The London Free Press

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

THE LOCAL INTELLIGENCE of importance, such as Reports of Public Meetings, City Council proceedings, and the news transpiring in the city and district up to 2 o'clock a.m., also finds a place in its columns twelve hours ahead of the contemporary evening press. Its circulation and influence are constantly advancing. It is the recognized organ of opinion in the West, contemplating 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 to Canada to distant places at the same rate.

SITUATION WANTED, Domestics Wanted; Articles Lost or Found; Houses to Let or Sold, &c., are inserted at the rate of twenty-five cents for twenty-five words; and so in proportion. Births, Marriages and Deaths notices of the same extent are charged. Twenty-five words each insertion.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS of a transient kind are inserted at TEN CENTS per line each insertion. Special contracts are made for advertisements for the first-insertion and five cents for each subsequent one. Special contracts are made for extended advertising space by the year and half-year, the terms of which can be had on application at the business office.

The Evening Free Press

A DECIDED set of readers p.m. each contains not only the matter found in the morning edition, but additional telegraphic news and local intelligence up to the hour of going to press. The EVENING FREE PRESS is published at TWO CENTS, and is for sale by the newsboys and at the various agencies throughout the city, and at St. Thomas, Stratford, St. Thomas and other western towns.

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

ADDRESS, FREE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY, London, Ontario.

The Weekly Free Press

IS A MAMMOTH SHEET, containing 56 columns of matter, and enjoys a large and influential circulation throughout the country. It is a compilation of the news, local and otherwise, of the week, with the steels published elsewhere. In its contents will be found every thing that interests the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the professional man and the general public. It contains the cream of the news of the week from all parts of the world; ample commercial information; and its literary department includes good selections in all family circles. It has been aptly termed the "King of the Weeklies," and a trial worthy of its circulation.

PRICE $1.50 per annum, postage *free*, including premium picture.

The Free Press.

Monday, February 18, 1878.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS ENDED.

From the long debate that has taken place on the reply to a speech that contains no policy and enunciates no principle, the Government may learn a lesson, though a lesson too late to profit them now. They may take it as the expression of opinion indulged in by both sides of the House, that the maladministration of the Government, their want of energy, their want of official honesty, and their want of firmness to resist the pressure brought to bear upon them by their supporters—are all known to the people of the country, and that the condemnation is quite as general as this knowledge is widely extended. The debate must surely convince them, if they were unconvinced before, that their political delinquencies are of that kind that a free and enlightened people cannot afford to overlook and forgive, as many of their offences are of that class whose tendency is to undermine the fundamental principle of the representative system, and convert the members of the House of Commons into pensioners upon the bounty of the Ministry, a kind of modified court party or king's men of other days, of other scenes, and of other customs than ought to prevail in Canada. The presumption is that, when the representatives of the people have been influenced by pecuniary motives, the interests of the people are not in accord with the interest of the Government. The electors of Canada are already pretty well aware of this, and the debate just ended must teach the Ministry that their actions in bribing and corrupting the members of the House has not passed unchallenged, and shall not pass unpunished.

The very nature of this debate, and the character of the acts that have been passed in review by their various speakers of that kind that cannot be handled without importing into the debate a degree of plain speaking, that is almost incompatible with the rules that should govern a dignified assemblage like the House of Commons. But it is difficult to avoid this evil unless by permitting a still greater evil to prevail —that of allowing immoral, illegal and corrupt acts to pass unchallenged. A simple reference to such an act as that of Jones or Vail, or the Speaker, or that of the Pembina Road, requires the reference to be clothed in fit language for the purpose of description and debate, and the description of a foul job necessarily implies the use of language akin to the act itself in which to paint it. It is undoubtedly a great pity that such language should become familiar to our legislative halls, but it is a still greater pity, that the official acts of the Government should have been of such a character, as demands the use of such language to adequately describe them. The Reform press may deprecate the use of such language, and the introduction of personalities by the members of both sides of the House into the debates, and in this we sincerely concur; but there is no use in treating the effect so harshly while the cause is permitted to remain and pass free from censure. Let those who condemn the introduction of personalities see to it, that the necessities for their use be wanting in future. The Dominion, from ocean to ocean, is ringing with the jobs of the Government, the culpable manner in which they have debauched the morals of the people's representatives, sapped the independence of the Legislature, and this strong, bitter feeling which these acts have aroused, require the use of proportionately strong terms to express them. "Tis a pity this were so, but 'tis a greater pity still that it needs to be so!"

In a bad cause there is said to be no true courage, and we suppose in a bad cause there can be no true eloquence. Unless the consciousness of popular indignation has paralyzed the mental powers of the Governmental party and confounded their reason, they make a poor show as compared with the Opposition on the floor of the House. It cannot be, but that there are some men of fair average ability in the Reform ranks, especially as they outnumber their opponents so far, and yet they compare flagrantly with the debaters on the Conservative side. It would be difficult to find a political party in any Legislative Assembly in any part of the Empire, in which, in proportion to their number, so many able and eloquent men can be found. While the numerical majority remains with the Ministerial party in the House, the balance of mental power—whether in close reasoning or in fluent speaking; whether in attack or defence; whether in political combination or Administrative action—is very decidedly in favor of the Opposition. This must tell in the long run, and, in the present case, has already told most conclusively both on the House and on the country. The Government party fight under that peculiar and oppressive disadvantage that most have experienced, when they strive without hope of victory. It is a half-hearted, spiritless, perfunctory mode of doing battle, and the only object is to ward off the hour of defeat as long as possible.

It is difficult to realize what must have been the feeling of poor Mr. Mackenzie as he sat there night after night, listened to the exposure of his misdeeds, the bringing to light of one dark and disgraceful job after another, the Conservative speakers following with unerring instinct his tortuous policy, and the dragging before the gaze of all those secret intrigues that he believed securely hidden, and by which he hoped to profit without peril to himself or party. Sir John Macdonald might have sat still without uttering a word and without even giving a suggestion, so ably has his lieutenants conducted the attack, and so completely have they been in every encounter. It must be a source of pride to him to see the ability, the eloquence, the judgment, with which the hon experienced party, and if so, we may safely regard it as being and his colleagues conducted the battle of the Opposition, and the dragging before the gaze of all those secret intrigues that he believed securely hidden, and by which he hoped to profit without peril to himself or party. Sir John Macdonald might have sat still without uttering a word and without even giving a suggestion, so ably has his lieutenants conducted the attack, and so completely have they been in every encounter. It must be a source of pride to him to see the ability, the eloquence, the judgment, with which the hon experienced party, and if so, we may safely regard it as being likely to prevail with the Emperor. Austria is as much opposed to the occupation of Constantinople as England is, and if the Government of the Emperor holds that the command of the Bosphorus by the troops of the Czar ought to be the signal for the different powers to drop their respective policies of neutrality, and unite to check the aggressive policy of Russia. The schemes of Russia as they gradually unfold themselves will call forth opposition from all quarters, and already this opposition is showing itself, even among those petty Provinces that were willing to aid the Czar in his attack on Turkey. The scheme involves a greater wickedness, and this seems to have led to the desired effect. Although many officers and men say that they saw dark objects moving about, at which they fired, I really do not believe that the enemy was seen clearly; of course, a remedy in future is to extend the distance of the cordon of guards, so as to prevent the approach of the torpedo fired by the enemy. I was standing on the dock of the flagship when one of these nasty things whizzed past. It seemed to be quite on the top of the water—its carriage near one of the iron-clads and went down unburst, the carriage being picked up.

On examining the three torpedoes which fell into the hands of the Turks they were found to be very heavy and unwieldy weapons, with a great deal of complicated machinery about them. They are loaded with about thirty-five pounds of gun-cotton. The length of the whole torpedo or waterrocket is seven feet two inches. To be able to launch such missiles at a distance of eight hundred or one thousand yards, or further more, we think they should arrive at their destination, or near to it, is a great object gained in torpedo warfare, but as none of them burst it is difficult to give an opinion on their efficiency. If they are, as they seem to be, only able to act on the surface of the water, an iron-clad would not be much injured by their contact.—*London Times' Batoum Correspondence, December 31, 1877.*

The Princes' Islands.

The little archipelago which has become so unexpectedly famous as the allotted station of the British fleet, lies at the northern extremity of the Sea of Marmora, some thirteen or fourteen miles distant from Constantinople itself, to which it forms, so to speak, a kind of porter's lodge. Of the three islands which compose it, Malta, the northernmost, is separated by a considerable breadth of water from Halki and Prinkipos, which backs together. The former of the air and the extreme beauty of the scenery have long since made all three a favorite resort for the merchants of the capital, and the group already holds the same relation to sultry, overcrowded, Constantinople as Brighton to London, Peterhof to St. Petersburg, or Staten Island to New York. The latter, indeed, bears a marked physical resemblance to Prinkipos, whose trim little pier, green, sunny slopes studded with white-balconied villas, and lofty, curving ridge overlooking the wide sweep of blue sea below, make it fully as well worth the attention of an artist as any of the countless "studies from nature" of the Italian coast.

But to their appreciation of the natural beauties of this charming spot, the Turks have willfully and unpardonably lost sight of its surpassing military importance. The short steam-boat voyage thither from Constantinople, with its exquisite panorama, and its picturesque concourse of all nations and all costumes—supply Greeks, dark-robed Armenians, florid Englishmen, sallow, beetle-browed Russians, portly Turks in red fezzes, olive-cheeked Dalmatians, and aquiline Jews—is a cherished recollection with every Eastern traveller, and one looks in vain for the formidable earth-works and bristling batteries which defend every mile of the Bosphorus. And this negligence is all the more heinous, inasmuch as nature has already done more than half the work herself. The Island of Prinkipos, with its steep, craggy ridges and tangled thickets, is a ready-made masked battery, wanting only common to complete it; and any one who has looked down upon the Sea of Marmora from the rocky heights now crowned by the Monastery of St. George must have seen at a glance what unsparing havoc a few heavy guns in so commanding a situation could deal with comparative impunity upon a hostile fleet below.

Such precautions, however, are wholly foreign to the short-sighted masters of the Bosphorus, though, in truth, could the teachings of experience avail so potent a moral, few lessons have been more sharply driven home. Seventy-two years ago the presence of a small English squadron at the Princes' Islands sufficed to throw the whole capital into a frenzy of helpless terror, and would have extorted the most humiliating concessions from the Sultan himself, but for the ingenious ruse by which the French Ambassador averted the threatened blow. But even such severe discipline as this has been spent in vain on the eight thousand choice books and manuscripts, in twenty different languages, the only valuable private library in Constantinople." His drawbacks are that he distrusts official confidence, and is not conciliatory.

The serious illness of Garibaldi makes it highly probable that the present year will witness the death of the trio of men who have been prominent in Italian public affairs during the past twenty years. Each of them has exercised an immense influence, and, though only one may be said to have succeeded in his aims, the work accomplished by the others will have its effect in molding the beliefs and the desires of Italians for several generations. Garibaldi is in many ways a greater man than was either the Pope or the King, as these owed their prominence in some degree to fortuitous circumstances, while with him every advance has been made in consequence of personal ability.

The London correspondent of the *Spirit of the Times* says of the last theatrical season:—"At the first theatrical society is talking about 'Diplomacy,' and seats are booked three weeks ahead. The Duke of Connaught went on Wednesday, and the Prince and Princess of Wales are going to-night. All the foreign ambassadors have been, and Schonvalof was seen in a stall laughing at the stage tricks of Russian diplomacy. Sardou is delighted. He has telegraphed his thanks, and he means to come to England to see 'Diplomacy.' The rights which have been secured for England and America by Mr. Hancroft will, no doubt, be quickly secured for New York."

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THE SITUATION IN THE EAST.

There is nothing more that can be considered definite in respect to the war and the intervention of Great Britain. The English fleet have taken up a strong position in the Sea of Marmora, in front of Gallipoli, and some of the ships will immediately pass the Bosphorus. It is certainly a commanding position all along the coasts, and we have very little doubt that its effect will not be lost upon the Turkish Government, however under Russian influence they may have appeared disinclined to the intervention as to their safety against Turkish waters. What we lately said of Austria finding her safety and integrity identical with that of Great Britain, at least so far as respected the encroachments of Russian territorial aggrandizement, now appears to be the ruling principle in the Councils of Vienna; such is the view said to be held by Andrassy and if so, we may safely regard it as being likely to prevail with the Emperor. Austria is as much opposed to the occupation of Constantinople as England is, and if the Government of the Emperor holds that the command of the Bosphorus by the troops of the Czar ought to be the signal for the different powers to drop their respective policies of neutrality, and unite to check the aggressive policy of Russia. The schemes of Russia as they gradually unfold themselves will call forth opposition from all quarters, and already this opposition is showing itself, even among those petty Provinces that were willing to aid the Czar in his attack on Turkey. The scheme involves a greater wickedness, and this seems to have led to the desired effect. Although many officers and men say that they saw dark objects moving about, at which they fired, I really do not believe that the enemy was seen clearly; of course, a remedy in future is to extend the distance of the cordon of guards, so as to prevent the approach of the torpedo fired by the enemy. I was standing on the dock of the flagship when one of these nasty things whizzed past. It seemed to be quite on the top of the water—its carriage near one of the iron-clads and went down unburst, the carriage being picked up.

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DOLLARS THAT ARE NOT DOLLARS.

The Bland Silver Bill has passed the U. S. Senate by a large majority, and bids fair to become actual law before many days. The experiment will then be entered upon of buying $100,000 each month to pay in silver coin of the value of 90¢. It is not likely that the enterprise will be successful, because those that have goods to sell will not sell them for less than they are worth, whether they are to receive gold or to receive silver. Aside from the suspicion it creates of an intention to defraud, the ultimate gain is very problematical. Some of the "bonanza" people—of whom Senator Jones is the representative—may manage to unload a few millions into the lags of the general public. But as soon as a plethora is felt the movement will be stopped, and it is quite certain that commercial needs do not require the presence of any very large amount of coin. Moreover, transactions take place in reference to commodities, and money is used only in settling up balances, generally of a small amount. Any legislature might pass a law declaring that a certain piece of land was a dollar. Yet we all know that such an enactment would be inoperative. So in the long run will be the attempt to make 94 cents do duty for 100 cents. It can be seen at a very evident that if the United States merchant has to pay a gold dollar for what he buys he cannot sell for a silver dollar worth from 6 to 10 cents less.

President George Thompson, of Robert College, in Constantinople, writes to the *Independent* that Achmet Vefik Pasha, the new Premier of the Turkish Ministry, who is decidedly the most remarkable public man in that country. "He is 60 years old," Mr. Thompson says, "with a remarkably fine head and intelligent face, which at times is absolutely radiant with fun and humor. His home is a little red house in the village of Bonmedi Hissar, on the Bosphorus, in which he lives with the simplicity of a Spartan; but his pride is his garden and library. No king was ever more proud of his jewels than he is of his plants and trees—all raised by himself from the seed, and including varieties from every part of the world. In this garden is his fireproof library, containing seven or eight thousand choice books and manuscripts, in twenty different languages, the only valuable private library in Constantinople." His drawbacks are that he distrusts official confidence, and is not conciliatory.

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This is the way Bangor, Maine, gets around the Liquor law. No less than forty-two private clubs are in existence that buy stimulants wholesale and each member indulges therein proportionately to the amount of his subscription.

According to the London *Lancet* lying in hospitals have proved such a failure that a woman entering one increases nearly six-fold her risk of death.

United States Mint Items.

Matters of Interest to Business Men.

Philadelphia North American.

The two cent pieces were abolished five years ago.

There are five times as many one cent pieces used as threes.

Less than $10,000 of one cent pieces were coined last year.

No fives or threes (nickel) were coined last year for circulation.

The old-fashioned silver dollar has not been made for five years.

The shipping of silver coins from the mints began about a year ago.

Silver is purchased at the mint to a limited extent. It is paid for in gold.

Nickel and bronze coins are only made in the United States mint in this city.

The Eastern Republics and Western States take most of the nickel and bronze coins.

Double eagles are being made for the depositors there because they are more salable.

No silver is coined in subsidiary coin for depositors. The Government coins for itself alone.

In the South the people are now using one cent pieces and threes and fives very extensively.

Five times as many five cent pieces as ones are sent away, and five times as many ones as threes.

Two weeks ago nearly $300,000 in gold dollars were made for the sub-treasury department of New York.

There are lying in the depositories and vaults of the sub-Treasury in this city nearly $300,000 in five cent nickel pieces.

Five cent pieces are circulated considerably in New Orleans. Pennies were recently sent to the city, which were the first ever called for.

A large amount of the $38,000,000 in small coins circulated within the year was manufactured during the same period, and consequently the coins are new.

The Government has issued over $38,000,000 of small silver coins since the redemption of fractional currency began, and the market is fairly glutted with them.

The demand for one cent pieces has increased within the last three or four months, and the demand for fives has decreased. This is due to the issue of so many dimes.

In brisk times the mint pays out from $2,000 to $5,000 a day for the accommodation of people making change and for shipment through the country.

Nickel and bronze are kept at par by redeeming them in greenbacks. They are deposited in mint in sums of not less than $20, receipted for, and checks sent to the depositor.

No trade dollars have been made this year. Several millions were coined in 1877. Their coinage was suspended in December. They were only coined to a limited extent for circulation.

No silver five cent pieces have been made for five years. In fact they have been abolished, as well as the silver three cent pieces. The nickel threes are still issued, although but few are used.

From $5,000 to $10,000 of eagles, half eagles, quarter eagles and $3 pieces are made every year, in order to keep up the history of the coin. About $9,000 of ones are made annually for the same purpose.

The mint stopped over the country in 1876 about $500,000 in small coins, consisting of one, three and five cent pieces. They went chiefly West and East. In 1877 only about $285,000 in these small coins were shipped.

The authorities of the mint can feel the pulse of business by the amount of coin sent in for redemption. If business is falling off the redemption is large. When it is steady the redemption moves along at the rate of about $500 a day.

The greatest demand for silver coins is for the half dollar. The quarter dollar is the second favorite, and the dime is the third and last in the list. The demand for half dollars is twice as great as for quarters, and five times more halves are required than dimes.

Although more trade dollars were coined from April, 1873, to December, 1877, than were coined of the dollar of the fathers for the eighty-one years preceding, it does not follow that the trade dollar is popular. The trade dollar was intended for the China trade, and nearly all that have been coined have gone to China, Japan and India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

HAVING DISPOSED OF THE lease of the store I now occupy in the Masonic Institute to MESSRS. C. J. WHITNEY & CO., of Detroit, who intend, in a few days, opening a large Music Business here, I will sell my choice stock of

Boots and Shoes at and Under Cost

During the Next Thirty Days.

The whole stock must be sold within that specified time. Parties requiring Boots and Shoes will save money by selecting from my well-assorted stock. The fixtures in the store will be sold at a great bargain. Parties wishing to purchase all or any of stock. They are all new and well finished.

Dated HENRY BEINEBRAD.

NEW MECHANICS' HALL.

Loan Art Exhibition

BY SPECIAL REQUEST, THE Exhibition will be kept open every day till WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst. inclusive.

The formal closing of the Exhibition will take place on that evening.

Admission 15c; children 10c. td

MECHANICS' HALL.

Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 20 and 21.

THE SULLIVANS,

DAN AND JOSIE MORRIS,

Formerly with McCrory's Original Hibernian, with their new

Mirror of Ireland,

And Grand Hibernicon, comprising over 100 different scenes of Ireland.

W. J. BABCOCK,
Rink General Agent.

Mechanics' Hall--One Night Only.

TUESDAY, FEB. 19.

BARLOW, WILSON, PRIMROSE & WEST'S MINSTRELS.

18 STAR PERFORMERS AND MASTER BAND of the world. In the most elegant, chaste and novel programme ever presented by a minstrel organization. Each part of company and specialties given. Popular prices 50c, 75c, Admission 50c, reserved seats 25c. Seats can be secured at Morley's Fashion House without extra charge, three days in advance.

CHAS. B. GRIFFIN, Agent.
R130

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED by James Grant, Township Clerk, Arva P. O., until 9 o'clock p.m., on Monday, February 25th, 1878, for building gravel pit on Centre Side-roads, east and west of the Proof Line Road, in London, for the repairs commencing on Centre Side-road west of the centre of Proof Line Road and one month as far as Concession 10, and commencing on Centre Side-road east, at Concession 4, and continuing north. Tenders to state the price per cord in each concession, measured on the wagons at the dump—the gravel to be measured and agreed at the orders of the Township Council. Good security will be required for the completion of the work. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. By order,

Dated 23rd inst. JAMES GRANT, Clerk.

INDIGESTION.

Brunton's Digestive Fluid!

Has never failed to cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia and Headache.

RHEUMATISM CURED in 12 HOURS BY BRUNTON'S RHEUMATIC ASSORBENT.

Sold by all druggists. Price 20 cents.

Ontario Poultry Society.

THE SECRETARY IS PREPARED to receive entries, at the Western Fair Office, Richmond street, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., up to the 21st inst.

L. G. JARVIS, Sec.
R104

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sales by Auction.

THIS DAY.

BY AUCTION,

—ON—

Monday, Feb. 18th, 1878,

On the premises, Mr. Carling's new brewery.

THE ICE BUSINESS

Of Mr. H. L. Kilner, including House and Lot on 15th line Hotel, Stables, Horses, Sleighs, about 100 tons of ice, &c. The above property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, with the view of immediate possession. Also, the entire stock in trade of said, supposing it not to be sold by Monday, 18th, at table. Terms liberal.

P. C. BARNARD, Auctioneer &c.

Mr. Kilner engages to control his influence with customers in favor of the purchaser.

VALUABLE LOT AND PREMISES FOR SALE,

On Dundas street, west, Lately Occupied by James Lemon.

MR. W. Y. BRUNTON WILL offer for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, FEB. 28th, at the eleven o'clock, the excellent new and desirable house, No. 97 Dundas street west, and dwelling house, No. 99 Dundas street west.

Terms and conditions of sale can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

THOS. CHURCHER,
Official Assignee.

London, Ont., Feb. 18, 1878.

AUCTION SALE.

Household Furniture!

MANVILLE & BROWN WILL sell at 346 Simcoe street, on TUESDAY, 3RD FEB., a good assortment of household furniture, consisting of centre table, sofa, inlaid card table, what-not, cane chairs, easy chairs, bureau, wardrobe, cupboard, hall chair, washstands, clock, wire fender stand, parlor cook stove, parlor stove, sealers, bedsteads, kitchen utensils, etc.

Sale at 11 a.m. MANVILLE & BROWN,
Auctioneers.

MUSIC
—AND—
MUSIC BOOKS

A Large Supply Constantly on Hand!

—ALSO—

Ordered Daily from New York.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED AT LOWEST RATES

☞ All Orders Filled Prompt.

W. BRYCE.

109 DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

R. S. Murray & Co

Dundas St.,
Carling St. **LONDON.**

At Brunton's

BANKRUPT STOCK!

YOU

Can Get Everything You Want!

Brunton's Bankrupt Stock.

February 9, 1878. fn

Just Received This Day,

—AT THE—

VICTORIA GROCERY

And Italian Warehouse.

1 case English Bulton Cheese;
Capt. White's Oriental Pickles;
Cream & Blanchwell's Red Currant Jelly;
Black
Preserved Ginger, in pots;
Anchovy Paste;
Mustard and Cayenne, in pots;
Capt. White's Multigatawny Paste, in pots;
1 cask Chutney, in bottles;
1 case Pure Fruit & Co.'s Old London Gravy
Beef, Extract;
Nidges Food, in 4-lb. tins;
Italian Paste, assorted;
Also, a consignment of Old Government

JAVA COFFEE,

Fresh roasted and ground daily.

MUNRO, WHEELER & CO.

February 16, 1878. tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED by James Grant, Township Clerk, Arva P. O., until 9 o'clock p.m., on Monday, February 25th, 1878, for building gravel pit on Centre Side-roads, east and west of the Proof Line Road, in London, for the repairs commencing on Centre Side-road west of the centre of Proof Line Road and one month as far as Concession 10, and commencing on Centre Side-road east, at Concession 4, and continuing north. Tenders to state the price per cord in each concession, measured on the wagons at the dump—the gravel to be measured and agreed at the orders of the Township Council. Good security will be required for the completion of the work. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. By order,

Dated 23rd inst. JAMES GRANT, Clerk.

A. S. MURRAY & CO.,

LONDON, ONTARIO,

CLOCKS, CLOCKS, CLOCKS

Selling at less than cost. Regulator Clock for $13.75, formerly $15. Gold Dial Watches in every style and variety. Lowest.

Pure Natural Leaf Chewing Tobacco just received from Richmond, Virginia---made especially for our trade. KELLY & SONS.

GEORGE F. JEWELL,
ACCOUNTANT,
INSURANCE AND COMMISSION AGENT

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LARGE STOCK

TRUSSES,
SHOULDER BRACES,
SILK STOCKINGS,
CHEST PROTECTORS,
CHAMOIS,

☞ Very Cheap. ☜

C. McCALLUM,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

RICHMOND-ST., LONDON.

☞ Agent for CHESTER'S ASTHMA CURE. wed

RECEIVED AT THE

New York Store

A large stock of choice new season's Green, Black and Japan

TEAS!

Which are offered to the trade and to the public at particularly low prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also in stock a complete assortment of

Groceries, Wines & Liquors

Of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

W. S. SMITH

London, Jan. 24, 1878. tf

NEW BOOKS!

—AND—

Cheap Editions.

Autobiography and Memoirs of Dr. Guthrie —cheap edition.....$1 50
Evenings in the Library, by Geo. Stewart.... 1 50
Macaulay's History of England (cheap edition).... 1 50
Nicholas Minturn, by Dr. Holland (cheap edition).... 1 50
Lives of Signers of Declaration of Independence.... 1 50
Good Words for 1877, cloth, illust., $2. McClure, Moody's Anecdotes, paper.... 1 00
Mildred, by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes.... 1 00
Young Musician, by Mrs. Graham.... 1 00
Dolly, by Mrs. Burnett.... 1 00
Beadle's Book of Anecdotes, Wit and Humor.... 1 00
Beeton's Book of Jokes and Jests.... 1 00

E. A. TAYLOR & Co.

THE BEST SELECTION
—OF—
Holiday Goods
—IN—
Fancy Silver Plate & Ornaments

Will be found at

MORPHY'S

Jewelry Store.

Also, a great variety of Jewelry and Watches at prices before at any one offered in the public before. Some of the leading articles will be offered below the cost of manufacture. 3 months.

Ladies' Gold Watch and Chain.... $20 00
Waltham Dueber-case Watch.... 12 00
Gold Necklets.... 7 00
Gold Scarf Rings.... from $4 to $7

And all other articles at the same reduced prices. A special line of Spectacles, including the celebrated Lazarus & Morris' Perfected, in steel and gold. Pebbles and colored glasses to all shades.

Special attention given to Watch Repairing. American silver bakes at par. tf

ATTENTION

Is directed to the celebrated

ROYAL

Brand of

Kiln-Dried Corn Meal!

Manufactured by

HIRAM WALKER & SONS,

Walkerville - - Ontario

It contains 10 per cent. more nutriment than ordinary Corn Meal; will keep sweet and in perfect condition for any length of time.

For sale by the trade and retail trade generally.

GIVE IT TRIAL.

Walkerville, Dec. 6, 1877. tf

THE BRITISH

Mortgage Loan

COMPANY OF ONTARIO.

CAPITAL STOCK, - $5,000,000

Mortgages negotiated at as low rates of interest as any other Loan Company in Canada. Address,

CHARLES E. CHADWICK,
Secretary, London, Ont.

Or apply at the Office of the Company, Odd Fellows' Hall Building, London.

Elgin and Waltham

WATCHES,

Most Reliable Time-keepers in the World,

—AT—

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

Every Watch Guaranteed for 5 Years.

☞ WATCH WORK.—Special attention given to this branch at

W. H. Phillips & Co.

397 Richmond Street.

Three doors north City Hall

Opera Buildings Saloon

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

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. L313

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEO. BURNS.

As promised on Saturday, we give a List of Prices of Ordered Suits from a choice of 500 pcs. We have made up Sample Books of these goods, so that our customers may take the pattern he, to choose from.

Choice of 100 pieces of Cornwall Tweeds at the prices below:—					Choice of 100 pieces of Sherbrook Tweeds at the prices below:—				
DOUBLE-BREASTED BLOUSE SUITS					DOUBLE-BREASTED BLOUSE SUITS				
Age:	8	9	10	11	Age:	8	9	10	11
Price:	$4 25	$4 50	$4 75	$5 00	Price:	$4 75	$5 00	$5 25	$5 50
KNICKERBOCKER SUITS.					KNICKERBOCKER SUITS.				
Age:	9	10	11	12	Age:	9	10	11	12
Price:	$5 50	$6 00	$6 50	$7 00	Price:	$6 00	$6 50	$7 00	$7 50
BOYS' SACK SUITS.					BOYS' SACK SUITS.				
Age:	11	12	13	14	Age:	11	12	13	14
Price:	$7 25	$7 50	$7 75	$8 00	Price:	$7 50	$7 75	$8 00	$8 25
Age:	14	15	16	17	Age:	14	15	16	17
Price:	$8 00	$8 50	$9 00	$9 50	Price:	$8 50	$9 00	$9 50	$10 00
Men's Suits,				$15 00	Men's Suits,				$17 50
do Pants,				4 00	do Pants,				4 50
do Coats,				10 00	do Coats,				11 50

Choice of 100 pieces of Rosamond Tweed at the prices below:—					Choice of 100 pieces of Scotch Tweeds at the prices below:—				
DOUBLE-BREASTED BLOUSE SUITS					DOUBLE-BREASTED BLOUSE SUITS				
Age:	8	9	10	11	Age:	8	9	10