The Free Press.

Friday, July 3, 1874.

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

DEATH AND THE DOCTORS.

Considerable discussion is going forward in Elgin touching the circumstances attending the death of the late member for the East Riding, Mr. Harvey. The doctors have got to loggerheads about it, and from a letter in the *Aylmer Paper*, from Dr. Williams, a state of things is developed which is but little creditable to those primarily concerned. He says:—

"A little after midnight on Saturday, the 13th inst., Mr. W. H. Smith, of Hamburgh, called at my house, and requested me to go down with him to see Mr. W. Harvey. He stated that Dr. McLay was there and *they* wanted me. I accordingly went with him (W. H. Smith). On arriving at the house, Dr. McLay suggested that it would be well to say to the patient, "that I heard he was very sick, and I'd just dropped in to see him;" then accompanied by Dr. McLay I went into the bed room. I must confess that my first view of the patient not only astonished, but shocked me. I had expected, from the reports I heard, to have seen pale, shrunken features, the effects of fever and of hemorrhage from the nose—instead of which, his features were red, swollen, and rugous on the forehead, and he was very drowsy. I examined his body and extremities; there the eruption was distinct. I made no remark on the case, but left the room, followed by Dr. McLay; we went into the kitchen and sat down. Dr. McLay commenced by saying, "Well!" I replied,

"It's not measles!"
"No."
"It's not scarletina!"
"No."
"It's not roseola!" (rose rash).
"No."
"It's small-pox."

The Dr. used some strong expressions, I forget what, and after a short time said,

"You think it is small-pox!"

I replied, "If it is not small-pox I don't know what it is."

I mentioned these diseases, the only ones it was likely to be confounded with, to show my decided conviction of the nature of the disease, and that small-pox was the only reasonable diagnosis of the case.

After a little while the Dr. jumped up and said he'd go and make another examination. When he returned he said, "It is confluent small-pox, and he won't live twenty-four hours; what shall we do? Why, if it gets out we shall have to leave the country." More remarks and similar conversation took place between us, but as I would not consent that the family should be kept in ignorance, Dr. McLay undertook to break the news to Mrs. Harvey, which he did."

It appears from this statement that up to within a few hours of Mr. Harvey's death, his medical attendant was in ignorance of the nature of the disease under which he labored, though it was of confluent small-pox, a malignant type of the disease on which no medical man of ordinary experience should have any difficulty in recognizing. We hear a good deal of the administration of medicine in this form or in that, in accordance with this system or the other, but it must often occur to people that the first thing to arrive at is, What is the nature of the disease? If that fact is correctly arrived at the administration of proper medicines follow as a matter of course. But if for lack of sufficient education, experience, or natural preception an attendant is not able to detect the presence of a well-known disease like small-pox, especially when strong indications of it are present, what chance has a patient in such hands? If a medical man can only go groping in the dark, not able to seize upon the symptoms a patient discloses, he is a sorry help to lean upon in the hour of danger. But let him be able to say, This is small-pox; or, this is typhus fever; or, this is inflammation of the lungs, or as the case may be, and the first grand step towards cure has been already taken. Mere drugs are but dubious helps at best, but how precarious they must become when they are given in the absence of any definite idea of the disease under which a patient is labouring! It is frequently the case that a patient is worse rather than better for so called medical assistance, the fact being that the nature of his disease not being apprehended the administration of drugs is much more likely to injure than improve the condition. That whint we wish to enforce, taking Mr. Harvey's case as an example, is that a sufficient diagnosis—that is, a proper discovery or distinguishing of disease, is the all important matter. That once done the path is comparatively easy, for so many thousands of cases of successful treatment are of record that a medical man must be hard driven indeed, or the patient a very obstinate one, if some of the known remedial measures cannot be beneficially administered.

OPPOSITION SUCCESS.

The non-publication of the FREE PRESS yesterday—incident to Dominion Day—deprived us of the pleasure of communicating the pleasing intelligence that the Opposition candidate, Mr. Scott, had wrested the constituency of West Peterboro' from the grasp of the inefficient Ministerialists. At the general election in 1871 the late Mr. Fairburn was elected by a majority of 648 to 593 votes. Now his successor, Mr. Dumble, has been defeated by about a dozen votes. And the change which has taken place in Peterboro' is, we believe, but the forerunner of what will be seen when the country at large is appealed to next year. There has never been a better Government in Canada than that led by the late Sandfield Macdonald. But the Grits were not satisfied, and were not content until it was displaced by one in which the Grit element shone forth. The result has been seen in extravagance. In the negation of former premises and principles, and an amount of inefficiency which follows it in its every act. The Grit journals now say, "If we had had the ballot things would have been different." Well, whose fault is it that the ballot did not prevail? It was their own fault. After adopting that measure as a means of election they withheld its operation till January, 1875, whereas it might have been made operative at once if sincerity had animated their counsels. Of course, there are the usual charges of bribery and riot to account for a defeat which evidently indicates a reaction in public opinion. The Grits have been tried in the Local Government as they have in that at Ottawa, and a pretty mess they have made of it in both instances. The country knows this right well, and is preparing to deal with it in a constitutional manner.

CHEAP FERRIAGE.

Passengers are now being carried from Chicago to Liverpool for the small sum of $17 per head, with the prospect of a still further reduction. As a consequence, the exodus is very great, and the steamers from New York are crowded with human freight every trip. [illegible] persons belonging to the old country [illegible] employment in the United States [illegible]

WHO SHOULD BE TRUSTED?

It should be borne in mind that the *Advertiser* is the organ of those gentlemen, once Directors of the London, Huron & Bruce Railway, who withdrew from the Board, taking with them dollar for dollar of the money they had subscribed, and so far as they were concerned, abandoned the railway to its fate. Anything coming from that quarter on this railway matter must therefore be regarded with suspicion. The Directors who remained, and who joined the Board subsequently, are those who have ventured their money in the enterprise, and who stand pledged to build and complete it. At the outset it is well that this should be clearly understood, and we think it will be conceded that those who have stood by the enterprise are more entitled to the ear of the citizens that those who having first put their money in their pockets exhibited an utter indifference as to what might become of the enterprise. The position of the Directors before the citizens is, therefore, this, that, having waited during several months for the Great Western to carry out their agreement in respect to the Bonds of the Company, which would have given them a high marketable value, and finding that delays have succeeded delays, the Directors of the local railway propose not to wait any longer on that Company's action, but to proceed at once with the construction of that portion of the road to Exeter, upon the City Council giving its consent that the bonus of $160,000 should in the first instance be applied in the construction of the first section of the road to Exeter. What they are bent upon is, to build the road, and ask of the Council to express its approval of the appropriation of the bonus on the first thirty miles. Such a compliance would not add one cent to the obligations already entered into, while it would do this much, to enable the Directors to say to the contractors "Go on," so that the enterprise should be commenced forthwith, and completed in its most important section—so far as London is concerned—within a twelvemonth. IT IS TO PREVENT THIS, IT IS TO OBSTRUCT THE BUILDING OF THE ROAD THAT THE SUTCHY IS NOW MADE, and made by the very parties who had the cowardice to turn their backs upon the railway when they thought they saw their few dollars invested in it jeopardy, or could not carry out their own private schemes in connexion with it. And now they come before the people with unblushing audacity, asking the people to trust them, though they deserted the ship, and to mistrust those who have stood by it, and are now prepared to carry it into port.

FLAT CAPITULATION.

The New York *Graphic* appears to take much the same view of the proposed Treaty of Reciprocity as did the Chicago *Times*, for we find it saying in relation to it:—

"This country has more to gain by a proper reciprocity treaty than has Canada, and if the latter will agree to return to us the privileges which we threw away in a childish pet, we should be very silly not to improve the opportunity."

And no doubt they are right. Senator Brown, in his anxiety to make a reputation in connexion with the Treaty, appears to have been willing to give up everything to the States. Not only are the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals to be built, at an ultimate cost of $27,000,000, but $8,000,000 more are to be expended in building a canal from Caughnawaga to Lake Champlain, the position of which would enable it to tap the St. Lawrence trade nine miles above Montreal, and carry it off to New York, via Albany, Then, the large amount payable by the U. S. Government for the use of the Canadian inshore fisheries—as provided by the Washington Treaty—is to be given up, which at the lowest computation would amount to $30,000,000 more. Then, under Clause 2, the American duties against Canadian exports are to remain for three years more than twice as large as those which Canada is to be allowed to charge against the States manufactures. And so on through the entire chapter. The direct tea trade has already been diverted from Montreal to New York under Grit statesmanship. Indeed, without the flag is hauled down, and everything handed over to Uncle Sam, it would be scarcely possible for Senator Brown to arrange for a more complete prostration of Canadian interests than he has done. No wonder then that the Chicago and New York papers are alive to the fact that they have very much more to gain than Canada has by means of a treaty which is not reciprocal, but which, is in fact, a capitulation.

A RESULT TO BE FEARED.

The Quebec *Mercury* is not enamored at the prospect of a treaty which proposes to hand our interests as well as our cash over to United States interests, and says:—

"The conditions of the new reciprocity treaty as to bark and extract of bark will, we fear, bear hard on the shoe and boot manufactories of this Province and all Canadian industries in the working of leather, with, no doubt, corresponding advantage to those of Massachusetts and other States of the Union. It is likely that the injury to our industries will, however, be greater than the benefit to those of our neighbors, and in this and other points we fear the new commercial arrangement will be a fresh illustration of that principle which governs the intercourse of the weak with the strong, and which Esop typified in his fable of the iron and the earthenware pots, with Canada rather too much in the position of the latter."

The Halifax *Dispatch* says:—We may say at the outset that we sympathize with those who are averse to any treaty at all. We have been getting along so splendidly; have been developing traits of independence and of manly, vigorous, active, mercantile push. Our manufactures have been slowly rising, like the earth from the waters which covered it at the flood; our resources have been gradually coming more and more to the notice of the world. We fear less that trait of self-dependence which has been showing itself so finely will be reduced; that the muscles of our trade and commerce will become flabby, and our country in the end receive injury. We should not object to anything the United States, in their own interest, might do in the direction of free trade. But these treaty arrangements are altogether different. They are at best exceptional affairs, and as such we fear this one. It will be the duty of the press to inculcate the cultivation of that spirit of push and pluck which has enabled us to show what we can do. The seven years last past have done much for us. Let us fear lest we lose the results, and forget the lesson.

RAILWAY IN DEFAULT.

The first of what may prove a long string of railway deficiencies has presented itself in London, by the Atlantic & Great Western (U. S.) declining to redeem and pay the coupons on their first railway bonds. The railway interest in the States is so utterly prostrate that this [illegible] over a country [illegible] hitherto [illegible]

THE FEDERAL BANK.

The first meeting of the stockholders on Tuesday was held to be illegal in consequence of four weeks' notice not having been given of it, as the law directs. The explanations between Mr. Strathy and Mr. Cassels took place, the former saying that while canvassing for stock he found that the connection of Mr. Cassels with the bank acted as an obstacle, and hence his opposition to a continuance of it. Mr. Cassels made a statement designed to attack Mr. Strathy, and that gentleman intimated that upon the next meeting he would be provided with a sufficient number of proxies to render Mr. Cassels powerless in the matter. The objection to Mr. Cassels is said to have sprung from the connection of Mr. Cassels with the affairs of the unfortunate Gore Bank, which many may recollect. The matter rests as a drawn battle for a month, when the belligerency will be, no doubt, renewed. Meanwhile, matters looking towards business operations will be matured.

A POLITICAL FIELD-DAY.

After all, Mr. J. C. Rykert has determined to set aside all personal convenience, and meet Messrs. Hodgins and McKellar at Wallacetown to-day for the purpose of discussing the "issues." This is just such a plucky move as we might have expected on the part of Mr. Rykert. That he will do great service in opening the eyes of the people of Elgin to the inefficiency and want of principle of the existing combination, there is every reason to anticipate.

The Department of State at Washington has been officially advised of the safe arrival of Colonel Gordon's expedition at Khartoum, in March last, in behalf of the Egyptian Government. As the result of the expedition the Khedive has issued a decree that the traffic in ivory is a Government monopoly. No person can enter the Province without a pass from the Governor-General at Soudan, issued by competent authority at Gondokoro, and no person can recruit or organize armed bands in the province.

The Late Convent Scandal.

AFFIDAVIT FROM THE MISSING GIRL, EMILY COOPER.

We are requested to publish the following affidavit, made by the girl, Emily Cooper, who lately disappeared from the Convent of St. Joseph, Toronto, and whose absence gave rise to a painful scandal, the nature of which is familiar to the public:—

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Northern District of Ohio.

Personally appeared before me, a United States Commissioner within and for the Northern District of Ohio, Emily Cooper, who being duly sworn upon her solemn oath, says that from the month of September, A.D. 1873, until the 5th of May, A. D. 1874, she was a pupil and an inmate of St. Joseph's Convent, Clover Hill, Toronto, Ontario; that she is now sixteen years of age, and that she was before she went to said Convent, and still is, a resident of Cleveland, where her mother resides; that during all the time she was an inmate of said Convent, she was uniformly treated in a kind and gentle manner by every one of the members of said community; that during her stay in said Convent she never saw any improper thing or act committed by any of the members of said community, and never heard a word spoken by any of them but what was modest and proper, becoming to those professing a truly Christian life. That she never saw any member of the community or any person attached to said convent in company with any male person, whether priest or layman, in any room, cell, or in any place or locality anywhere, separate and apart from other persons or members of the community; and any reports that she did see such things or even see anything except what was modest and proper, are wholly without any foundation, and are false, and are reported with the intentions of injuring the character of this affiant, and the said conduct of her has voluntarily left the convent under the following circumstances and no other, namely: that not putting a proper restraint on her tongue she repeated some idle girlish gossip, and some of her comrades having repeated the same in an exaggerated manner to the Mother Superior, adding statements which she never made, she became frightened, and fearing that she won't be sent home in disgrace for what she could not prove untrue as to her having made the false statements, and that those who had reported her words would be believed before her, she left the Convent and came home to Cleveland, Ohio, where she now is. That she makes this affidavit freely and voluntarily, and hopes by it to counteract the evil effects of the false and infamous libels that have been published against the Convent and its members. That she is not a Roman Catholic, but a member of the Episcopal Church.

EMILY COOPER.

Subscribed in my presence, and sworn to before me, this 22nd day of June, A. D. 1874.

CHARLES H. ROBINSON,
United States Commissioner
For the Northern District Ohio.

United States of America,
Northern District of Ohio.

I, Earl Bill, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, Sixth Circuit, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of Charles H. Robinson, whose name is subscribed to the annexed foregoing affidavit of Emily Cooper, and that the signature to the same is in his proper handwriting.

And I do further certify, that he was, at the time of signing the same, a Commissioner duly appointed and qualified by the Circuit Court of the United States of America for the Northern District of Ohio.

In testimony whereof I hereby subscribe my name and affix the seal of the said Circuit Court at Cleveland, Ohio, this 22nd day of June, in the year of our Lord 1874, of the independence of the United States ninety-eighth.

EARL BILL, Clerk.
By CHAS. H. BILL, Deputy Clerk.

Hard Times in Winnipeg.

The Sarnia *Canadian* says:—A well informed Canadian, writing from Winnipeg on the 9th ult. to a friend in this town—whose letter we have been permitted to peruse—confirms the report that emigration to some parts of Manitoba has been somewhat overdone. He is himself a carpenter working at $2.50 per day, but others are not equally fortunate. He says:—

I am sorry to tell you that times are ruinously dull in the province at present. There are at least 200 men out of employment in the city of Winnipeg—a place containing about 3,000 inhabitants all told. Many were induced to come out here this spring on the strength of the Government promising to build the Pembina branch this summer, also the immediate construction of the public buildings; but up to this date nothing has been done. Every Canadian is getting disgusted at the manner in which this Province is being treated by the Dominion Parliament. Fifty men left here to-day to settle in Minnesota, and unless the Government does something, and that very soon, this Province will lose hundreds of her young men during this summer. They are here without money, and as there is nothing doing [illegible] compel them to seek [illegible] Northern States.

A Visit to Cleveland.

The Population—Points of Beauty—Water Works—Park—The Avenues.

(Continued.)

The various points of interest in and around the Forest City of Ohio would take too much space to describe in detail. Nature has lavished many charms on the locality, while the inhabitants, who seem imbued with a through local pride, all engage with one desire to help nature in her efforts at beautification as far as possible. Wherein their doings afford a timely example to Londoners, I may speak more particularly. When I last visited the city, the population was less than 100,000, and public spirit was not so marked by good results as it is today. Then, the water for all uses was pumped up from the river Cuyahoga, and was originally much less pure than that running at the Forks in London; it had to undergo a process of filtration before becoming tolerable for drinking. A sweeping change has since been made, by the building of a crib far out into the lake, from which source a bountiful and pure supply is now available. Consolidation has also become the local policy, and resulted in the annexation of two splendid suburbs, viz., West Cleveland, which itself has grown to a populous and thriving city, and Newburgh, a rising town on the East side. These additions were accomplished without much effort, for all parties appear to have seen their mutual interests more clearly than we do in London,—and now the population of Cleveland, proper, is estimated as high as 160,000. This centralization of municipal force is found to be much more useful and salutary than the former disjointed and scrambling mode of existence. There the minor communities have not allowed small feelings of jealousy to sway them; they felt no alarm at their absorption, because they had confidence in the justice and right spirit of their neighbors, and fully realized that they could accomplish more for each other by combination and intelligent, genial co-operation, than each isolated municipality could hope to do for itself. This broad spirit actuates both Jew and Gentile. Although the population is strongly divided by nationality—fully one-third being of Teutonic origin—there appear to be no special dividing lines of citizenship. All work harmoniously together for the consolidation and building up of the place. The improvements in Monumental Park give additional evidence of the zeal for artistic progress of a public kind. The Square comprises about six acres in the heart of the city, with a central ornament in the statue of Commodore Perry. There are tall shade trees, with thick, spreading foliage, and beneath them inviting rustic benches, commanding full views of a large and beautiful enclosed fountain, which sends out hundreds of sparkling jets, forming a voluminous spray showing all the prismatic tints in the sunlight.—Higher up is another fountain, its waste preventing itself at another part of the grounds as a cascade, the effect being very pretty and unique. The level, sodded ground, is divided into geometrical sections, by wide stone and asphalt pavements, over which thousands of citizens pass hourly on their usual business, yet the notice to "keep off the grass" is never violated by the most uncouth passenger, and the glowing beds of geraniums remain untouched by ruthless hands. Boxes are fixed in the trees for the domiciliation of birds, which hop and peck in the pathway under foot and under wheels with the same freedom as chickens. All these changes have come about inside of two years. While we have been calling here on the park question, the Clevelanders have created a paradise in the midst of their beautiful city. But how can we describe the delightful avenues of Cleveland? Euclid, old territory, is unsurpassed for its unsatiated and uniform beauty, for the length which it extends, in any part of the European Continent. You may walk for miles along a vista of well-trimmed trees. On either side are elegant private residences, with smooth lawns gently sloping up from the street, and dotted with shrub, and flowers, being kept in the most scrupulous order and good taste. In some, regular fountains are playing, in others, utility and ornament of the same kind are combined by means of self-acting water machines set on the green sward and connected with the ground pipe by a small hose. Hydraulic force acts a horizontal tube in motion, which flings out the water in all directions for thirty feet around. Thus, moisture is economically diffused and the effect of a fountain created at the same time. Prospect Street, running parallel with Euclid Avenue, is much of the same character. They are two noble and beautiful avenues. New and more handsome residences are in course of erection on all sides, the substantial men of the city finding stone and mortar, a more reliable security than Lake Shore bonds, a form of investment until lately very popular.

British and Foreign Gossip.

The people of Manchester, England are still agitated over the subject of a new cathedral. The most advanced plan presented yet is one which combines the facade of York with the octagon of Ely.

Eighteen children were recently poisoned in Spitalfields, England, but none with fatal results, from eating some red stuff which had been found among the ruins of a confectioner's shop. They supposed it to be sweetmeats.

The dragomans of Syria and Egypt have sent a long communication to the London *Times*, in which they maintain that the monopolies of excursion projectors like Cook not only hurt their business but increase the expenses of the travellers themselves.

A shocking accident has happened on the Portsmouth ramparts. The sunset gun was just fired, when a little fellow named Scott, seven years of age, ran across the muzzle, and received the charge in his face, one side of which was blown away. Death was, it need scarcely be said, instantaneous.

At Berne there may be seen at present at the places used for posting up public notices nine little placards, each containing twenty names. They are the lists of Berne citizens who are forbidden to visit cafes and restaurants because they have not paid the military taxes.

From Asia Minor better reports have lately come from various villages concerning the famine. British charity has been most active since the beginning of the distress, and is still unchecked it its zeal to save the unfortunate population. The Mussulmans are the heaviest sufferers, by latest accounts. The Christians have more unity and a better system of administering relief in their villages, and therefore suffer less than the unfortunate Turkish peasants.

The month of June is noted for terrible earthquakes. On June 7, 1682, 3,000 persons were destroyed by an earthquake in Jamaica; on the same day of the same month in 1755, 40,000 persons perished in Persia by an earthquake; again, on June 7, 1773, Santiago with its inhabitants was swallowed up. Several other instances of bad June earthquakes might be mentioned, one so late as June 10th 1867, in Java, when 10,000 persons were destroyed.

A pleasant youth to visit a blacksmith's shop is Charles Schofield, of Barnsley, England. Having been for sixteen pounds of blasting powder to a neighboring village, on the road back he called at a blacksmith's shop where a man named Pickard and his apprentice were at work making horseshoes. Schofield, who carried the powder in a bag on his back, went cheerfully up to the anvil, when the sparks from the iron ignited the powder, and a terrific explosion occurred, killing and injuring all three persons.

A curious exhibition has lately been opened to [illegible] the lunatic asylum at Brunn. [illegible] objects exhibited are [illegible] classes, the first [illegible] articles [illegible] second [illegible] [illegible] games [illegible]

New Advertisements

HOLMAN OPERA HOUSE.

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

The Cantata of
"BELSHAZZAR'S FEAST,"
To be performed in
FULL EASTERN COSTUME,
By a Chorus of
Thirty of the Best Amateurs in London,
Under the sole direction of
MRS. RAYMOND.

Tickets 75 cents; Reserved seat, 50 cents. Can be secured at the Jewelry Store of A. S. Mackenzie, Richmond street, on and after Saturday, at 9 o'clock a.m. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.
London, July 3, 1874. d-td

MEN'S STRONG SHOES
AT
$1.25 PER PAIR
AT
CRESSALL'S
London, July 3, 1874. d&w-tf

NEW GOODS.
1,000 Cottage Library Series,
An Assortment of Spring Back Music Folios,
Full Supply of Violin Strings, all Grades.
One Cent Piric's 19th Small Ruled Note, &c.,
AT BRYCE'S
Book and News Depot, Richmond St., London.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED
Orders by Letter or Telegraph attended to promptly.
London, July 3, 1874. d-ly

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

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

TUESDAY, July 7th, 1874,

The whole of his elegant and useful furniture, viz.: curtains, blinds, and effects, comprising in part, a very superb drawing room suite in repp, with repp backs, consisting of a lady chair, gent's chair, and six diamond chairs, sofa, tete-a-tete, rich brussels carpet, whatnot, handsomely carved centre table, lady's table, repp and lace curtains, fine pier glass, chimney ornaments, cases of fine birds, a collection of

Valuable Paintings and Chromos

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

RICHLY CARVED BEDROOM SUITE,

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

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

Sale at 10.40 a.m. Terms cash.

W. Y. BRUNTON, Auctioneer.
London, July 3, 1874. d e

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

1776. FOURTH OF JULY 1874.
EXCURSION
TO AND FROM
DETROIT!
SAIL ON THE RIVER and
GRAND REGATTA
OF THE DETROIT BOAT CLUB.

The Great Western Railway Company will run a Special Cheap Excursion Train, on

Saturday, 4th of July, 1874,

Leaving London at 6.30 a.m., calling at all Stations as under, returning will leave Windsor at 6 p.m.

Depart from London at 6.30 a.m.; Komoka, 6.48; Mount Brydges, 7.00; Longwood, 7.15; Appin, 7.30; Glencoe, 7.45; Newbury, 8.05; Bothwell, 8.35; Thamesville, 8.45; Chatham, 9.35; Baptiste Creek, 10.18; Stoney Point, 10.30; Belle River, 10.55; arriving at Windsor at 11.40 a.m.

Fares to Detroit and Back:
From London and all Stations up to and including Glencoe $1.50
From Newbury and all Stations up to and including Chatham $1.00
From other Stations a SINGLE FARE for the Round Trip.

Excursion Tickets to be had only at Ticket Offices, and valid only for Excursion Trains.

☞ Ordinary fall fares will be collected on the cars.

W. K. MUIR, Gen. Superintendent.
JOSEPH PRICE, Gen. Manager.
G.W.R. Offices, July 1, 1874. d-t, 1 & 3

Canada Southern Railway TICKET OFFICE,
AT
SMART'S EXCHANGE BANK.
Tickets to West and South, via Toledo.
T. W. SMART, Agent.
London, June 26, 1874 d-ly

Cures all Diseases peculiar to the Female Sex, of the most intricate nature, and a sure Specific for all diseases known as **Female Weakness.** They are prepared with the greatest care under the personal supervision of a physician who has made female disease a special study for many years, and they are a medicine on which [illegible]

☞ [illegible] in the hour and time of [illegible]
Price $1 per Box. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

$500 REWARD
THE GREAT WESTERN RR. COMPY.
WILL PAY
A REWARD
OF
FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS
For such information as will lead to and ensure the
ARREST AND CONVICTION
OF THE
PERSON OR PERSONS
WHO
TOOK UP THE RAILS
ON THE
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
Between London and Komoka, on the
Night of the 24th of June, 1874,
causing the locomotive and some of the cars of a passenger train to be thrown on the track.
JOSEPH PRICE,
Hamilton, June 26, 1874. General Manager. d-lt

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.
Sealed Tenders will be received until
WEDNESDAY, JULY 8th, '74,
at the Office of the undersigned for the erection of
A FRAME BUILDING,
in the east of the City of London.
The Lowest Tender will not be accepted unless satisfactory.
WM. WATSON, Architect, King Street.
London, July 1, 1874. d-v

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the undersigned until
TUESDAY, JULY 14, '74
for the erection of
A DRIVING SHED,
for G. Watson, Esq., on King Street, in the City of London.
The Lowest Tender will not be received unless satisfactory.
WM. WATSON, Architect.
London, July 1, 1874. d-v

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Separate or Whole Tenders will be received at the Office of the undersigned until
Tuesday, 14th instant,
for the erection of a TWO STORY
BRICK DWELLING HOUSE
on the north side of east King Street, in the City of London, for H. Davis, Esq.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of the Architect. The Lowest Tender will not be accepted unless otherwise satisfactory.
WM. WATSON, Architect, King Street.
London, July 1, 1874. d-v

HOLMAN OPERA HOUSE.
For Four Nights Only,
Commencing Wednesday Evg.,
JULY 1, 1874.
ROLAND, REID & BOSWORTH'S
COMEDY COMBINATION.
Miss Julia Bosworth, supported by the full Comedy Company.
Wednesday Evening, July 1st.
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
OR
IRELAND AS IT WAS,
Concluding with the laughable Farce,
On the Beach at Port Stanley.
Parquette 35c; Dress Circle 25c; Orchestra Chairs 50c. Box sheet now open at Murray's. Doors open at 7.30; commence at 8.15.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
London, July 1, 1874. d-t

GOTHIC HALL.
ESTABLISHED 1846.
Plantagenet Water,
Hoff's Extract of Malt,
Leibig's Liquid Extract,
Rodger's Patent Food,
Martin's Cardinal Food
B. A. MITCHELL & SON.
☞ Special attention paid to Dispensing.
London, July 1, 1874. d-ly

CITY LOTS FOR SALE.
Lots 5, 19 and 22, Oxford Street,
Lots 21, 23 and 24, Mount Pleasant Street.
For terms apply to
G. B. HARRIS & CO., Land Agents.
London, June 26, 1874. d-h

SOMETHING NEW.
ICE CREAM
FOR THE MILLION.
H. P. BOYLAN,
Proprietor of the Cabinet Restaurant, Dundas street, has just opened to the public his
ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ICE CREAM PARLORS!
He has prepared at great expense the necessary appliances for the manufacture of this luxury on an extensive scale, and is prepared to supply parties of ladies and gentlemen, from two to one hundred persons, on the shortest notice, and at rates that cannot fail to please.
☞ The rooms will be open day and night for guests, the entrance to which will be by the side entrance, Dundas street, immediately under the red brick gasometer.
Price Five cents a Glass.
London, May 23, 1874. d-tf

NASH & JACKSON,
Manufacturers of Carriages.
Particular attention given to Cabs, Hearses, &c. Repairing promptly executed. Terms reasonable.
King street, near Kidout street,
LONDON.
London, June 27, 1874. d-tu

NORTHEY'S STEAM ENGINE WORKS,
HAMILTON, ONT.
ESTABLISHED ..... 1848.
T. & F. NORTHEY
Builders of Marine, Portable and Stationary
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.
☞ All kinds of MACHINERY and MILL GEARING MADE TO ORDER.
Hamilton, March 16, 1872. dreawly

HURON AND ERIE
Savings and Loan Society.
DIVIDEND NO. 20.
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of [illegible] PER CENT. PER ANNUM has been declared on the paid-up Stock of this Society, for the
Half Year Ending 30th Instant,
and that the same will be payable at the Society's Office, Richmond Street, on and after THURSDAY, the [illegible] INSTANT.
By order,
J. GIBSON, Secretary-Treasurer.
London, June 18, 1874. d-w-tod

New Advertisements.

FRESH ARRIVALS
PER STEAMSHIP ERIN.
Devonshire Grey Stone Turnip
YELLOW ABERDEEN TURNIPS,
FINE MIXED LAWN GRASS
200 BUNCHES
FRENCH DYED GREEN MOSS
For Hanging Baskets and Fancy Work.
Also, a Consignment of the
CELEBRATED ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER
This Machine is now so well known throughout the City that it needs no recommendation.
GEO. J. GRIFFIN,
SEED MERCHANT
SOLE AGENT FOR LONDON, ONTARIO
NOTE.—To any person not wishing to purchase a Machine, I am prepared to sell on the following terms:—$4 delivered, and 50c not delivered.
London, July 3, 1874.

CARD.
This is to notify my friends and the public generally that after some weeks vacation I have now resumed my position as CUTTER for
MR. J. GOLDNER, CLOTHIER
RICHMOND STREET,
As in the past, my best endeavors will always be given to please customers by the exactness of fit and care in supervising the manufacture. Call and see me at Goldner's Store.
WM. RIDDELL, Cutter
London, July 3, 1874.

Stockwell's Steam Dye Works & Gents' Furnishing
TREBILCOCK'S NEW BLOCK,
South side Dundas street, between Clarence & Wellington
The undersigned begs to announce that, in connection with the Dying Business, he has lines in Gents' Furnishings. Also, has on hand a full stock of Ladies' Hosiery, which will be sold cheap. Dyeing and cleaning in all its branches executed in the best manner. A share of public patronage fully solicited.
John W. Stockwell.
London, June 29, 1874.

ALWAYS ASK YOUR STATIONER FOR ESTERBROOK'S
BRYSON & CO. Sole Agents for the Dominion
ESTERBROOK'S FALCON PEN
442 St. Paul St. Montreal
WORKS, CAMDEN, N.J. SAMPLES AND PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

Clearing Out
Clearing Out
Clearing Out
Clearing Out
Clearing Out
Clearing Out
Clearing Out
Clearing Out
Clearing Out
Clearing Out
Clearing Out
Clearing Out

IN ORDER TO
CLEAR OUT
THE BALANCE
OF OUR
MILLINERY
ALL GOODS
IN THIS DEPARTMENT
HAVE BEEN
MARKED DOWN
MUCH
BELOW COST
ALL OUR
DRESS GOODS
Reduced in Price,
AT GREEN'S,
79 DUNDAS ST.

ONTARIO CAR COMPANY!
LONDON, ONT.
The recent disastrous fire at our Works will temporarily reduce our capacity to
FOUR CARS PER DAY
Arrangements have already been made to extend our
AUXILIARY SHOPS,
And put them in working order immediately, so that no serious interruption will take place in completing orders now on hand for
Platform Cars,
Box Cars,
Baggage, P.O. & Express Cars,
Smoking Cars,
Passenger Cars.
☞ New Orders can be promptly executed.
THOMAS MUIR, Manager.
London, June 16, 1874. d-tf

HARKNESS'
TASTELESS
COD LIVER OIL!
Physicians Prescribe It!
Invalids Like It!!
PREPARED ONLY BY
HARKNESS & CO.
Corner of Dundas and Wellington streets,
LONDON, ONT.
London, March 5, 1874 d-tf

Toilet Vinegar
Florida Water
Hagan's Magnolia
Laird's Bloom of Youth
AT
STRONG & HOWARD'S DRUG STORE
☞ Prescriptions Carefully Dispensed.
London, June 29, 1874.

NEW T
Now arriving, the Est
THE BARQUE
From Shanghai to Mo
GUNPOWDER
8,972 HALF CHESTS
OF
GUNPOWDER
IMPERIAL.
YOUNG HYSON
HYSON,
HYSON TWANKAY
all of which we are
Offering by Public Auction
EARLY IN
CRAMP, TORRANCE & CO.
65 Front Street
Toronto, June 26, 1874.

PUNCH N
HEART
CHEWING
MAYPO
WAX MATCHES
KELLY'S
London, June 29, 1874.