THE TIMES

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Ottawa, 21st Dec., 1874.

New Advertisements.

Horse Blankets—W. Borbridge.
Views—Smith & Stewart.
Reform Association—J. P. Robertson.

The Times.

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13, 1875.

THE RUSSELL CONTEST.

We rejoice to see that the Ministerial party in Russell have at last admitted the anomalous position in which they placed themselves by keeping three candidates in the field, while their opponents had wisely resolved to sink their differences and forego their personal aspirations for the purpose of concentrating their force upon one man. While Dr. Ferguson continued in the contest, as the nominee of the majority at the Convention, we gave him a loyal and hearty support, and had he considered it his duty to continue in the field, we should have given him that support to the end. We believe the doctor to be a gentleman in every way fitted to make an excellent member of the Legislature, and regret that circumstances were such that his withdrawal from the contest became not only prudent but necessary. Having given him our allegiance, however, we see no reason why that allegiance should not be transferred to the candidate in whose favour he has retired, and accordingly we are prepared to advise all our friends in the County of Russell who would have supported Dr. Ferguson had he gone to the polls to go in and secure the victory for Mr. Morgan.

We must also acknowledge that Mr. O'Hanly has done a graceful and a creditable act in retiring when he was convinced that to persist in going to the polls would not have helped his own case, and would be a weakness to the party of whose principles he has been a life-long advocate. Mr. O'Hanly may have done one or two things in connection with this same contest which we regret, and could scarcely be blamed if we condemned; but we are convinced that the feelings which inspired him in these instances were the product of the moment, and are ere now heartily repented of. This last act should go a fair way to restore him in the confidence and esteem of his friends and political associates. We hope that every1 voter whose ballot would have been cast for him had he gone to the polls will also be cast for Mr. Morgan.

MR. O'CONNOR'S ADDRESS.

They have all withdrawn in favour of Mr. John O'Connor—that is, the Tories whose names were put upon the list of nominations at the City Hall on Monday, Mr. John G. Davis among the rest. It is especially graceful in Mr. Davis to withdraw, for he could have been elected—to stay at home—with more certainty than any man in Ottawa. It is a pity that the magnificent oration he delivered to the "free and independent" of Ottawa for Monday should have been thrown away upon such an unappreciative multitude, and it would have been so pleasing to the grave legislators at Toronto to hear that eloquent manuscript—written by Mr. Davis himself, of course—rendered with exquisite accent and delightful cadence (the cadence of the sea in a storm) in the "marble halls" of the Local Parliament. But alas for the evanescence of political preferment and sacrifices to which men of talent have to make for their country and their friends! Of course it was a most gallant and unselfish thing to step "down and out" in favour of Mr. O'Connor, who has no doubt fully appreciated the favour, and probably feels not a little elated that he should be permitted to stand in the shoes of such an eminent philanthrophist and thoroughly representative man as Mr. Davis.

Mr. O'Connor has issued an address, and we confess to some surprise that it contains no acknowledgment of Mr. Davis's patriotic resolve to quit the field in favour of his friend. However, since the thing bears upon the face of it the evidence of having been gotten up in a hurry, Mr. Davis will probably give a further proof of his patriotism and remarkable self-abnegation by generously pardoning and excusing the oversight. If we did not know Mr. O'Connor's history pretty well already, we would have some difficulty in finding out from this address to which political party he belongs. He is evidently stirred by no such hallowed remembrances of the days of "bib-and-tucker" as his friend and supporter Mr. Rowe, and indeed pretends to look upon political parties in the Local Legislature as more or less of an evil. It is somewhat surprising to find the worthy alderman, after his earnest and eloquent address of Monday in favour of the political Conservatism which he imbibed from his mother, coming out and supporting a weak-kneed straddle-the-fence who professes to be willing to support good measures, even if they do come from the Grit Ontario Government. But then it is only another instance of Tory magnanimity. Mr. O'Connor's disquisition upon society and social order is an admirable addition to the literature of the age. For profundity—that surpassing erudition which the common herd cannot and ought not aspire to understand—we back Mr. O'Connor's elucidation of class-legislation and representation with their effects upon the "frame of society" and "social order" against any literary production of the century. The logic which attempts to prove that "a man unconnected with that of branch trade" could do something in the Legislature to relieve the lumber depression, which one connected with it could not, would require a fuller explanation than Mr. O'Connor has vouchsafed, before we are prepared to admit its absolute correctness. The organ, which espouses the Hon. gentleman's cause gives him great credit for his perseverance and the success he has thus attained in his profession. We are willingly to give this advertisement a free insertion in our columns, but we sincerely trust we are not going to be asked to send all the successful lawyers in the Province to the Legislature. Of course it was a very proper thing to pat him on the back, tell him how he had raised himself in the world, how he had been long in the Dominion Parliament, and latterly in the Dominion Cabinet, but it would have been less enobling perhaps had these things not been recapitulated, for if Mr. O'Connor's own expressed estimate of the Local Legislature be correct, he must admit that it is coming down a peg to consent to contest the constituency on this occasion, especially with certain defeat staring him in the face.

MONTREAL CENTRE.

As will be seen from our Montreal despatch, Mr. Devlin has been elected for the Centre Division of that city by a majority of eighty-four over Mr. M. P. Ryan, the unseated member. The matter of one seat either way is not one which affects the status of the Liberal party in this country, or the position of the Liberal Government, and over an ordinary victory we should not be disposed to be exceedingly jubilant. It must be admitted, however, that this victory is no ordinary one. About this time last year, with the Pacific Scandal weighing him down, Mr. Ryan got the handsome majority of 350 over his victorious opponent of to-day. That this handsome majority should now be turned into a minority of 84, won on the simple merits of the Government, is not only a sufficient reply to the deduction attempted to be drawn from the reduced majority of Mr. Fred. Mackenzie, but is also an excellent indication of the feeling of satisfaction which is prevailing throughout this entire Dominion. It is certainly a victory won at a most auspicious moment—a time when a stray election won, as was South Norfolk, or a reduced majority recorded for a Government supporter, was perpetually attempted to be used as a means of proving that the popularity of Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues was on the wane. There can be no questioning that upon the merits of the Government and that issue alone was the contest in Montreal Centre fought, and upon that issue a verdict has been pronounced which we trust will have its legitimate effect in putting a stop to that continual carping and detraction with which the Conservatives have attempted to coerce the public of Canada back to their old allegiance. Detraction may not be without its effects, even if those at whom it is levelled are not very deserving of it, provided it is resorted to skilfully, and the point at which it begins is gradually arrived at. But no sooner were the Conservative party and press turned into the cold shades of Opposition than they took up the well worn weapons which not many days before they had found fault with their opponents for using, and they wielded them with a recklessness which of itself convinced the public of their insincerity. The result is that the public still refuses to believe them, and should the time come when they will have a real grievance, they can scarcely complain if their protests fall upon unheeding, incredulous ears. We were told that the election of Mr. Wallace for South Norfolk, and the reduced majority of Mr. Fred. Mackenzie in Montreal were sure signs of dissatisfaction with the Mackenzie Administration. Suppose that so far as these two constituencies are concerned we are willing to accept of their statement as an accurate rendering of the facts, we ask the Conservatives in all sincerity if the balance of the evidence is not still against the assumption that the Government are one whit more unpopular to-day than they were when a year ago the whole country was almost as one man in their favour. With North Renfrew, Argenteuil, and Montreal Centre won over, and but the single constituency of South Norfolk lost to the Administration, with the diminution of the Montreal West majority pitted against Sir John Macdonald's narrow shave at Kingston, what confidence, we ask, do our Tory friends expect the public to put in any of their statements when they have the effrontery to say that the Government is growing unpopular? Surely it would be the more manly course, as it would be the more just one to their party, if they admitted that public opinion was against them, that the Government had so far really done nothing to forfeit the confidence of the people, but that on the contrary they had acted in full accord with the sentiments and desires of the vast majority of the electors. What speculations they might see fit to indulge in regarding the future, what promises to make of good behaviour on their own behalf, and what prophecies of evil regarding the conduct they expected on the part of their opponents, we could well pardon them for. That at least would be a legitimate thing to do, and so far as their own promises were concerned, the electors might, and no doubt would, some day take them at their word, and give them an opportunity of redeeming them. Under our constitutional form of Government, this is one of the things which would happen just as surely and just as naturally as that the sun which rose in the east this morning should set in the evening in the west, if they were only willing to permit the laws which govern these things to run their natural course. In this battle with nature and common sense, they must surely continue to come off worsted, the more especially that they refuse to admit their own errors—crimes we should rather say—in the past, and hold that their conduct has been perfectly just and honest, the unequivocal verdict of the electors to the contrary notwithstanding.

We cannot close this notice without tendering our humble mead of credit to the popularity and ability of the candidate by whom and through whom the battle of yesterday was successfully fought. Mr. Devlin well deserves the honour which the Liberals of Montreal Centre have conferred upon him, not only on account of his personal fitness for the high and responsible office to which they have elected him, but more especially on account of his fidelity to Liberal principles under all circumstances, and the fact that he carried the banner in Montreal Centre when these principles were far less popular than they are to-day. Mr. Devlin was always ready and willing to sacrifice his own personal interests for the sake of the cause which he has ever had so deeply at heart, when that sacrifice meant something, and it is but just, now that the cause is in the ascendant, that its representatives should rally round him and thus fittingly recognise their appreciation of his conduct. Inglecting Mr. Devlin, Montreal Centre has not only done honour to him, but has been equally honoured itself, and the electors of that constituency may at least be assured that their interests, or the interests of the country at large, will never suffer for the lack of able, fearless, and independent advocacy while their present representative has a seat upon the floor of the Dominion Parliament.

Of his defeated opponent we have not a word to say except of respect. He is a man of fair ability and considerable influence, but of somewhat rabid party leanings. As a speaker he certainly did not excel, but he had the graceful merit of never intruding upon the patience of his fellow-members, and he seldom dabbled in the discussion of questions which he did not understand. On commercial matters he was accustomed to express himself forcibly, if at times his allegiance to his party did not permit him to be exceedingly sincere. If he was not one of the most prominent members of the House of Commons, he was at least far from being the most obscure, and, all things considered, the fact that Mr. Devlin has been successful in beating him is a high compliment to the personal qualities of that gentleman, as well as a proof of the still waning popularity of Toryism as embodied in and represented by Mr. Ryan. The greatest stain—perhaps, indeed, the only stain—upon Mr. Ryan's reputation as a public man was that he supported the Pacific Charter-sellers to the very last, and like them has never yet expressed his regret for the part he played in connection with that scandalous transaction.

Correspondence.

PROHIBITION.

To the Editor of the TIMES:

Sir,—The subjoined letter is copied from the Chicago *Advance*, to which it was addressed by the Honble. Gerrit Smith, and in giving it to his readers the editor states that this was "almost the last act" of that noble philanthropist's life. Let the advocates of Prohibition but remember that the writer was a man of superior intelligence, culture, social position and moral worth, and they may perhaps be led to admit it as possible that other good men may be just as honestly averse to legal coercion in respect of what they shall eat or drink. Mr. Gerrit Smith, as most people know, was one of the chief actors and leaders in the long abolition struggle which cost millions of dollars, employed thousands of devoted and self-sacrificing agents, culminated in a terribly severe war, and finally swept away the curse of slavery from the United States. He had inherited large advantages. His father was a judge and a wealthy man, and appreciating the benefits of a thorough education bestowed them upon his son, who, in his turn, made the most of his opportunities and became as eminent in polemics as he was in moral worth. Few men ever spent so much money, time and effort, or endured so much obloquy in connection with a purely benevolent object, and it may safely be said that few men united in their character so many of the essential features of the true patriot and Christian—and this is what Mr. Gerrit Smith said a few days before his death, which, as you know, occurred only some weeks ago.

Omega.

"I accede to your request for something upon the temperance question. While I emphatically agree with the temperance men in the duty of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, I am, nevertheless, very far from agreeing with them in their demands upon the Government. I do not complain of them, for I would not like to resemble the obstinate juror who complained that the other eleven jurors would not agree with him. I am conscious that the mass of the temperance men are against me, and that I stand comparatively alone. For nearly forty years I have cherished such views of civil government as only a small minority hold to. In all that time I have made its province much narrower than the majority make it. The sole work of government is to protect person and property, and it is but natural that the more closely it is confined to its work the more thoroughly it performs it. Just here let me say that government is not to be called on to protect us from all perils, but only from such as we cannot protect ourselves from, and only from such as greatly and immediately endanger the public interest and threaten the very life of society. Surely such are our perils from the dram shop, that den of horrors where madness rules the hour and murder is the frequent outcome. Government is to leave large latitude of conduct to individuals and families. In many a private dwelling there is lewdness; in many there is gambling, and in many there is drunkenness. Nevertheless government must not enter them to suppress these vices. These cases do not call for coercion, but for moral influence. Let, however, the safety of the community be assailed by a public brothel, or a public gaming-house, or by that great drunkard-maker, the public dram-shop, and there is an occasion for the suppressing hand of government. I was, perhaps, wrong in going to the National Temperance Convention at Chicago in 1869. The Convention was not prepared to adopt my views of the narrow province of government. It was more disposed to accord great breadth to it. I was, perhaps, wrong in devoting so much time and money, through several subsequent years, to the task of persuading the temperance men to ask nothing more of government than the suppression of dram-selling. And mark that I would not be guilty of the inconsistency of asking even this much from government in the name and in behalf of temperance. I would require it simply in virtue of its obligation to protect person and property. Government owes nothing even to the great and sacred cause of temperance. The only aid that cause can legitimately desire from it is what is incidental to the faithful work of government in protecting person and property. And what say I of lager beer? Happily I neither know nor desire to know the taste of it. If it be simply stupefying, I would not have Government class it with dram-shop drinks, and therefore forbidden drinks. Let me here remark, by the way, that whether lager beer be or be not intoxicating (I suppose it is only slightly so, unless the drinker be a very behemoth) I would not have government array itself against German beer gardens. I never saw but one. I was at St. Louis, and although it was nearly twenty years ago, I have not yet lost the very pleasant impression it made upon me. Families seated quietly around small tables, with nothing on them but a pitcher of lager beer, goblets, and a plate of cake, contrasted so widely with the noisy and mad whiskey-drinkings of the Yankees and Irish, that my rigid total abstinence relaxed if not into an approval, at least into the toleration of the scene before me. This usage of fatherland, so dear to the heart of every German, has strong claims to forgiveness and favour if over against its many pleasant features there be one that is to be regretted. The friends of temperance are very numerous and very honest. They have failed in their political action simply because they have grasped at too much and exacted more from Government than it has the right to render. Government will never prohibit all traffic in intoxicating drinks. It will never be guilty of such an invasion of the domain of individual liberty. The Prohibitionists are extremists. They would not so much as let the housewife make her keg of currant wine. Let the friends of temperance be content to ask of the Government only so much as the Government has the right to grant. Let the temperance men come together on this sure ground, and stand there at the elections, and the accessions to them will soon make them the majority. I will not say that, come what will, every temperance man must stand there at every election or be justly called a traitor. We old Abolitionists, who have worn out our lives in the battle against slavery, must, if ever we shall see the bloody old dragon threatening to return upon us, be allowed to make secondary the claims of temperance and to vote again as Abolitionists.

Peterboro, N. Y.

THE TANNERIES' INVESTIGATION.

Montreal, Jan. 12.

M. C. Dansereau continued his evidence: He said on the 17th June he drew a check on the Jacques Cartier Bank for $7,000; that related entirely to his private business, and no part had been paid to any one on account of the Tanneries. On the 21st July Boivin of Quebec, a partner of witness's in the land transactions, drew a check on the same bank, payable to Dansereau, for $9,000. This sum also referred to private transactions between us, during last summer. The telegrams of Aug. 10th, produced by Dakers, requested the deeds of the Tanneries property. Imagined they were the titles to the Government for these lands. Witness had no connection last summer with Hon. Mr. Archambault in purchases of land. In conversation the latter told him to see some one about the buying of some property. Afterwards he had a telegram from Archambault not to interest himself further about it. Thought the telegram was addressed to Middlemiss and referred to an investigation directed by the Ministry. M. Chapleau, at the Tanneries meeting a few days after the exchange, referred to the investigation. It was notorious that the members of the Ministry asked for an investigation. Middlemiss on learning there was to be an enquiry, wrote or telegraphed to witness asking if such were to be the case. Middlemiss did not express any apprehension to witness in reference to the investigation. On the other hand, he desired to have an immediate trial of titles in court. Witness had himself called on the Ministry to test the question of title in court, as Middlemiss was anxious to know if what he had done was legal. The *Minerve* was not in need of Middlemiss's money to support it. Could state from his own knowledge that Hon. Mr. Archambault would not draw the $50,000 from the bank for his private use. That money had been deposited as a guarantee, and was to be returned to Middlemiss. The committee decided that witness should state whether or not he had drawn from the Jacques Cartier Bank the $50,000 with which he had discharged his debt to Middlemiss. He declined to answer. The committee insisted, but the witness remained firm and refused to reply. He thought he had shown by Mr. Cote's testimony that the $17,000 had nothing to do with the Tanneries. Had no communication with Mr. Mousseau about the exchange before it was finished. Was positive that Mousseau had nothing to do with the transaction.

Mr. Dansereau was interrupted in order to ask Mr. H. Cote, Cashier of the Jacques Cartier Bank, the following questions:—

Are you willing to state now how much time elapsed between the making of the deposit of the check of $50,000, and the substitution of the cash for that chèque?

M. Cote declined to answer, as he was bank cashier.

The examination of Dansereau was then resumed. He said—Chapleau and Ouimet did not know of the $48,000 loaned to witness. He positively stated that no member of the Government derived any benefit from the exchange directly or indirectly, so that the $48,000 was a legitimate transaction.

M. Louis-Denis Duvernay, one of the proprietors of the *Minerve*, stated—Did not know of deposits made on 23rd June and 7th July to the credit of Dansereau at the Jacques Cartier Bank by Middlemiss. All witness knew of the affair was through the papers. Dansereau never told witness before the transaction the part he was taking, nor did he tell him that a good opportunity was offered to assure the credit of the *Minerve*. Archambault spoke of the transaction before witness. Neither witness nor any of his partners derived pecuniary gain from the transaction.

Mr. Loranger requested Duvernay to give an extract statement from the books of the firm of the money transactions from the 1st June to the 1st October last, but witness declined on the grounds that such a statement would expose private affairs.

A. M. Delisle, J. S. C. Murtelle, Q. C. and John Dunlop, Secretary of the Municipality of Notre Dame De Grace, considered the Tanneries to be worth at ranges from 10c to 15c a foot, and the Leduc at $400 to $700 per arpent.

Middlemiss then signed his deposition, and was allowed to add that while at Murray Bay last summer, he was nearly bothered to death by people's interrogations, and in order to quiet two very inquisitive greenhorns, whom he believed to have been set upon him by others, he was determined they should know more than any living man, himself included, and he told them a great many things which caused their eyes to start from their sockets, and they left the room like a flash of lightning. He afterwards learned that their names was Pacand.

This Committee adjourned to meet at Quebec.

Eleven first class coat makers wanted at MacLaren & Chalmers' Tailoring Establishment. None but good hands need apply. 3539-tf.

Remember Baskerville & Bros., 36 Rideau street. All desiring Christmas and New Year's substantials, with an assortment of choice wines, liquors, fruits and groces, will find it to their advantage to purchase from them. They have a quantity of best winter apples for sale by the barrel. 3727

For elegant setts of jewellery and splendid gold rings, call at Radford and Goyer's, 38½ Sparks street. 3724tf.

THE ELECTIONS.

List of Candidates.

	O.	L.	M.
Addington, Deroche	0	0	1
" Mace	1	0	0
Algoma	0	0	0
Brant, N. R., Finlayson	0	0	1
" S. R., Hardy	0	0	1
Brockville, Fitzsimmons	1	0	0
" Cole	0	0	1
Bruce, N. R., Sinclair (Dr.)	0	1	0
" " Sinclair	0	0	1
" S. R., Wells	0	0	1
Cardwell, Bowles	0	0	1
" Flesher	1	0	0
Carleton, Monk	1	0	0
Cornwall, McIntyre	1	0	0
" Snetsinger	0	0	1
Dufferin	0	0	0
Dundas, Cook	0	0	1
" Broder	1	0	0
Durham, E. R., Rosevear	1	0	0
" " Smith (Seth)	0	0	1
Durham, W. R., McLeod	0	0	1
" " McClung	1	0	0
Elgin, E. R., Askell	1	0	0
" " Wilson	0	0	1
Elgin, W. R., Munro	1	0	0
" " Hodgins	0	0	1
Essex, S. R., Atkin	0	0	1
" " Wigle	1	0	0
Essex, N. R., Prince	0	0	1
" " Patterson	1	0	0
Frontenac, Calvin	1	0	0
Glengarry, Grant	1	0	0
" McNab	0	0	1
Grenville, S. R., Fraser	0	0	1
" " Price	1	0	0
Grey, N. R., Scott	1	0	0
" " McFayden	0	0	1
Grey, S. R., Hunter	0	0	1
Grey, E. R., Lauder	1	0	0
" " Patterson	0	0	1
Haldimand, Baxter	0	0	1
" Waldbrook	1	0	0
Halton, Barber	0	0	1
" Beaty	1	0	0
Hamilton, Williams	0	0	1
Hastings, W. R., Lewis	0	0	1
" " Graham	0	0	1
" " Wills	1	0	0
Hastings, E. R., Appley	1	0	0
" " Wilson	1	0	0
" " Potts	1	0	0
Hastings, N. R., Boulter	1	0	0
" " O'Flynn	0	0	1
Huron, E. R., Vannorman	1	0	0
" " Gibson	0	0	1
Huron, S. R., Bishop	0	0	1
Huron, W. R., Davidson	1	0	0
" " Ross	0	0	1
Kent, E. R., McKellar	0	0	1
" " Laird	1	0	0
Kent, W. R., Coutts	1	0	0
" " White	0	0	1
Kingston, McGammon	1	0	0
" Robinson	0	0	1
Lambton, E. R., Shirley	1	0	0
" " Graham	0	0	1
Lambton, W. R., Pardee	0	0	1
Lanark, N. R., Mostyn	1	0	0
" " Caldwell	0	0	1
Lanark, S. R., Code	1	0	0
" " Doran	0	0	1
Leeds and Grenville, N. R. Merrick	1	0	0
Leeds, S. R., Preston	1	0	0
Lennox, Grange	0	1	0
Lincoln, Rykert	1	0	0
" Neelon	0	0	1
London, Meredith	1	0	0
" Durand	0	0	1
Middlesex, N. R. Macdougall	1	0	1
" " Smith	0	0	1
Middlesex, E. R., Tooley	1	0	0
" " Evans	0	0	1
Middlesex, W. R., Currie (N.)	1	0	0
" " Watterworth	0	0	1
Monck, Haney	0	0	1
" Hill	1	0	0
Muskoka, Long (J.)	1	0	0
" Miller	0	0	1
Norfolk, N. R., Clarke	0	0	1
" " McKnight	1	0	0
Norfolk, S. R., Richardson	1	0	0
" " Austin	0	0	1
Northumberland, E. R., Cochrane	1	0	0
" " Ferris	0	0	1
Northumberland, W. R., Gifford	1	0	0
" " Hargraft	0	0	1
Ontario, N. R., McRae	1	0	0
" " Paxton	0	0	0
Ontario, S. R., Brown	1	0	1
" " Farewell	0	0	1
Ottawa, O'Donoghue	0	0	1
Oxford, N. R., Mowat	0	0	1
Oxford, S. R., Oliver	0	0	1
" " Macdonald	0	0	1
" " Devlin	0	0	1
Peel, Beyon	1	0	0
" Chisolm	0	0	1
Perth, N. R., Daly	1	0	0
" " Towner	1	0	0
" " Hay	0	0	1
Perth, S. R., Leversage	1	0	0
" " Ballantyne	0	0	1
Peterborough, W. R., Scott	1	0	0
" " Cox	0	0	1
Peterborough, E. R., O'Sullivan	1	0	0
" " Stratton	0	0	1
Prescott, Pattee	0	0	1
" Harkin	1	0	0
Prince Edward, Clapp	1	0	0
" " Striker	0	0	1
Renfrew, N. R., Deacon	1	0	0
" " Moffatt	0	0	1
Renfrew, S. R., Harrington	0	1	1
" " Stewart	0	0	1
Russell, Ferguson	0	0	1
" Baker	1	0	0
" O'Hanly	0	0	1
" Morgan	0	1	0
Simcoe, W. R., Long (T.)	1	0	0
" " McConkey	0	0	1
" " Simpson	0	0	1
Simcoe, S. R., Boulton	1	0	0
" " Snelling	0	0	1
Simcoe, E. R., Kean	1	0	0
" " Sutherland	0	0	1
Stormont, Bethune	0	0	1
Toronto, E. R., Cameron	1	0	0
" " Crooks	0	0	1
Toronto, W. R., Bell	1	0	0
" " Thomson	0	0	1
Victoria, N. R., McCrea	1	0	0
Victoria, S. R., Wood	0	0	1
" " Cottingham	1	0	0
Waterloo, N. R., Miller	1	0	0
" " Springer	0	0	1
Waterloo, S. R.	0	0	0
Welland, Buchner	1	0	0
" Currie	0	0	1
Wellington, N. R., McKim	0	0	1
Wellington, S. R., Gow	0	0	1
Wellington, C. R., Clarke	0	0	1
Wentworth, N. R., Stock	1	0	1
" " " Christie	0	0	0
Wentworth, S. R., Sexton	0	0	1
York, N. R., Jackson	0	1	1
" " Widdifield	0	0	0
York, E. R., Lane	0	0	1
York, W. R., Patterson	0	0	1

Thomas' Excelsior Electric Oil—Worth Ten times its weight in Gold.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity a lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from the different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. J. Collard, of Sparta, Ontario, writes: "Send me six dozen Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Have sold all I had from you and want more now. Its cures are truly wonderful." William Maguire, of Franklin, writes: "I have sold all the agent left; it acts like a charm—it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes: "Please forward six dozen of Thomas' Electric Oil, I am nearly run out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes: "Send at once a further supply of Electric Oil, I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well, and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodford, writes: "Send me some more Electric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton, P. Q., write: "The Electric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb, & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., write: "Send us one gross Electric Oil. We find it takes well." Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 50 cents.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y. and NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ontario, sole agents for the Dominion.

Note.—*Electric*—Selected and Electrized. 3727

Election Notices.

To the

Electors of Ottawa.

Gentlemen,—Through the dissolution of the Local Legislature, in a short time you will be called upon to elect a representative to that House for the ensuing term. Elected by a large majority when I had the honor to solicit your suffrages before, I trust that my conduct while in Parliament will meet with the full confidence of the whole people at the ensuing election, and as a consequence I announce myself as a candidate for your suffrages on the occasion. Should I be deemed worthy of your approval in the future as in the past, my humble support will be given to the present government in all measures for the benefit of the whole country. I ask assistance in opposing chicanery and double-dealing, and in favour of one who will neither be coaxed or purchased.

Hoping to meet you all at public meetings, and if possible personally, before the day of polling.

I remain,
Yours respectfully,
DAN. J. O'DONOGHUE.

Ottawa, Jan. 4, 1875.

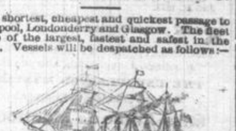
Carpets.

Ottawa
CARPET AND FURNITURE HOUSE.
SHOOLBRED & CO.
Desire to inform their friends and the public that they are now receiving regular consignments of Furniture of all descriptions from
Messrs. R. Hay & Co.,
[late Jacques & Hay,] Toronto, &c. &c., to which they confidently invite the attention of purchasers, both as regards Workmanship, Quality and Good Value, as we are selling at a Small Advance on Mill Prices.
A Large Stock of Curtains on Hand.
SHOOLBRED & CO.
Ottawa, January 4, 1875. 49 Sparks Street.

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:—



FROM PORTLAND.

POLYNESIAN	2nd	Jan.
SCANDINAVIAN	9th	"
HIBERNIAN	16th	"
MORAVIAN	23rd	"
PERUVIAN	30th	"
NEWFOUNDLAND	6th	Feb.
POLYNESIAN	13th	"

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN....$70 to $80 | STEERAGE....$35

THE STEAMERS OF THE
Glasgow Line
are intended to sail between the Clyde and Portland during the season of Winter Navigation.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN.....$60.
INTERMEDIATE.....40.
STEERAGE.....25.

☞ 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.

ANCHOR LINE.
STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY.
PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION UNSURPASSED.
Rates of passage from Suspension Bridge or Buffalo,
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, Queenstown or Belfast:
Cabin $55 to $80 gold, according to accomodations.
Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
For passage or other information, apply to Henderson Brothers, Bowling Green, New York, or their Agent.
GOULDTHRITE & MUSGROVE, Ottawa

Miscellaneous.

H. M. ROWE & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
BALTIMORE OYSTERS
To be had in perfection, at
James Buchanan's
SUSSEX STREET.
January 6th, 1875. 1m

Ashfield's
EMPORIUM.

Flint Glassware, in plain and fancy, a speciality during the holidays. Those beautiful goods are more durable than cut, and much cheaper. Now in stock. Fruit and Cake Dishes, all sizes; covered Bowls, Preserve Dishes, all sizes; Water Jugs, Wine Glasses of all kinds; Decanters, Goblets, from 90c to $3 per dozen; Glass Sets, 5 pieces, from 75c; Candlesticks, Ba Tumblers, Decanters, Bottles, at special prices, in fact nearly everything required in this line.

Lamps of all kinds, sizes, and prices. Chandeliers, Brackets, Globes, Shades, Crystal Light Burners and goods. A very large stock now on hand. China, Crockery and Earthenware—White Granite Tea Setts, 44 pieces, $6.50. White Granite Chamber Setts, $3.95. Bed Pans, Sick Feeders, Toast Racks, Churns, and a general variety in this line.

Kerosene Oil from the United States. The best in the market at market prices. All goods sold both wholesale and retail. A call is solicited. **Happy New Year to All.** Vases and Figures awfully cheap now.

JAMES ASHFIELD,
Duke Street, Chandliere.

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE
Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."
The Great Blood Purifier and Restorer
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.
For scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases and sore of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It cures old sores,
Cures ulcerated sores on the neck,
Cures ulcerated sore legs,
Cures blackheads, or pimples on the face,
Cures scurvy sores,
Cures cancerous ulcers,
Cures blood and skin diseases,
Cures glandular swellings,
Clears the blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of testimonials from all parts.
Sold in bottles 2s 9d each, and in cases, containing half-a-dozen quantity, the each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all chemists and patent medicine