THE TIMES

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THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and contains news of the week from all parts of the world, valuable agricultural matter; and the chief editorial articles of THE DAILY TIMES; price $1.00 per annum in advance.

Complete and trustworthy Market Reports, Latest Telegraphic Despatches, Parliamentary Reports, and all other matter incident to a first class weekly newspaper.

Subscription Rates for the Daily Times.

When paid weekly, Twelve and a-half Cents. When paid yearly, Six Dollars in advance.

Ottawa, 21st Dec., 1874.

New Advertisements.

Ottawa Trades Council—T. P. Carroll.
Sacred Music—Ditson & Co.
Application to Parliament—H. J. Gibb.
By Ward—P. H. Chabot.
Skin Diseases—Perry Davis & Son.

The Times.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, JAN. 2, 1875.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

It has been definitely concluded that Great Britain and Canada will take part in the exhibition to be held in Philadelphia, and a good position has been set apart for them, next to that assigned the United States. Special commissioners will be appointed to act as the representatives of this country.

THE RUSSELL ELECTION.

We publish in another column a letter from Mr. J. L. P. O'Hanly, on the subject of the Russell election for the Local Legislature, not because we approve of its sentiment in the slightest degree, but because we have every desire that Mr. O'Hanly should speedily be dispossessed of the idea that he is being in any way unfairly treated. Mr. O'Hanly believes that we were "grossly misinformed" as to the unanimity of the Convention in nominating Dr. Ferguson. Our informant was in every way to be depended upon, and since he was present at the Convention and Mr. O'Hanly was not, the probability is that it is Mr. O'Hanly who has been misinformed. Mr. O'Hanly's analysis of the vote at the Convention may be, and no doubt is perfectly correct (the point is immaterial); but it would have been the first instance of perfect unanimity we have ever heard of had it been otherwise. Were it not that there are usually conflicting interests to be harmonized, there would be no occasion for such conventions, and it is the merest farce in the world to go to a convention if one is not prepared there to resign himself into the hands of the majority. If it were true, as Mr. O'Hanly says, that each party at the Convention stuck to his nominee, it would be hard to find a reason for their meeting. Mr. O'Hanly, moreover, attempts to draw a deduction from his own analysis of the vote of the delegates which to say the least of it is a little far fetched, and in so far as it is prophetic, we have no faith in it. It will be time enough to talk of the proportion which Dr. Ferguson will poll when he has polled it.

Mr. O'Hanly makes what would, under other circumstances, have been a very pointed and grave charge against the delegates to the Convention. He says they went there resolved on disintegration, no upon building up a Reform party in the county. Now, we do think that Mr. O'Hanly is just doing that very same thing which he charges against the delegates, and to put it in the very mildest terms possible, it is a case of the pot exchanging compliments with the pan. He says two-thirds of the Reformers of the riding are Catholics, and yet he complains that in respect of religion and nationality the affair was very one-sided. This is a serious charge, not against the Convention, but against the whole Reform party of Russell. If the Catholics form two-thirds of the Reform party in the county, there is one reason why they should not have sent two-thirds of the delegates to the Convention, and if Mr. O'Hanly had their confidence, he would of course have been the nominee. We challenge the correctness of Mr. O'Hanly's analysis of nationality, and hold moreover that to raise the question at all in a country which knows no nationality but the Canadian, is not extremely magnanimous. We have said that the charge if true was serious, not because of the alleged complexion of the Convention, but because it would prove a very large proportion of the Reformers of Russell to be cold and indifferent in regard to the success of their principles. Mr. O'Hanly professes not to understand why papers, professing to be Reform do not support him, and he thinks that he must surely labour under some disability, at the same times suggesting that that disability is his religion. With all respect for our correspondent, we think the suggestion as well as the thought which inspired it rather an unworthy one. We trust it has been given expression to without sufficient consideration, and under an inspiration which second thought will have driven away. We do not know, nor does Mr. O'Hanly offer us any proof, that he is entitled on behalf of the Catholics to throw out any such insinuation. Upon what ground he claims to represent that class he does not say, and we have not heard that they have given him any good reason for believing that he does so.

As a life-long Reformer—as a Liberal when Liberalism was less popular than it is now, and when he was practically fighting against great odds on behalf of the cause—no member of the party can refuse to cherish for our correspondent the greatest respect and esteem. But to be a true and loyal member of any political party a man must be prepared to subordinate his own interests to theirs. Here, indeed, we have the very best means of testing a man's loyalty to his party—a test which we trust Mr. O'Hanly will pass through without losing aught of that confidence and esteem which he otherwise so well deserves.

We are not prepared to take our correspondent's melancholy view of the situation, nor do we believe that he was in earnest in casting doubts upon the political proclivities of the choice of the Convention. We expect that on the polling day Dr. Ferguson will be triumphant, although if it be otherwise, Mr. O'Hanly, should he persist in dividing the party, will have the poor consolation of knowing that he contributed his quota towards defeating the candidate of a Government whose principles he professes to admire, and whose policy he desires to see carried out.

MR. CARVELL'S "REMARKS."

We return to the subject of Mr. Carvell's "remarks" in reply to the charges brought by Mr. Brydges, in his report to the Minister of Public Works, against the management of the Intercolonial Railway. His arguments in each case are of the same painful nature: political considerations have constrained Mr. Carvell to permit irregularities which were simply scandalous. It would be somewhat unfair, however, to put this down entirely to the General Superintendent's personal account, for it is clear enough that the late Government demanded as a condition of his retaining the position that he should carefully abstain from exposing the dishonesty and peculation of their political creatures, and send his conscience to Jericho. On the other hand, it will be somewhat difficult with most people to reconcile the retention of any position of responsibility on such servile and degrading conditions with that honesty of purpose and elevated personal character which are indispensable in the successful manager of a public work of any kind, more especially a work of the magnitude of the Intercolonial Railway. To a man of the stamp we should expect to find in Mr. Carvell's position, it would be intolerable—nay simply impossible, to have to look daily upon the grossest negligence and mismanagement, the least disguised defiance of authority, and the most easily detected misapplication of the funds of the railway without protesting, simply because those offending had been active political wire-pullers, and were possessed of some influence at Ottawa. It is almost inconceivable that any member of Parliament would be mean and dishonest enough to attempt to screen a nominee from the just consequences of such glaring offences as Mr. Carvell admits he was under the necessity of overlooking, and still less conceivable that the men who were entrusted with the high and honorable duty of administering the affairs of the Dominion on behalf of Parliament should so far prostitute their position and influence as not only to permit their directly responsible officer to wink at such audacious criminality, but to demand it of him as a positive duty. Yet so it was—not merely in isolated instances, but all over the line. Mr. Carvell admits that Mr. Brydges is quite right about the ticket clerk at Richmond, whose cash and credit accounts were a long way from balancing; and he went so far as to "admonish" this promising official, who in turn gave his assurances that the irregularity should never occur again. He allowed the matter to pass thus, he says, because he "felt the same "political constraint in this case as in the "others."

Mr. Carvell takes issue with Mr. Brydges, for the first time in the course of his "remarks," on the subject of the purchase of rails in 1872, which Mr. Brydges alleges were bought too dear, and much above the rates being paid for the same material by the Grand Trunk Railway Company—not always conspicuous for its economy—at the same time. He pleads the limited nature of his order, a busy season, and going late upon the market for an article which was required immediately, as excuses for the difference of one pound sterling per ton in the rates paid respectively by the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial; and he produces letters from the manufacturers of his order, and others in the trade in England, asserting that the prices paid were those current at the time. So far as the *bona fides* of the transaction are concerned, which is all that these certificates prove, there was nothing in Mr. Brydges' report calling for a certification of them. It was simply asserted that the purchase was made at a rate exceeding by one pound sterling per ton or over that paid by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, at the same period, for exactly similar material; and if Mr. Carvell chose the close of the season, when the manufacturers had all they could well perform on hand already, to negotiate for supplies which could not wait until the market was more favourable, but must be had at any price, he pleads guilty to Mr. Brydges' whole indictment—confesses, in fact, that he, the manager of a great railway on behalf of the Government of a by no means insignificant country, instead of proceeding prudently, warily, and with a full knowledge of the requirements of his position, acted the part of a novice, for which the country had to pay the piper. We can hardly think that Mr. Carvell has yet realized how entirely he has in his reply demonstrated his own incompetency in respect of this same purchase, for he offers this extraordinary proof of his unfitness for his position with an earnest simplicity which is truly astonishing, and appears to triumph in it as a complete answer and refutation of Mr. Brydges' allegations. He has yet to learn, we fear, what even very simple people in this age of business are supposed to know, that it is bad policy to sell your hen on a rainy day, or to wait until the larder is empty, the children crying for hunger, and supplies at a premium, before you go to the provision market. As a proof of Mr. Carvell's personal honesty and uprightness, his argument may be conclusive; but it is equally conclusive in proof of his simplicity and want of the business tact and foresight which are pre requisite to the effective discharge of the duties attaching to his position. And then, since neither his honesty nor his uprightness were necessarily assailed, it was quite needless to vindicate them, especially since that vindication is a practical concession of all that Mr. Brydges charged, and even more; for it proved that not only were the purchases made at exceedingly high rates, but Mr. Carvell by his want of tact and business capacity had placed himself at the mercy of the manufacturers, who could charge pretty much what they chose. He also attempts to show that Mr. Brydges' comparison between the prices paid by the Grand Trunk and the Intercolonial respectively was unfair, inasmuch as the order of the latter was small and the other comparatively extensive. Surely, however, the agent of the Government, with the unbounded credit of the Dominon of Canada at his back, could command as good terms on the British market, even with a limited order, as a private corporation whose financial condition had not always been the most secure, and which after all was only a private corporation.

Mr. Carvell seems to make one good point against Mr. Brydges, and only one. Of course we may have an explanation from Mr. Brydges which will give another colour to the matter, but in the meantime Mr. Carvell seems to have the best of it. We can scarcely grudge it him, "under the circumstances," as his own favourite expression would have it. He says:—

"With regard the statement made by Mr. Brydges that 'the price charged by the Spring Hill Colliery is $3.75 a ton, and by the Pictou Coal Company $3.25, and that he has no doubt whatever that arrangements can be made to get this coal supplied at least $1 cheaper a ton than the lowest price mentioned.' I desire to say, that the railway only paid the Spring Hill Company $3 per ton for coal supplied in May, and $2.75 per ton in June and prior to Mr. Brydges' visit, I notified; the Managing Director that we would not pay more than £2.50 in July, and that the railway would expect to have the advantage of any further reduction in the market, as coal was everywhere receding in price. With regard to coal from the Pictou Company, the price we had been paying at the junction of the coal lines with the main line was $3.25, the rate at one time was as high as $3.50. To which figure it had gradually advanced, as coal was in demand from $2 in previous years, but as the price receded about the 1st May to $3, f.o.b., vessels at Pictou Landing, and the mining company having to pay the railway carriage 25c per ton, I refused to pay more than $2.75 per ton at the junction. I was satisfied from the generally depressed state of business that the rate would soon become $2.50. Under these circumstances, the saving would be only 15 cents per ton, which on 20,000 tons, arranged for by Mr. Brydges, would be $30,000 instead of $25,000 which he claims will be "the reduction in the cost of fuel under the new contract.'. But I must here state that in July, I was notified by the Vale Coal Company that the price of their coal was reduced to $2.25, or ten cents per ton less than the contract, and I have no doubt whatever that at any time since, the railway could have contracted for 10,000 to 20,000 tons at from $2 to $2.10 per ton; so that comparing the contract price with the rate at which the coal might since have been arranged for, the contract occasions a loss of about $5,000 instead of a gain of $25,000.

With regard to the extremely unsatisfactory condition of the Stores Department at Halifax, upon which Mr. Brydges' report speaks in such decided terms of condemnation, Mr. Carvell says:—"I at "once admit that the affairs of that department were not in the satisfactory condi"tion which I could have desired, and "that in some cases, the stock of ma"terial was in excess of the require"ments." He adds, however, that he did his best to remedy these matters, and lays the blame upon his subordinates. Probably they may have a few "remarks" to make next, and although there is no doubt that Mr. Carvell's charges of incompetency on their part are only too well founded, it would be somewhat interesting to know how far they are willing to permit them to go without challenge or retaliation. On one subject in connection with the stores Mr. Carvell volunteers an explanation which at this time, and in the light of recent events, does appear disingenuous. He attempts to account for the extraordinary stock of iron castings and springs on hand by showing how large the demand was for that class of goods upon the road, and what variety the nature of the rolling stock required for purposes of repairs. It is quite unnecessary now to say that the desire of the partners in the firm of Messrs. Fraser, Reynolds & Co., silent and active, whoever they may be, to make a little money—honestly if they could, no doubt, but dishonestly if necessary—was the best and only explanation of this magnificent stock, of the ordering of which, by the way, the Chief Superintendent of the railway knew nothing whatever until he was called upon to sign a cheque for its payment. He remonstrated at first, but finally agreed to pay the enterprising if not very scrupulous gentlemen what they alleged to be the cost price with five per cent. commission added. How this "cost" price was "fixed," the special report of Mr. Brydges, which was recently published in these columns, will best show. Doubtless if Mr. Carvell had now an opportunity of re-writing his own vindication, he would pass over this ugly business with as little remark as possible; certainly he would never attempt to defend it. More anon.

Correspondence.

RUSSELL ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES;

SIR,—In this day's issue you state that Dr. Ferguson was the unanimous choice of the Convention at Duncanville. I am sure you would not wilfully state what was not true, and I therefore conclude you must have been grossly misinformed. The Convention, including Dr. Ferguson and Mr. Tytler, candidates, numbered sixteen. These, with the other proposed candidates, retired; and the final vote as announced by the Convention was Ferguson, 8; Morgan, 5, and Tytler, 1. Instead of agreeing on a choice, they separated strong partizans of their respective nominees.

Dr. Ferguson was supported by three delegates from New Edinburgh, the three from Russell, one from Cambridge and one from Clarence; Mr. Morgan by the five from Osgoode; and Mr. Tytler by one from Clarence. From this you will perceive that though the whole vote of these municipalities were Reform, that he would not have a fifth of the whole electoral vote.

It did appear to me that instead of going there to deliberate and devise the best means of consolidating and building up a Reform party in Russell, they were resolved on its disintegration. In fact, some of these very delegates had been previously canvassing for their respective favourites. It cannot be denied that this convention had very little of a representative character. Its composition seemed very exclusive indeed. Notwithstanding that two-thirds of the Reformers of the Riding are Catholics, that element was represented by one—a French gentleman from Clarence, who refused his adhesion to Dr. Ferguson. In nationality it was nearly as onesided. I believe it consisted of fourteen Scotchmen, or descendants of Scotchmen, one Frenchman, and one U. E. L. Their choice fell on men whose Reform principles, to say the least, are not of the purest type. Yet had they been unanimous and shown only an earnest desire to promote Reform principles, I am too sincere and disinterested a Liberal to stand in the way of success. But as it is, I shall test the sense of the people on our principles. I cannot understand why papers calling themselves Reform will not support me, unless I labour under some disability. Perhaps my class are not entitled to a full participation in the institutions of this country. There must be some cause for it, but I can challenge comparison with any of them.

Yours, &c., &c.,
J. L. P. O'HANLY.

Ottawa, Dec. 31st, 1874.

If you want to be happy, go to Duffy's 50 cent sale to-night. 3732-2in.

BRAVE OF THE BRAVE.—C. P. Dorion, 81 and 83, Sparks Street, during the holidays, will sell balance of nails on hand, say $3.75 cash. 3732.

To-night is the gala night at Duffy's 50 cent sale. Go and get a New Year's present. 3732-2in.

BRAVE OF THE BRAVE.—C. P. Dorion, 81 and 83, Sparks Street, selling this week (Castors); 6 bottle castors worth $20 for $12; 5 do. worth $15 for $8; 5 do. worth $12 for $6; 5 do. worth $9 for $5; 5 do. worth $7 for $4; 5 do. worth $5 for $3; 5 do. worth $2 for $1. 3732

A German organ, gold and silver watch to-night at Duffy's 50 cent sale. 3732-2in.

BRAVE OF THE BRAVE.—C. P. Dorion, 81 and 83, Sparks Street, will sell this week (cheap) children's sleighs, children's small wooden shovels, charcoal, mica for coal stoves, and a thousand of other goods in tinware, stoves and cutlery too numerous to mention here. 3732.

Sauterne's Sherry and Claret Wines very cheap at D. McDonnell's. 3698

Game.

PARSON'S

HAMS AND BACON,

JUST RECEIVED. Also

One Hundred Dozen

—OF—

Different Kinds of Game

JOSEPH KAVANAGH,

Grocer and Wine Merchant,

WELLINGTON-ST.

Dec. 30, 1874. 3679

Books & Stationery.

SACRED MUSIC BOOKS FOR 1875.

RIVER OF LIFE.
(75 cts.) A most beautiful Sunday School Book. H. S. Perkins and W. W. Bentley.

LEADER.
($1.25.) Full collection of Metrical Tunes, Anthems, &c., with Singing School Course. H. R. Palmer and L. O. Emerson.

THOMAS'S QUARTETS AND ANTHEMS
($2.50.) Perfect music of the best class, for Quartet Choirs. J. R. Thomas.

BANK ANTHEM SERVICES.
($2.50). Anthem music of excellent quality for all the services of the Episcopal Church. H. P. Danks.

PERKINS' ANTHEM BOOK.
($1.50.) Easy Anthems. Very full, good, and already popular collection. W. O. Perkins.

SONG MONARCH.
(75cts.) For Singing Schools. Not much Sacred music, but an admirable preparatory course, with a large quantity of secular music for practice. H. R. Palmer and L. O. Emerson.

All books sent post-paid, for retail price.

CHAS. H. DITSON & Co.,
711 Broadway, New York.

OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston.

XMAS 1874.

JUST RECEIVED AT

HENDERSON & Co's.

New and choice assortments suitable for

XMAS AND NEW YEARS' PRESENTS.

Full stocks in following lines, viz.:

Bibles, Church Services and Prayer Books, The Poets, in cloth, Morocco and Ivorine, Albums, in Morocco Mother of Pearl and Inlaid, Writing desks, very choice, Christmas Stationery and Cards, Illuminated Texts, Mottoes and Chromos.

THE ANNUALS.

Juvenile Toy and Illustrated Books,
Miscellaneous Books,
Staple and Fancy Stationery.

Inspection invited at

HENDERSON & Co's.,
39 Sparks street.

Ottawa, Dec. 21, 1874.

BOOKS! Books, Books!

10,000 New and Second-hand Books, ancient and modern, in all classes of literature, many in fine bindings, offered at extraordinarily low prices

AT P. NAUGHTEN'S

Emporium of Literature, Rideau-st., Ottawa.

Consignments of Books regularly received from London. Books bought for cash.

The first week in January, I will offer for sale 5,000 old and modern engravings.

Dec 26, 1874.

Houses to Let.

TO SELL OR RENT.

The house and grounds lately occupied by Mr. Sprague, just outside the city limits, on the Richmond Road. The house and grounds can be divided, the former making two complete dwellings, if required, with every convenience, and ample room in each for a large family. Terms of sale or rental, moderate.

Apply to

WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK.

Dec. 7, 1874. 3713-tf

FURNISHED ROOM.—To let, a very comfortable and well furnished room, with or without board, for lady and gentleman or gentleman only, on O'Connor-st., within three minutes' walk of the Parliament Buildings. Address F., TIMES Office.

Oct. 6, 1874.

Grocers.

CHRISTMAS CARD.

CAMPBELL & ALMAS.

Thanking their numerous friends and customers for the patronage bestowed upon them since commencing business, would remind them that being in a position (through purchasing their Goods previous to advance in wholesale markets) to sell cheap, they will offer to them during the Holidays, value in quality and cheapness that cannot be surpassed in the city, viz.:

OLD PRICES.		NEW PRICES.	
3 lbs. Raisins	36cts.	3 lbs. Raisins	30cts
3 lbs. Currants	27cts.	3 lbs Currants	20cts
Orange Peel	25cts.	Orange Peel	20cts
Lemon Peel	25cts.	Lemon Peel	20cts
Sultana Raisins	17cts.	Sultana Raisins	15cts
Figs in layers	50cts.	Figs in layers	35cts
Mixed Spices	50cts.	Mixed Spices	40cts

Dec. 31st, 1874.

SOMETHING NEW

To Economical Housekeepers!

Use the British Egg and Butter Powder!

A Perfect Substitute for Eggs!
A Great Saving in Butter!

FOR ALL COOKING PURPOSES.

Sold in Packets—10cts., by all Grocers. Ask for, and insist on having it.

Agents for Ottawa—

CHAS. STEPHENSON & Co.

3 and 4 Victoria Chambers,
Wellington Street

Dec. 24, 1874. 3727-3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS!

SAPOLIO,

For Polishing and Cleaning purposes, for Metals, Shop Windows, China, &c., &c.

HAND SAPOLIO,

For Cleansing purposes. A most desirable substitute for soap, especially for artisans and mechanics.

Apply to any Grocer, Druggist, or Hardware shop.

Dec. 26, 1874. 3730-3awk

CHRISTMAS COMES BUT ONCE A YEAR.

EDWARDS & RUTLEDGE

Beg to inform their many customers and the citizens of Ottawa generally, that they are now prepared to sell

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST

For cash during the holidays,

Fancy China Tea Setts, Crockery, Glassware and Presents of all Kinds.

A full stock of

GROCERIES AND SMALLWARES

Of all kinds for the holidays. Call early and select your goods.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

EDWARDS & RUTLEDGE,

Corner of Kent and Wellington Streets

Dec. 24, 1874.

Christmas Beef.

CHRISTMAS MEATS.

MR. C. AUCLAIR, Butcher,

Corner Bank and Maria Streets,

Has now on exhibition a variety of fine Meats Poultry, &c., second to none in the city.

Western Prize Beef

FROM GUELPH,

A very large quantity of

MUTTON, PORK, VENISON AND POULTRY.

Over 5,000 Pounds of Poultry!

Turkeys from 10 to 22 pounds,
Geese from 8 to 16 pounds.
Ducks and Chickens in great variety.

In my establishment will be found an unequalled display of Meats of every kind, and the largest and best of Poultry ever brought to Ottawa. Remember the place—

AUCLAIR'S,

Corner of Bank and Maria Streets

Dec. 23, 1874. 3725-tf

Boots & Shoes.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF OTTAWA.

GENTLEMEN:

Your vote and influence are respectfully requested for the candidates that buy their

BOOTS,
SHOES,
MOCCASINS,
MITTS, &c.

AT

W. E. BROWN,
15 SUSSEX-ST.

As Their Heads Must be Level.

Dec. 24, 1874. 3723 d&w

OH! HOW JOLLY!

With the hope of contributing to the enjoyment of an immense number of people, and also as an expression of gratitude to my customers for their liberal patronage during eight years past, I have decided to present articles of the value of 60 cents for every $5 worth purchased for cash during the holidays, and gifts of proportionate value for larger purchases.

These CHRISTMAS PRESENTS will consist of Ladies, Gents, and children's fine Kid, Mitt; plain and fancy Moccasins, Comprehensing Slippers and Boots and Shoes of great variety—ALL USEFUL ARTICLES—and I especially call your attention to the fact that this is NOT A LOTTERY, but that every cash purchaser will receive in the above ratio, a gift of his own choosing.

Come at once and make your selections.

W. A. LAMB,
55 Sussex St.

Dec. 21st, 1874.

J. & G. NEELIN,

No. 13 Rideau-St., Ottawa.

Importers and Dealers in

Boots, Shoes,
Mitts, Rubbers,
Moccasins, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Everything in their line constantly on hand. Mens', Boys', Ladies', Misses', and Childrens' goods of all kinds. All goods marked at lowest prices.

Call and Inspect our Stock.

J. & G. NEELIN, Ottawa.

Dec. 24, 1874.

FIRE! FIRE!

PRATT BROS.

Have had $10,000 worth of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Slightly damaged by the late fire on Wellington-St., which must be sold at once, and therefore offer GREAT BARGAINS. Sale will commence

On Monday, February 2nd, 1874,

All to clear, a-m., and continue until the whole stock is disposed of.

Remember the place, PRATT BROS.
Wellington-st.,
Next door to Hardy Bros., and 3 doors east of Philion & Lefebvre.

Dec 31 3731-tf

Painters.

T. FRENEAU, JUNR.,

SIGN WRITER, HOUSE DECORATOR, PAINTER, PAPER-HANGER, &c.

Glazing, Whitewashing, Coloring &c., done on the shortest notice, and in a workmanlike style.

A large assortment of NEW PAPER BORDERS, &c., just received, and now on view.

Opposite the Post Office: Elgin-St.

Dec 26, 1874. 3724y

Hatters & Furriers.

DEVLIN'S HATS THAT R HATS

DEVLIN'S

FUR DEPOT

AUSTRIAN RUGS,
BUFFALO ROBES,
WOLF ROBES,
WHITE FOX ROBES,
BLACK BEAR ROBES,
RACCOON ROBES.

—AT—

DEVLIN'S

11 RIDEAU STREET.

LADIES FURS!

GENTS FURS!!

The largest and cheapest assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs in the city, can be had at the

SIGN OF THE RED HAT,

No. 33, RIDEAU STREET.

A splendid assortment of Ladies' Fur Capes and Jackets in all the newest styles in constantly on hand, and also made to order by

JAMES PEACOCK,
No. 33, Rideau Street.

Dec. 20th, 1874. 3721 m1

HATS! FURS!

ALEX. BROBERY'S

—LARGE—

STOCK OF FALL HATS

Of Canadian, English and American manufacture is being sold out very cheap to make room for

WINTER GOODS!

Furs repaired and cleaned in first-class manner. Being a practical Furrier, A. B. can guarantee good work.

BROBERY!

45 RIDEAU-ST., opposite Featherston's Drug Store.

Oct. 8 71. 3692-3m

BUFFALO ROBES

AND

ALL OTHER FURS, CHEAP FOR CASH.

—AT—

H. HODGES,

56 SPARKS-ST.,

Opposite the British Lion Hotel.

Dec. 21, 1874.

Legal Notices.

D. R. AVERILL, of New York, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act enabling him to obtain Letters Patent of Invention for certain improvements in Paints.

H. J. GIBBS,
Solicitor for Applicants.

Dec 26, 1874. 3725-5 1aws

NOTICE.—Application will be made at the next Session of the Dominion Parliament for a Bill to incorporate the Lower Ottawa Boom Company, the object of said Company being to place Booms in the Ottawa River wherever the same may be deemed necessary between the City of Ottawa and the Village of Hawkesbury, for the purpose of catching escaped Saw Logs, Timber and Lumber, and to levy and collect tolls for the maintenance of the same with power to the Company to acquire and hold lands necessary for the exercise of their corporate powers.

COCKBURN, WRIGHT & CLEMOW,
Solicitors for the Company.

Dec. 24, 1874. 3727-5w3m

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next Session of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario for an Act to amend an Act passed by the said Legislative Assembly in the thirty-first year of Her Majesty's reign, and intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Temporal Committee of St. Andrew's Church, in the City of Ottawa," in connection with the Church of Scotland, and to vest certain property in said Temporal Committee," to enable said Temporal Committee to change the location of said Lot, and to sell a part thereof, and to lease the remainder, and otherwise to amend said Act.

WALKER, CASSELS & PENNOCK,
Solicitors for Applicant.

Oct. 30 3651tf

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of Lot number Twenty-four, in the broken Concession of the Township of Gloucester, in the County of Carleton, in the Dalhousie District, on the River Rideau, with the exception of ten or eleven Acres now set apart for the use of the Rideau Canal.

NOTICE is hereby given that Edmund Burritt, of the Township of Walford, in the County of Grenville, District of Johnston, and Province of Ontario, Esquire, has made an application to the Court of Chancery for a Certificate of Title to the above-mentioned property, under "the Act for Quieting Titles to Real Estate in Upper Canada," and has produced evidence whereby he appears to be the owner thereof in fee free from all incumbrances, wherefore any other person having or pretending to have any title to or interest in the said land or any part thereof, is required on or before Tuesday, the Twelfth day of January, now next ensuing, to file a statement of his claim, verified by affidavit, at my Chambers, Osgoode Hall, in the City of Toronto, and to serve a copy on Messrs. Blake, Kerr & Boyd, at their office, in the City of Toronto, as solicitors for the said Edmund Burritt, and in default every such claim will be barred, and the title of the said Edmund Burritt become absolute and indefeasible at Law and in Equity, subject only to the reservations mentioned in the 17th section of the said Act, and therein numbered one, two, three and four.

Dated this fourth day of December, 1874.

(Sd.) GEO. S. HOLMESTED,
Referee of Titles.

3715-3w-lawtk

Co-Partnership.

NOTICE.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between Ratty, Avise & Co., of this city, as Commission and General Agents, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Signed, A. M. RATTEY,
D. J. AVISE,
JOHN MCEWAN.

Witness—F. WRIGHT.

Hereafter the same business will be carried on under the name and style of Ratty & Co.

Dec. 31, 1874. 3732-5

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between Charles Grant of Kilmarnock township, and J. A. Grant of Pitsroy, in the County of Carleton, under the name, style and firm of Grant Bro's is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due or accruing to said firm in the County of Carleton must be paid in to J. A. Grant and all debts due or accruing to said firm in Brockville or vicinity must be paid in to Charles Grant.

CHARLES GRANT.
J. A. GRANT.

Pitsroy December 12, 1874.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Bronchical and Throat Affection. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold at all Drug Stores. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, Sole Manufacturer [Trade Mark secured] Montreal.

Election Notices.

TO THE

Electors of By Ward.

GENTLEMEN—We beg leave to decline the honor conferred on us by nominating us as candidates for the ensuing Municipal Election, and we respectfully solicit your votes and influences for MR. P. H. CHABOT.

DR. ST. JEAN, M.P.,
G. TAILLON,
ETIENNE LEBLANC,
O. A. ROCQUE,
ED. GERMAIN.

Ottawa, Dec. 30, 1874.

GENTLEMEN,—The above will explain to you that my candidature is well endorsed by my own nationality. Nothing more to say that, if elected, I shall be the representative and the friend of all classes without distinction. Upon these conditions I appeal to the electors for an expression of their confidence. It has been matter of custom that one Canadian should be returned for the Ward, and I offer myself in that character, believing that I can discharge the duties of the office in a manner that will prove satisfactory to the ratepayers of the Ward; therefore I claim the support of the English speaking nationality of all creeds and classes, as my purpose is to give equal justice to all.

Yours truly,
P. H. CHABOT.

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TO THE

Electors of Russell.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg respectfully to announce to you that I am a Candidate for your suffrages at the impending General Election for the Ontario Legislature. My political principles are well known to you as contained in detail in my address of 1867; and time and experience have added fresh strength to my convictions of their soundness. As the standard-bearer, who first unfurled the banner of Reform in your Riding, I cannot but rejoice that the good seed then sown, under very adverse circumstances, too, has not only taken deep root, but has already produced fruit.

I congratulate you that many of the measures I advocated before you, particularly those relating to the purity of elections, and without which elective institutions were little better than a farce, are now the law of this great Province; and I am glad to be able to say that some, who then sneered at my humble efforts for the people's good, have since seen the error of their ways, and become zealous workers in the glorious cause of liberty. It is cause of thankfulness that every man can now exercise his franchise without let, hindrance, or fear of consequences, according to his own honest convictions, uninfluenced by any consideration but the general good, and witnessed by no eye but that of his Maker. To the Liberal Government the country owes all these important and beneficial measures. There are many other useful and necessary reforms which will follow in their wake, if the people are true to themselves, and renew their confidence in the present Government by electing men to support them on whom they can rely—men who have a record to point to, whose fidelity to their principles is above suspicion—men who would, if necessary, be ready to follow them into the cold shades of opposition. This is the kind of support they deserve at your hands. Send them not one who veers with every change of political doctrine—a Conservative yesterday, a Reformer to-day, and a Tory again to-morrow if most conducive to his interest or ambition.

In Mr. Mowat's Administration I have the fullest confidence—a confidence inspired by their principles and confirmed by their acts. I heartily endorse not only their legislation, but the economy and efficiency with which they have administered public affairs in promoting education, encouraging settlement and developing our internal resources; and if antecedents be any criterion whereby we may judge our future actions, they shall continue to have my cordial support.

Every scheme for the encouragement of Roads and Railroads shall have my unqualified support, for these are the veins and arteries through which flows the life blood of industry. I shall use every legitimate means to influence aids for such enterprises in your Riding without regard to special interests or particular localities.

I shall devise and promote with my utmost ability a comprehensive scheme for the drainage of your whole county, by which the rich *bottom-lands* now lying waste—preserves for deer stalking—will be converted into blooming fields of golden harvest, increasing your population and enhancing your property.

With a life long devotion—often under very trying circumstances—to the cause of good and cheap Government; with a record, private and public, extending over a quarter of a century on the Ottawa Valley, at which no respectable man need blush, and can challenge fair and honest criticism; with an ambition directed as unerringly as the needle to the pole towards adding my little mite to the stock of human happiness, irrespective of race or creed, clime or color; with a mind free from bigotry as our mountain air from noxious exhalations; I appeal with just confidence to the Liberals of Russell to sustain me, and place me in a position of increased usefulness; and I can safely assure them that their trust will never be betrayed. On Conservative support I base no claim, save that of an honest man, who respects the opinions, nay, the prejudices, of those who differ from him and who in his public capacity shall know none but the people as a whole.

I shall endeavor to see as many of you as it is possible for me in the limited time between this and polling day; and frankly avow my views on any other subject that you may desire to be informed. Those whom I may not be able to see, will, I hope, excuse me, and pass sentence on me according to the principles herein enunciated. On the last occasion that I was before you I addressed, with as much sincerity as ever I uttered a sentence, to large assemblies which happened to be exclusively composed of my own countrymen, and the same I shall now say to all, as follows:—

"You should banish from your minds every consideration except the public good. You should not vote for me simply because I am an Irishman or a Catholic. You should wholly judge me according to the political principles I enunciate before you. If you approve of these, you should support me; and if there is one amongst you who disapproves of them, he is in duty bound to vote against me."

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

J. L. P. O'HANLY.

Ottawa, 26th December, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS OF

St. George's Ward.

GENTLEMEN,—At the request of a number of friends, I have decided to offer myself again for re-election as one of your representatives for St. George's Ward. Unable through press of business of one kind and another to make a personal canvass of the ward, I avail myself of this means of respectfully soliciting your vote and influence. If re-elected, I shall do my best in aiding to bring about a satisfactory condition of city affairs.

Yours truly,
J. P. ROBERTSON.

Dec. 17, 1874.

Meetings.

OTTAWA TRADES' COUNCIL.

The Regular Monthly Meeting of the above Association is POSTPONED until Friday evening, January 8th, 1875, at the same hour and place.

By Order,
T. P. CARROLL,
Cor. Secretary.

Ottawa, Dec. 31st, 1874. 3733-3i

Ottawa Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company,

(LIMITED.)

THE first General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, at Ottawa, on THURSDAY, THE 14TH JANUARY NEXT, for the purpose of electing Directors, passing By-Laws, and generally organizing the Company.

Dec. 18, 1874. 3722

Machinery.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY

EXTENSION OF THE WORKS.

THE subscribers, in returning than