PRESSMAN WANTED.

Wanted at the office of this paper a good pressman to work Universal and Gordon Presses.
Ottawa, Feb. 17, 187 .

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE OF

Groceries,

Teas, Coffees, Wines, Liquors, &c.

Previous to Removal to their extensive New Premises,

CAMPBELL & ALMAS

Will sell at their old stand

86, Sparks Street,

Commencing ON MONDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY, 1875.

For fifteen days only at cost price.

Their stock of goods is one of the freshest and best selected in the city, being all bought for a high-class family business. Their stock of TEAS comprises Japan, Black and Greens of the finest grades. Their Wines are that of the well-known brands, viz., Sanderman and Graham's Ports, Pomarlu's and Misa Sherries. A saving of over 30 per cent. may be relied upon on all the above specialities. All other goods at equally low prices.

Give us a call, and you will be satisfied.

CAMPBELL & ALMAS,
Honey's Block, 86 Sparks street.

New Advertisements.

Amusements: Gowan's Opera House. Whitmore and Clark's Minstrels. Ottawa Choral Union.
Bill of Fare: Queen Restaurant.
Bill of Fare: European Dining Rooms.
Music: McKinnon & Co.
Auction Sale: Amos Rowe.
Flour, &c.: A. Taylor.

The Times.

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, FEB. 19, 1875.

MILITARY TRAINING.

It is perhaps not practicable to entirely dispense with military training. Under some system it may be that we are bound to provide against that worst of contingencies, hostile relations with our neighbours. And, admitting the necessity of the provision, it is the part of wisdom to adopt the system that seems in the greatest degree to combine efficiency with adaptation to circumstances. Those whose views lead them this far will have no difficulty in coming to the assistance of Dr. Brouse in his earnest desire to strengthen his country at what he looks upon as a weak point. But many of those who admit the expediency of military training must share very fully the views of Mr. Cameron, of South Ontario. This gentleman on Monday last committed himself to propositions less popular than they deserve to be, but none the less sound on that account. He expressed himself substantially to the effect that it is wrong to give to the children a military training; that one of the worst uses to which a man can be put is to make a soldier of him; that Canada is indefensible against the United States; that instead of fostering a military spirit the doctrine of peace, love and universal brotherhood should be inculcated; and that the settlement of national misunderstandings should be provided for by arbitration rather than by resort to arms. This somewhat plain declaration of his honest sentiments by a candid and outspoken gentleman, whether we can agree with him or not, we think is to be commended. We are bound to say that there is nothing in this profession of faith by the member for South Ontario to cause surprise and much less to give alarm.

We have heard all these startling doctrines before, and we have found as faithful subjects and as good neighbours take one side as the other. Yet newspaper writers are splurging in remonstrance and ridicule, and some very few members of the House have taken to aiding the bunkum side of their loyalty, all because one member has had the courage to say in Parliament what is commonly said and largely believed in the country. Mr. Cameron is in advance of the age; that is the only argument that can be used against his position.

CANADA'S OPPORTUNITY.

Every true Canadian must have felt his face glow with a feeling of shame and indignation when he read the report that our rich natural wealth and thriving industries were represented at the Vienna Exhibition by a few bottles of seal oil and a parcel of furs. No act could be more injurious to the welfare of Canada than that of refusing to send specimens of our mineral resources and manufactures to that World's Fair, so that the working people of Europe could judge of the prospects of employment and ultimate independence should they emigrate to our shores, while at the same time capitalists could estimate the security afforded for a safe return for money loaned to our people. A few specimens of minerals and half a dozen sewing machines sent to Vienna would have effected vastly more benefit than the reports of special commissioners of the Witton stamp. For this neglect to promote the people's interest in a vital particular let the Conservative Government be held responsible.

Fortunately the present Liberal Government is composed of able, practical men, who seek rather to promote our welfare than to find jobs for worn-out political hacks. As might have been expected from such an Administration, steps have been taken to have Canada adequately represented at the American Centennial Exhibition, to be held at Philadelphia, and the exhibition made by Great Britain and her colonies will undoubtedly prove the greatest attraction to visitors. A sum of $40,000 appears in the Estimates to meet the probable expenditure required in connection with having Canada represented at Philadelphia, and it is understood that Senators Wilmot and Penny and Mr. W. F. Glen will attend as Commissioners. Large as the grant may appear, it will prove one of the most remunerative outlays ever made by the Canadian people; and it must be remembered that the figures do not represent an increase to the amount of our expenditures, for by judiciously pruning the Departmental offices, lopping off useless and costly officials, the Government have been able to frame their Estimates so as to show a reduction of four and a half million dollars as compared with the previous year. Of the Exhibition itself, it is sufficient to state that its success is already assured. The grant of two and a half million dollars made by the State of Pennsylvania has led other States to make liberal offers of aid. Men of wealth, like Mr. A. T. Stewart, who gives ten thousand dollars, and railway and other corporations have subscribed freely to the stock. All the leading nations of Europe have signified their intention of being represented; the South American Republics and Brazil have resolved to contribute of their products, and, with the great display which will be made by American manufacturers, the space at the Centennial Exhibition will be fully occupied. The Art display promises to be unusually fine. All the nations which have produced great artists will send their productions. Although the smallest of these nations, Holland has done by no means the least to promote the cultivation of art, and eighty prominent artists of the Dyke-land have agreed to send their most valuable and best pictures to Philadelphia, so that Dutch art will afford to American students of painting its finest models.

Parliament of Canada.

Third Parliament—Second Session.

SENATE.

(CONTINUATION.)

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1875.

THE ST. PETER'S CANAL.

Hon. Mr. BOURINOT said it might be considered superfluous on his part to bring up a question already presented to the attention of the House by the hon. member for Richmond. But he (Mr. B.) considered the matter of no ordinary importance, and thought it desirable to ascertain something about the distribution of the plans for the enlargement of this Canal. Their object was to procure the widening of its entrance, for the accommodation of vessels of a larger class than those at present using it. Every year 600 or 700 vessels of a small class pass through, and 200 or 300 boats. The channel might be made to afford depth for vessels of the largest description. Year after year large craft have attempted in vain to penetrate this Canal. Now, it was worth while to give members from districts little acquainted with Cape Breton an idea of this canal, and the facilities for navigation it might be made to afford. Lake Bras d'Or, to which it led, contained 450 square miles, its borders possessing besides its rich mines of coal, gypsum, marble, iron and other valuable minerals, the lake itself abounding in fish. When this canal was finished, it would improve the prospects of the intercolonial railway through Cape Breton to connect with the shortest ocean route, which is Louisbourg, the landing wharf of America, to and from Europe on the one hand, and with the western railway system on the other. The proposed road would to some extent hurt the canal and lake. The estimates last year promised $75,000, out of $260,000 provided for the entire work, for a commencement. He regretted to see the $75,000 additional for this year, or $15,000 altogether, for a beginning was not set down in this year's estimates, so that the work might be at once entered upon. As he mentioned already, when confederation was brought before the people of Nova Scotia, one of the grounds, upon which he supported it, as a member of their Legislature, was that such contemplated works would be entered upon at once by the Dominion, but they found that, notwithstanding eight years of Confederation, no Public Works of importance in the Island of Cape Breton had yet been undertaken, though small sums had been spent for works of no importance. He trusted this important work would be entered upon shortly. The hon. gentleman here quoted from a work published by a Mr. Brown, a gentleman of scientific attainments and who had contributed valuable information on geology, and a friend of the late Sir Roderick Murchison and Sir Charles Lyell; and he mentioned these facts to show that he was a high authority the following passage upon the fine scenery of the region under consideration. From the rugged promontory of Cape Dauphin to Cape North, the coast line exhibits steep ascents covered with scrubby spruce and pine, and rocky precipices rising abruptly from the sea to heights varying from 600 to 1,200 feet. Grand and very beautiful are the gorges and ravines which furrow these hills and precipices between St. Ann's and Ingonish, where first the golden rays of the rising sun light up their recesses, and in an instant make all clear and distinct which just before was hid in the dark shades of twilight. Equally grand and picturesque is the red Syenitic escarpment of Smoky Cape, capped with the cloud, from which it derives its name, with many lofty headlands in the background, and the peak of the Sugarloaf Mountain just peeping above the far distant horizon. On the Western coast, from Cape St. Lawrence to Margarie, scenery of a similar character occurs; but it is the setting, not the rising sun, reveals all its hidden beauties." As great ignorance prevailed on this fine island he (Mr. B.) would recommend his hon. friends to read this book, which would induce them, he was certain, to visit it, and which, as they would find, was not only attractive on account of its great resources, but possessing those natural beauties rarely to be met with on this continent." The hon. gent. concluded by moving in accordance with previous notice, that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before this House a copy of the report of Mr. Perley, C. E., on the enlargement of the St. Peter's Canal.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL seconded the motion. He had seen Bras d'Or and the country surrounding. He did not think Western people knew sufficient of the natural wealth of that country, nor did they concern themselves sufficiently with its future. He was very glad to see attention called to this subject the other day by the hon. gentleman from Richmond (Mr. Miller), and to strengthen the hands of his hon. friends from that section in striving to extend the interest felt in it. At Sydney there were immense deposits of coal, there was a magnificent harbour, everything to make a place important. The place had a grand future before it, requiring only time, capital and population. Leaving Sydney, you have a navigable arm of the sea through the heart of Cape Breton, running down towards Nova Scotia. Through the Bras d'Or, one could come within a mile or two of another arm of the sea, the Gut of Canso. Then there was the St. Peter's Canal, of very small dimensions, resembling the old Lachine Canal of 1837. That prevented navigation of this inland stretch of water, of some 50 or 70 miles, by anything like large vessels. If this canal was enlarged, and rendered navigable by coasting vessels, it would permit the passage of all the coal vessels through the Bras d'Or Channel, and thence to the Gut of Canso. That would be a very useful and safe course. He supposed, probably in the not distant future, the whole trade of Sydney would likely be carried on by steam vessels, which would use the navigation of the Bras d'Or, pass through the Gut of Canso, and thence down to the St. Lawrence, and if the Baie Verte Canal be constructed, could go through to the safe waters and sheltered harbours of the Bay of Fundy, and thence to the New England ports. Such a state of things would be of immense advantage to all the Eastern section of the Dominion, and of incalculable benefit to the districts possessing immense deposits of coal and iron. He hoped gentlemen from Ontario would visit that country, as he did, and doubted not their impressions as to its grand future would resemble his own, and that they would agree with him as to the very reasonable nature of the request of hon. gentlemen representing that region, for facilities and help in developing it, and hastening its prosperous future. He believed this section of the Dominion had a greater future than Ontario or any Western section, advanced though it might be at present. He would rather trust the fortunes of Nova Scotia or Cape Breton, and predict for them a flourishing future, than rely upon the prospects of Ontario, prosperous as she is to-day.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER expressed some astonishment at the tone of the hon. gentleman just sat down. For six years he was in office, and the hon. gentleman beside him (Mr. Bourinot) was constantly asking money, to enlarge this canal; but nothing was done in that time. Suddenly, however, that he was in opposition, his eyes were opened, and he saw the value of this work at the moment the present Government were proposing a vote for it. His Government neglected the matter for years, while the moment the present assumed office, it decided to see to this improvement. The hon. leader of the Opposition had discovered very late the advantages and wants of that region. The engineers are now at work, and the improvement will be effected as they recommend. He agreed to the motion.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL admitted no actual work was done by the late Government in this direction, but it was but fair to say they sent down an engineer to examine into the possibility of enlarging the canal. Difficulties in the way were reported owing to the character of the stone forming the banks of the Canal, and it was found necessary to examine into that matter before asking the Legislature for money. So the hon. gentleman was mistaken in saying nothing was done. He (Mr. C.) presumed it was upon the report of Mr. Perley, the engineer mentioned, that the present Government were about to take action. But, from whatever party action came, with a view to this improvement, he [Mr. C.] should be very glad, and he hoped his hon. friends would be glad to see the work accomplished—one that would give such great facilities to the trade of the country. [Hear, hear.]

Hon. Mr. MILLER was happy to find the interest shown by the leaders of the Government and Opposition in the St. Peter's Canal. He was glad to find that they were both now alive to the importance of finishing the canal, and he believed he had contributed something by his advocacy of the measure during the last few years to produce that result. He had frequently brought the question before Parliament, and would continue to do so until the end desired was attained. His hon. friend from Cape Breton had always been an advocate of every measure that might promote the prosperity of the Island, and he was glad to see him discussing the question. He was also much pleased to find the able advocacy of the hon. leader of the Opposition enlisted on their side; as he had visited the Canal a few years ago, and could speak from personal experience, his remarks were entitled to special weight. The late Government had sent an engineer to inspect the Canal and make a report as to required improvements, but shortly afterwards they went out of office. He [Mr. Miller] was well pleased now to find that the present Government were determined to forward the work, and he was satisfied with the assurance his hon. friend [Hon. Mr. Letellier de St. Just] had given him a few days ago as to the intention of the Government. He trusted there would be no further unnecessary delay. Many hon. members from the Upper Provinces did not realize the importance of many of the public works in the maritime provinces. A visit to the sea-side would perhaps do as much for some of them as it had done for the hon. gentleman (Mr. Campbell) who had so truly spoken of the great resources of Cape Breton, and the value of that country to the Dominion. If more intercourse existed there would be far better opportunity for the people of the western provinces to know and appreciate the resources of the east. (Hear, hear.) Cape Breton had so far been altogether overlooked in regard to its public works, because, perhaps, it had not made itself as troublesome as other portions of the Dominion. Having spoken so recently on this subject, he was not now disposed to enter into any discussion of the claims of the Island in this Parliament in the promotion of such undertakings. But he congratulated the people of that section of Nova Scotia upon the favourable expression of opinion on all sides in reference to a subject in which he had always taken a deep interest, and he believed the action taken by the Government in the matter would be such as the wants of the inhabitants and the general interests of trade and commerce imperatively demanded.

The motion was then carried.

Hon Mr. KAULBACK, in accordance with previous notice of motion, moved the following:—

That an humble Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor-General, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before this House copies of all appointments to, and resignations and dismissals from, office in the County of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, since 1st October, 1873, as well as all letters, petitions, or other papers or correspondence relative, or in connection with said appointments, resignations and dismissals, and appointments of successors.

He continued to say that his object in asking for the papers was to bring to the notice of the House the unworthy and discreditable action of the present Government in ejecting from office several persons in Lunenburg, N.S., appointed by the late Government, about the 20th October, 1873, being previous to the notice of want of confidence of that Government being placed on the table of the House of Commons, and to obtain such an expression from this House as the conduct of the Government merited. He did not seek to provoke discussion now, but simply to lay sufficient ground for the present motion, and upon the papers coming down, and the facts developed, to base a proper censure upon the Government. He felt that no alternative was left him in this matter; it was but a duty he owed to the men so grievously injured, to Parliament and the country, that these cases should be known and redress had if possible. The first was, the keeper appointed to the new light on Green Island—the situation was accepted, vessel chartered, provisions and furniture for self and family on board, and every preparation made by the officer, Mr. Schwartz, to get to the island as soon as a chance was offered to land on it. Whilst thus waiting for weeks for that opportunity, he received a letter from a member for the county, advising him not to venture to take charge of the light, as he would be dismissed—that the Government, or the leader of it, had given him that promise. Soon after that, that officer received a letter from the Marine and Fishery Department, to know if he intended taking possession of the light, to which he made reply, explaining the reason for the delay, and stating the nature of the letter he received from the member for the county. No answer was returned him, but another party was appointed lighthouse keeper. This matter would have been noticed during last session, but the House not been assured by the Ministerial side that the government would not therefore remove any officer except for misconduct, incapacity or other just cause. (Hear, hear.) No hon. gentleman who heard that declaration could have thought that in less than a month after the close of the session, without any reason, the officer would be ejected. He (Mr. K.) would not have taken it for less than a propounding of the future policy of the Government. (Hear, hear.) He was convinced that the hon. member from Prince Edward Island would not have withdrawn his resolutions, implying censure on the Government for dismissals, had it not been for that declaration of the Government. [Hear, hear.] He believed the hon. gentleman from the Island had done good service to the Government, had strengthened its hands against undue pressure, and that so long as the country sustained the Government, each man holding office was assured that he was protected by the Government from all undue pressure by political partizans. His faith in the moral strength of the Government in this respect had been destroyed, the Government had violated its pledges and policy, and could not possibly justify the dismissal from office of Mr. Morash, Protective officer, and Capt. Young, Shipping Master of the port of Lunenburg. Mr. Morash, an efficient officer, whose word, honour, vigilance and fearless discharge of duty, were such as to deter smuggling and smugglers, was dismissed through the Customs officer in May last, without previous notice, or cause assigned, or payment of salary to time of ejection from office. Had this officer been less sober, honest and independent, the Government would not have been forced to dismiss him. His dismissal has not only been injudicious and hurtful to the public interests, but to the revenue of the port. Capt. Young was also dismissed without notice or cause assigned, in October last, having been in office one year, faithfully doing his duty, striving to make all parties conform to the provisions of the Shipping Act, and making his quarterly reports to the head of his department. No man of that part stands higher in his position than he (Capt. Young.) He had done service to his country, and to the cause of humanity, that might have secured him lasting honour, had he sought it. When the Indian, of the Allan line of steamers, foundered on the sunken reef near the Gut of Canso, he, Capt. Young, regardless of self and the safety of his vessel and cargo, (other vessels fearing to approach) rescued the greater part of the steamer's passengers and crew. In doing so he sacrificed his own vessel and the charter amounting to $7,000. When the papers will be submitted to the House, he hoped to show clearly the tyranny practised over that officer, how he was ignored by the officer of Customs, who knowingly violated the law, clearing vessels, without having the necessary certificates from Capt. Young, of shipment of crews—who grasped at the shipping office and now holds it, in connection with his own office, with the additional fees and emoluments, the Government not venturing to appoint any other person to the office, and having been made aware of the conduct of the Customs officer. The Government struggled long against ejecting Capt. Young, but at length ignobly yielded to the pressure, perhaps indirect pressure, used by a merchant of the port, who threatened annihilation of the representative and the Government if his will were not obeyed, and who had violated the laws time and again, allowing and directing his vessels to go to sea and return without legal shipment or discharge of crews, by the shipping master (Capt. Young), and who was again and again fined for such offences. He (Hon. Mr. Kaulback) concluded by saying that he had already fully shown sufficient cause why the papers should be submitted, and he was prepared to charge home the wrong and injustice done to the ejected and the country, and would be prepared, at the proper time, and if necessary, to ask hon. gentlemen whether the vows made by Government last session had been violated; but yet he had some hope that the Government, on reviewing its action, and as it yet had the ability, might uphold its dignity, and with becoming grace restore to office the men so improperly dismissed.

Hon. Mr. BOURINOT seconded the motion of the Hon. Mr. Kaulback.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT had no objection to the motion, but the hon. gentleman had in his notice given no clue to his motives. He [Mr. Scott] had taken some notes of his observations. He had made reference to these particular cases; but his references were of such a character as not to admit of an immediate reply. He therefore thought it better to wait until the papers came down to the House.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Hamilton, that the Hon. Mr. Fabre be relieved from further attendance on the committee appointed to examine and report upon the contingent accounts of the Senate for the present session, and the Hon. Mr. Wilmot be appointed in his stead. Upon this motion being put and carried,

Hon. Mr. SCOTT moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. HAMILTON, that the Hon. Mr. Hamilton be relieved from further attendance on the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on the Printing of Parliament, and that the Hon. Mr. Fabre be appointed in his stead.

Upon this motion being carried, it was ordered that the foregoing resolution be communicated to the House of Commons by one of the Masters in Chancery.

BILL TO AMEND INTERPRETATION ACT.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT presented a bill intituled "An act to amend the Interpretation Act, as respects the Printing and Distribution of the Statutes, and the territorial application of Acts amending previous Acts."

This bill was upon motion read a first time to be read a second time on Friday next.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following is the continuation of Wednesday's proceedings:

FISHERIES INSPECTION.

Mr. CIMON moved for returns of Rivers in the Counties of Saguenay, Chicoutimi and Charlevoix now under lease under the provisions of the Fisheries Act, &c., &c. He said that his object in moving for these returns was to be able to arrive at an understanding as to the revenue derived from these sources.

STATISTICS.

Mr. YOUNG said he probably could not have placed the motion he was about to move on the notice paper had he known that the subject had been under the consideration of the Government. However, as the subject was before the House, he would take the opportunity, very briefly, and with some degree of diffidence, to urge some reasons why he thought a plan should be adopted for securing the early publication of as full and as accurate statistics as could be obtained. The present system of each department publishing its own statistics had probably on the whole worked tolerably well, but, from the absence of any general supervision, there were a number of defects which ought to be remedied. In some respects our statistics ought to be fuller. We have no statistics for instance of our agricultural productions, or of the produce of our forests. Again our statistics might be made much more accurate than they usually are. There was a good deal also in many of the reports of the Departments which might be expunged without loss to the public and at a saving of considerable expense, and the space thus saved filled with more valuable information. He also had an objection to take to the length of time which it took to publish many of these statistics, so long in fact, that they were of very little value when they did appear. He was glad to see that this year no less than four of the principal Departmental reports were laid on the table within two or three days after the session opened. For his part, he could see no reason whatever why all of the Departmental reports should not be submitted to the House immediately it met. The defects in the present system were apparent, but the question was how could a reform be effected. The most practicable way, in his opinion, to effect the desired improvements would be the way suggested

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

Hotels.

Queen Restaurant.
WELLINGTON STREET.
LUNCH BILL OF FARE.
SOUP.
Pea, Vegetable.
FISH.
Boiled Salmon—Trout. Parsley Sauce.
BROILED.
Beer Steaks, Venison Steaks. Beef Steaks, Lamb Chops.
JOINTS.
Corned Beef. Roast Beef, Turkey, Ham, Oysters Fried, Stewed, Raw.
Tea and Coffee.
Feb. 19 1875. 3761

EUROPEAN
Dining Rooms,
80 Sparks Street.
J. W. ARLESS, Proprietor.
BILL OF FARE.
FRIDAY, 19th FEB., 1875.
Soup—Jardiniere.
Entrees—Oyster Patties, Sausage Rolls. Mutton Pies, Stewed Kidneys, Beef a la mode, Fillet of Beef, and Fried Potatoes.
Boiled—Corned Beef and Cabbage. Pork and Beans.
Roast—Beef and Horse Radish, Leg of Mutton and Cranberry Sauce.
Vegetables—Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots, Tomatoes.
Pudding and Pastry—Paradise Pudding Raspberry Pudding and Wine Sauce. Apple Pie, Raspberry Pie.
Dessert—Fruits in Season, Almonds, Raisins, &c.
Tea and Coffee.
Breakfast on Sundays at 10. Dinner at 5 p m. Private Dinners prepared to order.
Socials, Parties, and Wedding Breakfasts furnished in first-class style.
Gentlemen Boarders by the Month.
Ice Cream Saloon open in Summer Months.

Insurance.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
Head Office,
Canada Agricultural Insurance Company,
245 St. James Street,
Montreal, Jan. 16th, 1875.
Public Notice is hereby given that the Branch Office of this Company, located at No 34 Sparks-st., in the City of Ottawa, is closed from and after this date; and that Mr. Martin Wholeham is no longer authorized to do business for this Company, he having been discharged from said office. Our agents and patrons in the Ottawa District heretofore doing business with our Ottawa Branch are thereby notified to address all communications and applications for insurance to our Head Office, in Montreal; also, all monies and notes for premiums due or for premiums on new risks, must be either paid into this office or to one of our regular authorized agents, or the Company will not be responsible for the same.
EDWARD H. GOFF,
Managing Director.

PHŒNIX
Mutual Life Insurance Co.,
HARTFORD, CONN.
ASSETS OVER - - - - - $10,000,000
DEPOSIT AT OTTAWA, - - - - 130,000
This Company, whose Agency in Canada was established in 1867, and whose income in the Dominion is nearly $230,000 from premiums alone, is prepared to receive applications for the General Agency for the Ottawa District from competent and trustworthy parties, who can make the business a specialty and give it their entire attention.
Address with references and experience, if any—
SIMPSON & BETHUNE,
Managers for Canada,
Montreal.
Ottawa, Jan. 23. 2759-1m

CHAS. DESJARDINS,
General Agent
Citizens Insurance Co'y.
CAPITAL, . . . $2,000,000.
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
Temporary Office:
York Street, near Sussex Street,
OTTAWA.
Ottawa, Jan. 22. 3750

THE
HAND IN HAND
Insurance Co.
Still continue to take Risks at
20 per Cent. Below Combination Rates
R. C. W. MACCUAIG,
Agent, Ottawa and Vicinity.
Jan. 9, 1875. 3257-3m

ROYAL CANADIAN
INSURANCE CO.
FIRE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL . . . SIX MILLION DOLLARS.
Available Funds to meet Claims, over Half a Million Dollars.
ROB. ANGUS, Jr.,
AGENT,
36 SPARKS STREET, - - OTTAWA
Oct. 13, 1874.

Miscellaneous.

CLARKE'
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 eyes, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It cures old sores,
Cures enlarged glands out on 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 at 50 each, and in cases, containing the quantity, 11 bottles, for $5, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all chemists and patent medicine vendors throughout the world.
Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Apothecaries' Hall, Lincoln, England.
EXPORT AGENTS,
Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co., Coleman-st., London.
Newbery & Sons, 27 Newgate-st., London.
Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon-street, London.
Sanger & Sons, Oxford-st., London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS IN CANADA.
Montreal—Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Drug Gists.
Lymans, Clare & Co.
Toronto—Elliott & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
" Sharpe & Orem.
Hamilton—Winer & Co.
Halifax—Avery Brown & Co.
Jan. 11, 1875.

AGENTS WANTED.
Now or never. Just published. Profit larger. Business pleasant and honorable. Address at once, with 3 cent stamp, and receive particulars free. Postal card on which to send your address cost you nothing. Now is the time. Delay not. Address, with or send to H. B. BLACK & CO., 102 Nassau-st., New York.

Hatters & Furriers.

DEVLIN'S HATS THAT R HATS

DEVLIN'S
Fur Depots
416 Notre Dame-St., . . . Montreal.
11 Rideau-St., ... Ottawa.

White Rabbitt Jackets,
LADIES' SOUTH SEA SEAL JACKETS.
Ladies' Persian Lamb Jackets,
Ladies Sea Otter Sets.
R. J. DEVLIN,
Manufacturer.
Jan. 11, 1875.

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 Caps and Jackets in all the newest styles in constantly on hand, and also made to order by
JAMES PRADICK,
No 33, Rideau Street.
Dec 20th, 1874. 3731 m1

BUFFALO ROBES
AND
ALL OTHER FURS, CHEAP FOR CASH.
—AT—
H. HODGES,
56 SPARKS-ST.,
Opposite the British Lion Hotel.
Dec. 21, 1874.

Gift Enterprises.

DOLLARS!
To the amount of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand are to be distributed on the 27th February, by the Public Library of Ky., upon the occasion of their 12th and last Concert.
Drawing Certain, or Money Refunded.

One Grand Cash Gift	$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift	100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	75,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
5 Cash Gifts $20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts 15,000 each	150,000
25 Cash Gifts 10,000 each	250,000
20 Cash Gifts 5,000 each	100,000
35 Cash Gifts 4,000 each	140,000
30 Cash Gifts 3,000 each	90,000
150 Cash Gifts 2,000 each	300,000
100 Cash Gifts 1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts 500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts 100 each	50,000
10,000 Cash Gifts 50 each	500,000

Whole Tickets, $50; Halves, $25; Tenth, or each Coupon, $5; Eleven Whole Tickets, $500.
For Tickets, or information, address—
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager, Louisville, Ky.
Public Library of Kentucky.
Death of Gov. Bramlette—Auction of the Trustees—A Successor Appointed—No More Postponements—Drawing Certain February 27th.
At a meeting of the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky, Jan. 16, 1875, it was resolved that G. M. Briggs, Esq., who succeeded the late Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette was the real business manager of the gift concerts already given in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, be and he is hereby authorized to take the place made vacant by the death of said Bramlette, in the management of the above of the Fifth and last Gift Concert, and that the Drawing announced for February 27th, 1875, shall positively and unconditionally take place on that day, without any further postponement or delay on any account whatever.
Henceforth all communications relating to the Fifth Concert should be addressed to the undersigned, and I pledge myself that the Drawing shall come off February 27th, or that every dollar paid for tickets shall be returned.
C. M. BRIGGS, Agent and Manager.
Room 4, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky

GIFT ENTERPRISE
The only reliable Gift Distribution in the Country.
$100,000.00!
In Valuable Gifts
To be distributed in L. D. SINE'S 40th Semi-Annual
GIFT ENTERPRISE,
To be drawn Monday, March 29, 1875, one Grand Capital Prize,
$10,000.00 IN GOLD.
ONE PRIZE, $5,000 IN SILVER.
Five Prizes $1,000
Five Prizes $500
Ten Prizes $100
Each in Cash
Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver mounted Harness, worth $1,600 each.
Two Buggies, Silver-mounted Harness, worth $250 each.
Two Fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $550 each.
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each.
1500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, in all, worth from $20 to $300 each.
Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewellery, &c., &c.
Number of Gifts 16,001. Tickets Limited to 50,000.
NB. Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.
Single Tickets $2, Six Tickets $10; Twelve Tickets $20; Twenty-five Tickets $50.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to
L. D. SINE, Box 420,
Cincinnati, O.
OFFICE: Excelsior Building, corner Race and Lawrence.
Feb 13, 1-5 3760

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.
COUNTY OF CARLETON: By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas at Toronto, and to me directed and delivered, against the lands and tenements of William Wilkins, at the suit of Henry Bates, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said defendant, in and to the south-west half of lot number twenty-three, in the second concession, in the Township of North Gower, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario, containing 100 acres, more or less, which I shall offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on Tuesday, the eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord 1875, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon.
WM. F. POWELL, Sheriff.
By JOHN MCDONALD, Dy. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Ottawa, 6th January, 1875. 3295-3d & 10w

Remedies.

MANHOOD RESTORED.—A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow sufferers. Address,
J. H. REEVES,
78 Nassau-st., New York
Jan. 23, 1875. 3745

THE FOLLOWING IS AN
Extract from a Letter
Dated 15th May, 1873, from an old inhabitant of Hornsingham, near Warminster, Wilts: "I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old. Remaining, gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S."
To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, London.
July 1874.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and pains in the back. Sold in boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine vendors.
Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Apothecaries' Hall, Lincoln, London.
EXPORT AGENTS.
Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co., Coleman street, London.
Newbery & Sons, 27 Newgate street, London.
Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon street, London.
Sanger & Sons, Oxford street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS IN CANADA.
Montreal—Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Toronto—Lymans, Clare & Co.
Toronto—Elliott & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
" Sharpe & Orem.
Hamilton—Winer & Co.
Halifax—Avery Brown & Co.

NOTICE.
Morson's Effectual Remedies
Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.
PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½ and 1 pint bottles.
CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1½ oz., and 3 oz. bottles.
GELATINE—The purest preparation for Moro Soup.
Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.
THOMAS MORSON & SON
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33 & 124 Southampton Row,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON
WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.
PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES
Selected, and Shipping orders executed with despatch.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMES.
Patronised by all the World.
Rimmel's Hang-Hang, Bouquet de Jockey Club, Frangipane, and other perfumes of exquisite fragrance.
Rimmel's Lavender Water, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, celebrated for its refreshing and sanitary properties.
Rimmel's Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.
Rimmel's Dugong Oil Soap, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.
Rimmel's Glycerine, Honey, Custard and Floral Crackers, very amusing for the nursery Parties.
Rimmel's Violet, Rose, Leaf, Rice, and other Toilet Powders. A liberal allowance to shippers.
Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96 Strand, 128 Regent Street, and 24 Cornhill, London; 17 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, and 78 King's Road, Brighton; and by all Perfumery Vendors.

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES
FOR
CONSUMPTION, WASTING AND INDIGESTION,
Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine.
As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subject their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength and weight are increased, digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.
Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,
SAVORY & MOORE,
143 NEW BOND-ST., LONDON, W
And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World. Who also supply AVORY AND MOORE'S DATURA TATULA Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis &c.