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# The Times.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1875.

### *CLOSE OF THE SESSION.*

The House of Commons transacted a large amount of public business yesterday. The North-West bill, one of the most important measures of the session, passed the third reading; the Supply bill was introduced and read the first time. Mr. G. W. Ross' resolutions in regard to prohibition were adopted in Committee of the Whole and reported, and some other bills secondary in their character were passed. In view of the pressure of public business, and the general desire expressed to prorogue at as early a date as possible, the Government have wisely determined not to press the Civil Service bill, and the bill respecting Foreign Enlistment. To-day the Supply bill will be disposed of, together with any other questions of pressing urgency, and the Lower Chamber will virtually close its deliberations. The precise day when Parliament will prorogue will depend on the despatch with which the Senate dispose of the bills sent up from the Lower Chamber; but prorogation is generally expected to take place on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

### *THE LONDON TIMES ON EMIGRATION OF PAUPER CHILDREN.*

A recent issue of the London, England, *Times* takes notice of a report submitted by Mr. Doyle, one of the inspectors of poor, to the President of the Local Government regarding the emigration of pauper children and street arabs of the modern Babylon to Canada, and in doing so sounds a note of alarm which is not calculated to encourage the sending out of those waifs and strays of London. The *Times* seems to be afraid that the philanthropic work which has been initiated and carried on by such benevolent ladies as Miss Rye, Miss Macpherson and others, will sooner or later deprive London gutters of their ornaments, the "Arabs," the work houses of their teeming youthful population, and possibly reduce the number of jails and penitentiaries by taking away the material from which your common thief is bred. Of course, the Thunderer of Printing House Square does not say all that in its well chosen English, but drawing its inferences from Mr. Doyle's report it seems to be concerned in a dim sort of way at the possibility of such a contingency. And what does Mr. Doyle say that should so excite alarm over the fate of these waifs and strays—the refuse and dregs of the children of the low slums of London, whom the average Cockney would spurn for fear of contamination, but whom large hearted people like Miss Rye and Miss Macpherson can look upon as fellow creatures, worthy to be cared for and thought of, and of whom Canada will be glad at all times to receive her share, feeling certain that in them there is the source of future wealth and greatness? That gentleman expresses his conviction that many of them are in situations to which no board of guardians in England would be hard enough to send them, and he is afraid that a large proportion of them have a very bad time of it. Having expressed this conviction, he stops short, and forgets to let the world know upon what grounds he bases it, seemingly not deeming it probable that practical people would look for some good reason for the evidence upon which he builds his conviction. We confess that though living on this side of the Atlantic, we cannot see in what way the youth of the country, or the youths who have come into it have a "very bad time of it;" and it is rather remarkable that "helps" of either sex are not long here when they learn to be very independent indeed, and to look after themselves tolerably well, so that it is altogether highly improbable that any of them are in such dreadfully hard situations. He also says that thousands of lovely English children, a great number of whom had been separated from their friends on the understanding that they would be brought up under the most careful supervision, are scattered over the Dominion of Canada without any official safeguard for their protection. Granting that there is some truth in the statement that they are without any official protection—for it is hardly to be expected that the red tapeism that governed them within the stone walls of the poor-houses of London would still fetter their existence here—Mr. Doyle cannot assert that they are without the pale of law and order, or that they are in danger of falling back into as bad a condition as when they left home. It is quite easy for Mr. Doyle to say so, but it would be a very different matter for him to prove it, and he wisely does not attempt it: but it does seem strange to Canadians, who are accustomed to treat their "helps" with the utmost consideration, to see such statements promulgated in the leading newspaper of Great Britain. After a few more assertions, which are similarly unsubstantiated, and which the *Times* seems to think indefensible, Mr. Doyle thinks it would be rather better for these children if they remained at home and took the chance of what the guardians or anybody else could get for them. Any one who knows anything about the social status held by the maid-of-all-work, whose early days and early training have been spent and acquired in the work-house, knows quite well that it cannot be compared with the domestic of this country; and as to saying that the boys who have been rescued from a life on the streets and transported to these shores,—even if they should have to work their own way afterwards entirely by their own exertions,—to say that they are in a worse position than they were before, is simply absurd. If Mr. Doyle or the writer in the *Times* had had any experience of Canada they would have been agreeably surprised by the absence of waifs on the street, and by the self-evident fact that every boy who was not at school is generally employed at some useful occupation. Not only that, but many more of them are generally wanted than can be obtained, and any intelligent lad learning a business or doing unskilled work receives about four times as much remuneration as he would at home. One matter which seems to trouble Mr. Doyle greatly is the fact that the respectably dressed, well fed and well-regulated pauper should be placed side by side with the little "street Arab," whose sole education has been picked up on the streets, and whose intellect, sharpened by necessity, if properly directed, will make him a much "smarter help" than his work-house compeer. But Mr. Doyle does not like to see them placed side by side, and blames Misses Rye and Macpherson for not some provision for their being kept separate, and the *Times* kindly chimes in with the remark that these ladies, in their anxiety to extend their operations, have lost sight of their first *proteges*, and are now wholly unable to look after the large number there is of them, adding that they together while doing much good have done a very appreciable amount of harm, and that if that system of emigration is to be maintained, some grand change in the method of carrying it out must be adopted. It is certainly possible that the system could be improved, and doubtless these ladies would be the first to welcome an improvement and aid in carrying it out; but instead of suggesting a better method of sending pauper children and "street Arabs" to Canada, the *Times* thinks it would be better that the Government should step in and stop it, by withdrawing the capitation grant, without which these ladies could not do their work of love. This is cold water indeed; and we have no doubt that, coming from such a quarter, it will do much to destroy that confidence in the efforts of Miss Rye and Miss Macpherson, which is the means of bringing out the necessary funds for the prosecution of their labours. If these ladies have not met with that success which their disinterested philanthropy deserves, it is no fault of theirs, and if any of the children they have sent out have failed to secure comfortable homes, there has been something wrong somewhere. At any rate, though we do not for a moment believe in Mr. Doyle's convictions—not having seen or heard of anything on this side the Atlantic which could be taken as ground for them—we think the matter is one which the Government of the Dominion might look after, and by some judicious system of supervision inspire that confidence in the utility of the object which the Britisher likes to feel before he puts his hand in his pocket to pay for it. Meantime it is rather hard that hundreds of these children may be deprived of a chance of getting on the world because the *Times* has thrown cold water on an excellent system provided for their emigration to a country where they would get both work and wages, and it is hard that those who so much want that kind of assistance should have to lose it because a single individual vouches that that the system has been a failure. It is not long since a London clergyman delivered an address here in which he gave many instances of the success which had attended efforts made in kindness to reclaim these mites of suffering humanity yclept "street Arabs," many of whom had been sent to this country, and were doing well, while he did not enumerate a single instance of failure on this side the Atlantic. It is altogether a rather good joke, and one that could only originate in the brains of a self-contained public official that these pauper boys and girls should be treated as if they were a class of poor aristocrats whom it would be a kind of desecration to place in contact with the little "Arabs," who if the Local Government did their work properly, would be in exactly the same position.

### *PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.*

In the Public Accounts Committee, on Wednesday last, Mr. Young, member for South Waterloo, the chairman, submitted the following important statement:—

Report on the statement of affairs and balance sheet of the Dominion.

I desire to call the attention of the Committee to the unsatisfactory and misleading character of many of the items in the statement of affairs and balance sheet prefixed to the Public Accounts. During last session and the present one I have had several conferences with Mr. Langton on the subject, and have examined the reports which he has made on former occasions. Judging from the information thus obtained, there appears little which requires modification in the statement of liabilities, but in the items classed as assets there ought to be a complete reconstruction. I will not enter into any details at present further than is necessary to point out to the Committee the nature of the revision which appears to be desirable. Of the sum of $127,628,541.51, which appears in the statement as assets, $34,001,545.50 may be considered available assets or items to be set off against items on the other side. The remainder, $93,626,969.01, represents our expenditure upon important public works. Of this, $29,352,820.43 is set down as the cost of the railways in Ontario and Quebec, but only $17,454,300 can be legitimately so set down, being the amount of debentures issued to those roads. The remaining $11,898,520 has no exact meaning. In the earlier years, when the roads failed to pay, the interest as it accrued was charged against them as a genuine asset which it was expected to recover, and this practice was continued till 1867, long after it had become practically useless. The item does not therefore represent the amounts which the railways owe us, if it could be recovered, but only a part of the amount. The remainder of the $93,626,969.01 represents Public Works, the property of the Dominion, upon which the expenditure from year to year was charged against capital. But the practice of deciding what was properly capital expenditure, and what only improvements and repairs varied from year to year, so that very few of the items represent, even approximately, the real capital cost of our Public Works. The figures given, for example, of the cost of the railways of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick do not represent the real capital expenditure of those works, because since Confederation a large portion of the expenditure was charged, not to the Works, but to the Province debt. So also with regard to the items, Custom Houses, Post Offices, Miscellaneous, Buildings and Works, &c.; the figures attached to them do not represent the real cost, because in former years everything was charged to capital, but latterly to the consolidated fund. As a glaring illustration of what I mean, I may mention the item, Provincial Penitentiary. $136,831.02 is the amount which the Penitentiary had cost up to 1841, but it has remained the same ever since that time, all the subsequent expenditure being charged to the consolidated funds. These few instances will suffice to show that many of the items as they stand in the statement of affairs do not really represent what their titles indicate, and it is therefore quite evident that the whole statement stands in urgent need of thorough revision. Any satisfactory revision of this kind would require much investigation of past transactions which it is impracticable for this Committee to undertake and successfully accomplish. I therefore venture to recommend that the Minister of Finance be requested to prepare a revised statement of affairs and balance sheet to be submitted to the Committee next session, so that these may be in time fully to consider and carefully to decide upon the changes proposed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) JAMES YOUNG.

## Correspondence.

The Editor desires it to be distinctly understood that while inserting the communications of Correspondents, he is in no way to be held responsible for the opinions expressed therein.

### THE PRESS SUIT AT SOREL.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

DEAR SIR,—Your Montreal telegraphic despatch mentions that Mr. Barthe, of the *Gazette de Sorel*, has been condemned to pay $50 damages, with costs, at the suit of one Burchard, for libel.

This was the judgment of the Superior Court at Sorel; but the judgment was reversed by the Court of Review in Montreal on the 1st inst.

The report is in the Montreal *Gazette* of yesterday, and as the question is very interesting for the liberty of the press it is worth perusal.

Yours, &c.,
G. I. BARTHE.

House of Commons, April 2, 1875.

## Parliament of Canada.

### Third Parliament--Second Session.

### SENATE

MONDAY, March 29.

The House met at three o'clock.

BRITISH COLUMBIA BOUNDARY LINE.

Hon. Dr. CARRALL, in rising to put the question of which he had given notice, said the laws that governed this Senate were of a character that he was never able to exactly master, and in putting his question he should ask the indulgence of hon. members, in trespassing on their time a few moments. He hoped he would be allowed to proceed quietly, for if interrupted he would take some shorter Parliamentary procedure that would enable him to reach his object. (Hear, and a laugh.) When the Treaty between Great Britain and the Czar of all the Russias was made, one of those extraordinary freaks was committed on the part of the Ambassadors which could not be accounted for. Ever after Russian America, as it was then called, had attached thereto a strip of land, running down from the peninsula, or the coast, in the direction of British Columbia—ten marine leagues inwards—for a distance of 250 or 300 miles. Now, why this cession was made we could not even conjecture. The cession seemed as unreasonable, as incomprehensible and unjustifiable as the cession of Canadian territory made under the Ashburton Treaty, which carried Maine into almost the very bowels of Canada. Of course in those days not much attention was paid to the matter, because no man dreamt the territory would ever become of sufficient importance to make it the subject of a discussion. But they all knew how often great out of small things grew. They knew how they had been euchred in every form in any treaties with the Americans—not alone on territorial questions, but on others also. When the cession to the Czar took place, certain rights were reserved by the British Crown, conspicuous among them being the free navigation, by Great Britain, of all those rivers through this strip of Russian territory. Afterwards the country was purchased, for political reasons, by Mr. Seward, for the purpose of sandwiching British Columbia between United States territories, and dividing as much as possible the Pacific from the other Provinces of the Dominion. It would have saved Canada a good deal of trouble if the boundary line had been correctly run to the Pacific coast.—The hon. gentleman here read an extract from a published report on this subject, and remarked that its meaning was that the coast chain of mountains should be the boundary line wherever they were within the distance of ten marine leagues; but wherever they were not, then the sovereignty of that strip, which now belongs to the United States, should not exceed ten marine leagues.—Having read another paragraph, the hon. gentleman said: In 1860, the gold excitement took place—previous to the transfer of the territory to the United States; but the Russian people principally following fur trading and fishing, offered no opposition to the ingress and egress of our people, who went to and came back from the Stickeen River. Since the Americans obtained Alaska, they had attempted to colonize it, but successfully failed, although it had been boasted they could colonize an iceberg. (Laughter.) They had been obliged to establish a military government there instead of a civil one. Gold was found on the tributaries of the Peace River, which was a good deal to the north of the gold-bearing regions, but ingress and egress was sought by way of the coast, which was the shortest and easiest. Some two or three millions of gold were extracted—a fact showing the importance of those mines. Victoria was the place whence the miners drew all their supplies, great exertions being necessary to push them into the interior of this country. These British parties were met by the American military officials and custom-house officers with such vexations, troublesome and unfriendly hindrances as to create much dissatisfaction.—The hon. gentleman here read a portion of a memorial setting forth the nature of this grievance. He continued—Ocean-going vessels, that carried freight from Victoria to the mouth of the river, were of too great draught to pass into the interior beyond what had been claimed as American Territory,—the boundary being in doubt—and, hence vexations, delays of custom house officers and the like. The Stickeen, a good navigable river for 160 miles from its mouth, was the chief entrance to the gold district watered by the Cassiar River. Consequently any obstruction of the navigation of the Stickeen blocked up the shortest route to the Cassiar country. The American claim would give them sixty or seventy miles of river, or virtually the whole of that river from the coast. The Americans would place an officer on board a British boat or steamer at the debateable points, and charge his expenses to it. This memorial forcibly showed the importance of settling the boundary as between this strip of territory and the Dominion, from the 56th to the 101st parallel. Trouble might spring from the irritating delays, hindrances and annoyances offered by impertinent officials in defiance of existing treaty rights. Hence he thought Great Britain should be asked by the Canadian Government first of all to establish the boundary and demand those treaty rights, as the miners, though a very generous, loyal, law abiding sort of people, did not like obstruction and nonsense and trouble and all the little vexations that could be offered by taking advantage of the treaties. The "Glenona" was detained last summer by the Americans and black-mailed to the extent of $4,000. He (Mr. Carrall) did not know the result. This was a sample of the troublesome cases likely to arise out of this vexed question, which had grown up within the last twelve months. He thought Canada ought to exert her influence with Great Britain, to demand and obtain her treaty rights. In every instance our neighbours evaded their treaty obligations with us, and would, doubtless, have acted similarly had his hon. friend from Toronto succeeded with the Reciprocity Treaty. He would call the attention of Ministers to another fact. Some good diggings had been found on the Deloir River—a French name, which showed some Frenchmen had been about there. This stream was some 400 or 500 miles down from the Rocky Mountains, and flowed into the Mackenzie. Numbers of miners had gone there, and vast numbers were likely to follow this season. The miners, who were a migratory, hospitable, generous race who hated humbugging, wanted the Dominion Government to get the boundary line to the north of British Columbia carefully defined, for, if they took up claims and went to work under the excellent mining laws of that Province, with which they were satisfied, they wanted to know whether they would be operating under those laws or the laws of the North-West Territory adjoining. The Deloir flowed east and north, and was close to the debateable territory between British Columbia and the North-West. The miners knew nothing of the mining laws affecting that Territory, and would like to be certain of the jurisdiction prevailing there. He apprehended that question could be easily met. It was likely to give rise to trouble if not settled one way or the other. The boundary of British Columbia could be extended to the north, or, in the bill respecting the North-West Territory brought in by the Government, the mining laws of British Columbia could be extended thereto, in which case, if the miner went beyond British Columbia, he would still be subject to its laws in this respect, and knew his duties and rights. His only object in this matter was to serve his Province and the Dominion, and save them from troubles like that connected with the island of San Juan. The hon. gentleman here further explained the question by pointing out on the map of British Columbia the strip of land in question claimed by the Americans, and which was made a species of toll-bar to British subjects penetrating from the northern coast to the interior. He concluded by asking—What progress, if any, has been made in the negotiations for the settlement of the boundary line between British Columbia and Alaska?

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said the Government were quite alive to the importance of dealing with this boundary question, and of settling the line between the United States and British Columbia. The hon. gentleman had very clearly and ably explained the various points at issue. He was sorry to say that the gentleman who acted for Great Britain when the Treaty of 1825 was made, knew nothing about the subject. There were at present three parties to be consulted, the Governments of Great Britain, the United States, and Canada. At present we were just finishing a boundary line between the United States and Canada. The expense had been very large; Canada's share would be in the neighbourhood of $300,000 to $400,000, where we followed a meridian line, where everything was comparatively plain and simple. In reference to this Alaska boundary line, between the United States territory and Canada, if an effort had been made to lay down a line possessing all possible intricacies, no greater success could have been achieved—none could be found entailing more difficulties.

Hon. Mr. CARRALL—Hear, hear. The line is indefinable.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—The line professed to follow the coast range up to Mount Elias, where the 101st meridian west struck the coast line. Parts of the mountains along the coast came to the very edge of the ocean, and in some cases to within a short distance of it; else where the mountain range was six, eight or ten miles from the coast, while at other points but three or four. Assuming the high land were followed, they would have to make a complete survey of the coast line inward, to ten marine leagues, the whole distance of this tongue of land; the sinuosities of the coast—which was much indented—would have to be traced carefully. As the expense would be extremely great, he understood the United States Government was not disposed, till the present boundary survey was finally completed, to enter into any negotiations for this survey at British Columbia. The Government, too, regarded this as a very serious question. The partial survey, only up to Mount Elias—not carrying the line northward to the Arctic, would cost, it was estimated, $2,400,000. It at all events would exceed one million, and though but a partial survey, would take seven years, (expressions of surprise). The attention of the Government had been fixed on this subject since they took office, and there had been a good deal of correspondence thereon, the question being very important. It was just possible that after the present boundary survey parties had completed their labours, and made their final report, there would be a certain number of officers, familiar with this subject and territory, both from the United States and England, available for this proposed survey, and the Governments of the United States and Great Britain might be disposed to look on the matter favourably.

Hon. Dr. CARRALL—Would it not be within your province, in the meantime, to remonstrate through the English Government with the American for our treaty rights ceded away.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said there had been a great deal of correspondence with the Im-

(Continued on fourth page.)


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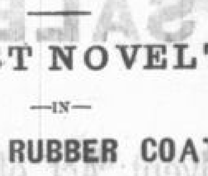

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*Crockery & Glassware Merchant,*
Duke Street, Chaudiere

Feb. 27th 1875. 3780

The Canadian Washer

A. R. GILLES, Manufacturer, west side King-st., between Bolton and Bolton-sts., Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Jan. 18, 1875.

Mr. GILLES, manufacturer of the Canadian Washer,—Sir,—I am using one of your Washers, and find it all it was recommended to be. I could not get along without it now, and will recommend it to all as really a good machine.

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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,

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Jan. 22, 1875. 3748.

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Extract from a Letter

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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.

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And all the London Wholesale Houses.

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OF THE

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Proprietor.

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The HERALD employs no agents in the country nor in distant cities to canvass for subscribers, as none are necessary. Any person pretending to be an agent for the WEEKLY HERALD should be treated as a common swindler. The club system has abolished the agency system. It is safe and cheap.

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CARPET AND FURNITURE HOUSE.

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A Large Stock of Curtains on Hand.

SHOOLBRED & CO.

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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

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W. YOUNG.

June 29, 1874.

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Fine Jeweller, Practical Watchmaker,

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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 finest finish Gold and Silver Watches, which he will sell at astonishingly low prices.

A very unique assortment of Whitby Jet.

Nov. 25 1874.

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WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER,

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MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS and WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited [illegible] to send 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 shippers in England.

| WATCHES | CLOCKS |
| --- | --- |
| Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns. | Of all kinds, from 2 to 1000 Gns. |
| Lever, Vertical, Duplex, | Church, Turret, Carriage, Chime, |
| Horizontal, Chronometer, Chronograph, | Dining and Drawing-room, |
| Keyless, Centre Seconds, Repeaters, Indian, &c. | Hall, Shop, Library, Bracket, &c. |

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

FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental *ateliers* of the highest reputation, 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 precious Metals, Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings, and all kinds of *bijouterie*, as supplied to members of the Court, and other distinguished personages.

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Silver and Electro-plate in the most recent fashion, and of the most durable make. In Electro-plate it is necessary to secure sound materials and a sufficient coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. No other is really cheap at any price, nor worth buying.

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. 3467-1wty


## 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. 1875

| MAILS. | CLOSE. | DELIVERED. |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Eastern—Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, etc. | [illegible] | 8.30 a.m. ... 4.30 p.m. |
| Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., and all places in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, etc., and Western U.S. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fort Garry and other places in the Province of Manitoba—Mails despatched daily via Windsor, Ont., and Detroit, Mich. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| British Columbia (and Vancouver's Island) Mails despatched daily via Windsor, Ont., Detroit and San Francisco. Rate of postage same as to other parts of the Dominion | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| United States, via Ogdensburg | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New York, through mail | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills, per St. L. & O. Railway | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [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 8 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 newspapers and 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 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 9 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 on 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, [illegible] St.

Dec 29 1874.