The Times

VOL. VIII. NO 2648 — OTTAWA, MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1874 — PRICE 3 CENTS

...tion.
...ANCREATINE
EMULSION.
...se Medicines in the
...gestion, Bronchitis or
Consumption, Waste
...nding entirely upon
strength. Messrs
...S caution the publ...
...f them ...
...he raw cial proper
...parations, but which
...er- saponaceous com-
pomades, without a
...tic principle and es...
...celess as medicines
calculated to produce
...ent and to injuriously
...n which the Genuine
Pancreatic Emulsion
...s therefore highly im-
...ers examine the label
...he names and Trade

...& MOORE,"
only Manufacturer
Queen, H.R.H. the
H.I.M. Napoleon
... Highness the
... Egypt, &c.,
...STREET, LONDON.

...nalytical Report upon
...of a so-called Prepa-
...resembled an Oint-
...appearance and con-
...ored with Essence of
...cid. It was strongly
...ree alkali, which, acts
...duced the usual sapo-
...hole forming a granu-
... soap, glycerine and
... was physically and
... from the true Pan-
...ich I have also exam-
...esides being rich in
... the delicate smooth
...consistency of fresh
...nd readily taken."

...nts for Canada.
...LARK & CO., 382 ...
...TREAL.
...OTHERS & CO., 152
...nto
... 200w13

...Royal Family,
...of Wales (Special Ap-
... to several Indian
...reign Govern-
...RailwayCom-
...established
...1749.

BENSON,
...MAKER, GOLDSMITH,
... AND ARTISTIC
WORKER,
...ondon, Dublin and Par...
...itions.
...raph, by which the Derby
... and great events of the
...House—58 and 60 Ludgate
...ents—25 Old Bond Street,
...rove, London.
...PERS and WHOLESALE
... invited, before sending
... to obtain from the manu...
... Catalogue of Watches
...ellery and Electro-Plate
...ree, as act only are the
... selection can be made
... in the world.
...rect to the manufactory
...gh merchants and shippers

CLOCKS
Of all kinds, from 2 ... 1000 Gns.
Church, Turret, Carriage, Chime, Dining and Drawing-room, Hall, Shop, Library, Bracket, &c.
...cks, designed by English
...ured by J. W. Benson, for
...se manufactured abroad.
...tained at this establish-
...NZES AND CHIMNEY
...he newest designs, from
... the highest reputation,
...ery, of the richest and most
...n Monograms, Crests and
... Colours, after designs by
... and artists in the precious
...of bijouterie, as supplied to
...rt, and other distinguished
—Testimonials of different
... and Jewelled and other
...y Mr. Benson for the Cor-
... and other public bodies, to
...onveying the Freedom of
...s of Wales, Duke of Edin-
...-plate in the most recent
... most durable make. ...
...ecessary to secure so...
...cient coating of silver ...
...ear satisfactorily. No ...
... price, nor worth buy...
...s repaired by skilled ...
...wellery, Watches, &c., ex-
...s, Shippers and Clubs sup-
...ewellery and Plate ... to
2487-1wly

...AM
...e and Sleigh
...CTORY,
...REET, OTTAWA,

...kdale & Co
...PRIETORS.
...ment will be found on
... order latest and
...es of
...riage Omnibusses,
...UGGIES AND SLEIGHS
... finish and durability,
...in any market.
...arranted for one year,
... repairing carefully and
...mount of new and im-
... has lately been added,
...s driven by steam power
...ment so supplied in this
..., we are in a position
...k more promptly and
... one else.
... are practical workmen
... supervision to all work.
...h 25, 1872. 1931ff

...UMN 1878
...ARA & CO.
... Street, Ottawa.
... assortment of
...ade Clothing
...e, we have the pleasure ...
...with our Autumn Circular
...dium we beg to inform you
...t for your inspection a com-
... assortment of
...D CANADIAN TWEEDS
...D CLOTHS,
...ssed by any other house in
...ges having been particularly
... the manufacture of
...ABLE FOR THE OTTAWA
TRADE.
...at all orders entrusted to us
...satisfactorily filled,
...'s inspection to our ...
Buck and Beef Moccasins
...nestly Solicited.
O'MEARA & CO.
...1878.

...C.
...ROBERTSON,
...Signor Leon Corelli, the
...er of Vocalization, wishes
...n Vocalization. She will
... at their residences,
... her house, between 2 ...
... Terms made kno...
...sidence Joyce's ...
...andy Hill.
...23, 1872.

... printed and published by
...ROGER & CO., at the
... Number 12, Wellington
... Her Majesty's Theatre),
...n, Ottawa.

Business Cards.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the co-partnership heretofore existing between ROBERT ANGUS and GEORGE LOUIS IRWIN, at the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario, under the firm and style of Angus & Irwin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The said Robert Angus (who intends carrying on the business alone) will receive all sums due to and pay all claims against the said late co-partnership.

Dated at the said City of Ottawa, this 13th day of July, A. D. 1874.

ROBT. ANGUS.
GEORGE L. IRWIN.

Witness,
J. E. SCHOLEFIELD. 2620

DONALD M. GRANT,
INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE AGENT
Mortgages purchased, and Loans negotiated. Office—No. 3 Ball's Block, Elgin-st. Ottawa, Nov. 27 1873. 2436-ly.

F. YEILDING,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Office, Residence of T. C. Brigham, Esq. Sussex St., opposite Hamilton Bros.
Hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Ottawa, July 7, 1874.

MANUFACTURING
Watchmaker and Jeweller.
Having sold out the retail business to Messrs. Radford & Goyer, I beg leave to return thanks to the public for their patronage during the last 13 years, and will continue the
MANUFACTURING, JEWELLRY AND WATCHMAKING BUSINESS
in my former workshops, over Mann's Hardware Store, corner of Metcalfe and Sparks street.
W. YOUNG.
June 22, 1874.

WILSON & ORR,
Carvers & Gilders
LOOKING-GLASS and
PICTURE FRAME
MANUFACTURERS,
60 Sparks-st.
SHOW CASES MADE TO ORDER.
March 12, 1874. 2514y

Legal Cards.

WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ATTORNEYS, CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, &c., &c.
Office—...ell's Block, opposite Russell House.
W. H. WALKER. | R. CASSELS, Jr. | P. PENNOCK
July 21, 1874. 2635.

J. W. WARD,
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, &c. Office—Over Mr. S. Huckell's Flour Store, corner of Sussex and York-streets, Ottawa.
2531—y.

FELLOWES, O'GARA, LAPIERRE & REMON,
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. Offices—Elgin Street, Ottawa, Ontario, (near Russell House).
S. L. FELLOWES, Q. C., | HORACE LAPIERRE,
MARTIN O'GARA. | EDWARD P. REMON.
2485.

BELL & BRUNEL,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS,
Solicitors in Chancery, &c.
J. H. BELL M.A. | G. BRUNEL, M.A.
Office—Hay's Block, No. 26 Sparks-st, Ottawa.
Money to loan.
March 17, 1874. 2bl 8-6m

THE HON. JOHN O'CONNOR, Q.C.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c.,
(Successor to William Mosgrove, Esq.)
Mosgrove's Building, Ottawa.
March 5, 1874. 2510tf

TAILLON & CHRYSLER,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law.
Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, &c.
Office—Hardy's Block, Rideau Street.
G. TAILLON. F. H. CHRYSLER.
Ottawa June 1873.

PINHEY, CHRISTIE & HILL,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNIES, SOLICITORS CONVEYANCERS, &c.,
(Of the late firm of Lewis & Pinhey.)
OFFICES—Elgin Street, Ottawa.
C. H. PINHEY. | A. J. CHRISTIE. | H. P. HILL.
Feb. 5, 1874 484-3m

W. MARSHAL MATHESON,
Barrister, Attorney, Notary, &c
OFFICE:
Master in Chancery Chambers,
COURT HOUSE,
OTTAWA CANADA

L. W. P. COUTLEE, B. C. L.,
BARRISTER, ADVOCATE, &c.,
Main-St.,
HULL, P.Q.
2322S-6m

C. V. H. FERLAND,
ADVOCATE,
Temporary Office at Dr. JOS. BEAUDIN'S,
MAIN STREET, HULL.
Hull, March 9, 1874. 2512 ly

ARCHAMBAULT & LEAMY,
Notary Public and Advocates.
G. ARCHAMBAULT, Notary Public. | ANDREW LEAMY, Advocate.
Have opened an office conjointly in the Village of Hull, Province of Quebec, for the transaction of all Notarial and Legal business, either in the Province of Quebec or Ontario. Special care given to the collection of accounts in both Provinces.
Hull, Jan 16, 1874. 2464

THOMAS P. FORAN,
ADVOCATE, SOLICITOR, &c.
No. 12 St. James-St. MONTREAL.
Sept. 8, 1873. 2362-3m

Medical Cards.

DR. LOGAN,
Homoeopathic Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Residence—Albert Street. Office hours from 9 to 11 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m.
Special attention given to diseases and displacements of the uterus. 1758

DR. HENDERSON,
Homoeopathic Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c., M. C. P. & S., Ont.
Office and Residence O'Connor Street, opposite the Commercial College.
Ottawa, March 23, 1877. 2023y

DR. J. P. LYNN,
May be consulted at his Office, corner of O'Connor and Albert-sts.
Ottawa, Oct. 24 1873. 2401-3m.

DR. BURROWS,
C. M. L. C. P. S. L. C., M. C. P. S. O.
Graduate McGill University, Montreal. Surgeon Northumberland and Durham Cavalry. Late Associate Coroner N. and D.
Office and Residence:—Corner of Hugh and Sparks sts.
April 22, 1874 2558-6m

DR. G. C. WOOD,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Ottawa. Day Office opposite the TIMES office, Sparks Street Centre Town. Night office at his residence, Maria Street, Centre Town.
Cancers cured without the use of the knife, by a new but certain, speedy and almost painless process. References given to parties successfully treated if required.
Ottawa, May 9, 1870.

DR. J. D. R. MACDONELL,
Ottawa, South side of Rideau-st., near Gloucester.
Consultation at all hours.
Dec. 31, 1873. 2454

W. McCONNELL, D.D.S., L.D.S,
Surgeon Dentist,
Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, and of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario.
Office—41½ Sparks-st.
March 21, 1874. 2505y

Steamships.

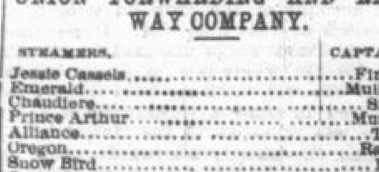
ALLAN LINE
OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

The shortest, cheapest and quickest passage to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow. The fleet is one of the largest, fastest and safest in the world. Vessels will be despatched as follows:—

SCANDINAVIAN	25th July
CIRCASSIAN	1st August
NOVA SCOTIAN	8th "
SARMATIAN	15th "
PRUSSIAN	22d "
POLYNESIAN	29th "

RATES OF PASSAGE—LIVERPOOL LINE
From Portland or Quebec (every Saturday to Liverpool and Londonderry.)
Fares from Ottawa, Cabin.......$77 50 to $87 50
Steerage.......$29 00

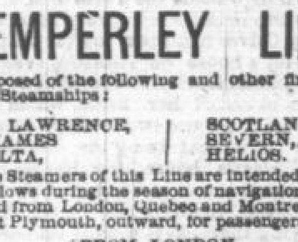
GLASGOW LINE.
From Quebec to Glasgow, sailing from Quebec on or about the 8th May, and leaving on Thursdays at 8 a.m.
Return Tickets granted at reduced rates.
An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.
Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. [When tickets are not used the amount is returned, less a small deduction.]
For through tickets and every information apply to
D. W. COWARD & CO., Agents, 17, Sparks-st.
Ottawa July 22 1873.



ROYAL MAIL LINE.
UNION FORWARDING AND RAILWAY COMPANY.

STEAMERS.	CAPTAINS.
Jessie Cassels	Findlay
Emerald	Mulligan
Chaudiere	Smith
Prince Arthur	Murphy
Alliance	Toner
Oregon	Rajotte
Snow Bird	Daily
Jason Gould	Prigg
Sir John Young	Beattie
John Egan	Duggan
Forest Queen	Munro
Pembroke	
Kippawa	Mulligan
Deux Rivieres	Reid

Steamer Jessie Cassels will leave Aylmer daily (Sundays excepted), at 8 o'clock, a.m., connecting with steamers to Deux Rivieres, Omnibusses will leave the Union, Daniels, and Russell House, at 6 a.m. for passengers.
Steamer Prince Arthur leaves Portage-du-Fort daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock, a.m. Passengers arriving at Aylmer at 2:50 o'clock, p. m.
A connection is made with Canada Central Railroad at Sand Point on the up and down trips.
Steamer Sir John Young leaves Bryson for Chapeau every Tuesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock, returning, leaving Chapeau same day, at 1 p.m.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, in Ottawa.
R. S. CASSELS, President.
Ottawa, June 2, 1874. 2584

LONDON, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
1874.  1874.
TEMPERLEY LINE,
Composed of the following and other first-class Iron Steamships:
ST. LAWRENCE, THAMES, DELTA, | SCOTLAND, SEVERN, HELIOS.
The Steamers of this Line are intended to sail as follows during the season of navigation of 1874, to and from London, Quebec and Montreal, calling at Plymouth, outward, for passengers.

FROM LONDON.
Thames.......Wednesday, June 3
Delta.......Wednesday June 17
Helios.......Wednesday, July 1
St. Lawrence.......Wednesday, July 15

FROM QUEBEC.
Thames.......Thursday, July 2
Delta.......Thursday, July 9
Helios.......Thursday, July 23
St. Lawrence.......Thursday, Aug. 6

Through Tickets, from all points West, at REDUCED RATES. Certificates issued to persons desirous of bringing out their friends. Through Bills of Lading issued on the Continent and in London for all parts of Canada and in the United States to Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago and other points in the West.
For Freight or Passage, apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billeter-st., London; ROSS & CO., Quebec; DAVID SHAW, Montreal, or
C. R. CUNNINGHAM, Ottawa.
June 13, 1874. 2543.

Opening o f avigation.

Canadian Navigation Company's Steamers
LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—
May 1st, SPARTAN, from Prescott to Hamilton
" 2nd, MAGNET, " "
" " CORSICAN, " Montreal
" 4th, CORINTHIAN, " "
" " SPARTAN " Hamilton to Montreal
" " MAGNET, " "

WILL RICE - - Agent.
OFFICE—ELGIN STREET,
OPPOSITE RUSSELL HOUSE.
April 27, 1874. 2554

1873. 1874.
Ottawa River Navigation Co.
Royal Mail Line of Steamers.
OTTAWA TO MONTREAL.
DAY AND NIGHT LINE.
New Iron Steamer PEERLESS Capt. A. Bowie.
Steamer PRINCE OF WALES, H. W. Shepherd
" QUEEN VICTORIA, P. Y. Macdonell
" PRINCESS.......P. McGowan

DOWNWARDS.
Passengers leave Ottawa at 7.30 a. m., and 5 p.m. by Steamers "Peerless" and "Queen Victoria" for Montreal and intermediate landings.

UPWARDS.
Passengers leave by the 7 a. m. and 5 p. m. trains for Lachine by Railway and connect with the Steamers "Prince of Wales" and "Princess" for Ottawa and intermediate landings.
Baggage checked. Meals and State-room extra.
Passengers leaving Ottawa by the evening Steamers will DESCEND THE RAPIDS. No through passengers taken on Saturday evening's boat.
The comfort and economy of this Line are unsurpassed, whilst the route is one of the most picturesque in Canada. Tourists will find this a delightful trip.
Freight from all points sent through with despatch daily.
Single and Return Tickets may be had at the Company's office, Queen's Wharf and from Agents.
R. W. SHEPHERD, President.
Ottawa. May 21. 1874. 2576-tf

SMOKERS!
For a Good Smoke
—USE THE—
MYRTLE NAVY.
See T. & B. on each Plug.

Railroads.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.
Of uniform Gauge with the Grand Trunk Railway.
The old reliable, quickest and best route. The shortest line to all points East and West.
ALTERATION OF RUNNING TIME.
And acceleration of trains.
ON AND FROM THURSDAY, July 16th, 1874, Trains will run daily, as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

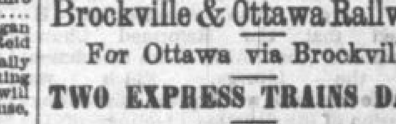
No.	Leave Prescott Junction	Connecting with.	Arrive in Ottawa.
1 Express	1.30 P.M.	Grand Trunk Mail from the East	3.50 P.M.
†3 Mail.	5.00 A.M.	Grand Trunk Express from West	7.30 A.M.
5 Express	4.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express from West	7.00 P.M.
7 mix'd	2.30 A.M.	Grand Trunk Express from East	6.30 A.M.

† Every day.

GOING SOUTH.

No.	Leave Ottawa.	Connecting with.	Arrive at Prescott Junction.
2 Steamboat Express	7.45 A.M.	Royal Mail Steamers and Central Vermont and Rome & Watertown Rys.	9.50 A. M.
4 Express	2.00 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express East	4.20 P. M.
6 Express	10 45 A.M.	Grand Trunk West & Rome & Watertown Railway	1.00 P. M.
8 mix'd	9.30 P.M.	Grand Trunk for both East and West	1.30 A. M.

Pullman or Sofa Cars on Nos. 7 and 8.
Sure connections with Grand Trunk trains to and from both East and West.
Time faster than by any other route.
Trains are run on Montreal time.
THOS. REYNOLDS, Managing Director, Ottawa.
July 15, 1874.

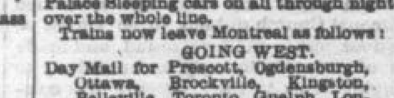


CANADA CENTRAL
—AND—
Brockville & Ottawa Railways
For Ottawa via Brockville.
TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY

LEAVE.
Brockville G. T. Junction - 9.10 a.m. 4.20 p.m.
Ottawa - 10.15 a.m., 5.20 p.m.
Renfrew - 9.10 a.m., 4.20 p.m.

ARRIVE.
Ottawa - 12.55 p.m., 8.00 p.m.
Renfrew - 2.00 p.m., 9.10 p.m.
Brockville - 1.50 p.m., 9.10 p.m.

10.15 a.m. Train from Ottawa makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train for the West at 1.50 p.m.
4.20 p.m. Train from Brockville makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train from the West, arriving in Ottawa at 8.00 p.m.
Connections made at Sand Point with Boats, and at Renfrew with Stages, to and from Pembroke.
A. B. FOSTER, Managing Director.
Brockville, May 11 1874.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPY OF CANADA.
1873-4 SPRING ARRANGEMENTS. 1873-4
Pullman Palace Parlor and Handsome new ordinary Cars on all through day trains, and Palace Sleeping cars on all through night trains over the whole line.
Trains now leave Montreal as follows:

GOING WEST.
Day Mail for Prescott, Ogdensburgh, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at.......9.00 a.m.
Night Express.......9.30 p.m.
Mixed Train for Toronto, stopping at all Stations.......6.00 a.m.
Passenger Train for Cornwall and all intermediate Stations.......5.00 p.m.
Mixed train for Vaudreuil on Saturday at.......1.35 p. m
Trains leave Montreal for Lachine at 7.30 a.m., 9 30 a.m., 3.00 p.m., and 5.30 p.m.
Trains leave Lachine for Montreal at 8.30 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 3.00 p.m., and 6.00 p.m.
The 3.00 p.m. Train runs through to Province Line.

GOING EAST.
Accommodation Train for Island Pond and intermediate Stations.......6.45 a.m.
Mail Train for Island Pond and intermediate Stations.......3.00 p.m.
Local passenger train for Richmond at 5.15 p.m.
Night Express for Island Pond the White Mountains, Portland, Boston and the Lower Provinces at.......10.00 p.m.
Night Mail for Quebec, stopping at St. Hilaire and St. Hyacinthe.......11.00 p.m

GOING SOUTH.
Mail Trains for St. John's and Rouse's Point connecting with Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly and South-Eastern Counties Junction Railways, and Lake Champlain Steamers, at.......3.15 p.m.
Express for New York and Boston via Vermont Central, at.......3.45 p.m.

As the punctuality of the trains depends on connections with other lines the Company will no be responsible for trains not arriving at or leaving any station at the hours named.
The Steamship "Falmouth," leaves Portland every Saturday at 5.30 p.m. for Halifax, N. S.
The International Company's Steamers, also running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, leaves Portland every Monday and Thursday at 6.00 p.m. for St. John, N.B., &c.
Baggage checked through.
Through Tickets issued at the Company's principal Stations.
For further information, and time of arrival and departure of all Trains at the terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station, or at No. 143 St. James street.
J. HICKSON, Secretary & Treasurer.
Montreal, March 23rd, 1874.
W. H. GREAVES, Agent for Brockville. | A. H. TAYLOR, Agent for Ottawa
May 28, 1874. 2496y

S. ROGERS,
UNDERTAKER
6 and 7 Nicholas-St., Ottawa.
Funerals furnished with every requisite. Country orders promptly attended to.
Persons requiring Coffin Trimming, Crape Hat-bands, Scarfs &c., can have them on ready prepared on receipt of order or telegram.
Coffins and Caskets of every description alway on hand.
S. ROGERS, 6 and 7 Nicholas-st., Ottawa.
No 18 249

B 4 U
GO TO THE EXPENSE
OF
BUYING A BABCOCK
Or any other Extinguisher, send for copy of the Official Report to the Secretary of War for the United States, of a
COMPETITIVE TRIAL
OF THE
Johnson Forge Pump
AND THE
Babcock and other Extinguishers.
Several of the Extinguishers failed to put out the same sized fire that was extinguished by one of the Johnson Pumps. This pump costs only $9 00.
Agent for Ottawa District, ROBERT ANGUS, Jr., No. 56 Sparks Street.

OTTAWA MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1860.
P. A. TAYLOR, - - - - PROPRIETOR.
The largest and best-selected assortment of
Monuments, Headstones Obelisks,
&c., in Marble, Scottish Granite, or Sandstone.
The newest design in CEMETERY FENCING, suitable for the various Cemeteries.
A well-arranged stock of MANTLES, in American, Italian, and Coloured Marbles of new and chaste designs GRATES from the best American and Canadian Houses, Receding or Projectory, either Plain or Mounted.
June 18, 1874. 2588y

W. M. SOMERVILLE,
—IMPORTER AND DEALER IN—
Mantles, Grates, Drain Pipes, Fire Clay Goods.
And General Building Supplies.
Has constantly on hand and to order—

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOULDINGS,	FLOORING, SHEETING, CLAPBOARDS, BASES,	ARCHITRAVES, BATTENS, VERANDAH ROOFING.	SAWN and DRESSED LUMBER, &c.

SHINGLES,—X, XX, XXX—THE BEST IN OTTAWA.
N.B.—Agent for Amherst, O., Sandstone, best Buff and Blue.
RIDEAU-St., CORNER OTTAWA-St.
June 17, 1874. 2597y

J. W. RYAN,
Rideau Street
BEGS respectfully to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has opened a First-class
Dress Making and Millinery Establishment
—AT—
234 WELLINGTON-ST. 234
With a large and varied assortment of Goods, such as are found only in a first-class House. In our Dress Making is used the CORNWALL CHART SYSTEM, by which a PERFECT FIT is insured.
THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT is second to none in the city.
Our Stock is now well selected, and worthy of inspection
SHOW ROOM ON GROUND FLOOR.
We have secured the services of a first-class Dressmaker from A. T. Stewart's, New York, also a Milliner from Paris.
Call early, and leave your orders. Prices to suit the Times.
May 21, 1874.

HARRIS & CAMPBELL
In returning thanks to their friends and the public, beg leave to inform them that they
HAVE OPENED A NEW ESTABLISHMENT ON SPARKS-ST.
With a well-assorted stock of FIRST-CLASS
Plain and Fancy Furniture,
Manufactured by the best Houses in Canada and the United States, which they will sell at a
SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
Invite ... for yourselves. Remember the place,—SPARKS-ST., 2ND DOOR WEST OF ...
May 7, 1874.

JOSEPH DIMBLEBY,
Begs to inform his friends and the general public that he has opened a first-class
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
At the premises adjoining Mr. I. B. Taylor's Printing Office,
29 Rideau Street.
His stock of Cloths, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Meltons, Fancy Vestings, &c., is unequalled by any in the city.
SPECIAL FEATURE—A good fit guaranteed or no sale.
All Goods Warranted Shrunk.
Feb. 18, 1874. 2495

CALL AT
MOORE BROS'.
House Furnishing Establishment,
CORNER SPARKS AND O'CONNOR-STS.
And see the M NSRD COOK STOVE, the best in the Dominion. Burns coal or wood. Also for REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS, FILTERS, BIRD CAGES, BABY CARRIAGES, &c.
May 28, 1874. 2580y

GOOD TIMES COMING
—IN—
Hardware, Stoves and Tinware.

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CALL AT DORION'S,
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REDUCED PRICES FOR 1874,
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Stoves, Tinware, Hardware, Cutlery, Nails, E. B. Manning & Co's Celebrated Tea and Coffee Pot—fire proof, Cloth Bars, Wringers, Patent Washers, Roofs; Eave Troughing and Conductors made or repaired by competent workmen, with neatness and despatch.
Dealer in Thousands of other Goods too numerous to mention here, in the Hardware and Tinware Business.
Thanking the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed on me during the past twelve years, and hoping by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of past favors,
I remain, &c.,
C. P. DORION,
81 and 83 SPARKS-ST.,
(Late Desbarats' Property.)
May 13, 1874.

NOTICE.
RADFORD & GOYER
HAVING purchased MR. YOUNG'S STOCK at A GREAT SACRIFICE, are now prepared to sell the same at
LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
Stock Consisting of:
Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Coloured Gold Sets, Coloured Gold Brooches, Coloured Gold Ear Rings, Coloured Gold Signet Rings, | Coloured Gem Rings, Coloured Gold Ladies' Chains, Coloured Gold Gents' Chains, Coloured Gold Studs, Coloured Gold Sleeve Buttons.
JET GOODS.
Brooches and Ear Rings in Sets, Bracelets, Ear Rings, Chains, Crosses.
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CLOCKS—30 HOURS AND EIGHT DAYS.
MASONIC GOODS—Blue Aprons, Collars and Jewels, R. A. Aprons, Sashes and Jewels.
Paper Machine Goods, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Glove Boxes, Portfolio, | Toilet Ink Stands, Spectacles, Gold and Steel Specs, Eye Glasses—Lazarus & Morris.
The whole stock to be disposed of by 1st of August, at less than wholesale prices, at
RADFORD & GOYER'S,
38½ SPARKS-ST., NEXT DOOR TO CHRISTIE'S DRUG STORE.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN
Extract from a Letter
Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningham, near Warminster, Wilts: "I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old. Remaining, gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S."
To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, London.
July 4, 1874. 2611

CANADA STILL AHEAD
Mr. John Rochester, M. P., said to me after having tried and used many kinds of Washing Machines, "I came to the conclusion that they were all humbug; but a neighbor who had tried Bun... Washer, advised so strongly a trial of the Canadian, which he had found to be the best, that I took one and that it is in reality a good Machine, and I heartily recommend it to all desiring a first-class Washer."
Price $8.00 each and for sale by A. K. GILES, corner Nicholas and Theodore streets.
June 11th. 2615

BEECHER SCANDAL

Mr. Beecher's Statement Continued.

Q What was in your mind when you wrote these words—'When I saw you last I did not ever expect to see you again, or to live many days?'

A Just what I have stated in my statement already.

Q Nothing else?

A No. I know I frequently said "I wish I was dead,' and Tilton came in and said he wished he was dead, and Moulton was frequently in a state in which he wished he was dead, and Mrs. Moulton said 'I am living among friends and every one of them wishes they were dead,' or something like that I don't know but it was smarter than that, but she put it in a way that was very ludicrous. Every one of us used to be echoing that expression. We were vexed and plagued together, and I used the familiar phrase 'I wish I was dead'

Q The outside gossip is that you referred at that time to a contemplated suicide.

Mr. Beecher—How do you propose to cure gossip, Mr. Winslow?

Mr Winslow—I can't say, but I want to know if anything of the kind was in your mind.

A It was not. My general purpose in the matter of this whole thing, and I kept it as the motto of my life; 'By patient continuance in well doing, to put to shame those who falsely accused me.' In my dismal moods I felt as though earth had come to an end. Now, in interpreting my letters, everybody is irresistibly tempted to suppose that everything I said was said narrowly, in regard to their text, and instead of considering the foregoing state of mind, whereas my utterances were largely to be interpreted by the past as well as by the present and the future. I cannot interpret that precisely, as I can a note of hand or a check. A man that is often times extravagant, and a man that is subject to moods, such as make me what I am, could not measure his words.

Q. In view of what has happened, what is your present feeling as to the conduct of Moulton, his sincerity?

A. I have no views to express.

Q. Has Moulton any secret of yours in paper, in document, or in the knowledge of any act of yours that you would not have see light in this house?

A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. Have you any doubt?

A. I have none.

Q. Do you now call upon him to produce all he has and tell all he knows?

A. I do.

Q. By Mr. Cleveland—Have you reason in sight of recent disclosures to doubt his fidelity to you during those four years?

A. The impression made by him during the four years of friendship and fidelity was so strong that my present surprise and indignation do not seem to rub it out. I am in that kind of divided consciousness that I was in respect to Elizabeth Tilton, that she was a saint and the chief of sinners, and Mr. Moulton's confidence was so great that all he had done now effects me as a dream.

Q. By Mr. Winslow—In your letter of February 5th, 1872, you spoke of the possibility of a ruinous defence of you breaking out; could there be any ruinous defence of you?

A. The defence of me conducted by ignorant people, full of Church zeal and personal partisanship, knowing nothing of facts, and compelling this whole avalanche of mud to descend upon the Committee, ought to have been ruinous. I think now as I then felt.

Q. Did you speak of remorse, fear and despair?

A. I suppose I felt them all; whether I was justified in so fretting, is a question. When I lived in Indianapolis, there was an old lawyer named Calvin Fletcher, a New England man of brain, who stood at the head of the bar, who was a Methodist churchman, that took a peculiar fancy to me and used to come and see me often when I was a young man, and I used to see him a great deal. He would make many suggestions, one of which was, that he never admitted anybody was to blame except the party who uttered the complaint. Says he, "I hold myself responsible for having everybody do right by me, and if they don't do right it is because I do not do my duty." Said he, "in preaching during your life, do you take the blame upon yourself, and don't you be scolding your church and blaming everybody. It is your business to see that your folks are right? Well, it sank down into my heart, and became a spring of influence from that day to this. If my prayer meeting do not go right it is my fault; if the people do not come to my church, I am to blame for their not coming: If things go wrong in my family, I find the reason in myself. I have foreseen quarrels in the church, and if I had left them alone they would burst and break out, but acting under the advice thus given, and doing my own duty, I have had no difficulty in my church.

The following is the full text of Beecher's letter to Moulton, from which Tilton made the extracts, and divided it in two, and, as is claimed, garbled it in his statement of of Monday, February 5th, 1872:

"My Dear Friend,—I leave town to day, and expect to pass through from Philadelphia to New Haven. I shall not be here until Friday. About three weeks ago I met Mr. Tilton. He was kind; he talked much. At the end he told me to go on with my work without the least anxiety in so far as his feelings and actions were the occasions of apprehension. On returning home from New Haven, where I am three days in the week delivering a course of lectures to the theological students, I found a note from E, saying that Tilton felt hard toward me, and was going to write before leaving for the west She kindly added, 'do not be cast down. I bear this almost always, but God, in whom we trust, will deliver us all safely. I know you do and are willing abundantly to help him, and also know your embarrassment.' There were added words of warning, but also of consolation, for I believe Elizabeth is beloved of God, and that her prayers for me are sooner heard than mine for myself or for her, but it seems that is changed, indeed. Ever since he felt more intensely the force of feeling in society, and the humiliation which environs his enterprise, he has growingly felt that I had a power to help, which I did not develope, and I believe that you have participated in his feeling. It was natural you should. Tilton is dearer to you than I can be. He is with you; all his trials lie open to your eyes, while I see you but seldom; and my personal relations environments, necessities, dangers and perplexities you cannot see or imagine. If I had not gone through this year of trouble I would not have believed that any one could have passed through my experience and be alive and sane. I have been the centre of three distinct circles, each of which required clear-mindedness and peculiarity and originating power, viz: 1st, The great Church; 2nd, the newspaper; 3rd, the book. The first I could never get out of nor slight. The sensitiveness of so many of my people would have made an appearance of trouble, or any remission of force an occasion of alarm and notice, and have excited where it was important that rumors should die and everything be quieted. The newspapers I did not roll off, doing but little but giving general directions, and in so doing I was continually spurred and exhorted by those interested. It could not be helped. The "Life of Christ," long delayed, had locked up the capital of the firm, and was likely to sink them. Finished it must be. Was ever book born of such sorrow as that was? The interior history of it will never be written. During all this time you literally were all my stay and comfort. I should have fallen on the way but for the courage which you inspired and the hope which you brought. My reaction was profitable; I came back hoping that the bitterness of death was passed, but Tilton's trouble brought back the cloud with even severer suffering. For all this fall and winter I have felt that you did not feel satisfied with me, and that I seemed both to you and T. as conducting myself with a caution or sluggish policy willing to save myself but not willing to risk anything for T. I have again and again probed my heart to see whether I was truly liable to such a feeling, and the response is unequivocatingly that I am not. No man can see the difficulties that environ me unless he stands where I do. To say that I have a church on my hands is simple enough, but to have hundreds and thousands of men pressing me, each one with the keen suspicion or anxiety or zeal to see tendencies which if not stopped would break out into a ruinous defense of me; to stop them without to do it; to prevent any one questioning me; to meet and allay prejudices against Tilton which had their beginning years before this; to keep serene, as if I was not alarmed or disturbed; to be cheerful at home and and among friends, when I was suffering the torments of the damned; to pass sleepless night after night and yet to come up fresh and full for Sunday,—all this may be talked about, but the real thing cannot be understood from the outside, nor its wearing and grinding on the nervous system. God knows that I have put more thought and judgement and earnest desire into my efforts to prepare a way for Tilton and Elizabeth than ever I did for myself a hundred fold. As to the outside public, I have never lost an opportunity to soften prejudices, to refute falsehoods, and to excite kindly feeling among all whom I met. I am known among clergymen and public men generally, and I have used every rational endeavour to retrain the evils which have been excited upon Tilton, and with increasing success. But the roots of this prejudice were long, the catastrophe which precipitated him from his place only disclosed the feelings that had existed so long. Neither he nor you can be aware of the feelings of classes in society on other grounds than late rumors. I mention this to explain why I know with so much certainty that no mere statement, letter, testimony or affirmation will reach the root of affairs and reinstate them. Time and work will. But chronic evil requires chronic remedies. If my destruction would place him all right, that should not stand in the way. I am willing to step down and out. No one can offer more than that. That I do offer; sacrifice me without hesitation if you clearly see your way to his happiness and safety thereby. I do not think that anything would be gained by it. I should be destroyed, but he would be saved. Elizabeth and the children would have their future clouded. In one point of view I could desire the sacrifice on my part. Nothing can be so bad as the horror of the great darkness in which I spend most of my time. I look upon death as sweeter-faced than any friend I have in the world. Life would be pleasant if I could see that rebuilt which is shattered, but to live on the sharp and rugged edge of anxiety, remorse, fear and despair, and yet to put on all the appearance of sincerity and happiness, cannot be endured much longer. I am well nigh discouraged. If you, too, cease to trust me, to love me, I am alone; I have not another person to whom I could go. Well, to God I commend all. Whatever it may be here, it shall be well there. With sincere gratitude for your heroic friendship, and with sincere affection, even though thou you love not,

"I am yours, though unknown to you,
(Signed), "H. W. B."

MRS. TILTON'S LETTER.

The letter of Mrs. Tilton, which is here partly quoted, is as follows:

"Thursday.

"I leave for the West, Monday next How glad I was to learn you were you own self, Sunday a.m. Theodore's mind has been hard to you of late, and I think he proposes an interview with you by word or note before leaving home. If so, be not cast down. I hear this almost always but the God in whom we trust will deliver us all safely. I know you do and are willing abundantly to help him, and I also know your embarrassments. I anticipate my western trip where I may be alone with him exclusively."

Q An anonymous letter to the committee from a "Free Lover" says that you have a reservation in your philosophy which would enable you to say, "I had no wrong conduct or relations with Mrs. Tilton," having in your own mind a belief that which you are charged with doing was right. What are your ideas on this subject? A. I am not versed in the philosophy and casuistry of free love. I stand on the New England doctrine in which I was brought up, that it is best for a man to have one wife and that he stay by her, and that he do not meddle with his neighbors' wives. I abhor every manifestation of the free love doctrine that I have seen in theory, and I abhor every advocate of the free love doctrine that I have known.

Q. Did you ever know any body who took hold of it seriously who was not ruined by it? A. No sir, provided they were susceptible of ruin. I have had women to write to me that if I did not send them ten dollars they were ruined, and I wrote in reply that they were ruined before.

Q. You speak about having sent Mrs. Tilton a copy of books. Was that an act of courtesy specially to her? A. No. I gave them out to friends, when one book would come out, I would give a copy to a friend and so on. I have not been a great distributor of my own books, only in cases where it would be a real pleasure, and from an intimation that it would be so.

Q. Are you clear in your recollection that you never met the Woodhulls more than three times? A. I am perfectly clear, that is to speak to them.

Q State the times and places. A. On one occasion I was walking with Moulton in the general direction of Tilton's house, when he said that Mrs. Woodhull was going to be there. I at first hesitated, and he said, "Come on and just see her!" I said very well. I went in and after some conversation down in the parlor I went upstairs, and in this famous boudoir room where she sat waiting, and like a spider to a fly rushed towards me on my entrance and reached out both her hands with the utmost earnestness and said, how rejoiced she was to see me. I talked with her about five minutes and then went down stairs. My second interview with her was on one occasion when I had been with some twenty or thirty gentlemen to look at the warehouse establishment of Woodruff & Robinson. We were on the steamer that had been chartered for the occasion, and when I came up Moulton said, "Come with me to town!" but he never told me there was to be any company when I came there. I learned there was to be something in New York in the evening, and that there were to be there a number of literary ladies among whom was Mrs. Woodhull, I was placed at the head of the table near Mrs. Moulton. I think on her left, and Mrs. Woodhull was next to me or else she was first and I was next, I do not remember which. At that table she scarcely deigned to speak to me. I addressed a few words to her for politeness sake, during the dinner, but there was no sort of enthusiasm between us. My third and last interview was at Moulton's house. She had addressed herself to me, saying that she would open all the scandal if I did not preside at Steinway Hall, and in reply to that Mr. Moulton advised that instead of answering her letter I should see her and say without witnesses what I had to say. She brought with her her great subject; it was in type, and my policy was to let her talk and say little, which I did, and she went on saying, "you know you believed so and so," and I said nothing, and so on from point to point, until I said, at last, "Mrs. Woodhull I do not understand your views, I have never read them thoroughly. As far as I do understand them, and though I am in favour of free discussion yet presiding at meetings, is a thing I seldom do for any-one, and I shall not do it for you because I am not in sympathy with your movement."

Q. Has Mrs. Woodhull any letters of yours in her possession? A. Two I suppose, unless she has sold them.

Q. Upon what subject? A. She inclosed a letter to me with one from my sister, Mrs. Isabella Hooker inviting me to be present at the suffrage convention at Washington. To that letter I replied briefly in the negative, but made a few statements in respect to my ideas of women's voting. The other letter was just before her scandalous publication. She wrote to me a whining letter saying that her reformatory movements had brought upon her such odium that she could not procure lodgings in New York, and that she had been turned out of Gilsey House I think, and asking me in a very significant way to interpose my influence or some other relief for her. To that letter I replied very briefly, saying I regretted when any body suffered persecution for the advocacy of their sincere views, but that I must decline to interfere.

Q. (By Mr. Claflin) These are the two letters the signatures of which she showed to Bowen and myself. It was reported that by these letters you were to be sunk forty thousand fathoms deep. A. I told Bowen before I went there that I knew of the existence of the letters, and that was all they contained. Bowen made the journey clear down from Connecticut on purpose to go up there.

Q (By Mr Winslow] Did you ever meet her at Tilton's? A The first time I ever saw her was at Tilton's.

Q Did you ever meet her there at any other time. A Not that I can recall. If I saw her I am perfectly sure I would know it. Mrs. Hooker regarded her as Joan of Arc would a vision to the Virgin Mary, and when I went to see her I went with great expectations, saying to myself, there is this woman who is landed everywhere, and must be a power to raise to head.'

Q (By Mr Winslow) Can you tell us what became of Mrs Woodhull's threatening letter? A Moulton opened it.

Q Now as to what occurred in your library and his bedchamber. I refer to the occasion on which he said you touched his wife's ankle and were found with a flush face in the bedchamber of his house? A I do most emphatically deny that any of these scenes ever occurred.

Q (By Mr. White) In one part of your statement you say that in December 1870, you heard of many immoralities of Tilton, and that you believed in their existence. In a latter part of your statement you say that you had been subsequently deceived in the belief that Tilton was not in fault in respect to his moral conduct. How do you reconcile these statements? A Because when the matter came to me from Bowen and through the visit of Tilton's family I was under the full persuasion of the truth of these things. One of the very first things to which Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton had addressed themselves was to disabuse my mind of this belief concerning Tilton's moral conduct. Tilton alluded to the subject of his own purity with circumstances of historical statements and Moulton's conduct specially tends to convince me that all allegations against Mr. Tilton respecting such matters were false.

Q. Did you admit at any time to Mr. Moulton or Tilton or to any other person that you had ever had any relations with Mrs E. R. Tilton, or ever commit any act to or with her or said any word to her which would be unfit for a christian man to hold, do or say with the wife of his friend, for a father to hold, do or say with his daughter, or a brother with his sisters. Did you ever admit this in any form or in any words? A. Never.

Q. (By Tracy.) Did you ever in fact hold any such relations, do any such act or utter any such? A Never.

Q (By Mr. Cleveland) In your statement you have alluded to one payment of $5,000, have you furnished any other money to these parties? A. I have furnished at least $2,000 besides the $5,000.

Q To whom did you pay that money? A. To Mr. Moulton.

Q. In various sums? A. In various sums, partly in cash and partly in checks.

Q Have you any of these checks? A. I have several, I don't remember how many.

Q Where are they?—A. I have some of them here, one of June 23rd, 1871, drawn on the Mechanic's Bank to the order of Moulton, and endorsed in his hand writing, and one of May 29th, 1872, to the order of Moulton, and also endorsed in his hand writing. Each of these that are marked for deposit across the face, have been paid.

Q. As nearly as you can recollect how much money went into the hand of Moulton?—A. I should say I have paid $7,000.

Q To what use did you suppose that money was to be appropriated?—A. I supposed it was to be appropriated to extricate Mr. Tilton from his difficulties in some way.

Q You did not stop to inquire how or why?—A. Moulton sometimes sent me a note, saying I wish you would send me your cheque for so much.

Q Did you usually respond to the demands of Mr. Moulton for money during those months?—A. I always did.

Q. Under what circumstances did you come to pay the $5,000 in one sum?—A. Because it was represented to me that the whole difficulty could be now settled by that amount of money which would put the affair of the *Golden Age* on a secure footing, that they would be able to go right on, and that with the going on of them the safety of Tilton would be assured, and that would be the settlement of the whole thing. It was to save Tilton pecuniarily.

Q. Were there any documents shown to you by Moulton. What did he show you before you made the payments?

A. It was the result of intimations and general statements and I finally said to him, "I am willing to pay $5000." I came to do it in this way: There was a discussion about that paper, Moulton was constantly advancing money, as he said to me to help Tilton. The paper was needy. One evening I was at his house, we were alone together in the back parlour, and Moulton took out of his pocket a letter from ——. It was read to me, in which the writer mentioned contributions which the writer of this letter had given him, some thousands of dollars in cash, and then taking out two checks or drafts, which, as I recollected were on bluish paper, although I am not aware of that; there were two checks, each of them amounting to one or two thousand dollars, and, I think, amounted in all to about $6,000, although my memory about quantities and figures is to be taken with great allowance; but it produced the impression in me that the writer had given him one or two thousand dollars in cash down, and as the writer explained in the letter, it was most convenient to give the balance in money at that time due; that the writs had drawn time drafts which would be just as useful to him as money, and Moulton slapped the table and said, that is what I call friendship, and I was stupid and said, yes, it was. Afterwards, when I got home, and thinking about it in the morning, "Why," said I, "what a fool, I never dreamed what he meant." Then I went to him and said, I am willing to make a contribution and put the thing beyond a controversy. Well, he said