The London Free Press

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

THE LOCAL INTELLIGENCE of importance, such as Reports of Public Meetings, City Council proceedings, Police Courts, &c., is given in the city and district sections, which also find a place in its columns twelve hours ahead of the contemporary evening press. Its circulation and influence are constantly advancing. It is the recognized organ of opinion in the West, outstripping other journals in the extent, variety and priority of its news.

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

SITUATIONS WANTED, Domestics Wanted; Articles Lost or Found; Houses to Let or Sold, &c., &c., are inserted at the rate of two cents for twenty-five words each time; and for every additional word one cent. Unusually large numbers of the same subject are charged twenty-five cents each insertion.

CIRCULATION.—The circulation of the DAILY FREE PRESS is far larger than that of the combined issues of its local contemporaries.

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The Evening Free Press

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

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

The Free Press.

Monday, April 1, 1878.

THE LAST DESERTER.

The Reform journals are cooling down and trying to reconcile themselves to the inevitable—the second run of the Paris *Star*. The leader in this crusade seems to think that the Liberal party are better off without the aid of the *Star*, and would have the world assume that its support is of little consequence, whether thrown on the one side or the other. This bad temper reveals more than the plainest words could do, and proves, if proof were wanting, that the desertion of this old and influential journal from the Grit party is both a serious blow and an undeniable sign of the public feeling in Ontario. It is perhaps the latter more than even the former that has aroused the ire and the chagrin of those that write in such a spirit of bitterness against the controllers of the *Star*. No one, not even the head of a government, possesses the same facilities for feeling the public pulse, and reading aright the index of the barometer which points out the temperature of the people, as does an able editor of a popular and widely-circulated journal. The management of the *Star* has been in this position, and no doubt the sentiments of a large majority of the electors will be found in accord with the views of the editor, the convictions of both will be found similar, and effected by the same means. The fury shown by the Ministerial press may therefore be safely attributed to the fact that the defection of the *Star* will be taken throughout the country as affording positive proof that its principles of opposition to the Government, are now condemnation of their policy and jobbing are understood in by its readers and the people generally. One may account for the villanous abuse heaped upon the editor of the *Star* on such grounds as those, and on no other.

To talk of dishonest motives having actuated the *Star* in the course it has taken, sounds strange coming from any organ of the Ministerial party. Selfish, sordid, dishonest motives might well be deemed necessary to keep an influential journal in line, but honest and patriotic motives could have no effect but one, and this would result in such a course as we have lately seen taken by the *Star*. The brief statement it makes of its course for the last twenty-three years will be taken by every impartial judge as a complete refutation of the foul slanders cast upon its truth, as well as upon the sincerity of its convictions. A journal that fought the battles of Reform for nineteen years under every discouragement, and on every occasion showed its loyalty to principle and its fealty to the cause, would not now desert its party unless that party had first deserted their principles, and proved themselves recreant to their professions.

But would it not have been wiser, would it not have been more consistent, and would it not have been better adapted to restore confidence to a doubting and wavering electorate, had those journals that abuse the *Star* been content to show the fallacy of its logic, and the unsoundness of the reasons it has assigned for its conversion and defection. Unless the reasons it gives for its change, for deserting the so, called "Reform" party, and joining the Opposition, can be proved untrue and invalid, then the *Star* would have been corrupt itself, had it not acted on those convictions. It professes to have believed that on attaining power the "Reform" party would have purified every Department of corruption of which at least a part they so bitterly complained. It believed that with the advent of Mr. Mackenzie and his party to power, the existence of political corruption and jobbery would cease for ever. It believed that its party leaders were really honest in their denunciation of evil-doers, as being in their very nature corrupt and contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and then concludes in these emphatic and mournful words:—"How woefully have we been betrayed and deceived!"

We might now be willing to rest the truth of the charges brought against the *Star* on one very simple principle. As all the people throughout Ontario or the Dominion, who have become alienated from the present Government, whose sympathies are now with the leaders of the Opposition, and whose support will be given to them at the coming elections, to be charged with base and sordid motives for having suffered conviction to be wrought in their minds, and yielded to the force of proof? If not, why then should the editor of the *Star* be singled out for abuse, unless, indeed, for the very reasons which we have already assigned? Has not the leading journal of the Grits shown with great force, and very recently, too, that there is really no political principle to keep the two parties asunder; and surely, then, this general feeling of distrust and want of confidence in the present Government must originate in their acts, and from these, every man has a right to dissent, if he believes them corrupt and inimical to the true interests of the country. This aspersion cast upon the motives of the *Star* and the foul abuse heaped upon it will not win back a single elector who views the conduct of the Government as the *Star* views it, and who feels convinced that they are no longer deserving of public confidence.

A British Columbia despatch says:—There is great rejoicing over the defeat of James Robinson, the Dominion Government candidate, who ran in place of Mr. Cunningham, the member who resigned. Dr. McInnes, an opponent of Mr. Mackenzie's Administration, has been returned by a good majority.

ONE CENT CHRISTIANS.

New plans for paying off church debts are always in order. The church debt is an incubus on modern society, and forms a really decrease for handing round the plate, and sending ladies on collecting tours, in which they exhibit much intrepidity and tact. If any one could invent a plan by which such debts would pay themselves off automatically, spasmodic efforts would cease, and the expenditure of much unction would be saved. The man who will show the ordinary church member the way out from the necessity of becoming obdurate and stoney-hearted, and of diving too often into his pocket in respect of those ecclesiastical demands, would be hailed as a benefactor. His passage through this section of Christendom would be a triumphant one, and he might and his banner by a statute being erected to him in some public square, where he would essay immortality done in bronze standing, in some inconvenient or impossible attitude on a stone pedestal. An attempt has been recently made in Boston to achieve the beatitude of no church debt. It consists of a "scheme"—a financial scheme—for it is an undeniable fact that some Christians in their desire to be comfortable, and accept the means of grace while surrounded by luxury and convenience, often drive church-managers and church-wardens into expenditures which involve them in a load of pecuniary obligations. In such matters it is seldom "pay as you go." Rather, the feeling is in favor of a good deal of "go," but followed by a disinclination to pay, and thus relieve the financial managers from obligations incurred in the endeavor to carry out the wishes of congregations. The plan, or scheme spoken of includes the idea of collecting a portion of the pew rents in advance for a period of years by means of bonds, bearing a low rate of interest, and secured upon individual lettings. Another part of the scheme is that the bonds are to be taken by members of the congregation if possible, and the annual coupons are to be available for pew rents. This removes the plan at once from the status of a *loan*; every subscriber receiving full value for the money he invests, except that he might obtain a higher rate of interest elsewhere. It is true that to many people this may smack, too much of a broker's expedient, or the bank manager's parlor. Yet it has its value, the supposition being that the popularity of churches in question will remain unimpaired during the period that the debentures have to run. A better way, we think, is to be found in that adopted by one of our city churches, by voluntarily adding 50 per cent. to current pew rents, and thus at once raising not only enough to pay interest accruing, but wipe off a considerable portion of the principal due, year by year. No doubt a good deal of grumbling is heard from time to time among all the churches as to the expensiveness incident to attendance on them. Yet, really, when it is enquired into, such attendance is placed upon a most economical footing. Light, heat, and personal comfort is secured and an acceptable service presented for a sum that is almost ridiculous in amount. Take for example an ordinary pew, containing seats for five persons. The rent of such a pew is probably $25 a year; in many cases it is much less, in but a very few is it any more. The ordinary services held during the week are not less than three, which, with some of an extra kind, may be said to amount to one hundred and sixty (160) services during the year. For five persons, then, there would be eight hundred services, costing in the aggregate for pew rent $25, or a little over three cents per service for each individual. For such a bagatelle, which few in ordinary life think anything at all about, service is conducted amid conditions of comfort which can scarcely be or need not be exceeded. Yet there is a great sighing and groaning over the amount when the collector comes. It is held to be "too much." Instead of paying three cents for such ministrations—and the supposition is that those that attend approve them, some people would be glad to be let off with a single cent, and would be found to grudge even that. Such a state of feeling is altogether singular in relation to such a matter, and stands much in need of amendment. Three cent Christians are cheap enough, but when the tariff of their contributions drops down to a one cent basis, it becomes questionable if their real object in going to church is not to save fire and candle-light at home. No such meanness are exhibited in relation to any other affairs in society, and to be identified with a congregation over head and ears in debt, and that will not make any effort in the direction of extrication, is as poor a compliment to religion, as well as to individuals who consent to seek for cheapness in a direction in which generosity would be far more admirable.

The Duke of Cambridge presided lately at the 120th anniversary banquet of the Orphan Working School, which was held at Willis' Rooms, and, in proposing "The army, navy, and volunteers," said he had intended at late years in the army to shut up short service instead of a long service system, and it remained to be seen how it would answer. We had very much younger men to deal with than formerly. Many people had an impression that they were too young, and therefore could not prove equal to the old soldiers of former years. That might be, so but all he could say was that, so far as the physical power of those young men was concerned, he did not think we ever had a better class of recruits than at the present moment. He was sorry to see the prevalence of that spirit of depreciation which was perpetually crying things down. With regard to the auxiliary forces, he most express his satisfaction that at the present moment, when there was so much powder in the air, there had been exhibited a cordial spirit of loyalty and patriotism. He thought it was a very fine spirit which had been shown, and it was very encouraging for the future of the volunteer system, now, happily, so properly and soundly established.

A proclamation dated Santiago de Cuba, March 24th, and signed by General Martinez Campos, has been made public at Havana. The proclamation declares that peace has been substantially reëstablished in the greater part of the district lately in rebellion, and that it is now necessary to heal the wounds occasioned by ten years of strife. Therefore, in accordance with article two of the peace conditions, and by authority of the home government, the General decrees:—1—The authorities of the pacified territory are to observe the most complete oblivion for past events, and strive to prevent a resuscitation of by-gone passions. 2—All persons now in imprisonment for treason, rebellion and sedition, or for being accessory thereto, are to be liberated and returned to their homes if desired, and those who have escaped punishment are not to be proceeded against. 3—All cases now pending before the tribunals of the Island for such crimes are to be abandoned immediately. 4—All persons banished or deported for such causes are to be permitted to return home, and are to be exempt from molestation or persecution for their previous conduct. 5—All persons included in the foregoing articles and those resulting in foreign countries are to regain their rights of citizenship. 6—All deserters from the Spanish forces who are still in arms are to be pardoned if they surrender by the 15th of April.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

This Institution commences its next session on the 16th inst., and it is to be hoped that it may have a large number of young farmers entered on its rolls as students. We have always held that, if properly conducted, the Institution would be found to fill a blank in our educational machinery, and meet a want much felt in this country. That little or no good has been done so far is the fault of the management, not in any defect in the design of the originator. Had Mr. Carling had the working out of his own conception for a few years more, the Province of Ontario would, to-day, have been in possession of the advantages which such an Institution is calculated to bestow. One of the objects proposed by the Minister of Agriculture in those days was to create among the young a greater relish for agricultural pursuits, a greater pride in such a profession, and gradually beget a juster conception of its importance as compared with other pursuits than had formerly prevailed. A dislike for agriculture, if prevalent among the people, especially among the young, is a sure proof that there is something radically wrong in either their taste, or judgment, or both. The profession of the agriculturist is the noblest, the most independent, the most important to a nation's prosperity, and the most conducive to an innocent and moral life of any other. To counteract the desire so often displayed among the sons of farmers, to abandon the pursuit of their fathers, and betake themselves to the vexations, struggles and temptations of town life, was an object worthy of all praise on the part of the Board of Agriculture and Government, and in their hands there would have been no cause to complain of want of success.

Another object was to improve the system of farming now in vogue in this country, and give it something of a scientific basis—in fact to raise it to the dignity, in some of its more important features, of a scientific pursuit. This is just what is wanting to make it more profitable and more popular. Give the young farmer a scientific education, and show him how to apply his abstract principles to practical purposes on his own acres, and you invest the pursuit of farming with a new and higher dignity, you add to the self-respect of the agriculturist, and you make his time, labor and capital more productive.

But there has been occasionally a lackadaisical whine raised in certain quarters, though the Grits had refused to blow the people through this institution, and that Tory selfishness had withstood their patriotic endeavors. This is a convenient mode of avoiding a difficulty, and of meeting a charge of incapacity and corruption, for both have been rampant in the management of this institution under reform rule. It is said—"to have died its way through a long term of undeserved unpopularity, and has at length succeeded in conquering prejudice and malice." No doubt there was prejudice, but this prejudice was beget of corruption first, and thorough bungling afterwards. The removal from the original, well selected site through political intrigue, and making it the creature of Grit necessities was the first blow at its usefulness and popularity; and putting it under the charge of such a man as Mr. McKellar was the second. It was needless to recapitulate all the scenes of corruption and bungling through which it had to pass for a period, but we quite agree with the *Globe* that a prejudice was, at this period, formed against it, and justly so, and those who recall the scenes that have taken place within its walls will at least say that this prejudice was just and natural.

Will any of its defenders venture to say that the country had a right to be satisfied with either the management or the good effected by the Institution? Was there not enough brought to light, and certainly all the black pages of its history in those days have never yet been submitted to the public eye, to convince the people of this Province, that the Institution was a hot-bed of corruption, as expensive and useless as it was immoral in its effects upon the minds of the students? Did Mr. Mowat act as an honest man and upright statesman in paying hush money to McCandless? Was Professor McCandless the right man for the position? Then, why did the Government dismiss him? And if they had nothing to fear from his revelations, why did the Premier pay him to hold his tongue? Assuredly not. The Government had good cause for his dismissal, how could the people be expected to be satisfied with the whole affair? It has been said therefore of the Institution's fight with prejudice and malice amounts only to a condemnation of the Government which have it under their control.

An action for breach of promise of marriage, brought by an English schoolmaster named Heap against a lady named Marris, was tried lately. Miss Marris, who was the daughter of a solicitor residing at Caistor, Lincolnshire, had, in 1876, at the age of forty years, entered into a written agreement to marry Mr. Heap, a master in the local grammar school. She agreed, in case of failure to fulfil such promise, to give him one-fourth of the property she might inherit from her parents; and also a yearly sum of money, beginning at £20, and doubling each year from January 1, 1875, until she should become his wife. Miss Marris, having failed to keep her promise, and still refusing to fulfil her undertaking, the present action was instituted. Certain points in the construction of the agreement were objected to on behalf of the defendant, but eventually she agreed to pay £1,000 rather than allow the letters she had written to be brought before the public. Judgment was, therefore, given for the plaintiff.

The Turks are said to have been much astonished at the appearance of the Cossacks and the Russian Guard. These "conquerors of the lions of the Schipka Pass" and "heroes of Tatar Bazardjik" turn out to be small and weakly men, badly clothed, and dirty in appearance; and the Turks are now more convinced than ever of the incapacity of their commanders, who allowed themselves to be beaten by such troops. Some of the Turkish generals still believe that if better commanders were appointed, the war might be resumed, and the Turkish losses be retrieved. Be this as it may, the recruits are still being clothed and equipped; and it is stated in the Seraglio that by the end of April Turkey will have 300,000 well-armed troops. What the object of these warlike preparations may be is not clear. Some speak of a new campaign against Russia; others see in these new soldiers of the Sultan the future allies of the Czar.

..William Calcraft, the English veteran ex-executioner, is a mild inoffensive old man, fond of flowers and a rearer of rabbits. He has always evinced a great repugnance to hanging a man of intellect, and asserts that on such occasions he would have failed in the task had it not been for a powerful dose of alcohol. Calcraft, venerable in appearance, grows a handsome white beard.

..Charles Mathews, the veteran English comedian, is full of agility, in spite of his advanced age, 77. He can shave and open an oyster at the same time, and can also repeat the Book of Job. His first wife was the celebrated Madame Vestris. Mathews has all his life suffered from pecuniary embarrassments, and his knowledge of debtors' prisons is varied and extensive.

..Austria's peace establishment is put down at 207,905 men and 47,972 horses; in war, 780,028 men and 148,120 horses.

Parliamentary Nominations

Candidates Announced Thus Far.

The following is a list of those who have up to date been put in nomination for seats in the House of Commons and Local Legislature at the ensuing general Election:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Constituency.	Liberal-Conservative.	Reform.
Addington	Jno McHoey	
Argenteuil		Thos Christie
Algoma District	T S Campbell	
Brant, N.R.	T S Crawford	Gavin Fleming
Brant, S.R.	J M Clarke	J L Chandler
Bruce, N R	J A Cameron	John Gillies
Bruce, S R	Alex Shaw	Hon E Blake
Champlain	Capt C Jarvis	
Durham, E R	Col Williams	
Durham, W R	Capt Perry	
Essex	Thos Ardell	
Essex	J C Patterson	
Grey, S R	J J Lister	
Hastings, W R	Hon. J. Wallbridge	Jas Brown
Huron, N R	Thos Farrow	
Huron, S R	John Porter	
Lambton	John A Macdonnie	Alex Mackenzie
Lanark, N R	Jamieson	Dan't Galbraith
Lanark, S R		Francis Frost
Leeds & Grenville, S R	W Fitzsimmons	
Lennox		Hon R J Cartwright
Lincoln		Capt Jas Norris
Middlesex, W R	Nathan Burrie	G W Ross
Northumberland, W R	Hon J Cockburn	
Ontario, N R	W H Gibbs	
Ontario, S R	W Wright	
Perth, N R	F R Daley	
Peterboro', E R	John Dunsmore	Thos Fraser
Prescott		Thos Murray
Renfrew, N R	P White, jun	Jas Findlay
Renfrew, S R	Whitemarsh	
Richmond and Wolfe	J Pickard	J P Richard
Simcoe, S R	D Alton Mc Henry	H Cook
Stormont, U.C.R.	Cartby	Jas McCrossan
Waterloo, N	Knarr	John Connolly
Wellington, C R	Dr Orton	John Robinson
Wellington, N R	G A Drew	
Wentworth, N R	The Sheriff	
York, E R	Alf'd Boultbee	Jas Metcalf
York, W R	Clark Wallace	

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

Constituency.	Liberal-Conservative.	Reform.
Algoma Dist'n	Macdonald	
Brant, N R	A H Baird	
Bruce, S R	Robt. Baird	Hon. R. M. Wells
Carleton	Sir A. Jackson	Doran
Lennox, U.C.		James Dickson
Renfrew, N R	T. Deacon, Q.C.	
Victoria, N R		Hon. S. C. Wood
Waterloo, S R	Walter Rumberg	
Wellington, C R		Col. Chas. Clarke

Russia's Progress.

THE PEOPLE RAMPANT FOR A WAR WITH ENGLAND—INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—AID FROM AMERICA—VAST PRODUCTIVENESS OF THE COUNTRY.

St. Petersburg, March 6, 1878.

The popular cry throughout Russia is war against England. All classes join in the clamor, and the public are even prepared to make any sacrifice or endure any privations rather than submit to the insult and abuse heaped upon them by the British Government. They even say they are powerful enough and that their financial position is sufficiently elastic to enable them to carry on a war and probably wrest India from British rule. Russia has over one million soldiers under arms, of which more than three hundred thousand are at present on Turkish soil; many of them are veterans and have seen severe fighting. Her generals have shown that they are fully competent to cope successfully with those of any Continental Power.

RAILWAYS.

She has constructed during the past ten years over 12,000 miles of railways, forming a vast net work through the grain producing districts of the Empire. Nearly all the rails for these lines were purchased from England, but at present extensive rolling mills have sprung up in various parts of the country, which are now manufacturing steel rails. They are turning out all they require, which causes them to be independent of England in this branch of industry. The government has recently purchased from the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Philadelphia, forty locomotives, and I am told that another large company in America have contracted to deliver 100 during the present year. A contract has been recently made with the John Stephenson Company, of New York, for the manufacture and supply of a large number of tramway cars for the street railway of St. Petersburg, as also for Riga, where a new company has been recently formed. It is stated that American tramway cars will wear twenty years, while those made in England, France and Belgium only last five years.

TERMINAL FACILITIES.

The government is engaged in constructing what is called a new port for St. Petersburg. It is situated at the south-eastern part of the city, and consists of an enormous basin, or, rather, series of basins connected together, capable, it is estimated, of accommodating a thousand vessels and barges. A railway runs around the basins and connects them with the entire system of railways. These basins are dredged to a uniform depth of twenty feet, and a continuous chain of large warehouses is being erected around them, so that cargoes can be received or discharged directly from or in cars and transported to any part of the Empire. Similar to all government works in Russia, they are constructed upon a colossal and magnificent scale. The Russians do not hesitate to grapple with engineering difficulties, which they so readily overcome, as is instanced in the situation of St. Petersburg, founded by Peter the Great upon a swamp. When it is remembered that in many cases the cost of a foundation is even greater than the structure; that not a spoonful of gravel or a stone of any kind is to be seen that has not been brought many miles, it will be understood that there is some enterprise in Russia.

BRIDGING THE NEVA.

At the present time there are only eight feet of water between St. Petersburg and Cronstadt, a distance of sixteen miles. The government have recently contracted with Messrs. Morris & Cummings, of New York, to carry out the enormous undertaking of dredging over the sixteen miles, so as to have twenty feet of water between the new port and Cronstadt. Their machinery will be conveyed from New York, in order to allow them to commence operations early in the spring. Their superintendents are now here, engaged in constructing the necessary barges. It strikes me that if New York had been provided with an emperor she would, at least, have had her piers completed, which are such a disgrace to the metropolis of the New World.

AMERICAN WAREHOUSES.

One of the most important charters or concessions in the interest of Americans has just been signed by the Emperor, giving Messrs. L. B. Shaw, E. G. Burgess and T. B. Lane, of New York, in connection with prominent American capitalists, the permission to form a company for the construction of floating and stationary grain elevators and warehouses in all parts and the Loop Line, between Reval and St. Thomas, and between Palanstoon and Kincardine, and Southern Extension of W. G. & B.

(Ctfv.)

..Of late years quite a passion has grown up in Paris for handsome books. Ancient and rare works are sold for fabulous prices, and it is not unusual for a volume to fetch 1,000 or 2,000 francs. Publishers find a better sale for handsome editions than for others.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Piano for Sale!

THE RIBIGHINI PIANO

will be sold by

Private Sale.

This Piano is by Bechway & Sons, and will be offered at a great bargain. Liberal terms. Apply to W. F. BRUNTON & SON,

1941 Auctioneers.

J. GURD & SON, 185 Dundas Street, London, Ont. We have now opened out the largest and best-assorted stock of Fishing Tackle in Western Ontario. Walking-sticks, Rods, Jointed Rods from 75c. to $15 each; Plaited and Waterproof Silk Lines, Lines from 3c. to $1 each; Reels from 50c. to $4.50 each; Hooks to suit and Gaffs, Trolling Spoons, Artificial Flies, Gut, Casting Lines, Spinning and Fly-making Materials, Waterproof Coats, Bait Boxes, best Limerick and Kelly Hooks, Sinkers, Floats, Fishing Baskets, &c., &c.

Illustrated Price List of Fishing Tackle, Shot guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Cartridge, &c., &c., free by mail. and

BURNETT'S CRIMSON INK!

SPLENDID NEW COLOR.

Sample Bottle Free.

AT BRYCE'S.

NEW PENS!

"THE EASY WRITER."

Sample Free.

AT BRYCE'S.

1,000 New York Canes

ASSORTED PATTERNS & STYLES.

Received this Week

AT BRYCE'S,

108 Dundas street, London. The Trade supplied at Bottom Prices.

Education Department, Ontario—Admission to Normal Schools.

1. The Normal Schools of Toronto and Ottawa will be re-opened on Tuesday, 9th April, 1878, when Teachers-in-training for non-Teachers of the second class will be admitted. The session will close on 23rd June.

2. Applications for admission are to be sent in immediately upon the proper forms, which may be obtained on request.

3. The Regulations require that all candidates for Third Class Certificates shall pass an examination at a Normal School, and no allowance is made for the expenses of those who attend for the final examination, at the rate of $2.00 per week and the actual travelling expenses.

4. During the academic year there is one session for the literary, scientific and professional training of candidates for *first class* certificates, for which applicants must enter in September, except in special cases.

By order,
ALEXANDER MARLING, Sec.

March 27th, 1878. 1938

The Popular Music House,

West Store Mechanics' Institute,

229 DUNDAS-ST., LONDON, ONT.

Pianos, Organs,

—AND—

Musical Instruments of all Kinds,

Sheet Music and Music Books.

☞ The cheapest and most reliable house in Ontario.

C. J. WHITNEY & Co., Proprietors.
C. P. COLWELL, Manager. Ellsod

500,000

Apple Trees!

FROM ONE YEAR OLD TO FOUR.

40,000 NORWAY SPRUCE

And Other Evergreens.

Large Trees for Street Planting

A full assortment of Nursery Stock of every description. One hundred acres under cultivation. Descriptive Catalogues furnished on application.

PONTEY & TAYLOR,
St. James' Park P. O.,
Near London, Ont.

BROWN & MORRIS,

Dealers in

HARDWARE, GLASS, PAINTS, OILS,

Coalage, Leather Belting,
COUNTER AND PLATFORM SCALES,
Spades, Shovels, Garden Tools, &c.,
CORNER DUNDAS AND CLARENCE STS., LONDON
London, July 19, 1877. ma1-y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHOLESALE.

MARSHALL & CARRIE,

68 Dundas Street, London.

ARE NOW SHOWING FULL LINES

—OF—

Hats, Caps and Straw Goods

CALL AND SEE OUR STOCK—TERMS LIBERAL. Div

Sales by Auction.

THIS DAY.

AUCTION SALE—HOUSEHOLD Furniture.—MANVILLE & BROWN will sell at their rooms, 26 Dundas street,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 1st,

A large assortment of household furniture—Drawing-room suite (6), in hair cloth and repp; bedroom suites, mattresses, sofas, lounges, extension tables, bureaus, cane chairs, bedsteads, toilet sets, washstands, cupboard, carpets and kitchen requisites; child's carriage, cradle, mattresses, &c. Also, two cooking stoves, one second-hand new; base burner stoves, clock, sewing machine, &c. These goods are removed from one who are leaving the city and removed for our convenience for sale, and will be sold without reserve. Sale at 11 a.m. Terms cash.

MANVILLE & BROWN,
C285 Auctioneers.

By Auction---Building Lots!

MANVILLE & BROWN WILL sell on the premises, on Wednesday, April 3,

Three Valuable Lots,

situated on Thornley street, in Hughes's Survey, London East. These Lots are known as Lots Nos. 7, 8 and 9, on the south side of Thornley street, and are distant east of Adelaide street only 16 feet; high, well fenced, and with splendid natural drainage. On Lot No 7 there is a small building lorse, and cellar, well, and garden stocked with fruit trees, currants, &c. Will be sold en bloc, or in separate lots. This is a rare chance to secure, on easy terms, a building lot in this desirable locality. Sale at 3 p.m. Terms at 2 o'clock p.m. MANVILLE & BROWN,
(Ctfv.) Auctioneers.

BRUNTON'S

Bankrupt Stock

WILL BE REMOVED

TO CORNER OF

Dundas-st. and Market Lane

—ON—

MONDAY, APRIL 1st.

Take Notice!

Insolvents' Stock of Groceries

FOR SALE BY TENDER.

In the Matter of Thomas & George Sanborne, INSOLVENTS.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE of the Stock-in-Trade of the above-named insolvents will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock noon on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of APRIL NEXT. The goods are in excellent order, and amount to about

$4,100.00.

The Stock and Assignee's inventory can be seen on application at the office of the undersigned. Not bound to accept any tender.

THOS. CHURCHER,
Official Assignee.
London, Ont., March 21, 1878. C1bsod1d

INSOLVENT SALE

—OF—

Stove and Tinware Business,

AT ALIKA CRAIG.

An Excellent Opportunity to Purchase an Established Business.

Re James Allen, an Insolvent.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until Wednesday, April 3rd, 1878, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase at a sale in the dollar of the assignee's inventory and assets of the assets herein, as follows:—

Stoves, Tinware and Material, Cutlery, other Hardware, &c	$1,309 76
Chattel Mortgage	75 20
Shop Furniture, &c	66 00
Book Debts	57 00
	$2,304 08

A lease of the premises can be obtained. Tenders other than such to state the time required for stocking offered, and no tender necessarily accepted.

The stock of goods can be seen with a list of the accounts, may be seen on application to Mr. E. B. Smith, Alika Craig, and an inventory and list on application to H. E. NELLES,
Official Assignee.

London, Ont., March 21, 1878. C1bsod1

Great Western Railway

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS

Will be issued from all Stations on Main Line between Detroit and Hamilton, Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Brantford, Woodstock, Harrow & Essex Branches, and from stations on the Loop Line, between Hamilton and St. Thomas, and between Palmerston and Kincardine, and Southern Extension of W. G. & B.

To London,

Single Fare for the Double Journey,

TUESDAY, 2nd DAY OF APRIL.

☞ Good for return until 5th April, 1878, inclusive.

F. BROUGHTON,
Gen. Manager.

Ctfv

Grand Trunk Railway.

LONDON TRADE SALES.

RETURN TICKETS WILL BE from all stations west of Guelph,

From the 2nd to 5th April.

J. HICKSON,
Gen. Manager.

Ctfv

Over Two Million Genuine New York Singer Sewing Machines now in use. Prices within the reach of all. Liberal discount for cash. LONDON OFFICE—Oddfellows' Block, 222 Dundas Street. DOMINION OFFICE—23 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont. 19eodly

LICENSE COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
Albert Block.

Notice Is Hereby Given,

That all parties who intend to take out Tavern and Shop

LICENSES,

For the sale of Spirituous or Fermented Liquors, are requested to make application at the above-named office on or before the 1st APRIL, 1878.

C1tsd ROBT. HENDERSON,
Inspector.

Wonderful Discovery.

EMPRESS RELIEF!

THE FRIEND OF MANKIND.

An Internal & External Remedy

A Balm for every Wound

It cures Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and kills all pain directly it is applied to the part affected. It is the only known remedy for Rheumatism on the "American Continent, guaranteed to cure in one day. As soon as applied it gives instant ease to the sufferer. Being an external remedy it is rapidly absorbed, penetrates to the very bone, enters the circulation, neutralizing all "Rheumatic Poison" circulating in the blood, and expels it from the system through the nature channels.

IT CURES

Toothache, Earache, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Inflammation, Sore Throat, Lumbago, Pain in Side, Pain in Back, Pain in Chest, Pain in Shoulder, Coughs, Colds, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, &c., &c.

It will cure the most agonizing Pain internally or external, in one instant of time. Pocket your prejudice, and give it a trial, the investment is small and never earned. The great secret of its success with all classes is owing to the fact it is safe and harmless, pleasant to take, gives instant ease, and can be applied to a wider range of disease in everyday life, with greater success, than any preparation which research, skill and Medical Science has yet produced.

As a proof of its great power over disease, any person, no matter who it may be, living in Ayr, Ont., or Canada, who is suffering from any of the above named painful complaints, will call at the Office in Toronto, any day of the week, between the hours named, "Free of Charge," of its healing power over pain in one application.

Testimonials from all parts of the Dominion are constantly coming to hand, giving expression to the most grateful results experienced by those in which it has performed, and we would be pleased to receive testimonials from all others who use it successfully.

Physicians of the highest reputation recommend it as a most effectual remedy for the relief of pain. Ever in cases of sudden emergency.

Carry it in your house, and it will prove a blessing to your families and a friend indeed.

Druggists are selling enormous quantities of it wherever introduced.

It challenges the world to produce its equal.

The Trade supplied through the Wholesale Drug and Patent Medicine Houses of Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London.

Price 25 Cents per BOTTLE. Sold by all Enterprising Druggists.

R.S.Murray&Co

RECEIVED THIS DAY.

50 Pieces Brussels Carpet	90c
50 Pieces Brussels Carpet	$1 00
50 Pieces Brussels Carpet	1 12½
50 Pieces Brussels Carpet	1 25
50 Pieces Brussels Carpet	1 50
50 Pieces Brussels Carpet	1 60
50 Pieces Brussels Carpet	1 65
50 Pieces Brussels Carpet	1 70
50 Pieces Brussels Carpet	1 75

R. S. MURRAY & Co

124 Dundas St., LONDON.
126 Carlton St.,

MECHANICS' HALL,

Wednesday and Thursday, April 3 & 4.

MANAGER ..... MR. G. A. MORTIMER.

The most natural Irish Comedian on the stage, New York Herald.

Joseph Murphy,

Supported by the same Company as in New York and all the principal cities, including the original and talented artiste, Miss Annie Ward Thaxter, in Fred Marsh's Comedy, 50 years old.

KERRY GOW

sought, MAUM CREE.

Owen Donnelly, an Irish exile; Nell Flaherty Hugh Melinde, steward; Captain Darcy and Norman in the 4th ward; Harry McCall;—JOE MURPHY.

With songs selected for the occasion, amongst which will be sung "Limerick is My Birthplace," "Mavourneen," "Paddy Miles' Boots," "Wearin' Green," "Song of the Shamrock," &c.

Popular prices only—25c., 50c., 75c.; reserved seats at Murray's. C285

JUST PUBLISHED,

LIFE OF

BRIGHAM YOUNG,

The Great Mormon Apostle,

By an ex-Mormon Elder.

MORMONISM, FROM ITS IN-CEPTION to the present era, fully exposed, connected with which are STARTLING REVELATIONS, hitherto unpublished. Now is the great American heathen permeated by polygamy. This history is only to be obtained from the publishers, which will be sent on receipt of one dollar.

Canvassers wanted throughout the Dominion. Address Walter Purcell & Co., (Drawer 2571, Toronto. C1bsd-w1

A. S. Murray

& Co.,

LONDON, ONT.

WE SELL ELGIN & WALTHAM Watches at Jobbers' wholesale prices, as we purchase direct from the makers. Also a full assorted silver watch at $6. Watches repaired and all kinds of jewelry made to order. Agents for Lazarus & Morris' Perfected Spectacles.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. London, March 26, 1878. odwly

Opera Buildings Saloon

CHARLES WHEELHOUSE, late of the London Tavern, on Talbot St., has removed to the above saloon, formerly occupied by Mr. J. McMillan.

Charley is well and favorably known by a large circle of friends, and will be glad to meet them at his new place of business. Wines and Liquors of the very best brands always on hand. Give him a call. L311f

GEORGE F. JEWELL,

ACCOUNTANT,

INSURANCE AND COMMISSION AGENT

Office—No. 3 Oddfellows' Block, Dundas street London 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LONDON TRADE SALE.

TUESDAY, 2nd APRIL, 1878.

HALF FARES ON GREAT WESTERN & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS

RETURNABLE UP TO THE 5th APRIL.

Buyers visiting the city during the next week should not fail to see the large and well assorted stock in the warehouse of

LAING, SUTHERLAND & CO.,

Comprising everything required in the Dry Goods line by the general Trades including

ENGLISH GOODS,
CANADIAN GOODS,
AMERICAN GOODS.

The productions of the celebrated Dundas and Cornwall mills always on hand; also the well-known Rosamond and Sherbrooke Tweeds. TERMS LIBERAL.

C30b LAING, SUTHERLAND & Co., Talbot-st., near Dundas-st.

BURNS'

MADE TO ORDER

PANTS

50 PATTERNS TO CHOOSE FROM.

$4.25

NOW OPENING!

OUR

Spring Importations

—OF—

SCARFS, GLOVES,

SOCKS AND UNDERCLOTHING.

SEE OUR $3.00 PARAGON FRAME UMBRELLA.

R. A. GARLICK, 174 Dundas-St.

JOHN M. DENTON,

Merchant Tailor.

Large Importations of New and Fashionable

SPRING GOODS!

SPECIAL LINES OF SCOTCH TWEEDS CHEAP FOR