. MURRAY'S Jewelry Store

Reserved Seats, ... 75 cents.
Unreserved Seats, ... 50 cents.

London, Nov. 6, 1873. d-y

EVENING TUITION.

MR. FINCHAMP

Offers his services to any desirous of improving themselves during the winter evenings in any of the branches of a

Common or Business Education.

He is a Practical Book-keeper, having experience in the largest firm of Ontario.

REFERENCE

S. P. GROAT, ESQ., Inspector Public Schools, London.

☞ Books balanced. Accounts made out and collected.

Address Box 196 B, London.

London, Nov. 4, 1873. d-fn

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of the Finest

GREEN AND BLACK TEAS

NATURAL LEAF JAPAN,

Young Hyson and Gunpowder TEAS.

WM. McBROOM.

London, Oct. 31, 1873. d-vn

SHERIFF'S SALE.

County of WENTWORTH, } On Tuesday, the eleventh day of November, 1873, at 11 o'clock forenoon, To wit: } will be sold by public auction, at the premises of the Ontario Carbon Oil Company, adjoining the city of Hamilton, the following property, seized by virtue of an execution, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, at the suit of

Jonas Sonnebee and Leopold Reiss Plaintiffs,

vs.

The Ontario Carbon Oil Company, Defendants.

Consisting of large quantities of Sulphuric and Muriatic Acids, Galena, Tin, Lead, Lead Pipe, Sulphur, Litharge, Solder, Nails, Zinc, Tin Cans, Caps for same, Bungs, Glue, Tin Boxes, Wire, Empty Cases, &c. Also 30,000 gallons Superior Oil, 5,200 Inferior do., 75 cases do.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, 31st Oct., 1873.

E. C. THOMAS, Sheriff,
Per E. SERVEZ, Bailiff.

London, Nov. 4, 1873. d-td

AT THE TECUMSEH HOUSE.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.,

OCULIST AND AURIST,

of Detroit, is again in LONDON, specially treating diseases of the

EYE, EAR AND THROAT,

And occupies comfortable apartments at the

TECUMSEH HOUSE.

Dr. C will not remain in London Longer than January 1st,

And gives this special notice

TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

NO CHARGE FOR FAILURES.

Suffering Parties must not Postpone the time of coming until

TOO LATE TO BE CURED,

Otherwise they will not receive treatment.

For particulars consult Dr. Cadwell's treatise on the EYE, EAR AND THROAT, recently published. To be had GRATIS on application at the Surgery, Tecumseh House.

Office hours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

London, Nov. 5, 1873. d-d

LOTS FOR SALE

ON WALNUT STREET,

PETERSVILLE

CONTAINING

150 FEET FRONTAGE,

Only six minutes' walk from the London Post Office, and near the

Proposed terminus of the London, Huron & Bruce R. R.

☞ For particulars apply at this office.

London Sept. 9, 1873. d-tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, as hotel keepers, at the City of London, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated Oct. 21st, 1873.

Witness, J. H. FLOCK.

(Signed) T. F. MOORE, E. E. MOORE.

With reference to the above, the undersigned desire to intimate to the public that they will carry on the business lately conducted by Messrs. E. F. and E. M. Moore, in the same premises (Tecumseh House), under the same style and firm of "Cookson & Moore," and hope, by strict attention to the wants of the travelling community, to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to their predecessors.

(Signed) J. P. COOKSON, E. M. MOORE.

London, Nov. 6, 1873. d-eod-v

TAGS, A LARGE SUPPLY ON HAND. For sale Cheap, either printed or blank, at this office.

London, Aug. 9, 1873.

New Advertisements.

The Canada Silver Mining Company,

(LIMITED)

TO BE INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital $500,000, ... in 20,000 Shares of $25 Each.

ISSUE OF 4,000 SHARES, OF $25 EACH, OF WHICH IT IS INTENDED TO CALL UP FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE, AS FOLLOWS:—ON APPLICATION, $5; ON ALLOTMENT, $5.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.

WM. R. MEREDITH, Esq., M.P.P. | JOHN HEARY, Esq.
CAPT. T. HUNT, Esq. | ROBERT GRIFFIN, Esq.
M. KINGSTON, Esq. | J. W. SMYLIE, Esq.
EDWARD LE RUEY, Esq.

BANKERS—THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER—ROBERT GRIFFIN, Esq., (pro tem.)

Offices of the Company, ... LONDON, ONTARIO.

The Canada Silver Mining Company has been formed to purchase those mining lands known as 12 B. and 13 B., in the Township of Blake, and situated on the north shore of Lake Superior, about 15 miles from Prince Arthur's Landing, Thunder Bay, Canada. The property contains by admeasurement 641 acres, in fee simple, direct from the Government.

This property is very favorably situated for mining purposes, being on the banks of Sturgeon Bay, where there is an excellent harbor, with depth of water varying from seven to twenty feet, capable of affording shelter to a large number of vessels. Owing to the proximity of the property to this harbor, the cost of transportation of materials and provisions to, and minerals from the mine, will be unusually small.

On 12 B. there is a large quantity of timber, consisting of Cedar, Spruce and Birch, with a few Poplars, all of which are sufficiently large for ordinary mining purposes, but not of sufficient size for saw logs.

The geological formation consists mainly of trap rock and argillaceous slate, the trap being of a crystalline character, masses of which are found cropping up, having a uniform bearing with the veins or leads.

This formation is traversed by one well defined vein or lode, from 10 to 15 feet in width, which can be distinctly traced on 10 B. for a distance of nearly half a mile.

The composition of the lode, where seen cropping up, is crystalline quartz, calcareous spar, dour spar, impregnated with copper and iron pyrites. Ore taken three or four inches from the surface of the lode yielded, on assay, at the rate of six ounces of silver to the ton.

The Capital of the Company to be Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000), in 20,000 Shares of $25 each. Of this amount, One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000), represented by 4,000 Shares, to constitute the working Capital. The balance of the Shares, which are not to be liable to assessment, to be allotted to the present proprietors, on their conveying to the Company those mining lands described above, free of all encumbrance. In addition to these paid up shares, the present proprietors to receive $5,000 in cash.

The 4,000 Shares of $25 each, representing the working Capital, of which it is intended to call up $5 per share. The $5 per share payable in two instalments, namely, on application $1, on allotment $4.

After deducting the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, which is to be paid to the present proprietors from the $20,000 realized, there will remain $15,000 with which to begin operations. This amount is considered greatly in excess of what will be required to set the value of the property beyond doubt.

Under no circumstances is a call to be made without the consent of the holders of at least three-fifths of the 4,000 Shares representing the working Capital.

The special features in favor of the Company, and to which the attention of investors is particularly drawn, are:—

First. That the proprietors take stock with the exception of the purely nominal sum of $5,000 in cash, as the price of the property which, apart from monetary considerations, cannot but be regarded as a proof of the confidence they place in the silver lands.

Second. That this property is most eligibly situated for mining purposes, owing to its proximity to navigable waters and to the harbor of Sturgeon Bay.

Third. The small proportion of their investment Shareholders can possibly lose in the absence of assessments on call beyond the first two instalments, amounting together to $6 per share, is to be more than the value of the lode be completely established. The Government Town Plot Reserve adjoining might also be considered of some advantage. This would of course entirely depend on the richness of silver and other ores in that part of the country.

☞ The Stock Book is now open at Mr. A. G. Smyth's Insurance Office, second door from Post Office, where copies of the Prospectus and Form of Application may be obtained.

London, Ont., November 10, 1873. d-d MTh

THE COLUMBUS 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. MAHON, 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 we Lead Mines, consisting of the WABSATCH LODE, the COLUMBUS LODE, the OREGON LODE, TAYLOR LODE and the ABBEY LODE, (each one of which may prove as valuable as the celebrated BISTAFF, GRIZZLY, DAVENPORT, EMMA and CITY ROCK MINES,) situated in Big Cottonwood Canyon, near Salt 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; at the 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 one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) so realized, the sum of fifty thousand dollars to be paid to the present proprietors on transfering 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 for the profitable working of the mines. In the vicinity of those mines are the Davenport, Grizzly, City Rock, Emma and the Flagstaff, which is paying a dividend of $50 per ounce per annum on a capital of $1,500,000.

Before taking any steps towards organization the promoters determined to procure an impartial report, and to this end applied to a gentleman who may be regarded as the most distinguished Mineralogist the Dominion, if not on this Continent, PROFESSOR NICHOLSON, M. 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 Mines Property. 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 the ore at one hundred dollars per ton, and the daily yield of the mines at ten tons, *both very moderate estimates*, the gross yield of the mines per diem would be one thousand dollars. The gross expenses of raising, transportation and smelting the same ores may be taken at sixty dollars per ton, or six hundred dollars ten tons, which would leave a daily profit of four hundred dollars, or an annual profit of about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. With regard to the above rough estimate it is necessary, however, to bear the following facts in mind: 1st. In making this estimate the average value of the ore, and the daily bit of the mines, have been *calculated at a minimum*. Much of the ore would probably yield more than a hundred dollars per ton, whilst *there is every probability that the mines would shortly yield, from twenty thirty or more tons a day*. 2nd. In making this estimate the expenses have been calculated at a maximum." The closing words are:—"Bearing these facts in mind, it may safely be asserted that the property here described is likely, when further developed, and under energetic and judicious management, to prove of great and permanent value."

From these estimates it will be seen that, if as anticipated, the yield can be increased to thirty tons per day, a dividend of at least thirty six per cent. can be paid on the par value of the stock, which will be one hundred and eighty per cent. on the amount paid.

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. d-tf

NEW GOODS

IN

TIES, COLLARS AND SCARFS.

NEW SHIRTING FLANNELS.

WE EMPLOY A FIRST-CLASS SHIRT CUTTER AND HAVE NO MISFITS.

All Shirts Made on the Premises, and Flannel Shrunk

OUR AMERICAN CUTTER PLEASES ALL

HE EXCELS IN FIT, STYLE AND FINISH.

GEORGE BURNS

NOTED

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING HOUSE

London, November 8, 1873. d-y

REMOVAL.

J. NATTRASS,

HOUSE, LAND AND GENERAL INSURANCE,

Ocean Steamship and Railway Ticket Agent,

HAS REMOVED TO HIS NEW OFFICE,

Lately occupied by H. E. NELLES, Richmond St., first door South of Dundas St., where he will be pleased to meet his numerous customers.

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

Agent for White Star Line of Ocean Steamers.

Rail Railway Tickets.

London, Nov. 5, 1873. d-y

THE ALBION STILL AHEAD.

Remember the Fifth of November.

GREAT EXCITE