FRESH ARRIVALS

At Lair, New Establishment, opposite their Old Stand.

Fresh Fragrant Tea, at 40c, worth 50c
Choice Selected do 50c. do 60
Extra Choice do 55c. do 65c
Finest in the City, 65c. do 75c
Julienne Sugarcures at equally low prices.
Breakfast Bacon, " "
Spiced do " "
Wines, Brandies, Rum, Gin,

AT

CAMPBELL & ADAMS,

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

Ottawa, March 24, 1875. 3780

New Advertisements.

Notice—S. Johnston.
Wanted—Etna Life Insurance Office.
Ottawa Directory—A. S. Woodburn.
Situation Wanted—K., P. O. Box C., Ottawa.

The Times.

OTTAWA, TUESDAY JUNE 1, 1875.

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE OPPOSITION IN THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Macdougall has been elected for South Simcoe as assistant leader to Mr. M. C. Cameron, whom he will assist outside of the House in that capacity. Depending on the issue of his participation Mr. Cameron will calmly cease to be a Nation.

That the Conservatives of South Simcoe, in electing Mr. Macdougall to the Local Legislature, have virtually consented to the snuffing out of Mr. M. C. Cameron, appears to be conceded on all hands, but that Mr. Cameron, notwithstanding his professed desire to see Mr. Macdougall returned, will be ready to abdicate the leadership with as much calmness as our contemporary appears to think, is a theory by no means universally accepted. The hon member for East Toronto, it is true, never neglected his lucrative practice in the courts in order to serve his party, but, fond as he is of the remunerative cases, he is not without his share of ambition. Admitted that he is not personally very well fitted to lead a party, he unfortunately does not believe so himself, and he is not likely to give way without a struggle to a political Ishmaelite like the member-elect for South Simcoe, who never sat in the Local Legislature before—who would never have sought to sit in it except for his own aggrandizement, and who, to use Mr. Cameron's own expressions regarding him, has "boxed the political compass." The *Nation* says of Mr. Macdougall that he "defies the cavils of those who impeach "his reputation for consistency as a sieve "defies the threat of perforation." The simile is worthy of being preserved. But Mr. Macdougall's reputation for consistency is like a sieve for another reason: it is so thoroughly perforated that, to use a common expression, it "won't hold water." Mr. Cameron, on the contrary, is the very pink of consistency. His ideas are as old as the hills, and have not altered or advanced one whit since the days of the family compact. Mr. Macdougall has belonged to both political parties alternately, during the course of his eventful life, goodness knows how many times. He can be Radical or Tory just as suits the circumstances. Less than six months ago he claimed the support of the Radicals of East York on the ground that he was more advanced than the Liberal candidate—more advanced, for that matter, than the Liberal Government which that candidate supported. His great abilities, however, did not dazzle the sturdy yeomanry of York, nor did the silvery oratory with which he appealed to them for their suffrages make them forget that after all he was the merest weathercock. In South Simcoe it was of course necessary to repudiate these radical sentiments, for South Simcoe is a constituency after Mr. M. C. Cameron's own heart. It is unnecessary to say that Mr. Macdougall was perfectly equal to the occasion. The Radical platform upon which he took his stand when first he entered actively into political life, and which had the dust of many years shaken off it for the edification of the electors of East York, had to be again relegated to the lumber-room, and its very existence to be denied, before Mr. Macdougall could put a foot upon the sacred Tory preserve of South Simcoe. The hon. gentleman was also equal to that feat: he would have been equal to something more wonderful, had it been necessary. Having elected him, however, the Tories have to choose between retaining as the leader of their party a gentleman high-toned, consistent, and comparatively incompetent, and one thoroughly able, but unprincipled, unreliable, and as capricious and inconsistent as the whirlwind. Both gentlemen appear to have their advocates, but Mr. Cameron is in possession of the situation; and as possession is nine points of the law, the struggle which will certainly follow any attempt to dethrone, will be interesting to outsiders like ourselves.

"DOUBLE SHUFFLE"

It is remarkable with what avidity the Opposition press seize upon the slightest breath of a rumour which they conceive would tend to reflect discreditably upon the Government. The latest scandal they unearthed was to the effect that Mr. Blake was first sworn in as Postmaster General, and afterwards exchanged portfolios with Mr. Fournier, without having appealed to his constituents for endorsation; and the public were treated to dissertations columns in length upon the mortal offence against constitutional practice which the proceeding involved. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say that the ground for these animadversions never existed, and that Mr. Blake entered the Government in the same capacity in which he appeals to his constituents—as Minister of Justice. It is refreshing and reassuring, however, to find the organs of the Tory party at least admitting that the transaction known as the "double shuffle" was an outrage upon the Constitution. If the circulation of the absurd rumour had been attended with no other good effect, people would be inclined to forget the indecent haste with which it was accepted as correct, on account of that single one; it looks so like the full confession of a convicted offender. The *Citizen* and the Ottawa correspondent of the *Mail*, upon their own responsibility, made the statement very boldly. It is to be hoped, for the credit of journalism, that they will have the manliness to retract it. The Montreal *Gazette* also refers to the subject, but quotes, as its authority, a sentence from *L'Evenement*, which states that such a proceeding actually occurred. We are not aware how our Quebec contemporary fell into the error, unless it were on account of the known disinclination of Mr. Blake to be the occasion of removing Mr. Fournier from an office where he displayed so much tact and ability. The accession of Mr. Blake to the Cabinet did not depend upon the particular department whose affairs he might be asked to administer; he gives his service to the country from motives much more devoted than any paltry consideration of that character; but we are certain the country will not fail to recognize and duly appreciate the propriety of Mr. Fournier's determination to waive whatever preference he might have for the portfolios of Justice in order to let Mr. Blake take the position for which by common consent he is fitted above all men in his party.

Correspondence.

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

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

DEAR SIR,—A local in this morning's Times blames the management of the Fire Alarm for the confused alarm of Saturday forenoon. I beg to state most positively that the trouble was caused by the pulling of an alarm at one of the boxes more than once, contrary to printed instructions placed over all boxes. I might further state the Fire Alarm was and is in perfect working order, and can safely say it has worked as satisfactorily as any fire alarm on this continent.

In justice to all parties and for the credit of the city, any further irregularities or confusion should be investigated, and the blame saddled on the right shoulders.

Yours, &c.,
C. F. MACDONALD,
Supt. Fire Alarm.

OTTAWA, May 31, 1875.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

From the Montreal Gazette.

As many readers will doubtless be anxious to learn as much as can be known of what is likely to be the order of procedure at the approaching Presbyterian meetings in this city, we give space to the following outline of what has been proposed, premising that nothing pertaining to the time and place of the Union and the character of the proceedings on that occasion can be definitely settled until the four separate churches shall have first assembled.

It is generally understood that Principal Cavan, D.D., having received the nomination of the majority of the Presbyteries of the Canada Presbyterian Church, will be the Moderator of the General Assembly of that Church; that Principal Snodgrass, D.D., will be Moderator of the Church of Scotland Synod; that Rev. Geo. M. Grant, of Halifax, will be Moderator of the Synod of the Maritime Provinces, and Rev. E. Ross, of Londonderry, N.S., will be Moderator of the Synod of the Lower Provinces. The two courts first named will meet on Tuesday evening, 8th inst., at 7:30 p.m., in Erskine and St. Paul's Churches respectively; the Synod of the Lower Provinces in Knox Church on Wednesday evening, the 9th, and the Synod of the Maritime Provinces in St. Gabriel Church on Thursday, at 11 a.m. It is expected that influential delegations will be present from the Church of Scotland, as well as from the Free Church and United Presbyterian Churches in Scotland, and from the Presbyterian Churches of the United States. On Sabbath, the 13th June, it is likely that a joint communion service will be held in St. Paul's Church in the afternoon, say at 4 o'clock, and a mass meeting of all the Presbyterian Sabbath Schools at 2:30 p.m. It is expected that the Union will take place on Tuesday, the 15th inst., an arrangement which will allow the many friends at a distance from Montreal, who will, without doubt, desire to be present, to reach the city by leaving home on Monday. The proceedings of that day will consist in the marching of the four separate Synods, headed by their Moderators and clerks to some suitable building that may be agreed upon, in all probability the Victoria Hall (skating rink) at an hour named, when the joint meeting will be constituted by the oldest of the four Moderators giving out the psalm to be sung, another of the Moderators reading the Scriptures, a third praying, and a fourth reading the official basis of union agreed upon. After this the clerks of the four churches will call their respective rolls and read the minutes resolving to unite and appointing the place and hour of meeting in common. Then the Moderators will sign the basis of union in the name of the churches they represent, and that consummation will be effected. The next duty will be to elect a Moderator, the senior of the four presiding Moderators asking for nominations. Then at least two clerks will have to be chosen. This will be work enough for one diet. The next diet will be appropriately set apart for devotional exercises, prayer and praise. And a third diet should be given to addresses by representative men, ministers and elders in equal numbers, from the four bodies just made one, this distinction then to be observed, it is hoped, for the last time. These proceedings, which we have ventured to forecast, we believe very many that are not members of court, even from a distance, will be anxious to witness; and premises for holding these meetings in will be selected adequate to accommodate all comers. It is expected that the Presbyterians of Montreal will entertain the United Assembly at a social meeting on some evening that may be found convenient. An evening will also, in all probability, be given to receiving delegates from other churches, and two evenings to stirring addresses on missions, and on the work of the church at home, respectively. By means of these meetings, joined to the prayers of the people in their several homes, who though absent will, we believe, show their interest in what is going on by remembering the union at the Throne of Grace, we may hope that the united church will start on its career with a full tide of blessing.

The New York *World* says:—It is no wonder that Canada doesn't want to be annexed. We send her such an odd lot of Americans that her citizens are justified in not very ardently aspiring to such brotherhood. During the war George Sanders pervaded her coasts with legions of his lurking refugee sort, who used to bewilder the Canadian mind by standing in long rows and expectorating in high curves into the Niagara River while waiting for news of a Confederate victory. Later we sent them Tom Fields, whose enormous bulk and appetite broke down their hackney coaches or ruined their landlords. Then Dick Connolly came, and Genet and the rest of the Ring gang flaming with diamonds and flowers like sons of Belial with insolence and wine; then Bill King, pursuing over the wintry wastes his visionary and vanishing bull, and more recently the guileless Lawrence, whose public spirited efforts to reduce to the American consumer the burdensome cost of silks were for a time so successful. Sooner or later all our swindlers of the higher type find the air of Canada necessary to their health, and with the exception of the occasional summer tourist they appear to compose most of the American visitors to the Dominion. Until we can in some way improve the character of the representatives we send there, annexation conventions like that which is presently to be held in Buffalo have little chance of a successful result.

POLITICS MADE PROFITABLE.

From the Tribune.

To-day I met Gen. Beverly Nash, who is considered one of the shrewdest politicians of his colour in South Carolina. His African progenitor could not have surpassed him in blackness. He was a slave until freed by the Emancipation Proclamation, and during the war was a Confederate officer's body servant. Reconstruction brought him to the surface and threw him into official life, where his hard sense and quick wit gave him prominence in his party and great popularity with his race. He now represents Columbia in the State Senate, and is a regent of the lunatic asylum and a director of the penitentiary. His devotion to the public service has been a profitable investment. He resides in a fine mansion in a pleasant quarter of the city, and is reputed to have $100,000 laid by for a rainy day.

"What do you think of the third term question—of Grant for a third term?" I asked.

"It ain't no use talkin', sah, of Grant gets de nomination, we're gwine for him. South Carolina'll vote for de devil of he runs on de Republican ticket."

"What do you think of him as a candidate for nomination?"

"Dat's a little harder question. Mebbe he don't stand well up yo' way, but he's a mighty strong man with us, sah; mighty strong. De cullud people stick squar up to him right straight along, just like he stood alongside of us in de Ku-Klux business."

"But, Snator," said my companion, "we can't carry the election with the vote of South Carolina alone. The Northern States insist upon having somebody else. Why can't we all agree upon some man such as Blain?"

"Well, sah, so far as I go I haven't got nothing agin Blain, if he is put forahd. I like Mr. Blain well enough. He's got some good friends down heah. Blain was mighty kind to me once. Mebbe you don't know that me and Cardoza was the first cullud men that ever sat on the flo' of de House of Representatives, and Blaine he was Speaker, and he paid us a heap of attention."

I remarked as we were about to drive away that I should like to talk with him again.

"How long are you gwine to stay, sah?"

"I expect to remain until Monday."

"You might have a talk to-morrow," suggested my companion.

"No, sah, not to-morrow; to-morrow's Sunday; I has to keep the Sabbath holy; I'm a High Churchman 'bout dat; I am."

A High Churchman about that—true, Nash is a High Churchman about that. He is a regular attendant upon Divine services, and makes "a powerful prayer," and is zealous in bringing people to a "profession of religion." But of all his one hundred thousand dollars, how many were not received in bribery or stolen from the pockets of the oppressed people of South Carolina!

THE ORIGIN OF NEWSPAPERS.

Who thought of the newspaper first? It seems to have had its birth in that land of vivid gesture and grave gossip, Italy, and the first paper of which we have any record was a monthly, published in Venice by order of the government, in manuscript, as printing had not then been invented. It was called a *Gazetta*, which word is a derivative of *Gazzera*, the name of a magpie or chatterer. In the Magliabechia Library, at Florence, are now to be seen thirty volumes of Venetian gazettes, in manuscript, the last of which is dated in the sixteenth century. The Venetian Conservatives clung to their script after printing was an accomplished fact.

The epoch of the Spanish Armada, in England, was the epoch of the first English newspaper. In the British Museum are preserved several newspapers which were printed in 1588, while the Spanish fleet lay in the British Channel. The earliest of these is entitled *The English Mercurie*, which by authority was imprinted at London by Her Highness's printer, 1588." So to the sagacious forethought of the great Queen Bess, and the wise policy of the great minister Burleigh, the English speaking peoples of the world are indebted for the model of our present necessity, the newspaper. Deprive us—ye sweet cherubs who sit up aloft, ye weird sisters three who preside over our fates—deprive us of our boots, our breakfasts, our funds in banks, but take not from us our morning papers. In this early journal are the news of the day, and a well written article, designed to arouse and stiffen timid loyalty, tells of a discovery of a Spanish plot to murder the queen. There is a heroic poem, too, called "Elizabethe Triumphans," by one James Asker; a critical article on an unfortunate author, entitled "Father Parson's Coat Well Dusted," and various witty sayings, all printed in Roman letter.

To a physician of Paris, Renandot, belongs the credit of having first collected in fugitive sheets the news of various countries. This first venture was a weekly, issued in healthy seasons, when patients were few, and the doctor at leisure. He obtained a license to do this in 1632.

The first daily paper, after the accession of William and Mary, set its sails to catch the wind of popular favor by putting on its title-page *The Orange Intelligencer*. Yellow, dusty, insignificant, in comparison with our splendid new sheets of to-day, we still cannot help regarding with a certain reverence these pioneers of liberty and intelligence, the first newspapers.—*Phila. Am. Journalist.*

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

From the annual report of the Department of the Inretior, some interesting information may be gleaned. The tribes of Indians throughout Canada are carefully protected by Superintendents who make returns to the Government. With those of the counties of Brant and Haldimand we are most nearly interested, and a few statistics regarding them may not be out of place. As with all the Indians thoughout the better settled portions of Canada, the Six Nation and Mississagua Indians are gradually disappearing. An increase is now seldom noticed in any of the bands, generally there is none, but most often the change is a decrease. The Brant and Haldimand Indians form an exception to the general rule. In the Six Nations tribe there are 2,992 souls; the increase has been 15 during the past year. The Mississagnas number 215 with an increase of 2. Both tribes hold 52,000 acres of excellent land, mostly uncleared. Their real property is valued at $1,500,000 and personal property at $160,000. All the improved agricultural implements are used, and a fair product of grain is harvested annually. Morality, inculcated by education and religion, is improving, and the Indians yearly collect more of the comforts of life and means of livelihood. There are 13 schools. The Institute at Brantford and nine schools are maintained by the New England Company, of London, England, two by the Wesleyans, and two by the Indians themselves. The Six Nations have a flourishing Agricultural Society and a number of temperance organizations. The Church of England has five missionaries among them, the Wesleyans and Baptists one each. There are a few Plymouth Brethren and Universalists and about eight hundred pagans.—*Hamilton Times.*

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.

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FOR SALE.

Apply to Wm. M. BEATTIE & Co., George St. near Central S hool. 3765-3m

Hair Cutting.

A. E. GENDREAU'S

New Parliamentary Tonsorial PARLOUR

is now open.

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

Charges Moderate.

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☞All orders for Books requiring printed headings carefully attended to.

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☞60 Sparks-st.

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March 12, 1874. 2519

Miscellaneous.

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J. W. McRAE'S,

42 6m Mathewman's Block, Wellington St.

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

SAPOLIO,

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

HAND SAPOLIO,

For Mechanics, Painters, Photographers, and for Bath purposes. 3790-1m

THE SUN.

Daily & Weekly for 1875

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavour to describe them fully, faithfully and fearlessly.

The Weekly Sun has now attained a circulation of over seven thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavour to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

The Weekly Sun will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the Weekly Sun the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and gossip of the day, carefully selected and tersely printed.

The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the Weekly Sun, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the Weekly Sun is their paper especially. It belongs to no party, and obeys no dictation, contending for principles and the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knaves, and seeks no favours from their supporters.

The markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported.

The price of the Weekly Sun is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six numbers. As this barely pays the expenses of paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents the cost of prepaid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have the Weekly Sun at this rate. Anyone who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, postpaid for a year.

We have no travelling agents.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only $1.20 a year, postage prepaid. No discount from this rate.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 1,0,000. All the news for two cents. Subscription, postage prepaid, 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent. Address,

"THE SUN,"
New York City.

March 2 1875. 3761

A Repository of Fashion Pleasure, and Instruction."

HARPER'S BAZAR

ILLUSTRATED.

NOTICES of the PRESS.

The *Bazar* is edited with a contribution of taste and talent that we seldom find in any journal and the journal itself is the organ of the great world of fashion.—*Boston Traveller.*

The *Bazar* commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion plates, in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patrons for the children's clothes, to gallant families by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading-matter of the *Bazar* is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S BAZAR, one year.....$4 00

$4 00 includes payment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.

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An extra copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscriptions at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy; postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

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Tenders.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders addressed to the undersigned, will be received until Wednesday, 1st June next, for earth-filling and grading required at the Primary School, Victoria Ward, Richmond Road, also a separate tender for the removal of the earth from the basement of Primary School in St. George's Ward.

Specifications and other particulars can be obtained at the Office of James Mather, Architect, Elgin Street.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

HIRAM ROBINSON,
Chairman of the Board of Public School Trustees.

Ottawa, 20th May, 1875. 3749-6i

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that any person or persons found SHOOTING BIRDS, or otherwise trespassing in and about the Rideau Hall Grounds, and in the Bay, west of the main road will be prosecuted as the law directs.

By order,
E. J. O'NEIL,
Supt. Govt. Police.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 28th May, 1875.

PSYCHOMANCY,

OR SOUL CHARMING.

How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose, instantly. This art all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, &c. 1,000,000 sold. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM, & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia.

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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. CALLENDER, 70 & 71 Palmerston Buildings, Old Broad street, E. C. London, England. 3810-6i

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 Christian at Work.

T. DeWitt Talmage, Editor.

Without Premium, $3; with Premium, $3.25. To Clergymen, 75 cents less.

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