FRESH ARRIVALS.

At their New Establishment, opposite their Old Stand.

Fresh Fragrant Tea, at 40c., worth 50c
Choice Selected do 50c. do 60
Extra Choice do 45c. do 55c.
Finest in the City. 60c. do 75c.
Bologna Sausages at equally low prices
Breakfast Bacon, " "
Spices do " "
Selected Hams, " "
Skillion Cheese, " "
Prime and Fub Butter, " "
Pickles and Sauces in large variety.

Our stock of Groceries is

Wines, Brandies, Rum, Gin.

AT

APRELL & ALMAS,

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

Ottawa, March 19, 75. 3799

Other Advertisements.

Auction sale—J. Bermingham.
Government Notice—W. Powell.
Houses for Sale or to Let—N. Sparks.
Commission Merchants—A. J. Stears & Co.

The Times.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1875.

DEPARTURE OF SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

There will be very general regret over the departure of Sir John Macdonald and his estimable lady from the city. Possessed of a genial temperament and inclined social tendencies, Sir John was naturally a great favourite amongst those with whom he associated, and in this respect it may be said that Lady Macdonald was even more gifted than her husband, being indeed and in truth his better half. The citizens of Toronto are to be congratulated upon the addition to their circles of a pair possessed of so many qualities that tend to enliven society and make it enjoyable. We are sure that these sentiments will be echoed by all with whom the right honourable gentleman and his lady are acquainted, and that their relations will be left to be no small deprivation. But whilst according Sir John all that is inside as an ornament to society, and we frankly admit that in that peculiar sphere there are few men burdened with the cares of State who are so highly gifted—we cannot join in the fulsome adulation which are showered upon his political career by journals published in his interest. No man could have been so long in public life as he has been, not occupied such a prominent position in the ranks of his party, without being possessed of a more than ordinary share of ability and tact; but it is also true, that no disinterested statesman ever clung to the reins of power as he did; no man who would be entitled to unqualified praise, altogether apart from his party bias, could have resorted to so many peculiar devices to avert the result of adverse public feeling, and no real patriot would have consented, even with defeat at the polls staring him in the face—as defeat stared Sir John in 1873, to sell his country's most valued interest for gold, to buy himself into what he hoped would be another five years of power. We are not about to write his obituary, and hope the opportunity may not soon be offered to do so; but it may be said without exaggeration that he was not only a most complete master of political legerdemain, but he resorted to it more frequently and successfully than any statesman who has preceded him in the history of Canada. Great credit is claimed for him by a contemporary on account of the choice of Ottawa as the capital of Canada; yet we are told by the same authority that the choice was made by the Sovereign herself. Nominally it might be so but is there be any peculiar credit attaching to the choice, we are willing that Sir John should have that too. The truth is, that the advice which he offered to Her Majesty in that matter was by no means so disinterested—by no means so much of a favour to this city as it is claimed to be. In fact, it was simply a very transparent attempt—a successful attempt, let us say,—to get out of an awkward predicament, and offend neither his Ontario nor his Quebec supporters.

CENTRE TORONTO.

The new (professedly) Roman Catholic organ of the city of Toronto, which ushered itself upon the world as entirely independent so far as politics are concerned, has taken an early opportunity to show itself in its true colours. That opportunity is the unseating of Mr. Wilkes, and the necessity of a new election for Toronto Centre. It would be perfectly impossible to conceive of a more beggarly, miserable attack than that this professedly religious journal makes upon the ex member. Mr. Wilkes is described as a "lecturer of Christian young men," and the last three words are italicised. We do not know what the phrase quoted means; it is evidently intended as a sneer, and it is not a little remarkable that a newspaper which professes to be a religious organ above everything else should sneer at Christianity in any form, especially at Christian young men. The next charge is that Mr. Wilkes is an enemy of the Roman Catholic Church. The charge is a somewhat vague one, and except that he is a Protestant, we are aware of no reason there is for making it. Does the *Tribune* regard all Protestants as *enemies* of the Roman Catholic Church? If it does, we can only say it represents but a very insignificant portion of the Roman Catholic population of Ontario, and that the ignorant and bigoted. Then we are told that Mr. Wilkes was himself a Roman Catholic at one time—at least the *Tribune* is "informed that he formerly belonged to that faith, and he is, therefore, it adds, "a renegade. It would be interesting to know where the organ got its information, and until it is able to produce its authority for the statement, we take upon ourselves the responsibility of giving it an unqualified contradiction. But supposing that Mr. Wilkes were a "renegade," it is difficult to detect anything false to his character as a public man in the fact. It would not even be any reflection upon his private character, provided the change in his opinion were the result of conviction. If the *Tribune* has any doubts upon that subject, we can point it for a prominent example of the universal acknowledgment accorded to this principle to the recent history of the August Church, under whose auspices it pretends to be published, with whose authority it falsely assumes to speak, and under the guise of further ing whose interests it spouts forth sentiments so undharitable and abusive as that one can scarcely fancy themselves living in the nineteenth century when they read it. If it be an error to be a "renegade," if it be anything for which to accuse a man that he separates from one church to attach himself to another, then those who are open to the accusation err in good company. According to the *Tribune's* theory, Cardinal Manning is a "renegade," and so is Dr. Newman and a number of the most distinguished prelates and members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Then this professedly religious, but really political journal descends to the meanest and most degraded depths which it is possible for any newspaper to reach and rehashes for the benefit of its readers all the falsehoods and scandal which it was possible to gather from the sources most hostile to Mr. Wilkes, or which its own vile genius could invent. In connection with his politics we are told that he voted against Mr. Costigan's resolution on the New Brunswick School Question during the last session of Parliament. If that question is going to be the test by which public men are to win the indispensable favour of the *Tribune's* support in their elections, there are few of those now in Parliament who will be vouchsafed its mighty assistance. But, worse than all, Mr. Wilkes is said to be a friend of Mr. James Bain, who is reported by the organ to have declared at the East Toronto nomination that he could not conscientiously support a Roman Catholic. If Mr. Bain made any such declaration, we can only say for him that politically he is twin brother to the newspaper which accuses him—one of the bigots who unfortunately are only too plentiful amongst both Protestants and Catholics. However friendly Mr. Bain may be to Mr. Wilkes personally, and whatever may be the rancorous feelings which he may entertain towards the Roman Catholic Church, of this we are perfectly certain—that he and the editor of the *Tribune* will be found on election day trudging to the poll in company, like two lambs, and marking their ballots for the same candidate. The beautiful consistency of the organ—which professes to be a religious organ but is not—is shown by its triumphant announcement in another column that Mr. P. G. Close is likely to be Mr. Wilkes' opponent. Who is Mr. P. G. Close, let us inquire? One of the conventicle, too? Surely not! Nay, but something even stronger than that—one of the most prominent Orangemen in the city of Toronto. No enemy to the Catholic Church, we suppose. Of course not. Such is the organ's consistency.

THE GAZETTE AND MR. HUNTINGTON.

We are not going to repeat the old story of "No case; abuse the plaintiff." We have no intention of saying anything about blockheads who, when they can't reply to an argument, call their opponents fools and liars; but we commend to public notice the following effusion from the columns of our Tory contemporary, as a specimen of the gentlemanly and elevated tone in which the writers on that journal are accustomed to pursue their literary warfare. It is unquestionably one of the most elegant productions, one of the most powerful arguments ever any editor evolved, either out of his own inner consciousness, or from any other source:

"The Times of this morning, in an article upon the Copper Pyrites Company, blames the Montreal *Gazette* for commenting somewhat freely upon the subject before evidence for the defence is adduced. It says: "The Tory organ in this city reproduced the articles and reports in question with a great flourish of trumpets, but it was *careful to be content with insinuations as to the import of those documents, and to stop short of following the Gazette's example in making direct charges.* It would be difficult to decide which course is the most unfair; it would be much less difficult, however, to say which is the meaner and more unmanly." Then, according to the logic of this pillar of the Administration, the *Citizen* was wrong in not at once proceeding to stigmatize Mr. Huntington and brand him as a swindler; the *Gazette* is charged with speaking broadly upon the case, and the Times condemns such a course. The *Citizen* makes no insinuation, simply reviews the articles as copied in various other newspapers of all political shades—and the Times abuses the *Citizen* for refraining from abusing Mr. Huntington. When the Times devotes itself to any higher mission than that of bagging plunder, scraped with miserly regularity from Ministerial departments, it always appears in a ridiculous light. Its babblings on purity are as repugnant to men of sense as its cringing senility must be to those who are bound by a bargain to maintain its existence."

Such language tells very plainly of the source whence it comes. Comment is needless.

A tragic occurrence in San Francisco was founded on inconsistency in love, but the usual conditions were reversed. D. R. Meek, an insurance agent, did not believe in formal marriages, but held that the mutual consent of the parties was a sufficient marital bond. He formed a union upon that basis with Miss Laber, the daughter of his business partner, and during two years they lived affectionately together. Not long ago the wife left their home without warning of her intention, and declared that as there had been no marriage ceremony, and as she had ceased to love her husband, she was not bound to live with him any longer. Meek was heart broken. He implored her to return, but she coldly retorted that she was not his wife. He consulted lawyers as to the possibility of compelling her to be faithful, but they told him that although the marriage was as binding as any in the regard of the law, a wife could not be forced to live with her husband. He thereupon swallowed laudanum, and the first dose being pumped out by a proxy doctor, took another and died. He left his sentiments in a letter as follows: "I staked my all on your promise to marry me, and I have lost. I do not charge you, my dear, but forgive you with all my heart. I will be charitable with you, and think you thought and believed it was for the best. I only hope such is the case. Oh, my darling! never do with another as you have done with me. Never again promise to marry a man unless you intend to do so. Only think of me, who loved you so dearly, and would have died, and does, for your sake. I leave my best wishes for your future welfare and happiness. May God bless and protect you, and keep you from sin and harm."

THE DECLARATION OF PARIS

The Rights of Maritime Nations in Time of War—Did England Surrender Her Supremacy on the Ocean

(From the Cork Examiner, April 21st.)

The defeat of Mr. Ballie Cochrane's motion in the House of Commons does not end, it merely postpones the consideration of a most important subject. Mr. Cochrane moved, "That in consequence of a conference having been held at Brussels in 1874 on international law and the proposed renewal of the conference at St. Petersburg this year, a favourable opportunity is afforded to the country of withdrawing the Declaration of Paris in 1856, and thus maintaining our maritime rights, so essential to the power, prosperity and independence of the Empire." The discussion was felt to be untimely and inconvenient, and it is quite clear that the rejection of this motion does not pledge the House of Commons against a resumption of the discussion at a more seasonable opportunity. Its history is curious. Plenipotentiaries met in Paris in 1856 to conclude the treaty which closed the Crimean war. Having finished this, their only legitimate business, they discussed several matters in which they had no authority to meddle. Among the fruits of this curious conference was a "declaration respecting maritime law," of which the first two articles were as follows:—(1). That privateering is and remains abolished. (2.) The neutral flag covers enemies' goods, with the exception of contraband of war. Now it is to be remarked upon this declaration that it is not a treaty in any sense of the word. It was never ratified by the Crown or approved by Parliament. It can at best be only considered as an expression of opinion on the part of Count Walewski and Lord Clarendon, or as their idea of what was at the time the prevailing opinion in France and England. It will be remembered that the doctrine of the Peace party were then at their height. But whether or not the Declaration did truly represent public opinion—which is more than doubtful—it is quite certain that it has no binding force in a legal sense on this country. First, the plenipotentiaries had exceeded their power.

This is plain from what Lord Clarendon said shortly after it had been signed, when defending it in the House of Lords:—"I can tell your Lordships it was no easy matter to accomplish it, even with a dozen negotiators; but if a thousand more had been called, with the addition of the daily newspapers, it would have been quite impossible. If we had confined ourselves within the strict limits of our attributions we should have lost the opportunity which the representatives of the principal Powers of Europe were met together of discussing many important subjects, which, although they did not relate to our quarrel with Russia, it was most desirable should be arranged." And, as we have said before, it was not ratified by the Crown, or approved by Parliament or the country. It may be interesting to hear what representative men on both sides have thought of this declaration from time to time. Thus the late Lord Derby said: "Whatever losses Russia may have suffered by this war, whatever embarrassments she may have experienced, I hesitate not to say that they are more than compensated by the adoption of that one article gratuitously inserted by the French and British plenipotentiaries, by which, in the words of Mr. Pitt, you have sacrificed the maritime greatness of England on the shrine of Russia." Lord John Russell thus recognized the fact that it could not have the force of a treaty, which he feared that it might become the basis on which a treaty would be negotiated:—"The rules that free bottoms make free goods, and the goods of a belligerent are safe in neutral vessels, have always been regarded as injurious to the supremacy of maritime countries, and especially to the maritime power of England. I hope no Minister will set his seal to a treaty containing any stipulation of this kind without the most cautious deliberation." So recently as 1871 the subject was under discussion in the House of Commons. Mr. S. Cave spoke of it as a suicidal act on the part of this country, which must inevitably cripple our resources in the event of war. And Mr. Disraeli then said, "The stipulations of the Declaration of Paris were impolitic, and tended to cripple or weaken the strength of this country; but, so far as we are concerned, we must emancipate ourselves from its trammels in a regular manner." Lord Colchester thus put the disadvantage under which it would place his country in case of war with a maritime power which had not signed it: "If we were at war with America, who had not signed the Declaration, America could seize our goods in French or Russian bottoms; while we, bound by this treaty, could not seize American property in the vessels of any nation which was a party to the treaty. He thought it was an agreement injurious to the power of England, and injurious also to the highest interests of the world." We could multiply, almost without limit, similar expressions of disapproval by men of all parties. It is quite clear that the statesmen of England do not consider this declaration binding upon us, and that, therefore, in the event of a war they would refuse to act upon it. The very statement of these facts constitutes the very strongest argument for disavowing the document. If we wait until necessity forces us to take this step our doing so will certainly be open to the sus icion of acting unfairly with a view to our own advantage.

At present we would almost appear to be sailing under false colours, and it would be very desirable, if possible without danger of complications, that an unmistakable declaration on the subject should be made to Parliament.

A SKELETON IN A BOX.

The Remains of a Woman Found in an Erie Railway Freight Package.

A porter took an ordinary soap box to the Erie Railway depot, Jersey City, on Monday evening, marked "Mistress W. Woodford, Van Wert, Van Wert Co., Ohio." The box purported to be sent by Dr. Watthes of New York city. The weighmaster saw it was marked "80 lbs.," but the scales showed that it weighed less than twenty-five. The box emitted an offensive odor, and the weighmaster laid it quietly aside. Yesterday the box was opened in the presence of County Physician Stout and Chief of Police Champrey. A human hand with the flesh partly scraped off rested above a bloody piece of newspaper, and below were the bones of an entire skeleton, supposed to be that of a woman about four feet and a half high. Upon the box were marks of blood. The discovery made considerable excitment among the police, and a diligent search for Dr. Wetthes proved that there was no such physician in New York, but Physicians Stout and Bird last evening assured the police that they were the bones of a skeleton evidently disjointed by the skilful hand of a professor. The bone cleaning was imperfectly done, hence the offensive odour. Last night the box was started for its destination.

An insane convict in the asylum of Auburn prison feels assured that he will become a lunatic if he does not whistle eight hours a day. He has no watch, and that he may be sure of fulfilling his task, he commences at daybreak, and only stops when he falls asleep at night.

It seems that a certain country girl in Scotland thought it quite possible that there might be an excess in scrupulous regard to appearances. On her marriage day, the youth to whom she was about to be united said to her in a triumphant tone: Weel, Jenny, haven't I been unco ceevil?" alluding to the fact that during their whole courtship he had never given her a kiss. Her quiet reply was, "Ou, ay, man; senselessly ceevil."

"LYING AS A FINE ART."

The fifth of the free course of lectures to members of the Catholic Union was delivered at Cooper Union Tuesday night by Fredrick R. Coudert. "Lying as a Fine Art" was the text of the lecture, and the burden of the speaker's remarks tended to prove that in the remote past the practice was refined into an art. The lie in the garden of Eden—that being as far back as Mr. Coudert went—was the first to claim mention. By slow degrees the lecturer toiled through the prevarications in which the antediluvian period is so rich and emerged into the anti-Christian epoch, which he found to be almost as bad. When the epoch of which we form the nineteenth part was reviewed the lecture became very interesting, as it dealt with traditions and historical incidents which are more agreeable and familiar to the general mind. After Speaking of lying universally as it flourished in different ages, the lecturer set about classifying lies, but it was too much of labor for him. Make as many classes as he would, there were "fibs" which evaded the rules governing each class. He spoke of the social lie and the historical lie more particularly than of any of the other. The social lie, to his mind, was the most common; in fact the most correct folks were strongly addicted to it in the wildest forms, such as "Your obedient servant," "I hope you are well," "I'm glad to see you," &c. The habit is so strong that when after having ordered a person to do something one will sign himself as "Your obedient servant." Hopes are expressed every moment in the day regarding the salubrity of the feelings of folks in whom the expressers of such hopes have not the remotest interest. "I'm glad to see you," is used to persons whose presence is almost obnoxious. Historical lies were so numerous that Mr. Coudert had lost all faith in the stories detailed by historians, with the single exception of the cherry tree episode in the boyhood of the patriot Washington. This stronghold of faith was not protected from demolition by respect for the historian's veracity, but by patriotic instincts. As reasons for this unusual cynicism Mr. Coudert quoted many instances of the complete annihilation of what had for years been considered fixed fact. It had been said, and recently, that William Tell was a Dane and the apple-splitting business a myth, borrowed from Scandinavian song. It had been settled by the wise ones that St. Patrick was Irish, French and Scotch. It had transpired that Joan of Arc, instead of being burned, had been married. A great amount of doubt existed as to whether Shakespeare was Bacon or Bacon was Shakespeare. Concord and Lexington had become a little mixed and the Declaration of Independence was undergoing investigation. In the presence of these few facts Mr. Coudert thought his scepticism might be justified. About the newspaper lie the lecturer said very little, being timid lest he should offend the press. His timidity deprived him and his audience of much pleasure, and the newspapers of a look at themselves.

GUNNING'S BIGAMY.

Enticed by an Adventuress—Drugged, Married while Intoxicated, and then Robbed—A Widow Sentenced to State Prison.

The trial of Ellen Lucy, alias Elizabeth Young, alias Widow Rodgers, on an indictment for grand larceny, occupied the greater part of the time of the General Session on Friday and yesterday. The prisoner is apparently near seventy years old. She stoutly maintained, however, that she was a comparatively young woman, and her juvenile dress—a cross between the extravagant "Dolly Vardens" and the conventional stage costume of a "Scote' lassie"—showed that she was determined to fight against time with all her might. Martin Gunning, a Tenth avenue tinsmith, who is about fifty-five years old, was the complainant. He swore that in February last he took a sudden fancy to visit Boston, and to provide himself amply with money for the trip, he withdrew all his deposits from savings banks, and converted nearly everything he owned into cash. To account for this proceeding he told his wife and seven children that he was going to Ireland. On the train he took for Boston he found the elderly but fascinating Ellen. According to him, she knew of his contemplated visit to Boston, and had suggested his ample provision of expense money, which amounted to nearly $2,000. At some point on the road she modestly hinted at a marriage, coupling the hint with offers of drinks, of which he partook freely. He believes now that he was drugged, and swares that he is entirely oblivious as to subsequent events up to a point where he found the prisoner taking $1,885 from his book. Inquiry made by him as to the meaning of this resulted in the exhibition by Ellen of a marriage certificate, evidencing that he had committed an act of bigamy, and was then in a Boston hotel enjoying an unexpected honeymoon. He excepted the situation perforce, and thereafter bent all his energies to the task, of recovering his money. Ellen, with the tenderness of youth and the pertinacity of age, insisted upon taking care of it for him. The happy pair were to return to New York and in partnership open a store with the money. They did return, opened two bank accounts in the name of the female partner, and spent several days together hunting for a store that Mr. Gunning did not wish to find, and in disputes about the control of the money, Ellen had the best of it all the time, because she had the money, but to satisfy her swain she went before a lawyer and executed a power of attorney to Mr. Gunning, authorizing him to do almost anything he could after the business project was established. This did not satisfy him, and after nearly a week of mingled dalliance and quarrel, Mr. Gunning went home to his real wife, and she joined forces with him in a legal campaign against the prisoner, who still held a tight grip upon the money.

For the defence it was urged that the money was a gift, and hence the taking of it could not be larceny; that the prisoner did not know she was marrying a man with a living wife; that the complainant by his own showing had acted with duplicity and was unworthy of belief, and generally that this was a case for trial in a civil rather than in a criminal court.

The jury, following the strong intimations of Recorder Hackett in his charge, found that the prisoner had obtained the complainant's money by scheming and robbery, and hence was guilty. Having been sentenced to three years in State Prison, she went to the prisoner's box shrieking for mercy. Her counsel, Capt. James D. McClellan, did not open the door for proof as to her character, as the prosecution were prepared to prove that she was a professional shop-lifter, and an adventuress who has for many years escaped punishment for unnumbered crimes.

A Scotch lad came to his clergyman for examination previous to his receiving his first communion. The pastor, knowing that his young friend was not very profound in his theology, and not wishing to discourage him, took the Old Testament, and asked him, in reference to the Mosaic law, how many commandments there were. After a little thought, he put his answer in the modest form of a supposition, and replied, cautiously, "Aibin (perhaps, a hunner." The clergyman was vexed, and told him such ignorance was intolerable, that he could not proceed in examination, and that the youth must wait and learn more; so he went away. On returning home he met a friend on his way to the manse, and on learning that he, too, was going to the minister for examination, shrewdly asked him, "Weel, what wil ye say noo if the minister spears hoo mony commandments there are?" "Say! why, I shall say ten to be sure." To which the other rejoined, with great triumph, "Ten! Try ye him wi' ten! I tried him wi' a hunner, and he wasna satisfied."

Flour & Feed.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

ALEX. TAYLOR,

Successor to D. McLarnon,

—CORNER OF—

RIDEAU AND CUMBERLAND STS.

—DEALER IN—

FLOUR AND FARM PRODUCE.

A selected stock always on hand to suit all parties. Orders promptly attended to. The highest price will be paid for all kinds of Farm Produce.

HAY & OATS

FOR SALE.

Apply to Wm. M. BEATTIE & Co., George St near Central R.R.O.J. 1795-3m

Hair Cutting.

A. E. GENDREAU'S

New Parliamentary Tonsorial PARLOUR

is now open.

FIRST CLASS Hair Dresser employed. Ladies' Costumings done up in First Class style, and on the Shortest Notice.

Charges Moderate.

Mathewmar New Buildings, Wellington Street, between Dufferin Bridge and Elgin Street. 3767

Dry Goods.

READ! READ!

JUST RECEIVED, a large Lot of

Dress Goods, Silk, Ribbon, and Tweed,

ALSO,

GREY COTTON FROM SIX CENTS AND UPWARDS.

Call and see, at

RATTEY & Co.,
Wholesale Jobbers,
Rajsotte's Block, Wellington street,
3808-1m Near Elgin Street.

SIGN OF THE MAPLE LEAF,

SUSSEX STREET.

SPRING 1875.

In retiring thanks to my customers for their liberal patronage for the past year, I respectfully remind them of having received my Spring importations of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY-GOODS.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Being complete with the

Latest Novelties for the Season,

Under the management of a

FIRST-CLASS MILLINER,

MADAME COLLIN, lately arrived from Paris.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Under the Management of a

FIRST CLASS CUTTER

Christian Kelson—I guarantee satisfaction to all or six favored hae, making this department a specialty.

Respectfully soliciting your orders, and an inspection of the stock.

N. FAULKNER.

March 25, 1875. 380-1m

Miscellaneous.

CHEAP SPRING GOODS.

China, Crockery, Glassware, Earthenware, Lamps, Lamp Oil, &c. &c.

Flower Pots in great variety, now selling at a small advance on cost.

Boarding houses and Hotels supplied at special prices for large lots.

Please come and inspect before purchasing elsewhere.

COAL OIL—none but the best kept in stock for retail.

Coal Oil and Lamp Goods wholesale and retail.

JAMES ASHFIELD,

Duke Street, Chaudiere,

OTTAWA.

April 6th 1875. 3769

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES!

Restore your Sight!

THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,

By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYESIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes! how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

Agents Wanted,

Gents or Ladies. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 957.) No. 51 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY CAUTION ANY PERSON against purchasing two notes of $75 each, given by me in favour of Wesley Halpin, both dated March 1, 1875, one payable Jan. 1, 1876, the other eighteen months after date, as I have never received any value.

ALBERT BEACH,
Kemptville
Ont.

CAUTION.

MYRTLE NAVY,

NONE IS GENUINE!

UNLESS STAMPED

T. & B.

There are Numerous Imitations on the Market.

3764m

TREE, SHRUBS, &c.

Auguste Dupuis, Esq.,

Proprietor of the well known Nurseries at St. Roch des Aulnets, Province of Quebec, has established

AN AGENCY IN OTTAWA,

For the supply of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Shrubs.

These Trees being raised in Lower Canada, are preferable to those from American Nurseries, being thoroughly acclimatized, and better adapted to stand the winters of this district.

Catalogues and prices can be had on application to the undersigned, who is now ready to receive orders for the spring of 1875. Parties wanting Trees should lose no time in ordering.

J. E. LEMIEUX,

Ottawa St. bet. King and Nelson Sts.

Nov. 8, 1874.

TO CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS.

The undersigned has opened a Stone-cutter's Yard, corner of King and St. Andrew Street, where building stone and paste of all description will be kept constantly on hand. Orders are respectfully solicited, for all kinds of Stone-cutting.

GERARD RIDDEL.

3767

Hatters & Furriers.

DEVLIN'S HATS THAT R HATS

THE WATERPROOF

ULSTER.

LATEST NOVELTY

—IN—

ENGLISH RUBBER COATS.

—AT—

3796 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

HATS! HATS! HATS!

JUST RECEIVED ALL THE NEW STYLES FOR 1875.

—AT—

H. HODGES,

56 SPARKS-ST.,

Opposite the British Lion Hotel.

March 12, 1875. 3792

Gift Enterprises.

L. D. SINE'S ESTABLISHED 1854

GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only reliable Gift Distribution in the country.

$60,000.00!

IN VALUABLE GIFTS.

To be distributed in L. D. SINE'S Regular Monthly

GIFT ENTERPRISE,

To be drawn Monday, June 7, 1875, two Grand Capitals of

$5,000 Each in Cash!

Two Prizes $1,000 } Each in Cash
Five Prizes $500
Ten Prizes $100

1 Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness ..... worth $600
One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano ..... worth $500
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each
Three Gold Watches & Chains, worth $200 each
Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each.
Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $100 each.
800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each.
Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewellery, &c.
Number of Gifts, 5,500! Tickets limited to 50,000.

Agents wanted to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1; Six Tickets $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five Tickets, $20.

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 423,
Cincinnati, O.

OFFICE: Excelsior Building, corner Race and Longworth.

April 26, 1875. 3769

Miscellaneous.

PYRIMONT SEYSSEL ASPHALTE.

THE Compagnie Generale des Mines d'Asphaltes, who are now the Proprietors of the celebrated Asphalte Mines of Pyrimont Seyssel, Ain, France, are now prepared to supply to contractors and others, the produce of these mines, either in shape of the natural Rock, or in the form of Mastic, for use in the Dominion of Canada, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The whole of the Footpaths in Paris, and a large proportion of the Carriage ways in that City are paved with the above Asphalte; while for the last 25 years and upwards the British Government has specified the **Pyrimont Seyssel Asphalte**, as the only one permissible in contracts entered into with them.

The Company will also gladly entertain proposals from first class firms or individuals of good standing for agencies in the different cities and towns throughout the Dominion.

Applications for further information may be addressed to W. O. GALLENDER, 70 & 71 Palmerston Buildings, Old Broad street, E. C. London, England. 3804-d

THREE VALUABLE FARMS

For Sale

OR TO RENT.

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,

1st. A Farm of 90 Acres, of which 80 are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, in 2nd Concession, Gloucester [Ridean Front.]

2nd, A Farm of about 125 Acres, of which 30 are cleared, con prising east half of Lot 5, in 1st Concession, Osgoode, near Manotick

3rd. A Farm of 50 Acres, all cleared and in a high state of cultivation, comprising southwest quarter of Lot 6, in 4th Concession, Osgoode.

All to be sold on reasonable terms.

For particulars apply to

CHARLES ROWAN,

Ottawa.

March 20, 1875. 3804-(2w-w3m.

MUSIC! MUSIC!!

D. S. McKinnon & Co.,

78, Sparks St., Ottawa.

Dealer in Music Sheet and Book, Pianofortes, Organs, Organettes, Stools, etc.

April 14th 1875. 3818

Remedies.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMES.

Patronized by all the World.

Rimmel's Ihang-Ihang, Vanda, Jasmine, Jockey Club, Frangipanne, and other perfumes of exquisite fragrance.

Rimmel's Lavender Water, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.

Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar celebrated for its use in and sanitary properties

Rimmel's Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.

Rimmel's Dagong Oil Soap, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.

Rimmel's Glycerine, Honey, Cocoa, and Floral Crackers, very amusing for Balls and Parties.

Rimmel's Violet, Rose, Lead, 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 and by all Perfumery Vendors.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

Extract from a Letter

NORTON'S PILLS

Dated 18th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Birmingham, 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. R."

To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, London

July 1871.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, gravel, and pains in the back. Sold in boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Apothecaries' Hall, Lincoln, London

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co., Coleman street, London.
Newbery & Sons, 27 Newgate street, London.
Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon street, London.
Sanger & Sons, Oxford street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS IN CANADA.

Montreal—Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Montreal—Lymans, Clare & Co.
Toronto—Elliott & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
" Stapler & Green.
Hamilton—Winer & Co.
Halifax—Avery Brown & [illegible]

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 Chlorodyne being unequal in strength, Morson's is now prepared this. Sold in 1 oz., ½ oz., and 1 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is "Morson's."

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders 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 HOLLOWAY.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES Selected, and Shipping orders executed dispatch

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES FOR CONSUMPTION, WASTING AND INDIGESTION,

Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine.

As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subject their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength and weight are increased, digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.

Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,

SAVORY & MOORE,

143 NEW BOND-ST., LONDON, W

And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply AVORY AND MOORE'S DATURA TATULA Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis &c.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Prevents the Hair from Falling.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Promotes its healthy Growth.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Is not Greasy nor Sticky.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Leaves no Disagreeable Odor.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Subdues Refractory Hair.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Soothes the Irritated Scalp-Skin.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Affords the Richest Lustre.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Is not an Alcoholic Wash.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Kills Dandruff.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Gives New Life to the Hair.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Remains Longest in Effect.

50 and 75 cents per Bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE,

MONTREAL, P. Q.

Agents for Dominion of Canada.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON, Proprietors.

SPECTACLES

For all Sights

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT, TINTED CRYSTAL SPECTACLES for the relief of dim, Weak and failing sight, enabling the wearer to read and work by day or night with perfect ease and comfort.

Protected by letters patent. Sole agent in Ottawa.

WM. HEARN,

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,

Dufferin Bridge, Ottawa.

Sign, Mortar and Spectacles. Thermometers, Telescopes, Microscopes, &c. 3707

FISH! FISH! FISH!

MR. MOSES LAPOINTE desires to inform his customers and the public generally that he has removed his place of business from his former stand to the new Fish Market on the south side of York street. He will be happy to meet his friends in his new stand, and do his utmost to supply them with the latest importations of fresh and other kinds of fish; also all kinds of Poultry and Game.

MOSES LAPOINTE.

Ottawa, Feb. 2, 1875.

The Victoria Stables

Adjoining the Bank of B. N. America, WELLINGTON-ST., the best and most convenient Livery stables in the city.

Parties desirous of securing good rigs, prompt attendance, and reasonable rates, will please favor the undersigned with a call.

N.B.—Horses boarded and groomed in the most satisfactory manner. A specialty made of this feature.

BROWNLEE & CO

March 11, 1874

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. 3815-y4eW

Watchmakers, &c.

JEWELLERY,

N. MARKS,

36—*SPARKS STREET*—36

and 60 Sussex Street.

Wholesale and Retail Jeweller, Watchmaker, &c.

A large assortment of gold and silver watches, Ladies' Opera and Victoria chains, gentlemen's Albert chains, rings and gold settes, brooches, jewellery of every description, plated ware, clocks, etc., at the lowest prices. The best house in the city. Wholesale buyers will find their stock as cheap from me as any other house in the Dominion.

MANUFACTURING

Watchmaker and Jeweller.

Having sold out the retail business to Messrs. Hedford & Geyer, I beg leave to return thanks to the public for their patronage during the last 11 years and will continue the

MANUFACTURING, JEWELLERY AND WATCHMAKING BUSINESS

in my former workshops, over Mann's Hardware Store, corner of Metcalfe and Sparks street.

June 29, 1874. W. YOUNG.

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 1840.

J. W. BENSON,

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

Prize Medal