FRESH ARRIVALS

At their New Establishment, opposite the O'Keefe House, they have received their Fresh Fragrant Tea, at 40c., worth 50c
Choice do do 50c. do 60c
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Finest in the City, 80c. do 70c
Bologna Sausages at equally low prices.
Breakfast Bacon, " "
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Pickles and Sauces in large variety.

Also a Very Choice Stock of

Wines, Brandies, Rum, Gin.

AT

CAMPBELL & EVANS,

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

Ottawa, March 10, 1875. 739

Local and Miscellaneous.

Public Schools—H. Robertson.
Houses for Sale—H. McLean.
Moonlight Excursion—Steamer Peerless.
Penitentiary Contract—John Creighton.

The Times.

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1875.

THE NORTH-WEST POLICE.

News from the North-West Police Force up to a recent date, received by the Government a day or two ago, shows that body to be in excellent condition and doing effective service. It also appears from the reports that the Indians on the south side of the border have been raiding, and have stolen a great number of horses belonging to the Indians on the Canadian side. In fact, they made a clean sweep of the horses possessed by one company of Indians, the catch amounting to some 400 or 500. The raiders come from the reserve, which stretches for a considerable distance along the boundary line, and are of the Blackfeet tribe. They came upon their prey by an easterly detour, sweeping the whole country between two forks of the Belly River, and then driving the horses down the slopes lying to the west, and across the border. Colonel MacLeod was in pursuit of them for some days, but the rascally red-skins got clear out of British territory with the bulk of what they captured. The Government have called the attention of the authorities at Washington to the necessity of preserving order upon the south side of the line, as is done upon the Canadian side.

SOUTH SIMCOE.

So the Tories of South Simcoe have succumbed. Their backbones are not nearly so stiff as they imagined they were. They held out against Mr. Macdougall for a time, but they were at last forced to capitulate. Mr. Boyes, who came out to oppose Mr. Macdougall, but on the same ticket, has retired from the field. If the reasons he gives for this determination indicate in any way the natural calibre of the man, there is much to be thankful for in the assurance that he will not even have the bare chance of appearing in a deliberative assembly as the representative of any number of intelligent electors. "My political leader, Mr. Cameron," says Mr. Boyes, "is willing that Mr. Macdougall should be elected, and I am content to stand aside." He must be exceedingly accommodating, this Mr. Boyes, and—an arrant fool to boot. If he had retired from the contest in silence, or at any rate simply expressed a desire not to split the party vote, he would have got credit at least for some amount of party patriotism, and a modicum of common sense. But when he openly declared that he could not trust his own judgment to the extent of deciding what was the proper course for him to take under the circumstances, and confessed that he was impelled to leave the field in deference to an assurance from his "party leader"—Mr. Cameron—that Mr. Macdougall was a satisfactory candidate, disinterested on-lookers, who have the credit and standing of the Province at heart, must feel relieved that the people are not to be asked to disgrace themselves by voting for a person so lacking in decision of character.

The organ of the Opposition in Toronto professes to think that Mr. Dinwoodie's candidature will come far short of success. It may not be successful, to be sure, but it may, and certain we are it ought to be. Mr. Dinwoodie's abilities, we are free to admit, are not to be compared to Mr. Macdougall's, for, in point of fact, the latter gentleman has few superiors in the matter of intellect in the Province of Ontario. But when we remember how thoroughly unscrupulous and unprincipled he has shown himself to be, his accomplishment might almost be regretted, since they enable him only the more effectually to consummate his questionable purposes. Mr. Macdougall, if, as is probable, he gets elected, will unquestionably be the ablest man in the Opposition ranks in Toronto, but thereby hangs a difficulty. Mr. Macdougall is not a man who, knowing his superiority, will not be anxious to make the most of it. In fact, his insatiable ambition has made him the scavegoat and the renegade that he is. He never could brook interference or domination. It must be Macdougall, and then somebody else. Macdougall must be first fiddle. Even Sir John Macdonald found this disposition to dominate this ever present desire to play the leading role, so strong, so inconvenient, so menacing, that he thought it wise to shelve Mr. Macdougall, although by so doing he lost one of his ablest colleagues. And accordingly Mr. Macdougall was shelved. If Mr. Macdougall manages now to get off the shelf, Mr. Cameron may as well step aside without a struggle for assuredly he has got to go sooner or later, and the sooner the better for himself, and for his whole party. But there is no apparent disposition on the part of Mr. Cameron to stand aside. Mr. Macdougall says he thinks they can lead the party in company. Now, if the truth were told, he does not think anything of the kind. The two candidates for the Tory leadership are Scotch—and we commend the fact to the notice of the *Irish Canadian* and the *Orange Sentinel* of Toronto—or at any rate they are sufficiently Scotch not to withdraw from a contest of the nature indicated until one of them has been worsted. We see in all seriousness, what, under such circumstances, will become of the disappointed.

THE FISHERY REGULATIONS.

(St. John Telegraph.)

An event has article published in the Montreal *Gazette* of the 6th inst., is fitted to stir up sectional feeling, and to make political capital against the Government, and especially against the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, by asserting that the changes in the Fishery regulations, gazetted on the 1st inst., will deprive fishermen of rights they have enjoyed for nearly a century.

This article is so full of erroneous assertions, and its animus is so apparent, that we do not consider it necessary to contradict the former, nor expose the latter in detail, but we beg the attention of our readers to the following statement of facts:—

The regulations alluded to were all passed under our Provincial Law previous to Confederation, and were all continued in force under the Fisheries Act of 1868. The only changes made by the late order in Council consist in the imposition of a tax on glass nets of 50 cents for every 200 lbs. weight of bass caught, and a change in the mode of collecting the tax on salmon nets, to equalize it with that paid by the fishermen in Quebec and Ontario.

By the Provincial Law passed in April, 1868, entitled "An Act relating to the Coast and River Fisheries," the owners of nets used for the purpose of taking salmon, were liable to pay the following annual tax, viz: "For every net so used of fifty fathoms in length, fifty cents, and for every fathom over fifty, one half cent, and the owner of every weir or trap used or set for the purpose of taking any fish, shall pay an annual tax of one dollar for every such weir and of ten dollars for every such trap."

On all our rivers, especially on the Restigouche and Miramichi, this tax was entirely evaded by using nets not quite fifty fathoms in length, so that the whole tax fell on the coast fishermen, who were obliged to use nets much longer than fifty fathoms. While Ontario and Quebec fishermen were contributing largely to the expense of fostering and protecting the fisheries, those of New Brunswick were enjoying all the privileges and profits without bearing any portion of the cost. The following statement, from the Report of the Commissioner of Fisheries for the year 1874, will show how unequally the system worked. The yield of the fisheries for 1874 was as follows:—

	Rents, licenses, etc.	
N. S.	$ 2,502.40	$ 12 00
N. B.	2,583,704 [illegible]	775 [illegible]
Quebec	4,026,[illegible]	4,388 75
Ontario	1,935,000	8,353 51

While the comparatively small fisheries of Ontario and Quebec contributed $12,900.29 to their protection, the extensive fisheries of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick contributed but $1,101.54½ and to counteract, in some measure, this unfairness, the tax on nets was increased, and the mode of levying it changed. No rights, riparian or otherwise, that our fishermen ever enjoyed are taken from them, but the intent and object of the old regulations are carried into effect with more fairness and impartiality.

The privileges and profits of our shore and rivers fisheries are confined to a comparatively few riparian proprietors, who have entirely monopolized them, while the general public has been paying for their protection. At a vast expense the Government has appointed and paid fishery officers to look after and protect these fisheries, and has established artificial hatching houses for their improvement, so that the few who derive the immediate benefit of this expenditure can well afford to pay something toward the protection of the privileges they enjoy. So far from it being true that the salmon fishery in this Province is in a depressed state, as the writer in the *Gazette* asserts, the following figures, taken from the Departmental Reports, show that there has been a steady increase in the catch for the last three years:—

	1872.	1873.	1874.
Salmon packed, lbs.	6,8[illegible]	7,[illegible]	1,267
Salmon sold, "	1,433,[illegible]8	1,[illegible]88	1,424,722
Salmon preserved, "	[illegible]	57,500	110,420
Salmon [illegible]	[illegible]86,089	1,121,1[illegible]	1,[illegible]2,449

And this increase is undoubtedly owing to the fostering care of the Government in its protection. The hatching houses on the Restigouche and Miramichi will this year turn out over 2,000,000 young salmon, which will still further improve the river fisheries, and it is confidently expected that the increased catch in coming years will enable fishermen to pay the additional tax without seriously feeling it.

In numerous instances disputes and quarrels have arisen among fishermen as to their rights to fishing stations, and peaceably disposed persons have applied to the Fisheries Department for leases or licenses, preferring to pay a small annual rent for the privilege of being secured in the occupation of stands they have held for many years. To meet this growing demand, and to prevent these continual disputes, a regulation passed under the Provincial Law of 1863 was made applicable to all the counties. This provides that "before any salmon net shall be set, the owner or person interested in such net, shall cause a memorandum in writing, setting forth the name of the owner or person interested, the length of the net, and its particular intended location, to be filed with the Overseer of the district, who shall thereupon grant a certificate of the facts; and any net set before such registration, shall be deemed to be illegally set, and liable to forfeiture." It is hoped that this will put a stop to disputes and quarrels which have, in some cases, led to violence, and in all caused much local trouble.

The above are all the changes that the recent Order in Council has made, and our readers can now properly estimate the following flourish of trumpets with which the article in the *Gazette* opens: "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 they have enjoyed for three generations."

It is well known that constant complaints have been made in the reports of the local officers, as well as in the public papers, of the manner in which friends of the late Government have hitherto been allowed to violate the regulations affecting Portage and Fox islands in the mouth of the river, and it is absolutely necessary that the regulations be strictly enforced. The present Minister is carrying out, with fairness and impartiality, the policy originated by the Provincial Government before Confederation and hitherto only partially observed.

The Duke of Edinburgh is noted chiefly for being the son of an honored Queen, a jolly sailor, and—a first-class fiddler. His wife, on the other hand, possesses the most wonderful linguistical accomplishments. At a reception at the court of the Czar some time ago she addressed every foreign Minister, save the Turkish and one other, in his own language, sustaining the burden of the conversation for over an hour and a half.

Four large vases, curious and beautiful in workmanship, have been recently sent by the Emperor of Japan to a Boston firm of business men, and also a game that is played only in the imperial palace. This game requires ten persons, but is not fully understood by the recipients. But the apparatus for playing it is elegant; small boxes, saucers, ivory sticks, trays and various ornamental devices.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE ROBBERY.

(From the Mon[illegible])

The preliminary examination in this case was proceeded with yesterday. The prisoner, Lafond, was present; also his counsel, Mr. F. X. Archambault. Mr. Borlase (Hutchie, Borlase & Rose) appeared for the custom house authorities.

Mr. Simpson, Collector of Customs, said that from documents submitted he was aware that a case, subsequently ascertained to contain silk, was received per steamship *Sarmatian* in the early part of May, 1874. That case was subsequently received into the customs' unclaimed goods warehouse, as appeared by the marks and check of the receiver. In the early part of August, finding the examining warehouse too small for unclaimed goods, it was deemed advisable to rent another building specially for unclaimed goods, and, after doing so, to remove all the unclaimed goods to said rented one. Among the goods checked as having been so removed was the case of silks in question, marked "F. D." and, as far as his recollection served him, "109." This check was made by Mr. Elliott. It did not, however, appear that the case ever went to its destination, but this, apparently, was not discovered till last winter or the early part of this spring. On the 24th March last Mr. Francis Dolan made application to have said case marked "F. D., 109" removed to the examining warehouse, to be opened and examined prior to passing entry, which permission was granted, but the case could not be found, which circumstance we reported to witness, whereupon he wrote the following memorandum under date 27th March last:—

"I am informed that the within mentioned case cannot be traced. Mr. Warehouse-keeper Thomas will please look it up, and if it cannot be found, report to me at once." Mr. Thomas reported that it could not be found; I communicated with Detective Cullen, and requested him to use every effort in his power to endeavour to trace the missing goods, but for some time nothing could be heard of them; subsequently Mr. Barry informed me that he thought he had a clue to them; I ordered him to follow it out; the upshot of this was that he traced the silk contained in the case to Messrs. H. & H. Merrill, he producing to me a sample of the silk from that establishment; there being some doubt as to who the actual party was that stole the silk, and from what parties Mr. Merrill received the goods; I called on Messrs. Merrill and requested them to assist to the utmost of their power in arriving at the guilty party, and to further this object it was necessary that they should hand over whatever balance of the silk was in their possession. They expressed themselves quite willing and ready to aid witness, but said they did not think they had any of the silk remaining, but that they thought they could procure a dress length of it from a lady to whom they had sold it. They procured a piece which is now in the possession of the authorities; was afterwards notified that Mr. Lafond, the prisoner, intended to visit me at the Custom House in consequence of the silk having been traced to him, which Mr. Lafond did. In the presence of Mr. Barry and Detectives Cullen and Lafond. After Mr. Lafond was introduced to me, I asked him if he could give me any information, and from whom he procured the silk in question, and when. He stated that in the latter part of May, 1874, it had come into his possession. I think he said that he had been in error in a statement he had made to Mr. Barry and the detectives that a man named Tonnetti had brought it to him; but on second thought, that it was another man (I am not positive whether he said another man or Tonnetti's man) had brought it to his store in Tonnetti's cart, stating that Tonnetti wanted an advance of $500 upon it, and that he had not that amount at hand at the moment or would not advance so much on the goods, but that he gave the man I think $75 as an advance on the goods. I asked him if he had any written document which he could show me to support his assertion. He said he had not. I expressed my surprise at so strange a business transaction, but he said it was a very ordinary occurrence. He further stated the case had come to him without any cover, there were some pieces of silk in it, and that there was also a customs ticket, which I asked him to produce. He said it had either been lost or destroyed. I then expressed my regret at his placing himself in such a disagreeable position as he had done, that in consequence of the statements made by him, I had sent Detective Lafon to the United States to find Tonnetti, and that Tonnetti had solemnly declared that he had never sold any silks whatever to Mr Lafond, and further that Tonnetti's man, to whom he had also referred, had been found out by Detective Lafon; a declaration had been made by him, also that he had never delivered the silk to Mr. Lafon. I again expressed regret, and stated that unless he could give me such evidence as would point out the guilty party, I must let the law take its course, inasmuch as the stolen goods had been traced to his possession.

Mr. Archambault did not cross-examine the Collector.

Mr. F. Dolan was next examined. He identified the piece of silk obtained from Messrs. Merrill, now in possession of Constable Bissonette, as of the same description as that purchased by him.

VENOMOUS SERPENTS

BY A TRAVELLER.

Many species of animals upon the earth have aroused the fear or hatred of men, either by their repulsive aspect or their dangerous ferocity, but to none has been accorded a more sincere abhorrence than to the reptilian family, chiefly represented by the different varieties of serpents. The snake has enjoyed the unenviable distinction of being held up as the type of original evil, the embodied venom and wickedness of the father of sin. This has been its fate in christian countries; but in other portions of the globe its terrifying aspect and great size have produced a somewhat different effect, and instead of being abhorred as the most repulsive of created things, it is worshiped by the superstitious inhabitants of India as a god. We read with mingled astonishment and disgust of the immense cobras which the Indian priests carefully feed on milk and sugar, thus obtaining their presence in some of the Hindoo temples, and in this way working upon the ignorant credulity of the common people.

Of the different varieties of the serpent family existing in America, none is more to be dreaded for the usually fatal venom of its bite, than the well-known rattle snake, which, in the vernacular of natural historyists placed at the head of the division named *Crotalidae*.

The common, or northern rattlesnake, which is sometimes called the banded rattlesnake, is of a yellowish or reddish brown with irregular black blotches; the head is large, flattened, and triangular, the neck small, the tail short; the length varies from three or four to seven or eight feet. Like the others of their class, they produce their young alive. The rattle, so called, upon the tail, consists of several horny enlargements loosely joined together, which makes a loud rattling noise when shaken and rubbing against each other. These rattles increase with the age of the reptile, but not regularly, one in each year, as has been imagined. Sometimes as many as two or four will make their appearance in a twelve-month, and sometimes several of them drop off; so that the number rarely exceeds twenty five. There seems to be no use for these curious appendages, except the merciful one of giving warning to any unfortunate who may hear their rattle, that a deadly enemy is near.

When one of these serpents is disturbed it will generally throw itself into a coil and rapidly shake its rattles, the sound of which can be heard for the distance of a few yards; it then springs, often four or five feet, and fixes its fangs upon its victim. The bite is commonly fatal to man, unless some remedy is immediately applied. It must be said for the rattlesnake that, with all its venom, it does not seek an encounter, but only attacks those who have intruded upon its haunts. It is said that on rare occasions it springs without giving the warning rattle.

The common rattlesnake exists throughout the United States, usually in rocky, hilly or mountainous regions, and subsists on birds, rabbits, squirrels, rats, &c. At the approach of winter it retires to some deep crevice in the rocks, or hole underground, and there lies, in a state of torpidity, until spring. It is not uncommon to find great masses of them twined together in heaps; company with striped snakes. These are only found in settled districts, the latter quite common in wild regions [illegible] north.

Another venomous snake, but without rattles, is the copperhead, which is from thirty to forty inches long, copper-coloured, with reddish-brown blotches on the back. The head is quite large, and distinct from the neck, the mouth extensive, and the large fangs yellowish white. It is an exceedingly vicious creature, and its bite is always dangerous, often fatal. It is found in some of the Eastern and in the Middle, Southern and Western States, but does not exist in large numbers in any locality.

The water viper, or water moccasin, haunts low, swampy grounds, and is never found very far from water. It is twenty to twenty-four inches long, dark brown above, and leaden-gray beneath. Its principal food is fish, and in summer these reptiles often suspend themselves from the branches of trees over lakes and rivers. The moccasin is very spiteful, and attacks all who come within its reach; it is greatly dreaded by the negroes, who are in danger of its venom, especially on the rice plantations. It is a native of the south, where it is generally called *cotton-mouth*.

It is well known that snakes are as a rule, very fond of music, seeming to be charmed by it. Especially is this noticeable in the cobra capellas, the terrible hooded serpents of India. General Campbell relates an instance of snake-charming, which took place under his own eyes, and was sufficiently remarkable. A large cobra had been discovered in the bottom of a dry well, and had been frightened into his hole in the brick work by the servants, who had pelted him with stone. The snake-charmers were, therefore, sent to entice him out:

"At first the snake, who had been considerably bullied before he took refuge in his hole, was deaf to the notes of the charmer, but after half an hour's constant playing the spell began to operate, and the snake was heard to move. In a few minutes more he thrust out his head, a horse-hair noose was dexterously slipped over it, and drawn tight, and we hoisted up, the men dangling their snake in triumph. Having carried him to an open space of ground, they released him from the noose. The enraged snake immediately made a rush at the bystanders, putting to flight a crowd of native servants who had assembled to witness the sport. The snake-charmer, tapping him on the tail with a switch, induced him to turn upon himself, at the same moment sounding his pipe. The snake curled himself up, and raised his head, expanded his hood, and appeared about to strike; but, instead of doing so, he remained in the same position, as if fascinated by the music, darting out his slender forked tongue, and following with his head the motion of the man's knee, which he kept moving from side to side within a few inches of him, as if tempting him to bite.

"No sooner did the music cease than the snake darted forward with such fury that it required great agility on the part of the man to avoid him, and made off as fast as he could go. The sound of the pipe, however, invariably made him stop, and obliged him to remain in an upright position as long as the man continued to play. After repeating this experiment several times, he placed a fowl within his reach, which he immediately darted at and hit. The fowl screamed out the moment he was struck, but ran off, and began picking among his companions as if nothing had happened.

"I pulled out my watch to see how long the venom took to operate. In about half a minute the comb and wattles of the fowl began to change from a red to a livid hue and were soon nearly black, but no other symptom was apparent. In two minutes it began to stagger, was seized with strong convulsions, fell to the ground, and continued to struggle violently till it expired, exactly three minutes and a half after it had been bitten. On plucking the fowl, we found that he had merely been touched on the extreme point of the pinion. The wound, not larger than the puncture of a needle, was surrounded by a livid spot; but the remainder of the body, with the exception of the comb and wattles (which were of a dark livid hue), was of the natural colour, and I afterwards learned that the cobra, a half-caste, had eaten it. The charmer now offered to show us his method of catching snakes, and seizing the reptile (about five feet long) by the point of the tail with his left hand, he slipped his right hand along the body with the swiftness of lightning, and grasping him by the throat with his finger and thumb, held him fast, and forced him to open his jaws and display his poisonous fangs. Having now gratified my curiosity, I proposed that the snake should be destroyed, or, at least, his fangs might be extracted, an operation easily performed with a pair of forceps. But the snake being a remarkably fine one, the charmer was unwilling to extract his teeth, as he said the operation sometimes proved fatal, and begged so hard to be allowed to keep him as he was, that I at last suffered him to put him in a basket and carry him off. After this he frequently brought the snake to the house to exhibit him, and still with his fangs entire, as I ascertained by personal inspection, but so tame that he handled him freely, and apparently without fear or danger.

"The very best proof that the snake's fangs were not removed, existed in the fact that he one day bit the charmer and killed him."

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MOSES LAPOINTE.

Ottawa, Feb. 2, 1875.

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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. 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

GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only reliable Gift Distribution in the country.

$60,000.00!

IN VALUABLE GIFTS,

To be distributed in L. D. SINE'S 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 Fine-toned Rosewood Piano.....worth $500
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each
Three Gold Watches & Chains, worth $300 each
Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $135 each
Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $100 each
600 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, (in all) worth from $30 to $300 each.
Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewellery, &c.
Number of Gifts, 5,600! Tickets limited to 60,000.

Agents wanted to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid. Tickets—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 422,

Cincinnati, O.

OFFICE: Excelsior Building, corner Race and Longworth.

April 26, 1875.

Furniture.

HARRIS & CAMPBELL

In returning thanks to their friends and the public, they beg leave to inform them that they HAVE OPENED A NEW ESTABLISHMENT ON SPARKS-ST. With a well-assorted stock of FIRST-CLASS

Plain and Fancy Furniture,

Manufactured by the best Houses in Canada and the United States, which they will sell at SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

Call and judge for yourselves. Remember the place,—SPARKS-St., 3RD DOOR WEST OF O'CONNOR-ST.

May 9, 1875. 3807

NEW Furniture Warerooms,

ANGUS & CO.

Dealers in Furniture, Beds, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Cornices and Curtains.

85 SPARKS STREET.

Opposite Henry's New Block.

Jan. 11, 1874.

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female Agents in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars FREE. P. O. VICERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

Remedies.

1875. Caledonia Springs. 1875.

Joyful Tidings to Thousands

The Elysium of the Invalid

Is again open

UPPER, LOWER, SALINE and GAS.

The REJUVENATING WATERS so much sought for in years long past.

Invalids! Attention!

Dyspepsia, Derangement of the Digestive Organs, Dropsy, Diseases of the Skin, Affections of the Liver and Urinary Organs are positively cured by using the water for a few weeks.

Rheumatics! Read!

Hundreds of Rheumatics have been cured by the Sulphur Baths. Suffering is alleviated by the first, and cripples throw away their crutches after about half-a-dozen baths.

TESTIMONY.

Dr. Wm. Robertson, of Montreal, wrote as follows, in 1858:—"But the disease above all in which the action of the water is most decided is Rheumatism. * * * I have known a few individuals who suffered much from improper use of Mercury who were restored to health by the use of the waters."

ACCOMMODATIONS.

A magnificent new hotel, capable of accommodating 300 guests, will be opened on June 1st for the accommodation of visitors. The grounds have been improved and beautified, and every means for amusement and exercise provided. The trip thither by the Ottawa River is most enjoyable, and a railroad from the river to the Springs is in course of construction. Until the railroad is built, comfortable carriages will be in waiting at the wharf for the conveyance of visitors to the Springs. The distance of the Springs from Montreal and Ottawa respectively is 60 and 50 miles.

Mr. W. CHAMPNESS will open a good Livery Stable, providing good carriages, horses, saddles, &c. There is a good race-course on the property of the Company.

The MINERAL WATERS of these Springs will yet make Caledonia the greatest resort in the world for health and pleasure seekers. Thousands of testimonials might be procured, but the reputation of the Springs renders it unnecessary to do so.

TERMS.

Transient Guests.....$2.50 per day
By the Week.....2.00 "
By the Month.....1.50 "

JAS. A. GOUIN & CO., Proprietors

JOHN KENLY, Manager.

Dr. Laing, Surgeon-General, will take up his residence at the Springs during the season, and may be consulted at any time.

Ottawa, May 6th, 1875. 820-G

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMES.

Patronised by all the World.

Rimmel's Ihang-Ihang, Vanda, Hunting Club, Frangipanne, 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 Durning Oil Soap, perfumed with Australian Emu Apples.

Rimmel's Glycerine, Honey, Cosium and Shaving Cream, very amusing for Shaving and Perfume.

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

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96 Strand, 128 Regent Street, and 24 Cornhill, London; 17 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, and 76 King's Road, Brighton.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

Extract from a Letter

Dated 10th May, 1872, from an old Inhabitant of Birmingham, England. Aged 80 minute; Wills: "I must also beg to add that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly don't expect good health, sound sleep and a good appetite! this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 81 years old. Remaining, gentlemen, yours very respectfully, [illegible]"

To the Proprietors of

Holloway's Celebrated Pills.

July 1st, 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, as 64 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.

" Lymans, Clare & Co.

Toronto—Elliott & Co., Wholesale Druggists.

" Sharpler & Owen.

Hamilton—Winer & Co.

Halifax—Avery Brown.

NOTICE.

Morson's Effectual Remedies

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½ and 1 pint bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a specialty, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodyne being inferior and dangerous, Morson's Sole have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1 oz., and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,

Medicines and Drugs at all the Great Exhibitions,

31, 33 & 124 Southampton Row,

RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON

WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.

USE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES

Selected, and Shipping orders executed with care and despatch.

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

Where Desired.

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.

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, a specific for Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

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 receipt 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.

Oct. 1, 1874. 3[illegible]ly

Watchmakers, &c.

JEWELLERY,

N. MARKS,

36—SPARKS STREET—36

and