Just Arrivals

Quaker ...
Fresh Fragrant Tea, at 40c., worth 50c
Choice Selected do 50c. do 60c.
Finest in the City do 60c. do 70c
Hologna Sausage ... usually low prices.
Brookfield Butter ... " ..
Spiced " ..
Gherkins, Onions, " ..
Stilton Cheese, " ..
Prime Cut Tub Butter, " ..
Pickles and Sauces in large variety.
Choicest Old Cognac ...

Wines, Brandies, Rum, Gin.

at

CAMPBELL & ALMAS,

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

Ottawa, March 18, 1875. 820

Our Advertisements.

Card—J. I. Lambert.
Removal—J. Lenihan.
By Estate—H. C. Henderson.
Gowan's Opera House—F. C. King.
Sale of Furniture—J. M. Ross & Co.
Glass Cases, Carpets, Etc.—James Bermingham.
Unreserved Auction Sale—James Bermingham.
Important Auction Sale—J. Bermingham.

The Times.

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1875.

THE UNSEAT[illegible] MEMBER FOR MONCK.

The Globe, *Free Press*, a Tory organ, has the following apropos of the unseating of Mr. McCallum, the Tory member for Monck. Of course the *Free Press*, unlike we, thoroughly sympathizes as to Mr. McCallum's party proclivities, but the disharmony is not as appropriate as though the organ had not been writing in ignorance. It is an excellent specimen of the results of the blind party zeal which recognises the necessity of abusing a political opponent, no matter how unjustly. To be sure, the *Free Press* was otherwise using "an angel disguised" on this occasion; nevertheless, its remarks are worth reproduction:—

"If open confession is good for the soul, as some assert it to be, the Grits should be just now in very satisfied condition of mind. Mr. McCallum, who has been occupying the seat for Monck, has confessed that he got there by bribery through agents, and the seat is vacated accordingly. The Grit purist in question must have known, all along, that he had been elected by a resort to electoral practices that he had contravened the law. A man of tender conscience, a man who desired to elevate the standard of morality, would have resigned his seat at once, after the processions of absolute and unstained innocence that had been put forward. But failing that, he has been compelled to admit that which could no longer be concealed, under the cloak of hypocrisy, that he was unduly, wrongfully, elected. The chastisement the Grit members are having may be the means of awakening them to a better sense of what a true standard bearer of morality should claim."

This is a most excellent and high-toned commentary, and Mr. McCallum will doubtless feel very greatly flattered by it. That open confession "is good for the soul" is sound doctrine, but we doubt very much whether Mr. McCallum's confession has had any very sanctifying effect upon the minds of his Tory friends. Doubtless, as the *Free Press* asserts, he knew very well during the two sessions he has been sitting in Parliament that he was wrongfully occupying a position which, but for the corrupt practices which were resorted to by Tory agents, would have belonged to Mr. James D. Edgar. That the late member for Monck—for we suppose we may so designate him now—was not a man of very tender conscience is an unquestionable fact; only he cannot be blamed if he would have preferred to see the charge made in a newspaper of another political stripe. There might have been motives attributed had the acquisition come from another quarter, but none in this. Just only think how the friendly point tears off his cloak of hypocrisy, verily Mr. McCallum may pray to be saved from his friends.

THE MONTREAL GAZETTE ON THE FISHERY REGULATIONS.

The Montreal *Gazette*, usually well instructed on public matters, prides itself on the accuracy of its information and the justness of its views. It is so much the more astonishing therefore that a model journal should make such an unscrupulous and unjust attack on the present Government, in connection with the revised Fishery Regulations, as it does by the article reproduced elsewhere. We are authorized to give to its reckless statements an unqualified contradiction. In order to make denial as emphatic and refutation as complete as possible, we shall strive to group the manifold repetitions, and arrange the rambling assertions under notice, in some sort of order for disposing of them in detail.

The *Gazette* asserts: "it appears by "the Orders in Council published in the "last *Official Gazette*, in relation to the "River and Bay fisheries of New Bruns"wick and Nova Scotia, that a tax of one "dollar per two hundred pounds weight "of fish is imposed upon all salmon and "bass, the principal fish caught in the "rivers of the Maritime Provinces, while "no corresponding tax is imposed upon "the fisheries of Ontario." This tax being the sole obnoxious feature of "the Regu"lations just promulgated," and as it forms the only peg on which hangs the whole charge of abolishing private rights and committing "a catheless and wanton breach of faith "with a whole community," we may as well remark here that the Regulations in this respect do *not*, for ample reasons, apply at present to Nova Scotia at all; and that instead of the tax being one dollar per brl. on bass, as alleged, it is but fifty cents. How the *Gazette* could manage to apply any "corresponding tax" in Ontario, when further on it says that these "two classes of fish do not frequent "the waters of Ontario," is worth explaining. It would be fair also to explain the reason for omitting to mention analogous fishings in Quebec, which have been for some fourteen years past subject ed to license fees. Omissions of the suspicious nature are not improved by untruly asserting that fishings which are pursued in the Ontario Lakes are not subject to taxation, although the merest tyro in journalism knows that they have been regularly leased and licensed, paying rents and fees, ever since the year 1859. We cannot but regard these strange disrepancies as being quite in keeping with the spirit of the entire article—notably in its reference to "the people of *those Provinces*" as affected by a pretended grievance in common with the "fishermen and land owners" of New Brunswick, and bolstering up its strictures accordingly. It is too of a piece with another erroneous assertion that the "salmon fishings are de"pressed" by a U. S. Customs duty on the cans in which the fish are preserved, when in fact no such tax exists. These *trifling inaccuracies* corrected, we pass on to the graver assertion that this, the chief novel feature in the New Brunswick Regulations, "de"prives the riparian proprietors (and fish"ermen) of the rights which many of "them have enjoyed for three genera"tions." This untruthful charge is reiterated in various forms. The Regulations do no such thing. They imply no change of policy, they effect no deprivation of previously existing rights, or recognized privileges—they involve no breach of faith,—and, in short, they are thus totally misrepresented. We state authoritatively that all legal rights and legitimate privileges, belonging to proprietors or fishermen in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, they will always continue to enjoy. Is such an assurance sufficiently explicit to satisfy this exemplary critic of the Government policy? The *Fisheries Act* exempts from rents and fees any exclusive right of fishery already existing by law, and all Regulations must conform to that provision of the Statute.

The Regulations in question are simply a revision of the Provincial by-laws formerly adopted in New Brunswick. Under those by-laws a nominal tax was levied on salmon nets, while the amended regulations impose a license fee at the same rate as prevails in Quebec. The imposition of license fees on salmon fishings in that Province is therefore not new; and the nominal charge on a lucrative industry like the bass fishery, which like the salmon fishery is also protected and improved at the public expense, is quite in accordance with the policy of the previous Government. Indeed we learn from the report of the Fisheries Department for 1873, that the late Minister of Marine and Fisheries was pledged to assimilate the practice of leasing and licensing certain fishery privileges in the Lower Provinces to the system adopted for many years past in Quebec and Ontario. The "gradual extension of "this system," which is described by the late Minister, as highly beneficial, to the Maritime Provinces, actually formed part of the policy of the late administration in whose behalf its adoption is now so unjustly assailed. When the present head of the department came into office this partial and progressive application of the system commended itself to approval, and the earliest opportunity was improved to extend it in the salmon fishings of the Bay De Chaleur district. On the Quebec side of that estuary the salmon fishers had for twelve years paid license fees on their stations varying at rates from three to twelve dollars, according to value, and since 1869 they were assessed at the increased and uniform rate of one dollar per barrel. During all this time the salmon fishers on the New Brunswick shore paid only indirect fees by a paltry tax of a few cents levied on their salmon nets. The tenure of their fishery privileges was otherwise precisely the same as that obtaining on the opposite coast. Meanwhile the produce of their fishings was yearly increased at the public expense by the protection afforded to tributaries of the Restigouche situated in the Province of Quebec. The justice of equalizing as soon as practicable the conditions under which the respective parties pursued their calling is too obvious to need comment. It was decided to do so on the first favourable opportunity. This occurred last year on application by New Brunswick salmon fishers for season licenses, twenty-five of which were issued at a fee of one dollar per barrel (200 lbs.) on the catch. Other twenty-eight licenses have been issued for the current season at the same rate. The holders of these titles desire to continue them, and are content to pay the charge. There is no sound reason why the salmon fishers in other long favoured localities, such as the Miramichi district, should not conform to the same system, and contribute their quota towards defraying the cost of improving their own interests. It would be positive favoritism and relatively unjust were they allowed to continue to enjoy free of all tax such valuable privileges as neighbouring fishermen are required to pay for, especially when both incur the same cost of production and both resort to the same markets. Surely the *Gazette* will not maintain that our domestic fishery policy should unfairly discriminate against the fishermen of Quebec and Ontario, and favor the fishermen of those "smaller Provinces," so sympathetically patronized? Unless prepared to go this length in its zealous advocacy of partiality towards "the smaller Provinces," we can hardly understand what the *Gazette* is driving at. What does it mean by charging the Government with breaking faith? If, under the benignant rule of the *Gazette's* friends, "the fishermen of the "Maritime Provinces have enjoyed all "the rights which they possessed before "Confederation," and are still to enjoy them, what grievance is there? It knows, of course, that all this talk about "pledges" on the part of the late Government not to create any "special tax," and understandings "not to levy any tax "upon the proprietors of fisheries," is something apocryphal. The idea of "the "smaller Provinces" being kept together under exemption from petty burdens common to other members of the Confederation is an absurdity. Is this the *Gazette's* notion of unity? If it is not, then a policy founded on the sound principle of equal justice to all, instead of on mere expediency and local favoritism, ought to enlist the support rather than to provoke the antagonism of our Montreal contemporary.

MARITIME PROVINCES FISHERY REGULATIONS.

(From the Ottawa Citizen.)

We are surprised at the official announcement which appeared in the *Canada Gazette* of Saturday last in relation to the fisheries of the Maritime Provinces, which changes, by a stroke of the pen, the whole policy in relation thereto and deprives the riparian proprietors of the rights which many of them have enjoyed for three generations. Those who followed the history of the confederation campaign will remember that amongst the objections which were made by the Maritime Provinces, and more especially by New Brunswick, to the Union, was the disinclination to give up the control of their river and inshore fisheries and Crown and timber lands, to be dealt with by the Parliament of Canada. The latter fortunately for these smaller Provinces, as it now seems, were reserved to them by the British American Act, while the former were included in the class of subjects reserved to be exclusive dealt with by the Dominion Parliament. During the exciting discussions that followed the Quebec conference, no objection was more strongly pressed by the opponents of Confederation against that measure than the fear of what would result from the absolute control which the Dominion Parliament would have over the fisheries of the Maritime Provinces. This objection was met by Messrs. Tupper and Archibald in Nova Scotia, and by Messrs. Tilley and Mitchell and their friends in New Brunswick, with the pledge that in any legislation which was submitted to the Dominion Parliament in relation to the fisheries, it should be distinctly understood that the riparian rights of the fishermen and land owners would not be interfered with, nor would any attempt be made to create a special tax upon the proprietors of fisheries, nor to restrict their existing privileges, beyond what was necessary for the protection and regulation thereof, in those Provinces.

It will be within the recollection of many that when the measure which extended the present Fishery Law to the Maritime Provinces was under consideration, Messrs. Tupper and Anglin each exacted from the Government a pledge in relation to this matter. While admitting the necessity of the law for the purpose of protection, they each reminded Sir John Macdonald of the pledges which had been given to the people of their Provinces upon this subject, and without the dissent of the House, if not with its declared approval, Sir John Macdonald gave a pledge that the policy of the Canadian Government would be while protecting the fisheries, not to levy any tax upon the proprietors or to divest them of their existing rights. A similar pledge was given by Mr. Mitchell, then Minister of Marine and Fisheries, in the Senate Chamber. These pledges have until now been strictly fulfilled, and the fishermen of the Maritime Provinces have enjoyed all the rights which they possessed before confederation.

By the regulations just promulgated, however, a gross breach of faith has been committed, and in a most unfair manner, upon the people of those Provinces. It appears by the Orders in Council, published in the last *Official Gazette*, in relation to the River and Bay fisheries of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, that a tax of one dollar per two hundred pounds weight of fish is imposed upon all salmon and bass, the principal fish caught in the rivers of the Maritime Provinces, while no corresponding tax is imposed upon the fisheries of Ontario. The catch of salmon and bass forms no small item in the industry of those Provinces; their export brings a vast amount of wealth into Canada; and we can see no reason why a special tax should be imposed upon the fishermen who, as a class, are but ill able to bear it. Most of these fishermen own the properties on the shores of which they prosecute their calling, and have either inherited or purchased them in the belief and upon the faith created by immemorial usage that the right of the shores carried with it the right of fishing from them. Such belief has existed and such right been enjoyed in these Provinces for nearly a century, and in many cases the original proprietors, and their descendants for three generations, have thus occupied and enjoyed undisputed what these orders in council have now deprived them of.

The fisheries of the Maritime Provinces were regulated and restricted as to the manner and time of fishing, by the Legislatures of the Local Provinces prior to confederation; but in no case did these Legislatures ever attempt to interfere with the rights of those owners, or attempt to levy a tax, as a rental, as is now proposed for the privilege of these fisheries. Mr. Mackenzie is probably not aware that the salmon fishing of those Provinces is already very much depressed. The fishermen for several years past have been in the habit of getting for their fish, as they came from the nett, from the curers seven cents a pound, and the people who preserve them have been in the habit of getting from twenty-two to twenty-five cents a pound in the British and American markets when preserved in cans. Now those engaged in preserving are only offering the fishermen three cents per lb. for the raw fish as they have to compete against the abundant catch of salmon on the Pacific coast, which latter are now being offered in cans at twelve cents per pound in the market to which fish is exported. In addition to this, as Mr. Mackenzie is aware, a most unjust tax has been placed upon the cans in which the fish is put up, at the American ports, in defiance of treaty rights, and yet for weeks he has tolerated this gross injustice with the most perfect indifference. We cannot too strongly condemn a policy which will thus create a serious source of dissatisfaction in the smaller Provinces. While it may be said that a policy that existed in Ontario should be equally applied elsewhere, we deny that a parallel exists in the two cases. The old Provinces of Canada voluntarily relinquished, by the act of their own Legislature before confederation, the right to individual fishings. The smaller Provinces did not do this, while the public declarations above referred to show that those Provinces received pledges that this policy would not be extended to them. Again there can be no parallel between the policy suitable for the Lake Ontario fisheries, and those of the rivers and bays in the Maritime Provinces. Were it otherwise, were the analogy complete, why should two classes of fish which do not frequent the waters of Ontario be selected as a special subject of taxation, while those which are obtained in the Ontario Lakes are not included? Is Mr. Mackenzie carrying out his Cornwall programme of 1872, in which he declared that the smaller Provinces must be dealt with differently and much less favorably than they had been by the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald? So much for the merits of this new Order in Council. It is worth while calling attention to a circumstance which casts grave suspicion upon the Ministry of taking advantage of the public in the manner of its application. It will be recollected that a few days before the close of the session the Hon. Dr. Tupper called attention to the fact, that although the session was fast closing, neither the report of the Post Office Department nor that of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries had been submitted, and suggested that as the Departmental reports generally indicated any change of policy, it was of the utmost importance that they should be submitted at an early stage of the session. Now, we claim that it was the duty of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, when he failed to get his report before Parliament, to have communicated the proposed change of policy to the House, and thus have given the members whose constituencies were to be affected an opportunity of discussing the subject and defending the interests of those by whose suffrages they hold their seats. By his silence, Mr. Smith has been enabled to spring a mine upon the fishery rights of the proprietors on these rivers, and has struck a blow at the security of the rights of private property, which cannot have other than a most unfortunate effect. It is impossible to imagine a more causeless and wanton breach of faith with a whole community. Although we know that Mr. Mackenzie controls not the Government alone, but the policy as well as the administration of the several departments, we did not think that a gentleman like Mr. Smith, who should be independent, would permit so great an injustice to be perpetrated upon the people of those Provinces, whose interests he should especially protect. It is clear that the greatest dissatisfaction will be felt amongst the people of the Maritime Provinces. We may fairly ask what interest is next to be attacked? We have had important commercial interests coolly sacrificed by Mr. Cartwright. The legislation, in relation to our shipping has been grossly neglected by Mr. Smith. And now we find that gentleman attacking the fishermen of our smaller Provinces, depriving them of rights that they have enjoyed for nearly a century, and promoting amongst them a feeling of distrust and dissatisfaction at the conduct of the Government. We may well ask what interest is to be the next victim.

Important Auction Sale by J. Bermingham, to come off in the store, Robinson's Block, Sparks street, on Thursday next. Read advertisement. 3840-1i

Grocers.

Alph. J. Steers & Co.,

—WHOLESALE—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

—DEALERS IN—

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, ETC., ETC.,

RUSSELL HOUSE BLOCK,

(Opposite Sappers Bridge.)

OTTAWA, ONT.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

References.

J. H. SEMPLE, Importer, &c., 53 St. Peter St., Montreal.
JAS. HARTY & Co., Merchants, Kingston.
A. J. CAMPBELL, Esq., Messrs. Campbell & Cassells, Bankers, 56 Kings St., East, Toronto.

LEA & PERRINS'

Celebrated

Worcestershire Sauce!

Declared by connoisseurs to be

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD

The success of this most delicious and invaluable Condiment having induced certain dealers to apply the name of Worcester and Sauce to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have instructed their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceeding against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

HOUSEKEEPERS,

Baskerville & Bros.,

No. 36, Rideau St., Ottawa,

Are offering General Groceries, Wines and Liquors at unusually LOW PRICES, to make room for their Spring stock.

5 lbs. of sound Tea for $1.00, value guaranteed, also, a reduction on Sugar, taking 1 lb. or upwards a reduction on No. 1 Labrador Herrings, from 60 cts. to $1.00, according to quantity, or No. 1 Labrador Herring, reduction of $1.25 per bbl., dry Cod fish, Cod oil, in large bags, Fine Salt, 80 lbs. per bag, Good Western Apples and Onions, also on hand and for sale at a reduction for CASH:

TOBACCOS, PICKLES, BALL BLUE STARCH, RICE, RAISINS, CURRANTS, NUTS, CIGARS, PAILS and BROOMS, also,

HIGH WINES,

PROOF AND RYE

From Gooderham and Worts Celebrated Distillery, SOLD LOW.

BASKERVILLE BRO.

HOUSEKEEPERS!

For your House-cleaning, by all means buy your Grocer, Druggist, or the Hardware shops, for cleaning and polishing

SAPOLIO.

It surpasses everything for Windows, painted and plain Woodwork, and Tin, Brasses, and Scouring Knives, and all metals.

HAND SAPOLIO,

For Mechanics, Painters, Photographers, and for Bath purposes.

USE THE

Norwich Egg Powder,

Making all kinds of Cakes WITHOUT EGGS.

To be had of all Grocers.

H. J. WEEKES & Co., Toronto.

Sole Agents for Ontario.

Tailoring.

Merchant Tailor.

The undersigned has great pleasure in informing the public that he has opened a first class

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

In P. N. EGLESON'S Cornwall stand, No. 62 Rideau street, with a full and well assorted stock of Fancy Trowserings, Fancy Coatings, Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds, Serges, Vestings, Doeskins, Broadcloths, Venetians, Tricots, and a complete assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS.

The latest Novelties in WINDSOR SCARFS, TIES, BRACES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.

It is sufficient to state that being recognized as the leading Cutter in the Dominion, and from long experience in New York, and in connection with the firm of P. N. Egleson & Co., Gloucester, together with the fact that I employ none but no-class workmen (men with even more than ordinary skill and ability), I shall expect a large share of public patronage.

P. J. EGLESON.

April 21, 1875. 836-1m

Bankers.

P. D. BROWNE,

Banker, Montreal

Dealer in Greenbacks, U. S. Bonds and Cheques. Commercial paper discounted. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and U. S. Interest allowed on deposits.

Oct. 20, 1874. 3805-3MWFY

BOND BROTHERS,

Bankers and Stock Brokers, Montreal,

Negotiate sales of Property and Patents, and organize Companies. Money invested in first class securities to pay 7 and 8 per cent. interest. Stocks purchased and carried on a margin of 10 per cent., interest at low current rates.

Dec. 2, 1874. 3709-3MWSAWK

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 S hool. 3799-3m

Hair Cutting.

A. E. GENDREAU'S

New Parliamentary Tonsorial PARLOUR

is now open.

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

Charges Moderate.

Mathewmar New Buildings, Wellington Street, between Dufferin Bridge and Elgin Street. 797

Bookbinders.

A. MORTIMER,

BOOKBINDER,

PAPER RULER, AND

Account Book Manufacturer,

SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA:

Ruling, Perforating, Numbering

—AND—

GENERAL BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENT.

All orders for Books requiring printed heading carefully attended to.

Aug. 25. 3097

Druggists.

EAST END

Drug Store.

T. T. SHEPHERD,

Chemist & Druggist,

RIDEAU STREET,

CORNER OF DALHOUSIE STREET.

January 23rd, 1875. 3130

Legal Notices.

IN THE MATTER OF

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of D. S. BAIRD, of Fitzroy Harbour, An Insolvent.

The Creditors are notified to meet at my office No. 41 Hospital street, here on Monday, the 17th day of May next at 3 o'clock afternoon, to direct the Assignee as to disposal of outstanding book debts and for ordering sale of assets generally, by which their right may be infringed.

ALEX. MOFFATT, Assignee.

Montreal, 28th April, 1875. 3832-2w

Miscellaneous.

CHEAP SPRING GOODS.

China, Crockery, Glassware, Earthenware, Lamps, Lamp Goods, &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. 3789

CAUTION.

MYRTLE NAVY,

NONE IS GENUINE

UNLESS STAMPED

T. & B.

There are Numerous Imitations on the Market.

3784-3m

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 EYE SIGHT. Tells How to Restore Impaired Vitiated 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 PURCHASING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE WHEN FIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send Your Address to us also.

Agents Wanted,

Agents or Ladies, $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately to

DR. J. BALL & CO., P.O. Box 1074, No. 31 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

TREE, SHRUBS, &c.

Augustus Dupuis, Esq.,

Proprietor of the well KNOWN Nurseries at St. Hoch 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 acclimatised and hardened 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. R. REMBLE,

Ottawa St. bet. King and Nelson Sts.

Nov. 6th 1875.

IN PRESS and will be published on the 1st May, a Synopsis and Index of the

Insolvent Act of 1875,

BY WILLIAM WEBB,

Assistant Law Clerk, House of Commons,

Price 10 cents.

Orders may be addressed to

A. E. WOODBURN,

Ottawa.

TO CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS.

The undersigned has opened a Stone-cutting Yard, Corner of King and St. Andrew streets, where building stone and parts of all description will be kept constantly on hand. Orders executed promptly, selection of all kinds of Stone for cutting.

GUERARD BROS.

WORK FOR ALL.

At home, this or female, $75 per week, days or evening. Any capital. We offer valuable articles of goods by mail free, address with 10 cents return stamp, M. Young, 174 Greenwich street, New York.

Furriers & Furriers.

DEVLIN'S HATS THAT R HATS

THE WATERPROOF ULSTER.

LATEST NOVELTY

—IN—

ENGLISH RUBBER COATS.

—AT—

DEVLIN'S.

3796

HATS, Just Received Fifteen Cases HATS,

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, 1875. 3703

HATS! HATS! HATS!

JUST RECEIVED ALL THE NEW STYLES FOR 1875.

H. HODGES,

56 SPARKS-ST.,

Opposite the British Lion Hotel.

March 12, 1875. 3792

Gift Enterprises.

L. D. SINES

GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only reliable Gift Distribution in the country.

$60,000.00!

IN VALUABLE GIFTS,

To be distributed in the SINES 173rd Regular Monthly

GIFT ENTERPRISE,

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

$5,000 Each in Cash!

Two Prizes $1,000
Five Prizes $500
Ten Prizes $100

Each in Cash

1 Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness ..... worth $300
One Plated Rosewood Piano ..... worth $600
7 Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each
Tulip Gold Watches & Chains, worth $200 each
Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each.
Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $100 each.
300 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, (in all) worth from $50 to $200 each.
Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewellery, &c.

Number of Gifts, 11,000! Tickets limited to 50,000.

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

Single Tickets, $1; Four Tickets $3; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five Tickets, $20.

Circulars containing 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. SINES, Box 423, Cincinnati, O.

OFFICE: Excelsior Building, Corner Race and Longworth.

April 20, 1875. 3709

Miscellaneous.

PYRIMONT SEYSSEL ASPHALTE.

LA FABRIQUE Compagnie Generale des Mines d'Asphaltes, who are now the proprietors of the celebrated Asphalte Mines of Pyrimont Seyssel, in France, are now prepared to supply contractors and others, the produce of these mines, either in shape of Mastic or 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 20 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 responsible parties or individuals of good standing as agents in the different cities and towns throughout the Dominion.

Applications for further information may be addressed to W. O. CALLENDER, 70 & 71 Palmerston Buildings, Old Broad street, E. C. London, England. 3810-6i

THREE VALUABLE FARMS

For Sale

OR TO RENT.

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,

1st. A Farm of 90 Acres, of which 30 are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, in 2nd Concession, Gloucester (Rideau Front).

2nd.—A Farm of about 125 Acres, of which 40 are cleared, comprising east half of Lot 8, 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 4, in 4th Concession, Osgoode.

All to be sold on reasonable terms.

For particulars apply to

CHARLES ROWAN,

Ottawa.

March 25, 1875. 3751-3Mwfw6m.

MUSIC! MUSIC!

D. S. McKinnon & Co.,

78, Sparks St., Ottawa.,

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

April 6th 1875. 3818

$100 TO $250 PER MONTH and expenses sure to Agents over 3 years, selling our New Braided White Wire Hope Clothes Line. Sells readily. Every house. Samples free. Address, SILVER WIRE CO., 76 King Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Remedies.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMES.

Patronized by all the World.

Rimmel's Ihang-ihang, Vanda, Hoa, Jockey Club, Frangipanni, 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, Cocoam and Floral Crackers, very amusing for Bal and Parties.

Rimmel's Violet, Rose, Leaf, Rice and other Toilet Powders. A liberal allowance to shippers.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96 Strand, 128 Regent street, and 24 Cornhill, London; 17 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, and 78 Kings Road, Brighton, sold by all Perfumery Vendors.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

Extract from a Letter

Dated 15th May, 1873, 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 86 years old. Remaining, gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S."

To the Proprietors of Morson's Concentrated 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 head. 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, 27 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon street, London.
Sager & Son, 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.
Hamilton—Winer & Co.
Halifax—Avery Brown & Shaughter & Owen.

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, ¼ and 1 pint bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a specialty. Its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson's is now prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., ¼ oz., and 1 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation in Morson's.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,

Medalists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,

31, 33 & 124 Southampton Row, RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.

WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.

URE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and shipping orders executed with despatch.

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 Patients 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 prepare 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. 3761

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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The Subscriber intends removing on

Wednesday, May 5th,

TO THE

MERCHANT'S BANK BLOCK

(NEW SPARKS STREET)

and takes this opportunity of thanking the public for past favours, as well as to solicit their patronage in his new place of business.

E. A. PERRY.

News Dealer, P. O. Block.

May 5, 1875. 3815

Watchmakers, &c.

JEWELLERY,

N. MARKS,

36—SPARKS STREET—36

and 32 Sussex Street.

Wholesale and Retail Jeweller, Watchmaker, &c.

A large assortment of gold and silver watches, Ladies' Opera and Vicuri chains, gentlemen's Albert chains, rings and gold sets, bracelets and jewellery of every description, plated ware, Clocks, etc., at the lowest prices. The best house in the city. Wholesale buyers can get 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. Bedford & Goyer, I beg leave to return thanks to the public for their patronage during the last 15 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.

W. YOUNG.

January, 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 1748.

J. W. BENSON,

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

Prize Medalist of the London, 1862, and Paris Exhibitions.

Maker to the Chronograph, by which the