Noonan's Restaurant.

Simply because you can always procure a good BREAKFAST.

A CAPITAL DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT TEA
AND SUPPER

At any moment, without delay, at

Noonan's Lunch and Oyster Rooms,

SPARKS STREET, WEST.

Feb. 27th, 1875. 3780

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

CAMPBELL & ALMAS

Have Removed to their New Premises

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE their OLD STAND,

Where they hope to merit a continuance of past favours bestowed on them by their numerous customers and the public generally, at their Old Stand.

CAMPBELL & ALMAS,

Ryan's New Block, Second Door from O'Connor Street.

Ottawa, Feb. 2 th, 1875. 38 8

New Advertisements.

Ladies' Bazaar.
Board and Lodging: Noonan's Restaurant
Bill of Fare: European Dining Rooms.
Oysters: Queen Restaurant.
Acknowledgement.
Pills: W. Hearn.
Shirts, &c.: J. M. Ross & Co.
Steam Service: W. White.
Clothing: J. Smith & Co.
Horse Found: Dr. Corbett.

The Times.

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1875.

THE MEMBER FOR CENTRE WELLINGTON.

There are some people who never appear to understand the difference between what is proper and what is grossly improper. Without going the length of classing the member for Centre Wellington amongst this lot, we can scarcely refrain from saying that his conduct under present circumstances is about as indiscreet and improper as it is possible to conceive. We have already called attention to the fact that he took his seat in the House and voted without subscribing to the oath. Perhaps ignorance is the most miserable excuse that any man could offer for an impropriety of the kind, but the doctor having offered it, of course we were bound so far to accept it. It will be remembered that when the attention of the House was called to the subject, the Premier expressed very grave doubts whether Mr. Orton had not, in addition to rendering himself liable to the statutory penalty, virtually disqualified himself from being a member of the House at all, and the probability that a new election would be necessary, was considered so strong, that it was remitted for decision to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Sir John Macdonald, without committing himself to any particular view of the case, suggested that it would at least be a very desirable thing for the hon. member to cease the exercise of his functions until the question had been decided upon This sensible advice of his leader (Mr. Orton has seen fit to disregard, and has since continued to sit, speak and vote as if nothing had happened. This is really inviting the displeasure of the House, and is a defiance of its authority and its power to protect itself and its privileges, which should receive very marked disapproval. We trust the Committee on Privileges and Elections may not find it necessary to declare that the seat has been rendered vacant, and if the infliction of a pecuniary penalty be the extent to which they are bound to go in vindication of the honour and privileges of Parliament, of course a bill of indemnity will be introduced and passed. Not that we think the conduct of the irrepressible son of Esculapius is not deserving of every sign of disapprobation with which it would be possible to stamp it, but to make him subject to the penalty his conduct so richly merits, would confer upon him an importance which does not naturally belong to him—elevate one of the least sensible and most self-important members of the Conservative minority into the position of a martyr. Should that ever unfortunately occur, look out for short corn!

CAUGHT IN THEIR OWN TRAP.

A debate as lively as any which has occurred during the few weeks of the present session of Parliament was sprung upon the House on Friday evening on the item in the Estimates under the head of expenses for our London Emigration Office. Taking up the speech delivered by the Agent-General for Canada, Mr. Jenkins, before the Manchester Reform Club, which has been already noticed in THE TIMES, the irrepressible leader of the "Left Centre," Hon. Peter Mitchell, founded upon it—and, surely the evidence could not have been more slim—not only a charge of breach of official etiquette, but an attack upon the Government. It was argued by the late Minister of Marine and Fisheries, that no Government official should venture to criticise the opinions expressed by Mr. Blake, or take any part in political discussions. The whole Opposition pack was speedily on the trail, and they barked furiously at the Premier's heels for upwards of an hour. They sought to tear to shreds Mr. Jenkins' political character and administrative ability, and whined piteously over his having been promoted to such an important position in preference to political hacks sent to England by the late Government for safe keeping until the ship of State could reach less troubled waters. The exposure by the Premier of the jobs perpetrated in the Immigration Department under the semblance of civil service reforms by the late Government was trenchant and complete, and drove off the Opposition pack like so many whipped spaniels. Having admitted that the Government would consider the question as to whether the position of Agent-General of Canada and that of member of the British Parliament could properly be held by one and the same person, the First Minister showed that Mr. Jenkins had efficiently discharged his duties to the Dominion, and that his visit to this country was made with the consent of the Government, in order to perfect arrangements for the more efficient and harmonious action of the different provinces in immigration matters. The Premier, however, not only repelled the attack, but carried the war into the Opposition camp, and challenged his opponents to contrast Mr. Jenkins' speech and acts with those of Hon. Wm. Macdougall, the Special Commissioner appointed by Sir John Macdonald's Government. Then followed a recitation of the facts connected with Mr. Macdougall's appointment, which of themselves are sufficient to condemn the Coriservative party in the eyes of all honest men. Mr. Macdougall, it appeared, was appointed Special Commissioner to the Scandinavian countries at a very high salary, his term of office being fixed at four months. Shortly before the late Government were driven from office, about the period, indeed, when they were ensconcing their chief supporters in snug berths, Mr. Macdougall's appointment was renewed by an Order in Council, without any limit as to time being fixed. Not only was this gentleman given a permanent appointment at a large salary to engage in foreign travel, but the ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba was employed at the same time by the Marine and Fisheries Department to search the Imperial Government archives in London for documents in relation to our fisheries. Thus, while under one appointment, Mr. Macdougall was supposed to be travelling in Norway Sweden, and Denmark, with a view to secure for Canada a large share in the emigration from those countries, his sphere of action was limited under the second appointment to the British metropolis. A singular circumstance connected with this whole affair was the admission made by the late Minister of Agriculture and Emigration, during the debate, that he was ignorant of the passage of the Order in Council by which Mr. Macdougall's term as Emigration Commissioner was indefinitely prolonged. Surely a Minister ought to know the terms of and Order in Council which has special reference to his own department. When the facts in relation to Mr. Macdougall's appointment were at length ascertained by the Government, he was very properly removed, after receiving proper notice; and he is now searching Ontario for a constituency which will return him to the Provincial Legislature. Probably we have not seen the last of this political Ishmaelite. The Opposition—or the leader of the "Left Centre"—we know not which was responsible—must have counted without their host when, by attacking Mr. Jenkins, they took their own house about their ears in this fashion.

Parliament of Canada.

Third Parliament—Second Session.

SENATE.

(Continuation of Wednesday's Proceedings)

Hon. Mr. McLELAN—I agree with all that has just been said by the hon. gentleman from Markham, except in his opening remark that the discussion is a post mortem examination of the dead. It is true that the text of this treaty cannot be treated as a living question, but the hon. member from Toronto who has been the chief actor in this matter to-day, read to us long extracts from the history of reciprocity, all showing plainly that for a long period it has been his chief theme. He has also informed us in his reading that he is "a man of indomitable perseverance," and having that characteristic, it should not be assumed that he will let the question rest. Under these circumstances I deem it of the utmost importance that the general question should be discussed, that the opinions from all sections of the country may be elicited. The hon. member from Toronto, in speaking to his motion, frequently referred to a pamphlet which I find in the hands of a few favoured members, and which, I assume, is official, and contains the terms assented to and approved by the hon. member and the Government. Having, then, before us a treaty to which the honourable gentlemen would bind us for twenty-one years, it is, in view of the fact that they may at any time renew negotiations, our duty—the duty of the whole country—to discuss these terms and give to the hon. gentleman our approval or disapproval. Were the question here for definite action, were we called upon at once to vote yea or nay, the responsibility of our position would be more directly felt, and I, for one, should regret the want of that intellectual strength and breadth of view which the hon. gentleman says is necessary to its proper consideration. This proper consideration, I suppose he means, is to a conclusion agreeing with himself. I do not complain that the hon. gentleman has told in what way only this question can be viewed, but I do complain that in the outset he should have attempted to coerce our opinions by proposing to bring back from the grave the old statesman of our country to express astonishment and amazement if any one in this House should be found expressing hostility to this treaty. When he threatened us with the displeasure of those great men who have passed away, I confess to a feeling of anxiety for a moment. It occurred to me that the hon. gentleman, whilst acting as the medium of he Government, chasing this treaty phantom over in that land of spiritualism, had become another medium, and that we should have here a seance. But, hon. gentlemen, I remembered precedent and was candid. I remembered that in the only case we have authority to accept as precedent, the spirit of that great and good man Samuel, when called up, did not give that pleasant and comforting message hoped for. And had the hon. Senator become a medium, with power to call back the spirits of the great men gone, I am satisfied he would not get from them an argument in favour of the conditions of this treaty. They would be much more likely to say to us, "It is true, under the old reciprocity, your trade was large, but the Americans, by their own act, repealed it, and you have not suffered. Your trade with the outside world has already doubled, you export now more than twice as much per head of population as the United States, putting aside the article of cotton, which you do not grow; your exports are four times as much, man for man, as your neighbours across the lines; you are planting manufactories all over the Dominion; laying the foundations of that unlimited power for the creation of wealth. You are building and owning the finest merchant navy in the world, according to your population, and in every respect prospering beyond any other people. You have united these British American Provinces under one Federal Government, requiring now in the outset all the skill and care of your statesmen to facilitate and encourage intercourse and interchange amongst yourselves that the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests may be blended into one harmonious whole, and the union of these Provinces made a grand success instead of a mere name and an Act of Parliament. The hon. gentleman from Toronto and the Government thought differently, and they again, without seeing any change in the general policy of the United States Government, sought a renewal of reciprocity. And here I desire to say to the member for Kingston that it was unkind to charge the Government with having sent the member for Toronto down to Washington, cap in hand, begging for a treaty. I say it was unkind to remind us of that weakness which is somewhere found in all respectable men, of that folly which all wise men occasionally manifest. We shall be taunted with this no doubt by our neighbours, and we must all feel grateful for the strong assurances given by the hon. gentleman and repeated by the Hon. Secretary of State, that the action of our Government throughout has been extremely dignified. What a satisfaction it must be to us all? What a comfort it must be to the country to be assured on such good authority that our weakness and our folly is at least highly dignified. But there is often a wide difference of opinion on points of dignity. The hon. mover of this resolution has declared that it would have been undignified and beneath us to have accepted the money consideration named in the Washington Treaty for the right to fish in our waters. I have had the honour of a seat in this House a few years, and I have never yet seen the time and the occasion when it was undignified to obey the instructions of Parliament. The Washington Treaty was almost unanimously adopted by this Parliament and approved by the country. One of the clauses of that treaty provides for a money consideration for the fisheries, the amount to be determined by arbitration, and instead of being a loss of dignity, it was clearly the duty of the Government to follow the provisions of that clause to a conclusion. The hon. gentleman has described the immense value of the fishery rights we surrendered under that treaty, and it was not only a duty under the action of Parliament to obtain and determine this value, but also as a matter of policy, he should have had it in hand before approaching the Americans for another treaty. The hon. gentleman went on his mission practically empty handed. He had before voluntarily surrendered everything that would aid in such a negotiation, and this unsettled value—this unknown quantity did I venture to say, gave no aid in the attempt to solve the problem. But apart from that, experience every day teaches us the danger in delays; that in cases of this nature, whether with individuals or companies or Governments, the longer a matter is left unsettled the greater the loss. And whilst it would perhaps be going too far to say, that the only reason why the Americans listened at all to our Government was to postpone indefinitely the settlement of this indemnity; I think we can safely assert, that it is now quite im probable that we shall ever get a dollar in return for the surrender of that immense wealth described by the hon. gentleman. The result of the hon. gentleman's mission is before us in this pamphlet, in this dead treaty—dead because it attempts to embrace so much, it necessarily failed; so many interests are involved, so many are affected, as to create on both sides general alarm, leading to powerful combinations for its defeat. In this case, we have only cause for congratulation, and should we ever obtain admission for our raw materials into the United States on anything like fair terms, it will be when the strong feeling in that Government for home protection has abated, and only step by step. We have unquestionably a surplus of a few articles it is desirable to send them, but we may in the export of raw material exceed profitable limits. It is not possible to be a thriving country, to ever attain a great position and continue mere exporters of raw material, and perhaps purchasing back the same material at enormously increased cost when manufactured. Our aim should be to discourage this, and promote in all reasonable ways the working up of our own material; to give employment to our people, to provide a labour market that will attract population, and add to our wealth. The history of all ages since the decree was given that man should earn his living by the sweat of his brow, shows that industrial labour forms the foundation on which rests the happiness of the individual, the prosperity of the community, and the greatness of the empire. The position of England has been cited in this debate. That position she owes to the employment of her people in factories. An illustration of the enormous increase in value given to raw material is found in her cotton trade. All her raw cotton is of course imported. In 1870 the value of imported was £53,469,753, whilst the value of manufactured cotton goods exported was £72,531,411, giving a profit of about £18,000,000, besides having for home use 1,101,675,008 pounds weight. In 1871 there was a profit of nearly £17,000,000, and 1,409,905,616 pounds left to clothe her own people. In 1872 there was a profit of over £26,000,000 and the home supply. This shows how enormously the employment of labour and machinery multiplies the values of raw material, and our attention should be given to see that we are not impoverishing our country in the export of that which may be profitably manufactured, and have additional labour and increased value given to it. Parliament recognizes to a small extent the importance of adding by labour to the value of raw material, and imposes an export duty on saw logs, shingles and stave bolts. Agricultural produce does not admit of much, if any, increase in value and must at once find a market, but it has been clearly demonstrated in this discussion that the proposed treaty does not provide such market for our surplus the Americans themselves producing and exporting an enormous surplus. The returns for 1870, '71 and 1872 show an average value on export to Great Britain, of about two hundred and forty millions, in articles mainly under the head of agricultural, so that that important interest cannot under this treaty be benefited, it is difficult, indeed, to find where the benefits to us be. The hon. gentleman tells us of the inland coasting trade and in almost the same breath in which he held it up as a boon he declared that the Americans have nothing to fear as they have the lakes and inland waters covered with a fleet of 5,276 vessels of 788,000 tons, which will enable them effectually to keep the trade in their own hands. There is then practically no advantage to our shipping interest in this, and I very much fear that interest does not receive at the hands of the Government that consideration which its importance demands. A cause for this has been assigned in the fact that it is supposed to have but few votes in the country at elections; that the men who navigate and sail our ships are at sea, and cannot cast their votes for or against a Government; however this may be, the time is coming when this interest will be a power to demand consideration and any treaty for reciprocal dealings between ourselves and the Americans should give us the seaboard as well as the lake coasting trade.

Hon. Mr. BROWN—I quite agree with that, but the difficulty is in getting it.

Hon. Mr. McLELAN—Well, then, I hope the next treaty the hon. gentleman assents to will give to the ships of both countries free coasting, inland and seaboard. In the terms of the treaty under consideration it is provided that the American ports shall be open to us for registry, or in other words, that we may become shipbuilders for the Americans.

Hon. Mr. REESOR—"Hewers of wood" for them.

Hon. Mr. McLELAN—Yes, but we have had enough experience as "hewers of wood" for others. The practice in the Maritime Provinces formerly was to build ships for sale, and I scarcely know a man who followed that business but was ruined.

Hon. Mr. BROWN—Where did the money come from?

Hon. Mr. McLELAN—No matter where, the fact is the same, that the builder had a life of anxiety and toil, and generally died in the bankrupt court.

Hon. Mr. BROWN—That was too often the case; but it should be remembered that merchants in England supplied the money and materials to build the ship, which was sent home, forced on the market, and sold for whatever she would bring. All this has now happily passed away.

Hon. Mr. McLELAN—Yes, and we should thank God that it has passed away, and take care that we do not find some of our people lacking in experience, meeting with like disastrous results in building for the American market. Experience has shown, that our true policy is to build for ourselves, to build and sail our own ships, and take as large a share as possible of that hundred millions the hon. gentleman informed us the Americans pay to foreign ships for the carrying of their goods. Did the hon. gentleman think to move our sympathies by reading that portion of President Grant's message, and telling us that American tonnage has greatly declined, and that they want our ships. I hope we shall not be so moved. We have no ships to spare and no timber to build for them; we require it for our own use. It is not in the United States alone that enormous sums are paid for shipments. The products of every clime have to be carried and distributed, and the people who own ships and are the distributors will gather taxes from all nations. The hon. gentleman, in describing the great decline of American shipping, did not refer to any of the causes. Will honourable gentlemen permit me to remind the members of the Government of the main cause. In a time of political blindness, in an hour of financial madness, the Americans imposed heavy taxes on everything entering into the construction and equipment of vessels; going, I believe, so far as to make the repairs which their ships received in a foreign port pay duty on entering an American port. The result was that American shipping so declined that in 1872 only 24 per cent. of their own goods were carried in American vessels. Remonstrances were made by boards of trade, and in 1872 everything required for construction, equipment, and sa ships was made entirely free. Before respecta the protective policy the nation remained intact, but this was ared an exception which the public wel demanded should should be made. And yet, honourable gentlemen, we saw last year our Government, with this example before them, and with the light of the commercial policy of all ages, impose taxes upon our shipping. Surely this must have been a touch of that financial insanity which affected the Americans. It is true they subsequently yielded to public opinion and modified considerably the rates on some of the articles they at first taxed, but it must have strengthened somewhat the hands of the hon. member for Toronto, then at Washington, to have our Government adopting the policy of taxing this interest, showing the Americans that we were disposed rather to discourage the increase of our tonnage that we might aid them. We shall not require to go very far in taxing materials for the equipment of ships to have it result in the hulls being sold to Americans, towed to their nearest port, and fitted out duty free. The hon. member for Toronto, in his opening remarks, referred to the old statesmen who have passed away. I should like to have him convey to the Government their views of this policy. I should abide by the decision of the men of any enlightened nation, and on that decision demand that all taxation be removed, and every legitimate encouragement be given to an industry so conducive to the public welfare, and in which so large a portion of our population has a direct personal interest. I should say the whole population; for its operations tell on all industries throughout the Dominion. I wish hon. gentlemen could sometimes see in Nova Scotia the army of commercials travellers coming down from Ontario and Quebec,

"Lion a-roar on the fold,
Hunger and thirsting for "gold."

(Cries of oh! oh!)

Hon. Mr. SIMPSON—Its poor pickings they find.

Hon. Mr. McLELAN—Poor pickings indeed. Does the hon. gentleman know anything of the result? Has he ever seen that stream of agricultural produce and manufactured goods that all summer long pours down by steamer and sail on the Gulf and by Grand Trunk via Portland to Halifax and St. John, and distributed all over the Provinces; and all paid for mainly by the expenditure in our ship yards and from the earnings of our ships. Will my hon. friend consider for a moment that the annual gross earnings of the ships in the Dominion amounts to at least $40,000,000 a year. Out of this we get the disbursements when in our own ports, the wages of our captains and seamen and the net earnings of the ships, all of which may be safely estimated at from twenty to twenty-five million dollars, so that in the employment given in the construction and the values affected yearly by building and sailing our vessels we have one of our most important interests. In Nova Scotia it may be said to directly affect all classes and both sexes. We own more tonnage, proportioned to population, than any other people in the world; men and women, families, whole communities holding shares more or less in ships. And let me say to the honorable the ministers present, that while I desire to see them enjoy a fair share of the Government of their country, and that their administration should be satisfactory to the people of Nova Scotia, they must not suppose that they can stand well with them if they impose taxation on that industry. On the changes wrought in our constitution lately there were in Nova Scotia strong differences. I had opportunion to watch closely the phase of public opinion, and I am convinced that the removal by the Government of all duties from ship material helped wonderfully to change one favourably to those upper provinces the current of the public opinion. The hon. gentleman on the treasury benches should never forget that when they touch that interest they move all classes in that Province. I hardly ever see a ship spreading her sails to the breeze and leaving our shores but I feel that she carries with her the resources of a number of families. It brings to mind Longfellows lines,

"A ship sailed from New Haven
And for her the call November airs,
That filled her sails, were heavy
With good men's prayers."

I do not, honourable gentlemen, mean to say that our ship owners are all good men or that they are specially given to prayer, but this I must say, that while they pay their full share of duties, independent of ship materials (as they are paying) that if the Government pursues the policy of taxation on that industry, the November airs, and the summer breezes will both come heavy with the prayers of the people of the Maritime Provinces for their downfall. This matter specially concerns the people of the Maritime Provinces, but the interests of the Dominion at large demand that that industry be not only kept free and unfettered, but in every reasonable way encouraged and sustained, so that competing as it necessarily must, with all the Maritime nations of the world, it may win for us a fair measure of success. The proposition, contained in the text of the treaty, to enable the Americans to take our vessels and build up their merchant navy, can surely be of no advantage to us, but may, on the contrary, prove an injury. But whatever difference of opinion there may be on this point, I fancy there will be none, and there can be no other view than that it would be most disastrous to our manufacturers to throw open our markets to American manufactured goods. The hon. gentleman who acted in this matter

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE)

DIED.

JACQUES—In this City on 1st March, Florence, only daughter of Jas. A. Jacques, aged 21 days.

The funeral will leave her father's residence, corner of Sally and Biddy streets, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, for Beechwood Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

Hotels.

EUROPEAN
Dining Rooms,
80 Sparks Street.
J. W. ARLESS, Proprietor.

DINNER.
BILL OF FARE.
SATURDAY, Feb. 27, 1875.

Soup—Vegetable.
Fish—Haddock and Lobster Sauce.
Entrees—Pig's Feet and Apple Sauce, Oyster Patties, Stewed Kidneys, Harico Mutton.
Boiled—Corned Beef and Carrots.
Roast—Beef, Mutton and Cranberry Sauce; Pork and Beans.
Vegetables — Potatoes, Turnips, Tomatoes.
Pudding and Pastry —Sago Pudding, Sherry Sauce; Cabinet Pudding, Peach Sauce.
Dessert—Fruits in Season, Almonds, Raisins &c.
Tea and Coffee.

Breakfast on Sundays at 10. Dinner at 5 p.m.
DINNER, 25c.; LUNCH, 15c.
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.

NOTICE
TO
Members of Parliament.

A constant supply of FRESH OYSTERS arriving daily, per express, at the
QUEEN RESTAURANT,
Wellington street, opposite Parliament Buildings.
Feb. 24. M. KAVANAGH.

Insurance.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Head Office,
Canada Agricultural Insurance Company,
24½ St. James Street,
Montreal, Feb. 18th, 1875.

Public Notice is hereby given that the Branch Office of this Company, located at No. 34 Sparks-st., is to be closed on the 28 instant from and after that date; and that Mr. Morris is no longer authorized to transact business or take Outstanding Premiums on behalf of this Company, or receive any moneys payable to the Company at the said Office. Our agents and parties in the Ottawa District have received instructions and authority to receive premiums and applications for insurance to our Head Office in Montreal, and all outstanding notes for premium due or payable on Ottawa risks, must be either sent 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.

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Mutual Life Insurance Co.,
HARTFORD, CONN.
ASSETS OVER ... $19,000,000
DEPOSIT AT OTTAWA ... 100,000

The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Co. was established in 1867, and the income in the Dominion is nearly $200,000 from ... Agents are authorized to receive applications for the General Agent, or the undersigned, from competent and trustworthy parties, who can make the business a special or subsidiary ... Address with references and experience, if any—

SIMPSON & BERRY,
Managers for Canada,
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CHAS. DESJARDINS,
General Agent
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CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
Temporary Office:
York Street, near Sussex Street,
OTTAWA.
Ottawa, Jan. 23. 3731

THE
HAND IN HAND
Insurance Co.
Still continue to take Risks at
20 per Cent. Below Combination Rates
R. C. W. MACCUAIG,
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Jan. 9, 1875. 3697-3m

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INSURANCE CO.
FIRE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL . . . SIX MILLION DOLLARS.
Available Funds to meet Claims, over Half a Million Dollars.
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AGENT,
38 SPARKS STREET, - - OTTAWA
Oct 12 1874.

Miscellaneous.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accommodated with FIRST-CLASS Rooms, on Sister Street, either with or without Board. Terms MODERATE. APPLY at
NOONAN'S RESTAURANT,
Sparks Street West.
March 1st 1875.

OTTAWA
WATER WORKS.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be received until NOON of
Monday, the 8th day of March
next, for the EXCAVATION and REFILLING of TRENCHES for STREET and SERVICE PIPES, and for the
PACKING OF HYDRANTS.
Specifications can be seen at the office of the Water Commissioners, near the Supply Bridge, on and after FRIDAY, the 26th inst.
By Order,
D. R. CUNNINGHAM,
Secy. W. W. C.
Water Commissioners' Office,
26th Feb. 1875. 3755-c-t-t

U. S. CENTENNIAL & EXHIBITION, 1876,
A Local Agent and Subscription Solicitors
Wanted for the
Centennial Journal,
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A Permanent Situation at $15 Per Week,
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Address for two weeks,
R. DAVIS, Manager,
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For Prospectus, Journal, &c., enclose 25 cents
Feb. 26, 1875. 3717-3t-3w

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Men or women $24 a week. Profits doubled. Business pleasant and honorable with no risks. A 16 page sample and valuable information free. Send a postal card on which to send your address. Address J. LAMAR & CO., Cincinnati, O. When at once.

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NEW SPRING STYLES
—IN—
AMERICAN HATS,
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3778 DEVLIN'S.

HATS, Just Received HATS,
Fifteen Cases
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HATS!
All New Style
FOR 1875.
An early call solicited.
No. 33, RIDEAU STREET.

SIGN OF THE RED HAT,
JAMES PEACOCK,
Feb. 17, 1875. 3750

BUFFALO ROBES
AND
ALL OTHER FURS, CHEAP FOR CASH.
—AT—
H. HODGES,
56 SPARKS ST.,
Opposite the British Lion Hotel.
Dec. 31, 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 Fifth 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	
2 Cash Gifts $20,000 each	40,000	
10 Cash Gifts 10,000 each	100,000	
15 Cash Gifts 10,000 each	150,000	
20 Cash Gifts 5,000 each	100,000	
25 Cash Gifts 4,000 each	100,000	
30 Cash Gifts 3,000 each	90,000	
50 Cash Gifts 2,000 each	100,000	
100 Cash Gifts 1,000 each	100,000	
200 Cash Gifts 500 each	100,000	
500 Cash Gifts 100 each	50,000	
15,000 Cash Gifts 50 each	750,000	
Whole Tickets, $50; Halves, $25; Tenths, $5 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, Feb. 15, 1875, it was resolved that G. M. Briggs, Esq., who under 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 act in the place made vacant by the death of said Bramlette, in the management of the affairs of the Fifth and last Gift Concert, and that the Drawing announced for February 27th, 1875, shall positively and unequivocally take place on that day, without any further postponement or delay on any account whatever.

Hereafter 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.

G. M. BRIGGS, Agent and Manager.
Room 4, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

The only reliable Gift Distribution in the Dominion.
$100,000.00
In Valuable Gifts,
To be distributed in L. D. SYKES' 60th Semi-Annual
GIFT ENTERPRISE,
To be drawn Monday, March 29, 1875, on the Grand Capital Prize,
$10,000.00 IN GOLD.
ONE PRIZE, $5,000 IN SILVER.
Five Prizes $1,000 } Each in Cash
Five Prizes, $500
Ten Prizes, $200
Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses
Two Buggies, horses, and worth $600 each!
Two Fine-toned Rosewood Pianos,
Ten Fashionable Gentlemen's Gold Watches, each,
100 Gold and Silver Watches, each,
Gold Chains, Silver Watches, &c., &c.
Number of Gifts 10,000; Number of Tickets 150,000
Agents Wanted to whom a liberal Commission will be allowed.
Single Tickets $2; 27 Tickets $50; Twelve Tickets $20; Twenty-five Tickets $40.
Circulars containing full list of Gifts, a description of the number and value of each Gift, information to agents, &c., &c., sent free to all who may be addressed to
L. D. SYKES,
Office: Rossmore Building, corner Main and Longworth streets, Cincinnati, O.
Feb. 13 1875. 3729-3m

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Carleton, to wit: By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Queen's Bench, Ontario, to me directed, against the lands and tenements of William Pass at the suit of Ann Eliza Pass, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said defendant in and to the following lands and premises, viz: The second concession, the Township of Nepean, in the County of Carleton, Province of Ontario, which will be offered for sale at my office in the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on Thursday, the eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon.

Sheriff's Office,
Ottawa, 1st January, 1875. 3655-e-t-w-w

Medicines.

MANHOOD RESTORED.—A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, &c., 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. 22, 1875. 3745

NORTON'S PILLS
THE FOLLOWING IS AN
Extract from a Letter
Dated 15th May, 1872, 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 72 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, Burbidge & Co., Coleman street, London.
Newbery & Sons, 37 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.
Montreal—Lymans, Clare & Co.
Toronto—Elliott & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
" Simpter & Owen.
Hamilton—Winer & Co.
Halifax—Avery Brown.

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 specialty, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, MORSON & SON have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., ½ oz., and 5 oz. bottles.
GELATINE—The purest preparation is MORSON'S.
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.
FINE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES
Specialty and Novelties introduced.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMES.
Patronized by all the World.
Rimmel's Ihang-Ihang, Vanda, Hoa Lockar Oils, Pomegrade, and other perfumes so exquisite in odour.
Rimmel's Lavender Water, distilled from Michaux Flowers.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, celebrated for lasting and sanitary properties.
Rimmel's Shakespeare Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair, especially during warm climates.
Rimmel's Disinfecting Soap, perfumed with Australian Gum-plum.
Rimmel's Glycerine, Honey, Cocoa and Floral Crackers, very amusing for Children and Parties.
Rimmel's Violet, Rose-leaf, Rice and other Toilet Powders. A liberal allowance to shippers.
Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 128 Regent Street, and 24 Cornhill, London; 17 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, and 76 King's Road, Brighton.
Gold by all Perfumery Vendors.

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES
CONSUMPTION, WASTING AND INDIGESTION.
Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine.
As attested by reports from Medical men who have made the subject their special study, the cives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, 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.

ARTERIAL blood contains the elements of Vitality and Nutrition, which is supplied to the capillary system and, after supplying the required nourishment, is sucked up by the minute branches of the venous system and carried back to the lungs to vivify. Consumption is a disease of lymph that is wrong in living and medical treatment, this stream of life flowing through the body is not always pure or free from inflammatory particles, which may pass off by insensible perspiration through the skin or with the waste matter through the skin or with the waste matter through the intestines, but cold or wet may check perspiration and the internal drainage may become inactive, when the corrupt particles are apt to coagulate, making pustules, scalp eruptions or worm specks, pimples, etc. They may come more clearly out during pregnancy, and by attaching themselves to the vitalizing tubes and veins, large or small, and influencing them by their corrosive influence, cause those intensely painful sensations called Rheumatism. Nature struggles to throw off or dislodge these corrosive particles, and the parts become very red from the congestion or pressure of blood thus, this is called Inflammatory Rheumatism or Rheumatic Gout. If membranes not involved, we may cut these corrosions atoms asunder, draw the tube and supply of blood from such parts ceases to act, and persons crippled, but yet alive. However, the passage of the blood through the affected channels will continue painful. This is Chronic Rheumatism, which may exist without its usual acute relative the Acute kind.

The above only gives theory points on the correct treatment of this and other distressing maladies. Medicines corrupt particles that circulate in the blood, and carry them off by the excretory organs, and having thus removed the cause the effect ceases.

The experiment of twenty years in the London Hospital, England, has demonstrated to the Medical Faculty of Europe, that the only Medicine having control over this class of diseases is

DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE!

It is the result of a lifetime of scientific study and is now offered to the Canadian public, backed by a careful experience and conscientious reviews, in obedience to the dictates of humanity and friends in the professions, the trade and among the people. Every bott