Noonan's Restaurant

Simply because you can always procure a good BREAKFAST, A CAPITAL DINNER, AN EXCELLENT TEA OR 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. 24th. 1875. 38

THE THEATRICALS

Which were to have taken place at

Government House,

On the 10th inst., are

POSTPONED

Till the 31st Instant.

The Invitations issued for the former date, will consequently apply to the latter.

F. ROWAN HAMILTON,
A.-D.-C.,
Government House, Ottawa.

March 3rd, 1875.

New Advertisements.

Theatricals: Government House.
Bill of Fare: European Dining Rooms.
Oysters: Queen Restaurant.
Harness: Rowe's Auction Rooms.
Burnett's Extracts.
Tailoring: C. Bryson.
Meeting: Caledonia Railway Co.
Burnett's Extracts.
Egg Powder: H. J. Walker.

The Times.

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1875.

THE BAIE VERTE CANAL

There are a few subjects which, so far as their discussion in Parliament is concerned, might, like certain flowers, be fitly termed "annuals." Among these, for some years past, the projected Baie Verte Canal has taken a prominent position, and on Tuesday night, in Committee of the Whole on the Estimates, it had its usual airing. There were no novel ideas on the subject propounded, for we should fancy that were pretty nearly impossible. The speeches made were unusually long—we hope they were not longer on the part of several members because they hoped to see their utterances recorded in the official report. One or two orations were characteristic, and it might surprise some of the speakers—the hon. and learned member for St. John, as an example—if some wag had presented the world with a *verbatim* report of the whole discussion. It is remarkable what extraordinary stuff can be talked in connection with a subject which ought to be discussed practically, an excellent example of which was had on the occasion in question.

The project itself has many able advocates, who have devoted much time and study to it, and it cannot be doubted they have satisfied themselves, not only of its feasibility, but partially of its utility. Some of our most eminent engineers have staked their professional reputation upon its success as a work, but it may well be doubted how far they are committed to it as a commercial undertaking. The St. John *Telegraph*, justly termed one of the most able journals supporting the Government in the Maritime Provinces, has devoted much ability and space to the discussion of this question, and has established, to its own satisfaction at least, that the very existence of the canal would create a trade sufficient to put it on a commercial footing nearly, if not quite, as good as the average obtained in Upper Canada. It is easy, however, to make a project of this kind appear successful upon paper. It may safely be presumed that the real position of the matter was stated, by an inadvertence, of course, in the speech of Mr. Palmer, when he confessed that he really could give no statistics to prove that there would be any great trade to pass through the canal when constructed. As was well remarked by Mr. Killam, there would undoubtedly be a local traffic, which it would be well to accommodate, provided always that no work of national importance had to be sacrificed to admit of its accomplishment. The Baie Verte Canal is not the only public work in Canada which can be so classified nor is it even the most important or pressing of its class. To all intents and purposes it is a local undertaking, the statement of Dr. Tupper to the contrary notwithstanding. It is earnestly to be hoped that the hon. gentleman's protestations were as sincere as they were loud, that he was actuated by no sectional motive in advocating the immediate construction of the canal, and that he took that broad and statesman like view of the question which he was apparently so anxious that other men should; but there is such a thing as "protesting too loud," and such a thing as clothing, or rather attempting to clothe, a little political trickery in the garb of disinterestedness, and the record of the hon. member for Cumberland gives colour to the suspicion that his motives were not so exalted nor his ends so statesman-like as he professed. It is astonishing how active and earnest he has grown in the cause, now that the power to act is in other hands. It would almost be cruelty to suggest that, when he had the power, he did not appear to have the will. However, Dr. Tupper has apparently never aimed at being consistent, and it would be about as bootless a task to look to him for any evidence of the exercise of that quality as it would be to look for apples on a briar bush.

Mr. Blake's suggestion, whether it commends itself to the Government or not, is practical and sensible enough to ensure the acquiescence of the good sense of the country. It would indeed be a mockery of the people of the Maritime Provinces to put the sum down in the estimates year after year, and neither go on with the work nor expend the money in some other way which would be at the same time of national advantage, but yet affecting that section of the country more particularly. We are convinced, after the expression of opinion given by the House of Commons on Tuesday, that the course advocated by the member for South Bruce would be well received, even in that portion of the country most deeply interested in the construction of the canal, and that it would be to the advantage of the whole Dominion. That the Baie Verte Canal will be built within the next seven or eight years there is no room to doubt, but while there are more pressing public works waiting, and as there is no necessity for its immediate construction, we can see no reason why the money now in the estimates for this purpose should not be deviated into the channels suggested.

Parliament of Canada.

Third Parliament--Second Session.

SENATE.

(The following is the continuation of Thursday's Proceedings.)

Hon Mr. ALLAN said he did not propose to take up the time of the House by many remarks upon a subject which had been up for discussion so long, but he thought the proposed treaty had been brought before them in such a way as to render it almost incumbent on them to express their opinions, and those of the country which they might be supposed in some degree to represent. He assumed that there was no hon. gentleman in this House who did not desire to see our commercial relations with the States placed upon a more extended and liberal basis, provided that in order to obtain such a treaty neither the rights nor interests, and if he might be permitted the word, neither the dignity nor the self-respect of the country were sacrificed. None would desire to utter a single sentence which would excite any ill feeling, or tend to embarrass any future negotiations on this most important subject, but he could not see any possible objection in stating an opinion on some of the causes which lead to the failure of the present negotiations, or the feelings of the people of Canada in respect to the question. First, he desired to say that he differed from the views which had been expressed by some hon. gentlemen in reference to one of the most important subjects included in the negotiation. He referred to the overtures made to us for the use of our fisheries. He was by no means disposed to underrate their value He agreed with everything that had been said in reference to them by the hon. gentleman who had just sat down, but he considered the suggestion made by the hon. gentleman who initiated, or at all events conducted, these negotiations, was a wise one, and that instead of a direct money payment for the use of those fisheries, they should make some fair and liberal concession, an equivalent for the great value of the privilege accorded. As to the course which the hon. gentleman, the negotiator of the treaty, had assumed in conducting the negotiation, he ventured to think, and to express his conviction, that the one great mistake which he had made throughout, and he believed he spoke the opinions of a very large majority of the people of Canada, had been an over eagerness to attain the object which he had in view, and which placed the country in a disadvantageous, or rather, he ventured to say, in a false, position. He would also venture to affirm that there had been a universal feeling of relief when it was found that these negotiations had come to an end. He would be sorry to use unfriendly language, but they must all admit that the Americans were a very shrewd, far-seeing people, and he was afraid that in all the negotiations and treaties which had been entered into, so far as this Dominion was concerned, they had had very much the best of it. He did not desire to impute to them any desire to overreach or force a treaty by compelling our negotiators almost to sue for what they wanted; but still it must be admitted that their language has been very much like what had been described by the hon. member for Kingston as one of cold indifference, and holding back instead of in any way meeting the advances of our negotiators in a cordial and friendly spirit. Under these circumstances it seemed to him, and he was sure it would be so felt by the people of the country generally, that most of the arguments used by the hon. gentleman, and set forth in the pamphlet before the House, are not such as should have been addressed to their American neighbours. They proved a great deal too much. The sagacious statesmen and public men with whom the hon. gentleman had to deal, making all due allowance for the great ignorance which the hon. gentleman stated as prevailing among them upon many topics, yet he venture to affirm that they were not so blind to the interests of their own country as to require to have theis treaty almost forced upon them, with all the earnestness and impetuosity of the hon. gentleman, as a treaty which was entirely in their favour. The gist of the figures used by the hon. gentleman went to establish that position. Any one would rise from the perusal of this memorandum and of the argument of the hon. gentleman, with the conviction that the proposed treaty would be a great advantage to the United States but would be of very little benefit to us. He did not thing that was placing the negotiation upon that lofty platform or restoring it to that proper level which he had complimented himself upon having done. It appeared to him that the only way to do this was, that in the event of any future arrangement being made to enter into negotiation, while they were ready to take it into consideration, they had no idea of knocking in any way as suppliants at the door of Congress. This he thought was due to a people who continued to enjoy, if not that "marked degree of prosperity," at any rate that young, healthy, and vigorous existence, which he thought the abrogation of the treaty of 1854 in no small degree helped to foster. (Cheers.) He would not take up the time of the House by any comments on the measure, because he felt that it had been so fully and extensively entered into by hon. gentlemen all around him; but he could not refrain from alluding to the statement made by the hon. gentleman as to the numbers of our population likely to be affected by the change that would have been produced in our business arrangements had this treaty come into operation. The numbers given by the hon. gentleman might be multiplied four or five fold, and therefore it seemed to him of greater moment that a treaty of such weighty consideration should have been considered a little more carefully than this had been. The same remark might apply to what he ventured to think the almost undue haste in which the country was permitted to bind itself to construct works of such great importance in so short a time. This was one point which caused the people of the country to experience a feeling of relief when the treaty broke through. Before sitting down he must express his conviction that this debate, so far from in any way prejudicing future negotiations, would be found to a very great extent to have cleared the way for them. It had placed the question on a fair and satisfactory platform, and we were far more likely to obtain a treaty which should be advantageous to both countries by letting it be understood that, though we are in no haste, nor over anxious, to make any change in our commercial system, yet at the same time we are prepared to consider any overtures made to us in a fair way for the extension of our trade with the United States. He would only express his opinion that although the present negotiations had miscarried, and he was heartily glad they had, yet they all felt that the hon. gentleman who had conducted the negotiations had gone about it with an earnest desire for the public good, and he knew no one in that House or in the country who, throughout his career, however much they differed on political principles, had such an earnest desire to do his best for the country, and at some future time if that hon. gentleman was successful in obtaining a beneficial treaty, he was sure he would not grudge him the thanks of the people of the country. (Cheers.)

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD (Victoria)—After the numerous arguments brought forward against the treaty, it requires some amount of courage to say anything in its favour, and especially by the representative of one of the youngest Provinces. Although I do not agree with the text of the treaty as it now stands, there is little doubt but that it would be of great value to us. It is to be regretted that the papers relating to the subject were not down before this discussion took place, for if the opinions expressed in this House are any indication of the feeling of the country, the treaty was not wanted. Yet I am bound to believe that the Government had good reasons for the steps taken. Surely there must have been a strong desire on the part of the country generally for a reciprocal treaty of this kind. Unless there was such strong desire it does seem strange that plenipotentiaries should be duly accredited to Washington to negotiate a commercial treaty, and strange that we should find representatives from the different Provinces (excepting Prince Edward Island and Manitoba, who have not yet expressed any opinion) condemn this work so far as it has gone, and strange that British Columbia should be the only Province to come to the rescue. This treaty is said to be dead. Certainly it has received a good many kicks, but I think it is only in a comatose state, and that it will rise from its ashes one of these days, to be hailed as a boon by all sections of this great Dominion—with, of course, modifications. I suppose the negotiation of a treaty of this kind comes within the scope of what is called diplomacy, and diplomats, I believe, try to conceal their thoughts. I don't know whether hon. gentlemen who have spoken against the treaty are concealing their thoughts, and consider it their duty to show that the balance of trade would be against this country. Whether or not there may be some wisdom in treating the question in this way—for I think the less anxious we appear for reciprocal relations, the more likely will the United States be to come to terms and make concessions—I am satisfied that the whole country desires closer trade relations with the United States as has just been remarked by the hon. gentleman from Toronto who spoke last. I do not propose to go into figures, or to touch the question as it bears on manufactures, internal navigation, or the general trade of the eastern section of the country, but I must say a few words on the shipping industry. I have been surprised to hear the opinions advanced by some hon. members with regard to ships and shipbuilding. Although I do not believe in building ships by the mile and forcing them on the market (such a business would not pay), I do believe in building ships to order, thereby giving a profit on the raw material, labour for our mechanics, and a profit on their labour, also a profit on the imported materials. Look at the way in which England follows this branch of industry; she builds ships of war and ships for commerce for the world, and uses her raw material without fear, and will continue to do so as long as the demand lasts. And surely this country has material enough to build ships to do her own carrying trade, and to build for sale also. Our Province of British Columbia occupies a different position from any of the other provinces. We have a large extent of territory undeveloped, a sparse population, scarce and expensive labour, so much so as to prevent manufactures of any importance; we have abundance of raw material, minerals of all kinds, forests of the finest timber in the world, and inexhaustible fisheries; and the opening of a free market for these products would be of immense, if not incomprehensible, benefit. The only industry in our province requiring protection is the agricultural, and this being a smaller interest than the commercial, I believe the voice of the people would be to sacrifice the smaller and stimulate the larger interest. I hope some of these days to see a modified reciprocal treaty prevail between the United States and Canada, not only satisfactory to British Columbia, but to the whole of the Dominion.

Hon. Mr. BUREAU said that this was one of those questions which involved the future prosperity of these provinces. The trade and commerce of the Dominion were deeply interested in this treaty, and for his own part he was quite disposed to see the new negotiations a success because he believed it to be in the interest of the country as a whole. The whole country had been in favour of such a treaty in 1854, and at that time they must acknowledge (he was then a member of the Opposition), that they had not made it a political question; they did not try to oppose the action of the Government, and the House might remember that the bill was read a first, second and third time at the same sitting. If they were to judge of the probable advantages to be derived from the present treaty by the experience of the past, they might form some idea of the beneficial results likely to flow from the adoption of such a measure. Those engaged in trade in different parts of the country who oppose this treaty, ignored or seemed to ignore the great benefits that England had obtained from the removal of these commercial barriers which had allowed the introduction into the country of the different products of the world. He thought those most interested in obtaining reciprocity were, first the agriculturists, and then the manufacturing interests. His hon. friend (Mr. Read) spoke of cheese. Well, for the sake of argument, he would acknowledge that we had exported cheese, but since what time had we commenced this exportation and where did we export to? Was it not to England, and was it not because in England there was no duty on cheese? He hoped that his hon. friend had received the greatest profit from his manufacture of cheese. (Laughter.) What did they learn from the commercial history of England; especially since 1848, when Cobden and his colleague tried to induce England to pass a law to relieve the masses of the people from paying duties on the necessaries of life. They had seen the successful results of such a policy. In the commencement of the present century our foreign trade (England, imports and exports) was only to the value of £60,000,000 sterling; now it amounts to $487,500,000, the average figures of the last three years. What a contrast are the imports of the United Kingdom, now of the value of £327,000,000 (1871) in comparison with those of the year 1854, when, with the customs dues thereon, they only amounted to £39,000! England obtains such a success mostly from the repeal of her navigation laws, the free trade policy adopted, and the removal of almost all duties, except on a few principal articles for revenue purposes. To arrive at the result it would be necessary to take into consideration the trade of this country and of the United States and compare both, and he thought it would prove that we had nothing to fear as to the result of reciprocity. He would show the House statistics of the exports and imports of the two countries, what was the relative position of the different interests, and it would be easy to establish that the first interest of this country, was its agriculture, that the next was our woods and forests, that our minerals would come next, and that our manufactures would not figure for a very large amount in the different interests, and that although the manufacturing interest had succeeded in a very large degree, yet it could bear no comparison with the interests of agriculture, &c.

It being then six o'clock, the Speaker left the chair.

AFTER RECESS.

Hon. Mr. BUREAU said that inasmuch as Mr. Brown was desirous of leaving, he would make way for that gentleman on the understanding that his speech would close the debate; and that if any other gentleman desired to address the House on the treaty, they would do so hereafter, when all the papers came down.

This being agreed to,

Hon. Mr. BROWN addressed the House, and expressed his gratification at the mode in which Mr. Campbell had treated this matter. There was, of course, objection on some sides with the treaty, but generally that came from those who were really protectionists, like the hon. member for North York, though that gentleman still appeared to believe that he was a free trader. Others objected that the Ministry ought to have gone to Washington to endeavour to procure a renewal of the treaty, but he felt that this came with very bad taste from gentlemen whose friends, when they were in the Ministry, had sent negotiator after negotiator to the United States to ask for a restoration of reciprocity. Then it was said that it was no use to go to the United States to ask for this treaty, because the very papers which he had submitted to the American Government showed that Canada had benefited by the abrogation of the treaty. That was not so. It was true that the country had been prosperous to an extraordinary degree; its prosperity had been greater than it had ever been before; but the cause of this was to be found first in Confederation, which by uniting and strengthening the Provinces, had greatly increased their trade, and secondly in the enhanced prices of American commodities and labour, which gave us an opportunity of getting into the American market with almost all the advantages which could arise from free trade itself. This state of things had forced them to buy our grains, lumber and animals, and to pay the duty on it. But that was not the case now. Then things were in a changing state, now they were all on a good basis in the United States. He would put to his hon. friend from York if there was one educated farmer who would get up and say that it was not an enormous gain to have the duty taken off his wheat, barley, &c. If there was no other advantage which would ensue, it would be this, that we should have both the United States and Great Britain competing for our produce, and in this way we should obtain the highest possible market prices. The hon. member for Kingston had remarked upon the fact that we should be bound to build the Caughnawaga Canal as the price of reciprocity. The hon. gentleman had been most unfortunate in his allusion. His friends had agreed to construct three thousand miles of railway within ten years, at a cost of a hundred and twenty millions; and yet he would not allow the present Government to construct a trumpery canal, which would cost six millions, within six years. The undertaking of the late Government was twenty-five times more onerous than this canal, and yet the hon. gentleman turned up the whites of his eyes, because the Government had committed itself to the work in question. Then he had said that the Dominion should not commence the canal until the United States had constructed the New York Canal. He dwelt upon this point at some length, holding that the canal would be advantageous, not only to the United States, but to ourselves. There were two parties to every bargain, and each party made certain stipulations on his or its own behalf. It would have been no use to stipulate for the United States coasting trade, as whenever negotiations were had with the United States, they had always said that this was a point which they could not concede. He proceeded to refute the arguments of the hon. gentlemen who had said that the policy of reciprocity was opposed to the policy of the preceding Government, viz., incidental protection. He went on to show the effects of protection carried to its legitimate sequence, viz, to increase the price of articles all round, and in consequence no one was the better off. His hon. friend from Toronto was kind enough not to talk too hardly of the treaty, but he must see that he was narrow in his ideas in wanting to have everything on our side. He had been treated at Washington most courteously, and had been asked to state exactly what he wanted. His hon. friend had said that the treaty would do a great deal for the United States, but only moderately well for us. As to the selling of our ships to the Americans, he had a higher idea of the sagacity of the Maritime Provinces than to think that Brother Jonathan would induce them to sell their ships unless they saw it was more profitable than to keep them. He reviewed other articles of Canadian manufacture, making in regard to them an argument similar to that which he had last advanced. His hon. friend from Toronto made a very strong statement when he said that the great mass of our people were glad that the treaty had been broken up. When the last treaty was negotiated not one word from the liberal party came against it, although it was not near as advantageous as this. He had not found one individual who could really prove that he would have been injured by the treaty. Although the treaty had not been concluded he was glad that these negotiations taught hon. gentlemen to have a higher appreciation of their country than they had before. For his own part he had never cared who had brought about measures for the benefit of the country, and if only convinced that such was the case he had heartily supported them. It was not a question with us of what benefit the treaty would be to the United States, but what benefit it would be to us. He thanked his hon. friends for the generous manner in which they had listened to him, concluding by bearing testimony to the dignity with which the debate had been carried on.

The motion was then carried.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT moved the second reading of the Interpretation Act Amendment Bill.

Under this Act it was proposed to publish separately, at the end of each session, two volumes containing the Public Acts, interesting to the Dominion, and the other Private Acts, affecting only those who came before this Legislature to serve their own private interests, with a view of hastening the publication of the statutes. It was intended by this means to obviate the serious delays which generally occurred at the end of each session by the printing of the statutes.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said that the practice hitherto had been to publish

(Continued on fourth page.)

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, Haricot 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 Sabo; 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 Boarded 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, 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 therefore hereby 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, 180,000

This Company, whose Agency in Canada was established in 1867, and whose income in the Dominion is nearly $200,000 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 speciality and give it their entire attention.

Address with references and experience, if any—

SIMPSON & BETHUNE, Managers for Canada, Montreal.

Ottawa, Jan. 23. 3750-1m

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. 23. 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. 3737-3m

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. 12, 1874.

Miscellaneous.

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 Sapper's Bridge, on and after FRIDAY, the 26th inst.,

By Order,
C. R. CUNNINGHAM, Secy. W. W. C.
Water Commissioners' Office, 24th Feb. 1875. 3770-a-1-t

U. S. CENTENNIAL & EXHIBITION, 1876.

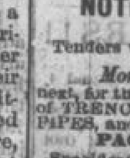
A Local Agent and Subscription Solicitors Wanted for the **Centennial Journal,** In OTTAWA, and in each City, Town and County in Ontario.

A Permanent Situation at $15 Per Week,

And 40 cents per name added.

Address for two weeks, R. DAVIS, Manager, Chestnut street Philadelphia, Pa.

For Prospectus, Journal, &c., enclose 25 cents.
Feb. 26, 1875. 3778-3d-2w



AGENTS WANTED.
Men or women $34 a week. Proof furnished. Business pleasant and honorable with no risks. A 16 page circular and valuable Samples free. A postal card on which to send your address costs but two cents. Write at once to F. M. REED 8th st. New York.

BERKELEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking "Norton's Camomile Pills." I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. 3805

Hatters & Furriers.

NEW SPRING STYLES
—IN—
AMERICAN HATS,
ENGLISH HATS,
FRENCH HATS,
ex S.S. *Polynesian*,
—AT—
3778 DEVLIN'S.

HATS, Just Received HATS,
Fifteen Cases
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HATS!
All New Styles
FOR 1875.
An early call solicited.
No. 33, RIDEAU STREET,
SIGN OF THE RED HAT,
JAMES PEACOCK,
Feb. 27, 1775. 3780

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 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
5 Cash Gifts $20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts 14,000 each	140,000
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
240 Cash Gifts 500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts 100 each	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts 50 each	950,000

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—Action 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 C. 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 take 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.

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 158th 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 } Each in Cash
Five Prizes, $500 }
Ten Prizes $100 }

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each. Two Buggies, Horses, &c., worth $600 each! Two Fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $500 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 10,000! Tickets limited to 50,000. Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets $2; Six Tickets $10; Twelve Tickets $20; Twenty-five Tickets $40.

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 86, Cincinnati, O.
OFFICE: Excelsior Building, corner Race and [illegible]
Feb 11, 1875. 3769

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF CARLETON, } By virtue of a writ of
TO WIT. } *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 Willis, at the suit of Henry James, I have seized and taken in execution all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said defendant, in and to the north-west half of lot number thirty-three in the second concession, in the Township of North Gower, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario, which I will offer for sale at my office in the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on *Thursday*, 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 NICHOLSON, Dy. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ottawa, 6th January, 1875. 3724-1d-13w

Remedies.

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. 3748.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN
Extract from a Letter
Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, 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, 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.
" Shapter & Owen.
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 Chlorodyne being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ¼ oz., 1½ oz., and 3 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.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES Selected, and Shipping orders executed with despatch.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMES.
Patronised by all the World.
Rimmel's Ihang-Ihang, Vanda, [illegible], Jockey Club, Frangipane, and other perfumes of exquisite fragrance.
Rimmel's Lavender Water, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, celebrated for its useful 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, Costume and Floral Crackers, very amusing for Balls and Parties.
Rimmel's Violet, Rose, Lent, 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 76 King's Road, Brighton.
Sold 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 SAVORY AND MOORE'S DATURA TATULA Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis &c.

THEY ARE

Dying —BY— INCHES!

ARTERIAL blood contains the elements of Vitality and Nutrition, which is emptied into 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 for vital recuperation. By reason of much that is wrong in living and medical treatment, this stream of blood 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 intestines, but cold or wet may stop their outward escape, and the internal drainage may become inactive, when the corrupt particles are apt to coagulate causing pustules, scalp eruptions or running sores, bronchitis &c. They may locate about a nerve, causing neuralgia, and by attaching themselves to the arterial tubes and veins, large or small, and inflaming them by their corrosive influence, cause those intensely painful sensations called Rheumatism. Nature struggles to drench out or dislodge if possible these corrosive particles, and the parts become very red from the congestion or pressure of blood thereto. This is called Inflammatory Rheumatism or Rheumatic Gout. If nature does not succeed in washing out these acrimonious atoms she withdraws the undue supply of blood from such parts, ceases to extend, and performs circulation as best she can; however, the passage of the blood through the affected channels still continues painful. This is Chronic Rheumatism, which may exist without its usual antecedant the Acute kind.

The above only true theory points out the correct treatment of this and other distressing maladies. Dissolve these corrupt particles that have lodged in the afflicted parts, so that in the circulation they may be carried off externally or internally, 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 the

DIAMOND
RHEUMATIC
CURE!

It is the result of a lifetime of scientific study and is now for the first time offered to the Canadian public, prepared by a careful, experienced and conscientious physician, in obedience to the desire of numberless friends in the profession, in the trade and among the people. Every bottle is warranted to contain the full strength of the medicine in its highest state of purity and development, and is superior to any medicine ever compounded for this terrible complaint.

A BLESSING TO THE POLICE.
MONTREAL, 18th June, 1864.
DEVINS & BOLTON:
GENTLEMEN,—Having been one of the many martyrs of rheumatism that I meet on my every day rounds, I was induced to try the celebrated DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE. I had suffered the last five or six weeks the most terrible acute pains across my loins and back, so severe indeed that I could hardly walk with the help of a stick. I commenced the Diamond Remedy—following the directions carefully. Relief came immediately with the first bottle, improved rapidly with the second, completely cured and freed from pain after finishing my fifth small bottle. You are at perfect liberty either to refer to me privately or publicly, as I feel very thankful for the relief, and sympathize with my fellow sufferers from rheumatism.
Yours respectfully,
J. B. CARDINAL,
Sanitary Police Officer,
51 Labelle street.

In simple cases, sometimes one or two doses suffice. In the most chronic cases it is sure to give way by the use of two or three bottles. By this efficient and simple remedy hundreds of dollars are saved to those who can least afford to throw it away, as surely it is by the purchase of useless prescriptions.

This medicine is for sale at all Druggists throughout Canada. If it happens that your Druggist has not got it in stock, ask him to send for it to

NORTHRUP & LYMAN,
Agents for the Province of Ontario,
Scott street, Toronto,
Or to DEVINS & BOLTON,
Notre Dame street, Montreal,
General Agents for the Province of Quebec.
Price $1 per bottle. Large Bottles $2.
[illegible] 18, 1874.

Watchmakers, &c.

MANUFACTURING
Watchmaker and Jeweller.
Having sold out the retail business to Messrs. Radford & Goyer, I beg leave to return thanks to the public for their patronage during the last 13 years, and will continue the MANUFACTURING, JEWELLERY AND WATCHMAKING BUSINESS in my former workshop, over Messrs. [illegible] Store, corner of Metcalfe and Sparks street.
June 27, 1874. W. YOUNG.

N. MARKS,
Fine Jeweller, Practical Watchmaker,
36—SPARKS STREET—36.
Just received, a magnificent assortment of fine
JEWELLERY,
Comprising Diamonds and other fine stone Rings, Opera and Victoria Chains—very choice designs. Also, a complete assortment of Swiss finish Gold and Silver Watches, which he will sell at astonishingly low prices.
A very unique assortment of Whitby Jet.
Nov. 26, 1874.

To the Queen and Royal Family; To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (Special Appointment); and to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments and Railway Companies, established 1749.

J. W. BENSON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER,
Prize Medallist of the London, Dublin and Paris Exhibitions.
Maker to the Chronograph, by which the Derby and all other Races and great events of the day are timed.
Manufactory and City House—58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.
West End Establishments—25 Old Bond Street, and 99 Westbourne Grove, London.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS and WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited, before placing their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the Manufactory the Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery and Electro-Plate which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.
Orders can be sent direct to the manufactory, Ludgate Hill, or through merchants and agents in England.

WATCHES Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns. Lever, Vertical, Horizontal, Duplex, Chronometer, Chronograph, Keyless, Centre Seconds Repeaters, Indian, &c.

CLOCKS Of all kinds, from 1 to 1000 Gns. Church, Turret, Carriage, Chime, Dining and Drawing room, Hall, Shop, Library, Bracket &c.

English Ormolu Clocks, designed by English artists, and manufactured by J. W. Benson, [illegible] in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this establishment.

FINE ART BRONZES AND CHINESE ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental *ateliers* of the highest repute, at moderate prices.

Artistic Gold Jewellery, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after designs by the most accomplished artists in the [illegible] Metals, Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings, and all kinds of *bijouterie*, as supplied to members of the Court, and other distinguished personages.

Presentation Plate.—Testimonials of different sorts, Racing Cups, and Jewelled and Gold Boxes, as provided by Mr. Benson for the Corporation of London and other public bodies, to enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c., &c.

Silver and Electro-plate in the most recent designs, and of the most durable make. [illegible] Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., exchanged. Merchants, Shippers and Clubs supplied. Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Plate sent to all parts of the world.
Jan. 17 1874.

Mails.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA.
Arrival and Departure of Mails.

All Mails are closed by Montreal time, 8 minutes faster than Ottawa time.

1874. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

Matter posted up to 10.10 p.m. will be forwarded East and West in supplementary packages the same night.

BRITISH MAILS.
Via New York, close every Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, at 5 p.m.
Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 12.00 p.m.
A supplementary bag for Canadian steamers will be closed at 1.25 p.m., in which only registered matter can be sent.

POSTAGE STAMPS
Are no longer sold at this office, but may be purchased from any of the licensed stamp vendors throughout the city.

MONEY ORDERS
On Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Newfoundland, Great Britain and India.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits will be received at this office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, and deposits can be withdrawn at any time.

EXCEPTIONAL POSTAGE.—Postage to Hull, New Edinburgh and Rochesterville, 1 cent. per half ounce, if post paid; if unpaid, 2 cents.
Office hours from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. For Money Order and Savings Bank business from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.
G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.
Post Office, Ottawa, Jan. 26, 1875.

Painters.

T. PRUNEAU, Junr.,
SIGN WRITER, HOUSE DECORATOR, PAINTER, PAPER-HANGER, &c.
Glazing, Whitewashing, Coloring &c., done at the shortest notice, and in a workmanlike style.
A large assortment of NEW PAPERS, BORDERS, &c., just received, and now on view.
Opposite the Post Office: Elgin-St.
Dec 28, 1874. 369

Travellers' [illegible]

ST. LAWRENCE AND [illegible]
Leaves.....10.45 a.m., [illegible]
Arrives.....7.35 a.m., [illegible]
CANADA CENTRAL [illegible]
GRAND TRUNK [illegible]
Leaves Prescott Junction going west [illegible]
ROME, WATERTOWN [illegible]
Leaves Ogdensburg.. 8.[illegible]
Arrives in New York.10.[illegible]
Leaves New York.... 6.[illegible]
Arrives in Ogdensburg .... 1.[illegible]
CENTRAL VERMONT [illegible]
Leaves Ogdensburg for Boston ....12.[illegible]
Arrives in Ogdensburg from Boston. 8.[illegible]

BUSINESS NO[illegible]
Pepsine Pills for Indi[illegible]
Offices to let in the V[illegible] Apply to R. C. W. McCu[illegible]
[illegible]