DOW'S CELEBRATED ALE.

MOLSON'S CELEBRATED ALE.

MOLSON'S CELEBRATED PORTER

COSGRAVE'S CELEBRATED ALE (in prime condition.)

GUINNESS' DUBLIN STOUT.

BASS' ENGLISH ALE.

WM. YOUNGER'S EDINBURGH ALE, and a full list of

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S London Goods.

At CAMPBELL & ALMAS, 88 Sparks-St.

Ottawa, July 28th, 1874

## New Advertisements.

List of Letters—G. P. Baker.
Rink Music Hall—H. Lindley.
Land For Sale—J. W. Maguire.

The Ottawa Times

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1874.

Hon. D. A. Macdonald, Post Master-General, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon.

Hon. L. H. Holton, the respected member for Chateauguay, arrived in the city yesterday morning by boat, and is the guest of the Premier.

Our attention has been called to the fact that in our issue of the 26th ult., the proceedings taken by the Hon. George Brown in the Court of Common Plear, Toronto, against the authors of the foul slander which has been circulated against him, appeared under the heading of "Criminal Action against the *Nation*." Of course the *National* was meant, as any one could have seen on reading the very first sentence. Nevertheless we readily make the necessary amends, although we feel quite confident that even had the reputation of Mr. Brown's slanderer been less notorious than it is, no one would have for a moment thought of connecting a journal, conducted on such high principles as the *Nation*, with either inventing or publishing in any shape the shameless libel referred to. The error was one of proof-reading, which we have noticed many of our exchanges have committed, although probably not in this connection, and arose from the awkward similarity of the names.

The Boston correspondent of the St. John *Globe* says: The leading merchants of that city, notwithstanding the fact that it is the summer season, are still agitating the question of reciprocity. He says the Boston Board of Trade is strongly in favor of such a policy, and its resolutions, from time to time, have set forth the fact that the commerce and trade actually existing between the two countries amount to some $80,000,000 annually, and express the opinion that these mutual transactions could undoubtedly be more than doubled under a treaty permitting unrestricted intercourse. The same correspondent contends that the two countries may be said to be the complement of each other—one has what the other wants—and to keep up the barrier of prejudice, which reserved restrictions have imposed, would be unwise and impolitic to the last degree. He also points out that the harbours of New York, Boston, and Portland, are the only practicable outlets to the St. Lawrence during a great portion of the year, and thinks it is therefore not desirable that restrictive statutes should continue to neutralize the benefits of those national connections.

## THE LITTLE MRS.——'S PICTURE.

Mr. R. D. Ewing, of Ewing & Co., picture framers, Toronto, recently wrote to the *Globe*, informing the public that the picture of "little Mrs.——," which has figured so largely in the ribald charges of Mr. Charles Rykert against the Commissioner of Public Works for Ontario, was not purchased by Mr. McKellar at all. Of course the matter was one which would not have occupied ten minutes attention from anybody—the wispish little member for Lincoln excepted—and the simple fact of its being made to do duty in the interests of the Ontario Opposition, only shows their poverty of matter with which to assail the Government, and the poverty of brains, good-breeding, and self-respect, with which the gentlemen of the Opposition are afflicted. The impudence which led Mr. Rykert to explore the private rooms of the Commissioner of Agriculture might not improbably lead him, when in some other place where he had equally little business, to do something more than look at things—especially if they were of any value. We have never heard yet how he came to get into the said room—whether it was by invitation or without it—whether Mr. McKellar was present or whether Mr. Rykert was alone—whether he entered by the door, or whether he got in by the window. If he was invited, and Mr. McKellar was there, Mr. Rykert must be a very undesirable man to invite to one's house. If he went without invitation, he would be a very undesirable person to be allowed to continue at large. However, Mr. Ewing shows that all the bile of the member for Lincoln has been wasted upon Mr. McKellar to no purpose, for the picture was bought by the late Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald and the Hon. Mr. Scott, during the time the one was Premier the other a Speaker of the Legislature of Ontario, and it must appear pretty hard to find one single reason why they should be ashamed of the transaction. The corruptionist organ in Toronto thought it made a great point against Mr. Ewing, and effectually damaged his assertion, when, it pointed out that the pictures were not placed in possession of the Government until the year 1872, whereas the Sandfield-Macdonald administration went out of office in 1871. Mr. Ewing disposes of this special pleading very completely, when he replies that the pictures were bought on the 9th of December, 1871, and all framed and hung and bill rendered by the 27th of January, 1872, or little over a month—not a very long time, he thinks, when it is remembered that there were over thirty gold frames to make to enable them to complete the order. The organ said it was strange there should be a year between the time the goods were ordered and the period of their delivery, to which Mr. Ewing responds that between the 9th or 20th of December, 1871, and 27th of January, 1872, is not twelve months.

He concludes by saying that if Mr. Rykert "insinuates that Mr. McKellar "ordered it or ever had it in his room, "or that it was bought by any one but "Mr. Scott and Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, "he either deliberately or unintentionally "lies; either way he states an untruth."

Comment is unnecessary.

## THE HEROES OF TWO SCANDALS.

There is food for reflection in the attitude of the leading Conservative journals on the English speaking side relative to what has now become known and notorious as the Land Swap Scandal. The journals to which we refer will be sufficiently indicated by naming the Montreal *Gazette* and the Toronto *Mail*. They have no defence to make of the gross breach of trust which has been brought home to the doors of their party leaders in Quebec; on the contrary, virtuous indignation is beaming from their faces, so to speak, and they would have us understand that they are horrified at the vile thing, corruption. We are glad of it; but we would have more faith in their professions as an evidence of conversion if we could resist the force with which quite recent circumstances press upon us an unhappy contrast. It is only a year ago since the Dominion was agitated with another scandal, one which, to the Conservative journals we have named and to the Conservative interest generally, must be memorable indeed. The Pacific Scandal, they at first refused to believe in at all. Next they became defiant and challenged enquiry in the loudest terms while, it was noticed, they fiercely contended against all such means of enquiry as were likely to prove effectual. The proof came in due time, and when they could no longer deny the fact, they ventured to justify as customary and therefore blameless what before they had acknowledged to be a crime by denying their guilt and reproaching their opponents with infamy for daring to make such grave charges without foundation. Such is in brief the record of the relation of the leading Conservative journals we have named to the act of political high-crime and misdemeanour that brought down upon them the unqualified condemnation of the whole country.

Let us look at their relation to the more recent scandal that has been traced to the leaders of Conservative society and the directors of Conservative policy in the neighboring Provinces of Quebec. Scarcely had the rumour taken wings when it was accepted as the truth. Liberal journals were outdone by their Conservative rivals in making the startling announcement, accepting it for fact, and repudiating the act and its perpetrators. The crime was very much of the same nature in one case as in the other, excepting that in respect of magnitude, that which our high-toned Conservative contemporaries first denied and then defended, was vastly more astounding than that which they so promptly repudiate. In another respect, too, are they straining at a gnat after having swallowed a camel. The use to which the plunder appertaining to the Pacific Scandal was put, and which afforded to our extra-virtuous contemporaries their strongest reason for defending the whole transaction, was infinitely worse in our estimation than the corresponding feature in the Quebec Scandal. In the latter case, public men, morally blind as they must be who are morally depraved, have put into their own pockets what in the former was used for the purpose of corrupting the country. There are people of course who will jump to the conclusion that those who have prostituted a public trust for personal gain have done so badly that those guilty only of the other offence are heroes in comparison. But to that plea we demur, to, this extent, that while both are equally criminal after they have done the wrong of plundering the country, they who then proceed to corrupt the country with the money drawn from its treasury are immeasurably more censurable than those who put that money into their pocket. It is our belief that this view will be sustained by thoughtful people generally, and that the country will give little credit to those who to-day scorn that which a year ago they excused and defended to the best of their ability. Of course the presumption of penitence and conversion naturally asserts itself in such cases, but we are bound to reject it when it is unaccompanied by confession of previous error, and reject it the more contemptuously when we find, as in this case, the position of a year ago and that of to-day offered us as examples of duty faithfully performed, and of consistency in the advocacy of, let us say, Conservative principles. The fact is this, at least we can come to no other conclusion from the evidence before us, that the vigorous blows now being dealt to the incriminated portion of the Quimet Cabinet by those who were quite recently its staunch friends, and who justified many a bad job at its hands, are prompted by a wholesome fear of that retributive justice that overtook their author last November and that finishes its work in January. They know what the country would do, what it would not be restrained from doing by the interested remonstrances of a corrupt press, and they resolved to do, not what was right, but what was expedient in order that they might fall on their feet when the crash would come. The readiness with which they resolved to stand from under will be understood the better when we call to mind that those who held Sir John Macdonald guiltless after his guilt had been proven by his own evidence, assumed the operators in the Land Swap matter to be guilty and treated them accordingly before formal proof had been effected and heedless of their protestations of innocence. Surely now we are entitled to a recantation of the faith that would yield to no proof a year ago, or its reconciliation with that faith of to-day that wants no proof but is satisfied with precisely such reports as a year ago it scouted with great indignation.

It is apparent to us that the Quimet Cabinet is fated to go down. The longer it holds on to office, in view of the meeting of the Legislature, the better. Sir John Macdonald brought his party down with him by rallying them to the defence of what was indefensible; and the Conservative party in Quebec will apparently go down in like manner. They will probably hold on to the seals of office as long as they can keep their grasp, and when compelled to relinquish there will be practically none left surviving them. This is their manifest destiny, and the organs of which the *Gazette* is a type will scarcely escape the visitation by the wearing of the mask of virtuous indignation which they assumed some weeks ago. It is at best a sort of death-bed repentance; even if we take the most favourable view of it, it will not bear the test of genuineness; and assuredly the cause of honest Government can well afford to treat with contempt that sort of conversion that proceeds from anxiety about self preservation.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondents will be good enough to furnish to the Editor their real names, otherwise their communications over fictitious signatures cannot be inserted.

### The "Non-Educating Nations" and Mr. Goldwin Smith.

*To the Editor of THE TIMES.*

SIR,—I beg to say that I am entitled to a hearing, although I have to state that I cannot agree with you in your estimate of Mr. Westedlink's indignant protest against a certain statement recently made by Mr. Goldwin Smith. The state of education in Belgium is so well known to the reading public that the only wonder is that Mr. Smith should have ventured to deny that the people of that country are educated. "The Belgians are a Catholic people, and hence, like other Catholic nations, they set no value on knowledge." By talking in this style—and this is the sum and substance of what he says—Mr. Smith offends not only the Belgians, but all other Catholics at the same time. The latter will, of course, continue to enjoy their educational institutions, however stoutly it may be averred that they do not possess them. It is too much the fashion in certain quarters to claim for the "reformation" all the efforts in the cause of knowledge that have been made since the 16th century. Mr. Smith himself, nevertheless, who comes forward as the champion of such views, admits that the modern movement in favor of art and learning was begun in England by such eminent Catholics as Bishop Williams of Wykeham, Thomas Moore and others. He ought to have said, also, that this great revival had its origin in Italy a century before the reformation was thought of, and that by the 16th century, the time of Pope Leo X, it attained its meridian splendour, and extended, notwithstanding the melancholy wars of the reformation, to all the more civilized nations of Europe. This was called the age of Leo X, as the most lettered epoch of ancient Rome was styled the Augustan age. It cannot have been quite unadvised by that Mr. Smith pointed to the Catholic nations as "non-educating." But, in doing so, had he forgotten that it was in the days of Catholic ascendancy, that the great Universities of the European Nations, whether Catholic or Protestant, were established? To the fostering care of the Popes, even, most of our British Universities owe their origin and their success. Oxford and Cambridge, Glasgow, Aberdeen, St. Andrews and, in part, Edinburgh, are the work of their hands. The most Catholic Empire of Austria still cherishes the nine Universities—Vienna, Prague, Pesth, Padua, Pavia, Lanberg, Gratz, Innspruck, Olmutz—which she owes to the zeal and munificence of Catholic times. Belgium, so highly reformed politically of late years, has not pulled down that celebrated seat of learning, the University of Louvain, nor has "benighted" Spain abolished Salamanca. Judging by the assertions of Mr. Smith, the Catholic nations positively have a horror of knowledge and education. What is the fact? In Rome before the Sardinian occupation, there were many more children under instruction in schools, than in Berlin, which of all the Protestant capitals was the most distinguished for its care in educating.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rome—Population | 158,678 |
| Public Primary Schools | 372 |
| Teachers | 482 |
| Pupils | 14,099 |
| Berlin—Population twice that of Rome. | |
| Public Primary Schools | 264 |

At the University of Rome, there is an average attendance of 660 students. The Papal States with a population of two and a half millions had seven Universities. Prussia, with a population of fourteen millions, has no more. "The statistical fact," says Mr. Laing, in his "Notes of a Traveller," that Rome has above a hundred schools more than Berlin, for a population little more than half that of Berlin, puts to flight a world of humbug. Is it asked what is taught to the people of Rome by all these schools? Precisely what is taught at Berlin; reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, languages, religious doctrine of some sort." Mr. Laing doubts whether Edinburgh ever had as many schools as Rome. It certainly has not. The Scottish capital, nevertheless, vies creditably with Rome and Berlin in laudable efforts to break the bread of knowledge to the poorest of its people. Of this we have sufficient proof in the ragged, or to use the more polite term, industrial schools, which the late Rev. Mr. Guthrie, with the co-operation of the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church and other Catholic gentlemen, succeeded in establishing.

As it is not my object to criticise Mr. Goldwin Smith's address, but simply to show the truth in regard to certain statements which he has made, I need say, no more.

I am, sir,
Very respectfully,
OTTAWENSIS.

Ottawa, Aug, 28th, 1874

### Professor Goldwin Smith and Union of Church and State.

*To the Editor of THE TIMES.*

SIR,—It is very difficult to understand how a man so intellectually cultivated as Professor Goldwin Smith, could be guilty of the monstrous perversions of reason and common sense which run through that part of his address to the Ontario Teachers' Convention, in which he touches on the evils of Church establishment, especially the evil to education resulting from so unnatural a union as that which these words involve. Without prolonging to undue length this letter, it would be impossible to quote all he says in proof of my assertion. I shall merely adduce a few passages, chiefly for the purpose of placing them in apposition—or apposition—to the views on the same subject of a very different person—one of not inferior mind, but of vastly superior heart. Doctor Cotterill, Bishop of Edinburgh, expressed in an opening speech, delivered 19th May, ult, before a church congress in that city: "I need not remind your readers that hatred of the Church of England is a speciality of this acid Professor. The clear illustration afforded by every remark which he makes on this subject of the utter unsafety of mind as a guide to truth when divorced from the heart, or ruled by morbid feeling, is not without philosophic interest, or devoid of practical value.

"It is difficult," he says, "to understand how any one who has no interest at heart but those of religion and the community at large can think it his duty to uphold a State Church." Then he contrasts the triumphs of early and unestablished, (in proof), with the persecutions and failures of established christianity in later days. "Persecutions, religious wars, exterminations of the Albigenses, Spanish Inquisitions, massacres of St. Bartholomew, penal laws, and oppression of nonconformists, whence did they come but from the alliance of the Church with the State? &c., &c." Whence did they come? From an evil and persecuting spirit. But was this spirit the product of the Union of Church and State alone? Yes, if this Union were the cause of this evil spirit, which cannot be maintained for a moment. This Union found, it did not make man corrupt, and all that can logically be said is that this Union favored the exercise of the pre existing corruption in the form of persecution. Christianity is but one factor—a great, an immense—an all-pervading factor, it is true—in the work of humanising man—while the lawful parent of every true civilizing art, it is reacted upon, and its work facilitated and hastened by its own offspring. All that can be said is that at those periods to which Professor Smith refers, Christianity had not mastered—neither has it yet—mastered, the ambitious, overbearing, tyrannical, uncharitable spirit of man, in proof of which I need only refer to the tone, the language and the spirit of the Professor himself, whose mission seems to be that of a disseminator *in partibus* of free and copious bile of not the healthiest character. I should fear to contradict him sitting in the chair of Torquemada, or of Innocent III. There is no denying that many horrible things were done in those days, as many bad things are in these, said as well as done, in the name of religion; but to charge them to its Union with the State alone is simply ridiculous. Persecution, tyranny, cruelty, intolerance were the characteristics of the ages alluded to, and indeed of all ages; because of man—is a fallen being. It is a pity, it is a bad sign; a sign of the uncharitableness, the bigotry, the innate tyranny so unmeasuredly condemned, that people should, blindly, it is to be hoped, follow the fashion of speaking of the medieval church as wholly and intrinsically corrupt and destitute of any redeeming virtue; of any benign influence in the barbarism of the world.

"Our religion is far more truly national than that of an established church which includes only half the nation and wars upon the other half." Never was so less truth included in so many words. The Church of England warring against half the nation! It is impossible that the writer could be ignorant of the immorality which dictated this astonishing assertion while writing it down. What he means by "our religion" it is impossible to conceive. All that can be said of it, judged by this sentence, is that it is not Christianity. Whatever commotions may agitate the bosom of the Church of England, no sane or truthful person can say that an intolerant spirit toward those who differ from her—nay toward Jews, Turks or infidels is one of her crimes, —no age of Christianity from the Apostolic to the present ever produced a church whose spirit was so mild, or whose charity was so all-embracing

But it is time that I should ask you to listen for a moment to the Bishop of Edinburgh,—"The English Church, notwithstanding temporary disasters, had passed through all conflicts not only with unbroken, and indeed unimpaired strength, but possessing now in this 19th century a firmer hold than ever on the national life; and only needed wisdom and discretion and a large Catholic spirit in those who served her altars, and those who directed her council, in order to make her, by God's blessing, the very joy of the whole earth for the spiritual benefit which she so largely ministered. The peaceful triumphs of the Reformed Church of England were written in the history of the nation's prosperity, and the nations' joy."

Choose between these two learned men—the peripatetic philosopher who can find no rest in any land for the sole of his foot, this dissatisfied, dyspeptic, changeling, and the Christian Bishop. 'Tis true I wish he were not a Bishop for the sake of my antithesis. Bishops are in these days suspected witnesses—in the estimation of many less credible than even a Goldwin Smith. However, no past era of Christianity was ever half as bad as that in which episcopal testimony to religious truth fails in reliability equally as does that of the Oxford Professor of History fail in historical truth.

CHURCHMAN.

Ottawa, 1st September.

## CITY AND VICINITY

LADIES' COLLEGE.—This institution opens this morning.

PERSONAL.—Major Labranche of Montreal, is staying at Daniel's Hotel.

TRUSTEES MEETING.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Public School Trustees, will be held to-morrow night at 8 o'clock in the City Hall.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.—The regular course of studies were resumed in St. Mary's Academy, Wellington Street yesterday.

ESCAPE OF GAS.—There is a horrible stench nightly at the western approach to the Sappers Bridge, owing to the leakage of one of the gas pipes or mains. The company would confer a great boon on the citizens by remedying the evil.

PROBABLE APPOINTMENT.—It is currently reported that Father Duhamel, of St. Eugene, will be nominated Bishop of Ottawa, as successor to the late Bishop Guigues. The Rev. Mr. Duhamel is at present in the city.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND LADIES SCHOOL.—The Church of England, Ladies School opens this morning at No. 200 Wellington Street. Miss Fuller with an efficient staff of assistants is in charge of the institution. All applications for admission must be made to the Lady principal or to the Rev. Mr. Pollard.

A JUDGE OF BRICK.—An evening contemporary in referring to the inspection of the new brick for the Main Sewer, has adjudged the members of the Board of Works incompetent judges in the matter, and concludes by asserting that the City *Solicitor* will decide the matter in a few days. *Ne sutor ultra crepidam.*

COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.—The Christian Brothers Commercial Academy under the direction of Brother Andrew opened yesterday under very favorable auspices. The Academy has for its object a thorough commercial education, and for the short time it has been in operation has proved a decided success. For further particulars see advertisement in another column.

ENGINE CHANGES.—The Ottawa Fire Company has concluded since the reception of hose for the John Haney, to hand over the Ottawa engine to the Corporation. In the event of the Queen engine being sold to the Corporation of Buckingham, to which end negotiations are now going on, the Ottawa will probably be given to the Queen Company.

FOOT BALL.—The foot ball match between the Highlanders and Lowlanders takes place to-morrow afternoon on the grounds of the Ottawa Base Ball Club, at 4 o'clock. As a good deal of interest is centered in this undecided contest, there will doubtless be a large attendance to witness the match. The grounds are situated at the foot of Elgin street.

PIC-NIC.—Another pic-nic, and although the last is not the least important of the festive re-unions that are offered from time to time to the public, will take place to day in Leduc's Gardens Hull, under the auspices of the Sapeurs' Fire Company. A good day's enjoyment is anticipated. Marier's brass and quadrille bands will be in attendance. The Committee are sparing no exertions to make the affair prove a success. The ferry-boat will run till midnight to accommodate such as may attend the pic-nic.

GONE TO BRANTFORD.—Johnny McDowell so long and favorably known in the streets of Ottawa as vendor of the Montreal *Witness*, left yesterday morning for Brantford, to attend the school in that place for the education of the blind. He will be absent about a year. Johnny by his industry has succeeded in saving a considerable sum of money, and he now feels that his peculiar circumstances are in such a condition as to fully warrant him in giving himself a little better education.

ENFORCING THE FIRE BY-LAW.—The fire trap being erected on Wellington street, immediately in front of the Parliament buildings, was brought to a somewhat sudden termination yesterday, by a stringent enforcement of the Fire By-Law. It would seem that the Chief of Police warned the parties interested last week, but the work was gone on with, despite the mandate of the Chief. Warrants were consequently taken out yesterday, and those engaged on the works arrested, bringing the matter to an issue.

THE GUARDS' BAND.—The Band of the Governor General's Foot Guards will play the following choice programme on Parliament Square this (Wednesday) evening, at 8 p. m. (weather permitting)—

PROGRAMME.

1—Quick March, The Warriors Return, Faust.
2—Overture, Jubel.....Weber.
3—Waltz, Fenella.....Tinney.
4—Selection, Martha.....Flotow.
5—Quadrille, St. Patrick....Laurent.
6—Galop, Ulanen.....Hertel.
The Regimental Quick Step, and National Anthem.

FLAW IN A FINE BUILDING.—The fine wholesale establishment being constructed for Messrs. Garland & Mutchmor on Sparks street is about to be somewhat delayed owing to a mishap to the east wall of the building. The building is built internally of brick and and veneered on the outside with large slabs of Ohio sandstone, and owing to their being entirely separate and perhaps irregularly laid, the brick wall has gone in some six or eight inches, being followed by the stone work. It is quite perceptible to the eye and mars considerably the appearance of the building. The wall is to be taken down to the first floor and rebuilt in a more substantial manner.

REOPENING OF SCHOOLS.—Amongst the many valuable education institutions assuming a full developement in our growing city, the new young ladies academy on Rideau street conducted by the Good Sisters of Charity or Grey Nuns, deservedly holds a high place. It is pleasing therefore to learn that on the reopening of the classes yesterday, the 1st of September, a largely increased number of pupils, some of whom come from distant localities to avail themselves of the excellent system of education and practical training for the duties of life afforded in this excellent institution, were received. The course comprises all the branches of a sound education, and the large addition made to the building at a very heavy cost within the past year or two enables the good Sisters to provide in every way for the health and comfort of the children entrusted to their watchful care and motherly supervision.

ARNPRIOR SHOW.—As will be seen in another column the Annual Exhibition of the Arnprior Union Agricultural, Horticultural and Industrial Association will be held in the Village of Arnprior, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 8th, 9th and 10th days of September. Some $1,500 will be awarded in prizes. In addition to this, two fine silver cups, valued at $50 each, are to be given, one for the best stallion of any age, the other for the best herd of cattle, to be composed of one pure bull and five grade cows. The Railways and Steamboat lines having agreed to a reduced rate of fares, Arnprior will, doubtless, be visited by an immense crowd of people next week. The exertions put forth by the Association have been of such a liberal character as to commend the Show to the patronage of all who evince a regard for the welfare of the agricultural interests of this young country.

RINK MUSIC HALL.—The interesting drama of "Dick the Chevalier" was reproduced yesterday evening for the last time, on which occasion Miss Clara gave new songs to, if possible, greater appreciation than on the previous representation. The *dramatis personæ* were well filled throughout, particularly Mr. Lindley, who, however, was guilty of a few anachronisms, especially the one in allusion to Sunday trains, which brought a yell from the house. This evening is for the benefit and last appearance but one of this brilliant little star, when she offers a big dramatic feast, viz: the two popular dramas of "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" and "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Miss Clara's "Topsy" is a gem of character acting, her vocalization, banjo playing, dancing and nigger business being simply inimitable, according to the encomiums of the Philadelphia press. She has played the part over 300 hundred nights in the principal cities of the United States.

BUSH FIRES.—Yesterday morning about three o'clock the city was enveloped in a dense canopy of smoke, and thick fog, common at this season of the year. It was, however, of very short duration, and about daybreak the atmosphere was comparatively clear and transparent. During the day, the smoke was even more dense than at any time since the fires broke out in the bush, and the citizens, whose duty obliged them to be out of doors, were greatly annoyed by the dust and ashes, blown by the wind into their eyes. Many people are said to be suffering from a mild form of *Ophthalmia*, which is not at all unlikely. There can be little doubt but that the fires are increasing, and it is impossible to say, if rain does not soon fall, where their devastating influences will stop, or what amount of damage will ensue. About dusk last night the glare of the fires in the heavens, North, South, East and West, was witnessed by hundreds of people on the Sappers and Wellington Bridges, where a good view of the conflagration could be obtained. At a late hour last night the weather presented a most unsettled appearance, and not a little apprehension was felt by many, in case the wind arose, that the city would be endangered

DOMINION RIFLE MATCH.—The Dominion Rifle Association match opens in this city on the 15th of September next, and continues on the following days. The shooting will take place on the Rideau Range. The following is the list of matches and prizes:—In the All Comers' match the prizes are—1st $150, 2nd $75, 3rd $50, 4th $25, and fifteen prizes at $10 each. Total $450 The prizes in the Dominion of Canada match are 1st $200, 2nd $75, 3rd $50, ten prizes at $10 each, ten at $5, gold, silver, and bronze badges, value $100, Total $575. In the battalion match the prizes will be—1st $200, 2nd $100, 3rd $75, 4th $50, 5th $25. Total $450. The next match will be for the McDougall Challenge Cup value $200. The Provincial match prizes are—1st Cup, presented by the merchants of London, England, value $1,000, 2nd $75, 3rd $50, 4th $25, Total $1,150, of which $150 are given by the Association. The prizes offered in the affiliated match are—1st $150, 2nd $75, 3rd $25, ten next highest scores $10 each. Total $350. The President's prizes are—1st $100, 2nd $75, 3rd $40, 4th $25 Total $250. His Excellency the Governor-General, as intimated last year, also gives three prizes, gold, silver, and bronze medals. To encourage extra persuation in shooting throughout the matches the Association offers three additional prizes for the highest aggregate scores, of a total value of $150. There is every prospect of this being the most successful meeting of the Association.

HEART DISEASE.—Halifax, Feb, 10, 1872 Mr. James I. Fellows—Dear Sir: In order that some other sufferer may be benefited, you are at liberty to give this letter publicity. In the winter of 1869, I was taken ill with Disease of the Heart, accompanied by violent palpitation, and from that time gradually became weaker, notwithstanding continual professional attendance, up to a few weeks ago, when your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites was recommended to me. The use of it during a very short time enabled me to resume my usual work, and now I am as well, fat and hearty as I could wish to be. Yours, very truly, W. Frank Cochran. The heart being a great muscular organ requires vigorous nervous force to sustain it. As Fellow's Hypophosphites restores the nervous element, it will always strengthen the heart weakened through loss of this element.—The Inventor. 165

Consumption, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Feeble, Irregular Action of the Heart, and a long list of kindred diseases, are attributed to a low state of the nervous system. Giving to it a bracing effects on those centers we may ascribe to Fellows' Compound Hypophosphites, the prompt and decided benefit received by patients laboring under these diseases. 2642

OWNERS OF HORSES REJOICING.—And why not? and who knows but that their horses are rejoicing as well; who can prove the contrary? But their owners are rejoicing because of the astonishing and almost miraculous effects on their horses of "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy." Some were lean and poor having no appetite, others would devour their food ravenously, yet derive no benefit from it; some were hide-bound, with rough and shaggy hair; others had severe colds and coughs; many had the heaves and other complaints peculiar to horses; on all it operated as a charm, the disease or complaint was speedily removed, the appetite and digestive organs corrected, skin softened, and a sleek and shining appearance given to the coat all without any danger to, or preventing the horse being used.—Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co. is on the package.—Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealer. -1m

CHRONIC SYPHILITIS.—Physician's report of a remarkable case. Gagetown, N. B., July 22, 1868. Mr. James I. Fellows, Chemist. Dear Sir: Allow me to bear testimony in favor of your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. I have used it myself for Tuberculosis with marked benefit, and have given it to a great number of my patients, with the same results as I experienced from its use. The most marked was a case which was under my care in March last. This was a patient who had been under treatment nine months with no beneficial results. When I first saw him he was so feeble that he could not sit up long enough to have his heart and lungs examined. He had a severe Cough, Dyspnœa, Palpitation of the Heart, Impaired Digestion, and consequent general maciation. I put him under treatment, prescribed your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and after using four bottles he was able to attend to his farm, and is now perfectly well. In March he was given up by four physicians respectively; in May he assisted in ploughing eighteen acres of land, and had run up in flesh from 135 to 148 pounds weight. I send you this for the purpose of your making what use you please of it, and wish you all success in your labor for the benefit of suffering humanity. Strongly recommending the use of your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to all who suffer in any way from disease or weakness of the Lungs, Bronchial Tubes, or general debility. Believe me, your obedient servant,

J. H. W. SCOTT, M. D.

The farmers of Delton are very busy just now in housing their grain harvest. Crops are unusually good in this township this year—much above an average. The hay has been all well saved, and is also much more than an average crop. Farmers in Hartley are very busy now making hay while the sun shines. Crops of all kinds are going to be very heavy this year. The hay crop is above the average, and the spring crop never looked better. The fall wheat is also good and almost ready for the cradle. The crops are splendid in the Dunsford section. The hay is all in. The crop has been very large—the largest known for years; and it has been saved in excellent condition, the weather having been unusually favourable. Oats are remarkably abundant. Fall wheat is far beyond expectations, and will be a large crop. There is an abundant supply of good hay around Burry's Green this year, the crop this season being one of the best we have been favoured with for years, and the pleasant haying weather for some time past has given the farmers an opportunity of securing an excellent crop in good condition. The fall wheat at present presents quite a speckled appearance, on account of its being winter-killed, and in consequence is ripening very unevenly. It will, however, in general be a good crop. The other grain crops, including barley, oats, and peas, will, from present appearance, yield a large return. This season has been very favourable to the growth of roots.—*Lindsay Post.*

## BIRTH.

In this city, on the 1st inst., the wife of P. J. Egleson, Esq., Merchant Tailor, of a son.

## DIED

In Ottawa, on the 1st inst. Catharine, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Matthews, aged 18 years and 10 months.

The funeral will leave her father's residence, corner of The More and Chapel streets, Sandy Hill, on Wednesday, 2nd inst, at 3 o'clock p.m., to the place of interment, Beechwood Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RINK MUSIC HALL.

Last night but one and BENEFIT of

MISS CLARA.

THIS EVENING,

Two immense Dramas in one Evening,

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

AND

TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM.

Miss Clara in Songs,
Miss Clara in Banjo Solos,
Miss Clara in Dances,
Miss Clara in Niggerisms.

Seats may be secured at Nordheimer's.

Sept. 2, 1874.

LAND FOR SALE.

1,700 Acres of Good Farming Land

Near the City, for sale.

The first purchaser will be given at a sacrifice, as the owner is in want of money.
For particulars apply to

JOHN W. MAGUIRE,
S', Second Con., O. P., Gloucester,
Or, Ottawa P. O.
Sept. 2, 1874. 2661.

1874. ELEVENTH ANNUAL 1874.

PIC-NIC

OF THE

SAPEURS' FIRE COMPANY,

To be held at

LEDUC'S GARDENS, HULL,

—ON—

WEDNESDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER.

Marier's Brass and Quadrille Bands will attend.

Admission 25cts. Tickets to be had from members of the Committee and at the gate.

The Captain of the Ferry Boat has kindly consented to run boats until 12 o'clock, midnight, to convey passengers.

H. CHARLEBOIS, Secretary. W. O. MCKAY, Captain.

Sept. 1, 1874.

NEW BLACKSMITH'S SHOP.

The undersigned has opened a BLACKSMITH'S SHOP on Bank Street, between Sparks and Wellington Streets.

HORSESHOEING is done in FIRST CLASS STYLE.

IRON PLOUGHS Made and Repaired.

MASON and QUARRY TOOLS Made and Repaired.

All kinds of GENERAL JOBBING done with Promptness and Dispatch.

CHARLES MACPHERSON, Proprietor.

Ottawa, Aug. 15, 1874. 2647-1m

MONEY TO LOAN—In large or small sums on Real Estate Security.

O'CONNOR & WADE, Solicitors, &c.

Ottawa 20 1874. 2632

WANTED, immediately, a Wet Nurse.—Apply to Dr. Wood.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Ottawa P. O., Aug. 31st, 1874.

| | |
|---|---|
| Acton Miss M | Mauts G |
| Adams J | Mallison H 2 |
| Adams S | Malsburry Wm |
| Allworth W | Malooney A D |
| Albert Mrs J | Maloney A M |
| Allison H B 2 | Marriott Wm |
| Andrews Miss M 2 | Martin G F |
| Andrews Rev W W | Martin Jas 2 |
| Pack T | Martin F |
| Baibirme Miss J | Marrett E P |
| Bangs L | Martin C |
| Barnard Esq — | Maxwell W E |
| Barrie Mrs | Matthews W |
| Barley G A | Maxwell W |
| Baudeir & Macher | Meadlow C |
| Baxter W H | Milne J |
| Beaver E | Miller Wm |
| Beatie & Co | Miller B |
| Beinester M G | Minord A |
| Bell Miss C | Munroe Mrs M A |
| Benson E | Mowatt Mrs H |
| Berry Mrs | Montgomery H |
| Birtch Miss S | Monoghan Wm 2 |
| Booth J W | Moor Miss E |
| Boudira Mrs | Mowatt W |
| Brennan Jas | Mostyn Wm |
| Branch Miss S | Moxley J E |
| Brady Miss M J | Moxley Miss V |
| Brooks John | Morrow M J |
| Brown Jno | Moore E H |
| Brown Wm | Morfitt M |
| Brown J M 2 | Morris Miss E |
| Boffam Wm | Mylen Miss M |
| Buckwall Mrs R | Nelson T A |
| Buckham R | New W |
| Burrows M | Nevell P |
| Burgess J W | Nearhearn T |
| Burns Jas | Nickerson Miss E J |
| Bush T | O'Donell Mrs B |
| Bussell Wm | O'Donnell Mrs P |
| Burleigh E B | O'Reily Miss M |
| Burey Wm | O'Connor H H |
| Callaghan Alex | Oppers Miss J |
| Cameron W L | O'Tool Miss R |
| Cameron M C | O'Tool P |
| Carr J B | Parsons A |
| Carr Mrs H | Park J C |
| Cartman C | Palmer W H |
| Carbery T | Pack Jas |
| Cardiff Jno | Paterson Miss S 2 |
| Carmocher R | Peel Geo |
| Carney A | Peters Miss S |
| Carter G L 2 | Plunkett Jas |
| Carr A B | Powers J |
| Cary T A | Pouret A |
| Channell C E | Pulford E J |
| Chisholm Miss E | Quinn T |
| Chrysler P G | Queen Wm |
| Choate E J | Quinn Wm |
| Clay Jno | Raby N |
| Cullery Mrs Wm | Ravens, McKinley & Co |
| Cook T A | Rengir E |
| Corrigan Ed | Richardson Miss E |
| Courtman Jno 2 | Richards W R |
| Cross Jas | Richards Mrs W |
| Cunningham Miss J | Ridout Chas |
| Davis J 2 | Robinson W L |
| Davis Miss C | Ross J M |
| Day H | Ross J R |
| Dewey C | Ross Miss N |
| Donaher C | Ryan R |
| Downly Jno Mrs | Rutherford A |
| Duffris A | Russell P A |
| Duggan H | Scott Jas |
| Duncan Eli | Scrimgeaour Geo 2 |
| Everest W E | Seney Miss J |
| Evens E | Shearer J 2 |
| Erbe E A | Shen M |
| English L | Smith W J |
| Ferrine Mrs J | Smyth Miss C |
| Feehan Miss F | Smith L J |
| Fisher W | Smith J W |
| Feronaw A | Smelts Wm |
| Fleming A | Speck Miss J |
| Foran Mr | Spratt Robt |
| Fook H B 2 | Somerville J S |
| Fogke P L | Sinckpole Miss A |
| Forbes Mrs C E | Stup Geo |
| Fraser J D | Stevens F 2 |
| Fraser W | Strahan Wm |
| Freiger & Co | Swell T |
| Freeman Miss E | Sullivan Jno |
| Garden A | Sutherland Mrs J |
| Gehrke A | Sutherland J W |
| Gibb