The Free Press.

Thursday, November 13, 1873.

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

HOLDING ON TO ITS MISSION.

So far, not a word has escaped the lips, or by the press of the Ministerialists touching the measures which the new government is preparing to advance. A combination of odds and ends have taken office without having a single distinctive measure to go to the country upon, nothing upon which it can ask its confidence. We may be told that the political character of the men now in office is a sufficient guarantee that they will propose economical and salutary measures. It will be borne in mind, however, that when the Grits came into office in Ontario their advent was signalized by a perfect saturnalia of corruption and extravagance. The careful, thrifty and judicious policy which had marked the administration of the Macdonald-Carling government was at once abandoned, the expenses nearly doubled in a very short time, and the public domain shamefully squandered. The Proton Outrage was one of the first acts they committed, displaying such an absence of morality as fairly shocked society. The most evident bribery and favoritism in connection with the distribution of the Surplus moneys was another indication of the moral obliquity of these people, who are for ever pressing forward their claims for superior consideration. And what has been will be. The same instincts that have suggested the trickery by which the administration of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald was defeated; the same barefaced compulsion applied to the needy settlers in Proton; the same extravagance in money; the same waste of the valuable patrimony of the people in the timber lands, will be perpetrated. The reason for this is also plain, apart from any reference to what has been already done. And it is this, that, as the party now in power did not gain office upon any question of administration, but climbed to place on account of an individual act, they are devoid of any congratulation as to the success of a salutary policy. Since 1867 the "party" never had a policy except that of hostility to coalition, which, though solemnly affirmed at the Convention in Toronto, they took the first opportunity of casting to the winds. The programme of Sir John Macdonald has been—Union and Progress. And well has he achieved that policy. The union of the whole of the British North American Provinces under one Government has been safely, firmly and happily accomplished, the out-lying Island of Newfoundland alone excepted. Even there considerable progress has been made in the same direction, which may bear fruit ere long. While union has been cemented, what may not be said of progress? It is only necessary to compare the Canada of to-day, knocking at the door of nations, with the scattered interests that formerly prevailed, in order to become aware what great strides progress has made. And progress not only in political affinity, but in commercial and industrial development. The banks have increased their capital, and their operations to a wonderful extent, and are seen moving in the largest spheres of Chicago and New York. Industrial corporations and manufactories have been facilitated. Taxation on the necessaries of life either materially reduced or entirely abrogated. The foundation laid for the enlargement of the Lake Commerce, so that in a few years Canada will become the great carriers for the continent. Monetary institutions, insurance and navigation companies, have sprang into life, and a commercial activity established, which was before not only unknown, but not anticipated. The revenues of the country have been increased to a great extent, and notwithstanding the large expenditures incident to public works, and the acquisition of the North West, and the expenses arising out of the troubles there, a deficit, at one time a chronic element in Canadian affairs, has not been seen. The Intercolonial Railway—the Atlantic link of the great railway which should soon span the continent, has been constructed, without trenching upon the interests of the people at large. And what is more, had it not been for the infamous conduct of the Grits, who in the interest of a foreign railway corporation conspired to defeat the Pacific Railway Company's operations in Europe, we should have to-day seen the commencement of an outlay of some $150,000,000 of foreign capital in Canada devoted to the construction of the great trans-continental line. The occurrences in the financial world that have since taken place may render it impossible to again gain so great an advantage. And Canada will be the sufferer. Its best interests have been sacrificed to personal ambition, to party greeds. While, therefore, Liberal-Conservatives have a splendid record to rely upon, what have the Grits to show? They can point to no beneficial measure which has been given to the country through their means. But they can point to a continued series of obstructions which, had they not been overborne by the superior tact of and confidence in the great Liberal-Conservative leader, would have found Canada still a fragment among peoples. Deprived, for the time being, of furthering the policy in administration which has led to such grand results, the Liberal-Conservatives will not fail to press upon the powers that be the policy that they have thus far so successfully pursued. They are strong enough to do it, and those that have place will be glad to keep it upon any terms however humiliating. Such was their course in the Ontario Legislature, and such it will be again. The Liberal-Conservative party of the day have no ambition for office for the sake of office. It is a position full of care, responsibility and trial, and if they can compel the existing Administration—as they will endeavour to—to adopt and carry out their measures—seeing that they have none of their own, their mission will be continuously advantageous to the country.

A "POIC" ON BUSINESS MAXIMS.

The "Poic" of the Press Association, in the annual address, upon his retiring from the office of President, said:—

"It may be laid down as a sound business axiom that the Press cannot afford to make a statement it cannot prove; nor, in the occasional case of misinformation which the utmost vigilance will not prevent, can it afford to withhold the fullest and frankest retraction."

Now, we say, preacher, practice. Here is laid down a "sound business axiom"—not a moral obligation, be it remarked, that, a misstatement should have the "fullest and frankest retraction." It is that retraction we have asked for. The Administration *Scandalizer* stated first, that Mr. Carling had appropriated trust moneys to his own use, and when challenged on the point made matters worse by saying that it had seen the same charge made in fully a dozen papers, and that where there was so much smoke there must be some fire. Now, these two barefaced misstatements have not met with that retraction which the "Poic" and ex-president of the Press Association laid down as "a sound business axiom" should be followed in such cases. It is an infirmity with the Grits that they will preach morality, but as to practising it, that is quite another matter, as the occurrence in question shows.

SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE—FARMERS' CLUBS.

The work of the field being over for the season, the year's crops gathered, and to a large extent marketed, and the fall preparations for next year, so far as may be completed, our farmers are now approaching a season of general relaxation, if not absolute suspension, from toil. The long winter nights are before them, when they will be in possession of valuable fireside hours, which it will be in their power either to squander frivolously or turn to most profitable account. Such hours spent in idleness represent a very substantial item on the wrong side of the year's account, but if devoted to useful investigation, they may prove the groundwork of speedy fortune. The farmer ought no longer to be the patient, incessant toiler, that in the early settlement of the country he was compelled to be. By the means of studious application and scientific invention other tradesmen have been released from the drudgery which, in years gone by, made labor so irksome an endurance. But it is questionable if the same progress has marked the direction of agricultural labor. True, the raw, old-fashioned implements have given place in many instances to economical machinery. The standing grain can be cut down more rapidly by the reaper at present in use than the sickle of our grandfathers; it can be thrashed and winnowed more effectually and with less toil by the new invention than the old. All this represents immense progress in agricultural affairs, but it must not be forgotten that the credit of these improvements is after all mainly due to the industrious and inventive mechanic. Very few, indeed, of the more valuable kinds of machinery at present employed on the farm are the suggestions of those who make use of them. But the perfection of machinery may properly be left to the mechanic, whose vocation it is to supply the demand which the farmers' industry and intelligence creates. The mission of the farmer goes far beyond this; rightly understood, his occupation is a field of labor and inquiry of untold variety and extent, and in which the benefaction of his species may be enhanced or retarded according to the amount of knowledge and skill brought into it. It is to be feared that too many of our farmers are content to plod along at the old, slow rate, rather than avail themselves of the means now at their disposal in this country of enlarging their usefulness and improving their fortunes by bringing the results of agricultural science more generally to their aid. The farmers of the west have become alive to their deficiencies in this respect. After calmly weighing the condition of agriculture in their Granges, they have lately awakened from a lethargy of years to realize their true position in the Republic. In thus discussing their oppressions and relative disabilities, one fresh idea has led to another until the aggregate of enlightenment so struck out has been amazing. Matters of all kinds relating to husbandry are dealt with in these lodge meetings, and it is curious how many side questions of importance have pressed forward under the two leading heads of the production and disposal of crops. Independently of the objects for which they were originally organized, the Granges are now a permanent social institution in the agricultural States of the West. We observed last summer, that in many localities of Ontario, Farmers Unions were established similar in purpose to the Granges. No doubt such organizations may be made the medium of mutual aid, sympathy and protection, to an unlimited degree, by bringing the members of the agricultural community into closer fellowship; and at no time in the year can the purposes had in view be more effectively forwarded than during the months of winter, when the long evenings invite to wholesome and profitable recreation, and social and intellectual pursuits. Science should be made more extensively than hitherto, the handmaid of agriculture. We may establish a school for the dissemination of such knowledge, but it must be seen that the close, cheese-paring policy pursued by the present Ontario Government, in relation to this institution, does not give very high promises that its operation in present hands, will meet in any special degree the just needs of the country; and it is very questionable, if by honest, earnest home effort, in the study of books and periodicals relating to the subject, with occasional meetings for the interchange of ideas upon such themes as may be deemed of importance in the bringing of knowledge thus gained to bear upon their daily experience, and by debating leading agricultural problems on the immediate field of their labors,—it is to be doubted if by these means the intention would not be as well promoted. Innumerable questions of a practical kind would present themselves, offering a most tempting and profitable field for inquiry, and whoever of the intelligent young farmers who read these lines can show the world how to make one acre produce the usual yield of two or three acres is a greater benefit to humanity than all the Peabody's in existence. Improvement of this kind means the spread of comfort and means of culture. By availing himself of all the aids which science suggests, the farmer has it in his own hands to emancipate himself from the slavery of continuous and depressing toil, and with less labor to accomplish far greater results than has been the custom. By intelligent, associated effort our farmers have it in their power to hasten the happy day when six hours' superintendence of wisely adapted machinery under scientific modes of farming shall accomplish all the labor necessary during a day on a farm, and bring in such large returns as will enable them to spend the leisure thus gained in general or special intellectual culture. If labor-saving machinery continues to be invented and improved at the same rapid rate of increase that has marked it for the last century, it will in time remove the course of labor from man entirely, leaving only sufficient to be a blessing, and thus usher in an agricultural millennium at no date far distant. We say, then, organize the Farmers' Club; unite for more rapid progress; for the welfare and advancement of the agricultural part of the community is the prop and backbone of the nation at large.

AN INDIA-RUBBER GOVERNMENT.

If an in-coming government can make as many places in the Administration for its supporters as it pleases, there seems to be no reason why an Administration should not include the whole of the Ministerial side of the House. It used to be argued by the Grits that thirteen men to administer affairs in Canada was a monstrosity, an outrage. It was said that the Cabinet at Washington, which regulates matters for forty millions of people, was not as large. It was alleged that so many offices were created simply to satisfy partizans, and that the money of the people was being squandered in order to satisfy them. No sooner, however, do the Grits gain office than all these arguments are lost sight of. Not only do they neglect to make arrangements to reduce the number of office-holders, but go to work to create two more, one in order to pacify Mr. R. W. Scott, who began to be restive, and another to include Mr. Supernumerary Blake, "without a portfolio or emolument." So it ever is. History is conclusive on this point, that the Grits never complained of anything while in Opposition that they did not add to or intensify when in power. And that they call "high moral principle." Heavens above!

ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!

The Liberal-Conservatives at Ottawa have already formed themselves into an association, which is the prelude of the organization of similar associations throughout the country. London is to follow in a few days, and a will and vim put into political affairs which will make some lively times for the men who have taken office or betrayed their party. The need of organization has been put forward through the press for a long time past but success long continued seemed to have dulled apprehension as to the necessity of it. The account from Ottawa touching what has been done there is as follows:—

"The Liberal-Conservatives held a most enthusiastic meeting in Rowe's Hall this evening, for the purpose of organizing the Party in this city. Mr. J. M. Currier, M.P., was unanimously elected chairman *pro tem.* There were present, Messrs. John Rochester, member for Carleton; Alonzo Wright, M.P., for County of Ottawa; W. McKay Wright, M. P., for Pontiac, and the leading men of the city. A constitution was adopted, which was eagerly signed by all present, pledging themselves to support no candidate for election for Parliament, the Legislature, or the Mayoralty, who was not a Liberal-Conservative and a supporter of the Party who acknowledge Sir John as their leader. Committees were appointed for each ward to nominate their candidate for the seat to be made vacant in the Ontario Legislature by the appointment of Mr. Scott to the Dominion Cabinet, and also to nominate a member for the Mayoralty. These Committees are to report to the Central Committee on Saturday, and the strongest and the two most popular men selected by the five committees are the ones by whom the Liberal-Conservatives of Ottawa will stand or fall at the coming election. Mr. Rochester who was looked upon by many as doubtful has come forward like a man and declared himself in the following words:—"Sir John Macdonald is he whom I look up to as my leader, and I glory in being in a position to follow such a gentleman and such a statesman." This announcement was greeted with most enthusiastic cheers. Public sentiment is aroused, and the Grits will find to their cost that the people are not Ministerialists when Mr. Mackenzie is Premier. Hon. James Skead has been elected President of the new Association.

THE BAZAINE TRIAL.

Up to the present, the Bazaine trial has established what the prisoner could not do, and the withdrawal of one count in the indictment, is a heavy blow for the whole prosecution. It is the prevailing opinion still that Bazaine was not worse than the others, and that it is the disorganization of the army of the Rhine that is on its trial. Each general counted on the intelligence of his *confrere*, and was too respectful to superior authority to take the initiative in anything. Each one declined the responsibility of ordering, and would take nothing on themselves. The civilian witnesses appeared to comprehend better than the professionals what was necessary to be done, and displayed most solicitude about the execution of what was necessary. The enemy, also, was well aware of the confusion reigning in the French camp, of the absence of all definite views, of everything being left to hazard, of the frivolty and egotism that existed. It is lamentable to think, according to authorized opinions, that no progress has been made in redressing these evils. The evidence of M. Schneider, ex-President of the Corps Legislatif, is considered important for the prisoner; he asserted Bazaine did not from the beginning regard the war as hopeful, and that duty, not ambition, impelled him to accept a chief command where defeat was more certain than victory. The superstitious recall that Ney, like Bazaine, had for counsel a father and a son. However, so far no evidence has been adduced, to justify the execution of Bazaine, and opinion is not sorry that the finding of the verdict rests with the court—as it cannot form one. The total cost of the trial is estimated at one million francs.

A TIMELY COMPLIMENT.

The *Globe* yesterday proclaimed with exultant shouts that "the *role* of Sir John A. Macdonald as a Canadian politician is played out," and that "his sun must go down in shame!" If the enthusiastic manner in which the old supporters of Sir John have rallied to his standard as the Opposition leader does not furnish a suitable rebuke to all such pretensions, the meeting last night in the West Division of Toronto, as recorded in our telegraphic columns this morning, should afford an ample rejoinder. The Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald was at that meeting unanimously chosen as a candidate for that constituency in room of Mr. John Crawford, who has just been elevated to the Lieut. Governorship of Ontario. The compliment is timely, and the spirit of the West Division able to make it good against all comers. It is the spirit of Liberal-Conservatives everywhere. Never were they more fervidly united in the cause of Union and Progress than at present.

LIKE CATCHING RIEL!

The *Mail* calls attention to the attitude of the Government in the Nova Scotia School Question, which excited a good deal of interest in this Province during the first session of 1873. It would be well if some of the Government people would let us know what they are going to do in this matter. Sir John was denounced for not disallowing the Act complained of. Will they disallow it, or will it be like catching Riel?

Why Mr. Anglin was Left Out.

From the Mail.

It is reasonable matter for astonishment that so prominent a member of the Grit Party as Mr. Timothy Warren Anglin was passed over in the selection of an Irish Roman Catholic representative of the Cabinet. Even if he had not been a member of the House he would have had equal claims to consideration with Mr. R. W. Scott. Fighting the Party's battles in the House he had infinitely superior claims. Why, then, was he passed over? Was he so obnoxious to the New Brunswick supporters of the Government that his elevation to the Cabinet would have been tantamount to the loss of their support; or, was the difficulty about the New Brunswick School question? *Le Canadien* says that as he fully accepted the policy of the Grits, the only reason which could have prevented him becoming a Minister was the School question. "The fact of his leaving Mr. Anglin outside," says our contemporary, "is sufficient proof that Mr. Mackenzie cannot regulate in the interest of the Catholics this question of Separate Schools. Mr. Anglin has been the champion of that cause ever since he has represented the Catholic population of the Province, and it is evident that if the Chief of the new Ministry was disposed to render justice to the Catholics of New Brunswick he would have taken for his colleague their representative in the Commons."

This is one of the nuts which, we apprehend, Mr. Mackenzie's Cabinet will find it difficult to crack. When free from the responsibilities of office they reproached Sir John Macdonald because he, as Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of the Dominion, had not recommended the disallowance of the Act of the New Brunswick Legislature which gave so much offence to the Catholic population of the Province. *Le Canadien* aptly remarks that, if they had reason to censure the late Government because they did not disallow the Act, they ought now that they are in power to disallow it themselves. Their course in this respect will be watched with interest in Ontario, and with a much stronger feeling in the Province directly affected. If they have been sincere they should at the earliest moment submit to Parliament a bill granting relief to that class of the people of New Brunswick which has hitherto received so much of their hollow sympathy. If they do not take this course they will give to the country another tangible proof of their hypocrisy, and hold up before the light of day the foul weapons they were prepared to use when in Opposition to destroy a Government whose general policy was marked by success at every step. The repudiation of Mr. Anglin is quite sufficient to excite the safest suspicions respecting this important question.

New Advertisements.

TO LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVES

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

London, Nov. 12, 1873.

GOTHIC HALL.

SHOULDER BRACES,
ELASTIC GOODS,
TRUSSES,
SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

B. A. MITCHELL & SON.

N. B.—Prescriptions carefully prepared.

London, Nov. 12, 1873. d-lv

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

Jonas Sonneborne and Leopold Reiss Plaintiffs,

vs.

The Ontario Carbon Oil Company, Defendants,

Consisting of large quantities of Sulphuric and Muriatic Acids, Block Tin, Lead, Soda, Sulphur, Letharge, Solder, Nails, Zinc, Tin Vats, Caps for same, Bungs, Glue, Tin Boxes, Wire, Empty Cases, &c. Also 26,100 gallons Superior Oil, 5,200 inferior do., 75 cases do.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, 21st Oct., 1873.

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

The above Sale is Postponed

UNTIL

THURSDAY, THE 13th INSTANT,

at 10 a.m., at the same place.

London, Nov. 13, 1873. d-td

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

AT

BRYCE'S

FANCY GOODS DEPOT,

Richmond St., London,

AGENT FOR THE WILBY FACTORY.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED

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

London, Nov. 13, 1873. d-in

SPETTIGUE HALL, LONDON.

SIX NIGHTS ONLY,

Commencing

Monday Evening, Nov. 17, '73

AGNES WALLACE

SENSATION COMEDY TROUPE.

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

Monday Evening—Cinderella, or the Little Glass Slipper.

Agnes Wallace as Prince Perpetti; Sam. B. Villa as Clorinda—a part in which he has no rival; to commence with a popular farce, in which the great comedian, Sam. Wilson, will appear.

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

Grand Matinee Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

ISAAC CURTIS, Gen. Agent.

London, Nov. 10, 1873. d-d

SANDRINGHAM

WHITE SOLID CELERY.

1000 HEADS TO SELL

At $4 per 100.

APPLY TO

PONTEY & TAYLOR,
St. James' Park Nurseries,
LONDON.

London, Nov. 11, 1873.

NEW STOVE & IRON WORKS.

We wish to inform the public that we have got our

STOVE AND IRON WORKS

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

We are making

COAL GRATES,

WOOD

FIT WOOD STOVES.

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

All Kinds of Castings made to Order.

FOUNDRY, YORK STREET, near Westminster Bridge.

DARVILL BROTHERS.

Office, Talbot street, opposite the Market.

London, Nov. 1, 1873. d-lm

NEW BROOM FACTORY.

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

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

London, Nov. 4, 1873. d-d

BULBS — BULBS!

NOW IS THE TIME

TO PLANT

Bulbs for Spring Flowering,

AND

GRIFFIN'S

London Seed Store,

IS THE BEST PLACE

To get them.

Come one come all, and get some before they are all sold.

London, Oct. 24, 1873. d-tf

REMOVAL.

KELLY AND SONS

have removed to

Tytler and Rose's Old Stand,

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

London, Nov. 14, 1873. d-b

New Advertisements

EYE AND EAR.

F. A. CADWELL, M. D.,

OF DETROIT,

OCULIST & AURIST,

IS

AT THE TECUMSEH HOUSE,

For a Few Weeks Only,

WITH THIRTY YEARS' PRACTICE, SPECIALLY DEVOTED TO

EYE, EAR AND THROAT AFFECTIONS.

Sufferers will not fail to find PROMPT RELIEF and a QUICK CURE by his treatment.

UPWARDS OF 200 SUFFERERS

From these Diseases passed through Dr. C's. hands for treatment a few months since, residing in and about London, some of whom had been AFFLICTED FOR YEARS, and had been considered by their friends as

HOPELESSLY BLIND,

who are now in the full enjoyment of

SOUND EYES AND PERFECT SIGHT,

While scores of others, less seriously affected, have good reason to REJOICE AND BE THANKFUL that they have avoided so dreadful a calamity.

Already Many New Cases of aggravated Disease of the EYE and EAR have been received by Dr. C. for treatment, whose **Sufferings have been long and tedious,** and these, too, are **quietly and certainly passing away** (as if by magic) through the influence of WELL SELECTED AGENTS—although the best available skill had previously been employed for years to no purpose.

These parties may be seen daily at Dr. Cadwell's Rooms, TECUMSEH HOUSE, ready to make their own statements, and where **Interested parties are invited to call** and satisfy themselves.

Office Open From 9 to 5 Daily.

Examinations made and Opinions Given

FREE OF CHARGE.

For further particulars, consult Dr. Cadwell's treatise on the EYE, EAR and THROAT, 5th edition, 300 pages, illustrated, containing several hundred extraordinary Cases, Operations and Cures performed by Dr. C. during many years' practice, with much other matter of interest, and interesting to all lovers of SCIENCE and SKILL. To be had GRATIS on call at his Office, Tecumseh House, **Room 66.**

An Early Call is Respectfully Solicited.

London, Nov. 12, 1873. d-w-tf

CENTRAL GROCERY

NEXT DOOR TO

SPETTIGUE HALL.

JOHN S. MILLS

would respectfully intimate to his friends and the public generally that he has opened

The Premises Lately Occupied by MR. THOMAS PEEL, Merchant Tailor,

WITH A

CHOICE & WELL-ASSORTED STOCK

OF

GROCERIES, WINES

Liquors, Provisions, &c.,

COMPRISING

Old Port Wines,	Scotch Whiskey,
Fine Sherry Wines,	Irish Whiskey,
Hennessy Brandy,	Old Rye Whiskey,
Martell Brandy,	Jamaica Rum,
Holland Gin,	Malt Whisky,
Old Tom Gin,	Guinness' Stout,
Ginger Wine,	Bass' Ale,

IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.

TEAS.—Young Hyson, Breakfast Congou, choice Souchong, uncolored Japan.

NEW FRUIT.—Valencia Raisins, Layer Raisins, London Layers, Seedless Raisins, Sultana Raisins, New Currants, together with a choice assortment of Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Pickles, Sauces, Canned Fruits, Lobsters, Salmon, Flour, cornmeal, oatmeal, &c. &c.

Goods delivered in any part of the city free. Give him a call.

Remember the place, next door to Spettigue Hall.

London, Nov. 8, 1873. d-eod-tf

CRAWFORD'S HOTEL.

Next to the Car Works,

ON RECTORY STREET.

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

Call in and try your skill.

London, Nov. 12, 1873. d-lm

TYTLER & ROSE,

HAVE RECEIVED

NEW HAMS

New Spiced Roll Bacon,
New Breakfast Bacon.

Also, a Full Stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
WINES AND LIQUORS

OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY,

AT

TYTLER & ROSE'S

Grocers & Wine Merchants,

CORNER OF

Dundas and Richmond Streets.

London, Nov. 12, 1873. d-ly

GENTS' FURS

AT

BELTZ'S,

Consisting of

500 Assortment of Fur Caps.
50 " Fur Collars.
50 " Fur Gauntlets

Including

Cloth, Kid, Buck, Calf and Imitation Gloves and Mitts, every Style, Quality and Price now in London.

BELTZ IS SELLING AS CHEAP

As any Man in the Trade.

TRY HIM! at the Sign of the BLACK BEAR AND LARGE HAT!

HATS THAT ARE HATS.

London, Nov. 12, 1873. d-lv

TIP-TOP GUNS.

CCC
GURD'S GOOD GUNS

ONTARIO GUN AND RIFLE

FACTORY, DUNDAS STREET.

Established 1862. Signed the Big Gun.

First-class English Guns as follows:—

2 by W. C. Scott, snap action, ...
1 by W. W. Greener, ...
1 by L and W. Tolley ...
Second-hand Muzzle Loaders, ... much used, by ...

A large stock of Ammunition, ...

London, Oct. 18, 1873. d-eod

New Advertisements.

TREMENDOUS

SACRIFICE

IN

BLACK AND COLORED

S I L K S !

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

T. BEATTIE & CO.

have bought and

Will show this Morning

50 PIECES

OF THE BEST

FRENCH BLACK & COLORED

SILKS,

At a Very Great Reduction.

JUST NOTE THE DIFFERENCE IN PRICES:

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

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

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

LADIES!

This is a rare Opportunity.

T. BEATTIE & CO.

New Advertisements.

The Canada Silver Mining Company,

LAKE SUPERIOR, DOMINION OF CANADA.

(LIMITED.)

TO BE INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

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

ISSUE OF 4,000 SHARES, OF $25 EACH, OF WHICH IT IS INTENDED TO CALL UP FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE, AS FOLLOWS:—ON APPLICATION, $1; ON ALLOTMENT, $4.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.

WM. R. MEREDITH, Esq., M. P. P.	JOHN GEARY, Esq.
CHAS. B. HUNT, Esq.	ROBERT GRIFFIN, Esq.
M. KNOWLTON, Esq.	J. W. SMITH, Esq.

EDWARD LE RUEY, Esq.

BANKERS—THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

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

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

The Canada Silver Mining Company has been formed to purchase those mining lands known as 13 K, and 10 H, in the Township of Blake, and situated on the north shore of Lake Superior, about 15 miles from Prince Arthur's Landing, Thunder Bay, Canada. The property contains by admeasurement 641 acres, in fee simple, direct from the Government.

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

On 13 K, there is a large quantity of timber, consisting of Cedar, Spruce and Birch, with a few Poplars, all of which are sufficiently large for ordinary mining purposes, but not of sufficient size for saw logs.

The geological formation consists mainly of trap rock and argillaceous slate, the trap being of a crystalized character, bands of which are found cropping up, having a uniform bearing with the vein or lode.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Third. The small proportion of their investment Shareholders can possibly lose in the absence of success, as no call beyond the first two instalments, amounting together to $5 per share, is to be made unless the value of the lode be completely established. The Government Town Plot Reserve adjoining might also be considered of some advantage. This would of course entirely depend on the richness of silver and other ores in that part of the country.

THE PROPRIETORS

Have agreed to transfer to every person subscribing for 10, 25 or 50 shares, any number of paid-up shares (not liable to assessment), not exceeding 10, 50, or 150 respectively, on payment of $5 per share;

The balance of $20 per share to be paid out of the first dividends, provided the said paid-up shares be applied and paid for within 20 days after notice of the allotment of the working capital shares shall have been given in one of the city papers.

ROBERT GRIFFIN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The Stock Book is now open at Mr. A. G. Smyth's Insurance Office, 2nd door from the Post Office, where copies of Prospectus and Forms of Application may be obtained.

London, November 13, 1873. d-mon,th

THE COLUMBUS AND OREGON

CONSOLIDATED SILVER MINING COMPANY,

(LIMITED.)

Provisional Directors.

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

BANKERS—MOLSONS BANK.

SOLICITORS—MESSRS. SCATCHERD & MEREDITH.

TREASURER—MAJOR R. J. EVANS.

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

The capital stock of the Company is one million dollars, ($1,000,000,) in twenty thousand (20,000) shares, of fifty ($50) dollars each. Of this amount 10,000 shares are offered at $10 per share; after the payment of which each share is considered fully paid up, and not liable to further assessment. The balance of the shares is retained as part payment to the present proprietors. Of the one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) realized, the sum of fifty thousand dollars to be paid to the present proprietors on their deeding to the Company a clear and perfect title to the property, the remaining sum of fifty thousand dollars to be held as a working capital fund, which amount, from the experience of other companies, has been found ample to meet all the requirements for the profitable working of the mines. In the vicinity of these mines are the Davenport, Grizzly, City Rock, Emma and the Flagstaff, which is paying a dividend of 30 per cent. per annum on a capital of $1,500,000.

Before taking any steps towards organization the promoters determined to procure an impartial report, and to this end applied to a gentleman who may be regarded as the most distinguished Mineralogist in the Dominion, if not on this Continent, PROFESSOR NICHOLSON, M. D., D. S. M. A., F. R. S. E. of the University College, Toronto, a portion of whose report is appended. The property was also personally visited and inspected by Messrs. Jeffery and Evans, and others interested.

Prof. Nicholson says:—"There is every reason to think highly of the Big Cottonwood Mineral Property. The veins which have already been proved upon the property are numerous and well defined, belonging to a very definite system, and carrying paying quantities of lead and silver. Taking the average value of the ore at one hundred dollars per ton, and the daily yield of the mines at ten tons, *both very moderate estimates,* the gross yield of the mines per diem would be one thousand dollars. The gross expenses of raising, transportation and smelting the same ores may be taken at sixty dollars per ton, or six hundred dollars per ten tons, which would leave a daily profit of four hundred dollars, or an annual profit of about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. With regard to the above rough estimate it is necessary, however, to bear the following facts in mind: 1st. In making this estimate the average value of the ore, and the daily yield of the mines, have been *calculated at a minimum.* Much of the ore would probably yield more than one hundred dollars per ton, whilst *there is every probability that the mines would shortly yield from twenty to thirty or more tons a day.* 2nd. In making this estimate the expenses have been calculated *at a maximum.*" The closing words are:—"Bearing these facts in mind, it may safely be asserted that the property herein described is likely, when further developed, and under energetic and judicious management, to prove of great and permanent value."

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

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

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

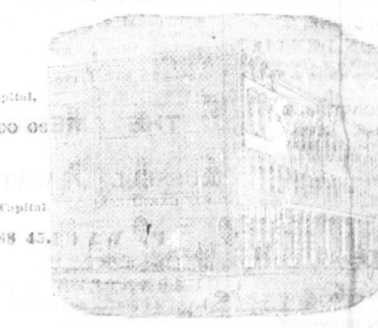
MR. C. D. SHAW is authorized to solicit subscriptions for shares.

London, Nov. 6, 1873. d-tf

THE ONTARIO

SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

Capital, $1,000,000. Reserve Fund, $102,000.



Sub. Capital, $800,000 00	Cash Value of Mortgages, $5?? ,437 15
Paid-up Capital $243,188 45	Reserve Fund, $102,000 00

Incorporated for the purpose of Advancing Money on Freehold Security

TO MECHANICS AND OTHERS ABOUT TO BUILD

To Borrow $1000 for 5 years—$23.70 paid monthly during that time will repay the Loan.
" $1000 10 " $12.60 " " " "

Money advanced without delay, and as the Building progresses.

Office—Corner Richmond and Carling Sts., London.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN, Sec. and Treas.

London, Sept. 22, 1873. d-eod&w

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