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New Advertisements.

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The Times.

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1875.

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE.

The present season has been exceedingly unfortunate so far as the lumber mills of the Ottawa Valley are concerned. It was only the other day that we had to chronicle the entire destruction of the most complete, extensive, and valuable establishment of the kind on the continent of America—the mills of Messrs. Gilmour & Co., set on fire, to all appearance, with incendiary intent by some miscreant, who has so far eluded the eye of justice. Yesterday another catastrophe which would seem to be about equal in consequences and the value of property destroyed, took place at Rockland, some twenty miles down the river, in the County of Russell. At the time of writing, information in regard to the matter is very limited, but we learn, from a telegraphic despatch in another column, that Edwards' mills six or seven houses, some stables and out houses, and about six million feet of lumber were destroyed. The total loss is said to be not less than $300,000, while the insurance amounts to only some $70,000. This is a very bad business, and coming so quickly after the destruction of Gilmour's mill, throws a deep gloom over the community, largely dependent as it is upon the success of lumber operations. The bush fires in Hull and Templeton are very threatening, too, and with the high wind prevalent there is no saying where their ravages may end, unless prompt and energetic steps are taken to quench them. There was a rumour current yesterday that Lemey's mills were destroyed, but we are glad to know that it was entirely without foundation, and that they were not even in danger.

A remarkable occurrence in connection with the Rockland fire was the burning of the office of the Montreal Telegraph Company and the shifts to which the enterprising operator was forced to resort in order to communicate intelligence of the disaster to the office in this city. The greater part of the information contained in our despatch was telegraphed by means of a receiving magnet working on the road.

NORTHERN COLONIZATION RAILWAY.

The Montreal *Star* in a recent article refers in terms of regret to the failure of Sir Hugh Allan to float the Northern Colonization Railway bonds on the London Money Market, but regards the discussion to which his replies to the strictures of the *Times* evoked, as certain to remove many false impressions with regard to Canada. In both respects the opinion expressed will be generally re-echoed by the public of Canada. The failure of Sir Hugh Allan in the mission he had undertaken, although it was for obvious reasons not a surprise, was nevertheless a great disappointment. Perhaps, however, Sir Hugh Allan found the *fame* of his connection with the sale of the Pacific Railway Charter by the late Government not so much a matter of mere sentiment as they have hitherto professed to believe. The success of Mr. Foster is proof positive that the *Times* has not been successful in damaging Canadian credit on the money market, and to that therefore Sir Hugh's difficulties cannot be entirely attributed. The *Star* says he will doubtless explain the causes which operated against him when he returns. We await his explanations with some anxiety, for to an important work like the Northern Colonization Railway they will be fraught with weighty consequences, affecting its future very closely. It will be interesting to note whether the opposition he encountered was an opposition which would not be equally powerful in case negotiations for the same purpose were renewed, or whether he conceives that there is any other possible mode of raising the funds. That money must be found somewhere, there can be no doubt, and for the want of the road is in the meantime at a standstill.

The *Star* further says:—"In connection, there is something inexplicable in the conduct of the Ottawa County Council, refusing to carry out the wishes of the ratepayers of the county who voted in favor of granting the bonus to the railway, thus compelling the Company to adopt the legal steps necessary to enforce their rightful claim. It is to be hoped, for the credit of the county, that the municipal representatives will, on sober second thought, do what is right without compulsion, and that the drawbacks with which the Company has lately met will not prevent their prosecuting the work of construction." Whether it be that our contemporary writes in ignorance of all the facts of the case, or as a partisan of the gentlemen who appeared before the Ottawa County Council to urge that the bonds be signed, but of this we are certain, that it suppresses some important information on the subject. It forgets to mention, for example, that the County Council offered to sign the bonds at once if Sir Hugh Allan would give some evidence of his interest in the road, and undertake that the road shall be finished within two years. Those who represented the interests of the railway at the meeting in question freely asserted that the work would be completed within one year. If they were at all sincere in these assertions why were they not prepared to give the guarantee required, which gave them a year more than they pretend will be required. It ought also to be remembered that the County of Ottawa has been taught a salutary lesson in connection with this same road before, having voted a very large bonus and paid the money without so far receiving the slightest recompense. It is all very well to talk about the obligations of the County, but there are reciprocal obligations on the part of those who are interested in the Railway, and Sir Hugh Allan particularly, which ought also to be attended to. The proposition of the Council cannot certainly be objected to on the ground of equity, and as to the legality of the stand taken by the majority, they were doubtless well informed of its consequences before they accepted the risk.

Honour to Whom Honour is Due.

From the Liberal.

We have been told within the last few days by Sir John's newspaper that [illegible] much all of good that the present Ministry has effected has been but the fruit of Sir John's labours. Is it improvement in the International Postal Service that are under discussion? We are told that the present Ministers, though the agents in securing them, deserve no credit therefor, because the movement to obtain them was set on foot before they came into office. Is it the Insolvency law? We are told that the measure owes but little to the present Government, because they fell heir to their predecessors' Bill, and that what there are of additional features are mainly due to Mr. Hillyard Cameron, and the Montreal Board of Trade. Is it the Supreme Court Act? All that is valuable in that we are told was prepared by Sir John Macdonald, and only the obnoxious features of the law are the work of the present Ministers. Nothing good can come out of Nazareth.

Were we to accept this statement of the case as correct, it would still suggest itself as cause for surprise that, while in all matters of doubtful or evil import Sir John found time and means to complete his intentions, it was only in the good work that he came short. He was in power for over six years from the date of Confederation. Nearly every year during that time he, we think, brought down a Supreme Court Bill, but strangely enough he never passed one. It was not for want of a good working majority in the House, for he had both the Commons and Senate completely under his control—so much so indeed, as to be able to force through Parliament even a measure so fraught with evil as the Pacific Railway Scheme. It was not then for want of power, and as it is claimed now that he alone had the ability to draft a proper Supreme Court Bill, we are justified in asking why, with both the power and the ability, he never passed the law which he has always contended to be a necessity. The same holds good with regard to the Insolvency Act. Mr. Hillyard Cameron's services were surely as much at his disposal as at that of a Reform Government, and Boards of Trade were never backwards in offering their suggestions. Yet at the end of a six years' term of office, he went out with the whole work of insolvency legislation unaccomplished. And so with the Post Office reforms. Mr. Griffin's services were as freely rendered to this Government as to that of Mr. Mackenzie, yet it was not until the latter obtained control that the valuable postal reforms we now enjoy were obtained for the country. The question will bear repetition:—Why was it that, with the power and the ability—the exclusive ability we are told—to secure all these advantages to the country, Sir John did not secure them, but left the work to be done by Mr. Mackenzie's Administration, which we are gravely told is altogether incompetent for such work. On the showing of Sir John's own organ, there is but one conclusion left—that is that he had not the will to do what he knew to be right in itself, and for the good of the people.

We do not think that the line pursued by Sir John's advocate will be of benefit to him. That the present Government received valuable suggestions from the incomplete measures of the late Ministry is no doubt true. That Sir John Macdonald gave assistance in the framing of the Supreme Court Act; that Mr. Hillyard Cameron and the Montreal and other Boards of Trade were helpful in perfecting the Insolvency Law, and that Mr. Griffin has worked well for postal reforms, may be granted. We believe it is the purpose for which Parliament meets once a year that the people's representatives may give the Government the aid of their counsels and experience in framing and perfecting the laws for the people's good; and we are not disposed to doubt that such experienced Parliamentarians as Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Cameron act in the spirit of that purpose. But it certainly is a novel idea that in proportion as a Government seeks by all means in its power to make its measures as perfect as possible, it is to be deprived of credit for those measures. In the Insolvency matter, for instance the Ministry called in the aid of an unusually large Committee—large beyond rule, we believe—composed of the best men on both sides of the House, so that the law to be finally passed should, if possible, be without flaw. It is also true that the Ministry was as ready to receive a good suggestion from a political opponent like Mr. Cameron as from a political friend. But to our mind so far from such a course leaving the Government undeserving of praise for the final results arrived at, it was the very action for which they deserve the greatest credit, that in the interests of the people they worked for such singleness of purpose to secure a good law. To belittle the men who so acted is only consistent with the assumption that Sir John would have acted in the reverse way; if he would have done so, and treated the Supreme Court and Insolvency measures in a partizan spirit, the country may be congratulated on the fact that his indifference left them to be passed by better and more liberal men.

It is results the people are most interested in. The undoubted fact is, that it is to a Liberal Government that these Postal reforms, and Insolvency and Supreme Court Acts are due; another undoubted fact is that Sir John's Government did not secure them. Even though it could be proved that Sir John's Government was a much abler one than the present Administration is, we do not know that the people would care much about it so long as they know that the present Government is doing for them what Sir John did not do. If a Government secures the passage of good laws—and in this case that is admitted—the country will not refuse it credit therefor on the ground that it has accepted advice and suggestions from men of all shades of political opinion in order to have all laws made as good as possible.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The tide of war rolled away from Boston after its evacuation from the British army in March, 1776, and active operations virtually ceased some time before that. Boston, therefore, has very little centennial celebrating to do after the Bunker Hill business on the 17th proximo, and it is evidently making the most of its present opportunities. Every small incident of the siege is being commemorated and really some of the efforts of the celebrants are getting to be a trifle absurd. One night hundred years ago a squad from the army hard by had made a raid upon Noddle Island, and carried off some hay and stock and several swivels belonging to the British. Noddle Island in the course of time has become East Boston, and last week the modern Noddle islanders celebrated the centennial of the raid by a grand turnout of the town, a parade of the militia, and illumination and fireworks, and "exercises" at one of the halls composed of speeches and readings and singing by "fifty young ladies from the Grammar School." Could the ancient ravishers of General Gage's hay now have re-opened their eyes on Noddle Island on Thursday evening they would have wondered "what on earth" [illegible] the noddles of their descendants. Certainly the modern estimate of their modest deed would be as a revelation to them. The way the Bostonians are working up the minor incidents it threatens to leave them in a state of exhaustion before the glorious 17th arrives. That would matter little, however, for the Seventh is going on and could make the celebration a tremendous success all by itself.—*New York World.*

FIGHTING INDIANS IN TEXAS.

A Hand-to-Hand Struggle in the Mountains—Desperate Bravery.

(From the Galveston News,)

JACKSONBORO, Jack County, May 10.—Early on the morning of the 8th inst., a messenger arrived at Major Jones's headquarters with the intelligence that the Indians had stolen some horses in Lost Valley the previous night. The Major, with a portion of his escort and a small detachment from Lieut. Long's company, immediately started in pursuit. The trail was found in the upper end of Lost Valley, where the Indians had assembled after committing the theft. It led over a rough, mountainous country, yet could be easily distinguished, and was followed with astonishing rapidity, considering the nature of the ground. Up rocky mountain sides, down steep declivities, over fallen timbers and fallen ravines, the determined little band, nothing daunted, continued for upward of five miles, when suddenly, as we rose a steep hill, the Indians were discovered a short distance ahead. Lieut. Long, fired the initial shot, and killed an Indian at seventy paces with his pistol. Then the fight began. There was no marshalling into line with military precision, no precautionary commands, no dreadful adjustments of accoutrements, no pomp, no parade. We simply heard the Major say, "The ball is open, boys; sail in." Suiting the action to the word, he plied spurs to his horses flanks, and the men followed his example, all rushed down upon the Indians, who fought with savage desperation, shooting and dodging by turns, riding flat upon their horses' backs, hanging to their sides, and carrying themselves in all conceivable shapes to delude the aim of our carbines.

It was a regular running fight, such as frontiersmen are familiar with. Each man singled out his foe, and "went for him." Private Eanes charged a stalwart savage who had been brought to bay, and having emptied his pistol without dispatching him, seemingly found himself at the mercy of the Indian. By some means or other Fane's horse refused to budge an inch, notwithstanding that he plied the spurs to him vigorously. The Indian was not more than six feet distant, and at this distance fired two shots at Eanes with a Spencer carbine. By this time another man, attracted by Eanes's imminent peril, dropped to his knees and took deliberate aim at the Indian's breast, but the gun snapped, and it now became a question of who should get his gun loaded first; fortunately for Eanes the cartridge hung in the Indian's gun, which caused him fatal delay, for at this juncture bullets began to rain in upon him from several directions.

It was all done in half a minute, but the intense excitement made it a very long time. The Indian continued to present his gun and work vigorously at the lever, growling, meantime, like some wild beast, his flaming eyes glaring with leonine fierceness upon his enemies around, and it was not until his body had been penetrated with eight bullets that he fell over, hissing defiance through his clenched teeth as he expired.

Another Indian who had been conspicuous during the fight, now fell badly wounded. One of the Rangers raised his gun to finish the work, when baring her breast, she disclosed the fact that she was a squaw. The Ranger lowered his gun, and was in the act of receiving her surrender, when a bullet from another part of the field relieved him of the disagreeable necessity, and she lay a corpse at his feet. About one mile further on another Indian was killed, and the few remaining scaffered and betook themselves to the mountains, where it was next to impossible to follow them. The charge had continued for about twelve miles, and both men and horses were pretty well exhausted, so we returned slowly along the trail to secure trophies.

Five scalps, several guns, pistols, bows and arrows, shields, &c., were the fruits of our victory. One of the shields was ornamented with a woman's scalp of long dark auburn hair, slightly interspersed with gray.

Our loss was one man slightly wounded, one horse killed, and two others wounded.

The day following the fight the Post Surgeon, at Jacksboro, sent out his hospital steward and some others to secure the heads of the fallen Indians. Our gentlemanly Major, ever willing to conduce to the advancement of the healing art, kindly permitted them to amputate the well-peeled heads.

A BRITISH JACK-TAR AND MR. MOODY.

The London papers tell a sad story of that irrecalimable being the British Jack-Tar. At one of Moody and Sankey's recent meetings there was a great "outpouring," and after the audience had given all necessary indications of a hopeful state of mind, Mr. Moody called upon all those who wished to go to heaven to rise in their places. One after another all the persons present got up and remained standing save one perverse sailor, who obstinately kept his seat. Fixing this obdurate mariner with his eye, Mr. Moody addressed him, and asked him if it could be possible he did not wish to go to heaven also. "Yes, Your Honour," responded Jack; "I wish to go to heaven." "Then why don't you rise with the rest?" "Because," replied Jack, very slowly, and surveying the whole company with a scrutinizing glance, "because I ain't going to ship with any such a looking crew as this?"

WHAT NEXT?

For several years past a considerable portion of the composition on the London *Times* has been done by means of type-setting machines. The latest innovation proposed by the proprietor is to distribute this type setting work among the cities and towns where the paper has a large circulation, instead of, as now, having the whole edition printed in London. He claims to have discovered a method by which, through the agency of electric wires extending from the central office to the various cities, the type, on touching the proper keys of the "setting" machine in London, will be dropped into their appropriate places at the other extremities of the wires, and thus the paper simultaneously composed, by the act of one man in each city to which the wires extend. It is said that his experiments have been so far successful, and that he has the greatest confidence in the practicability of the scheme, which will amount to a revolution in practical typographical science.

In what respect does a Bishop resemble a fish? Both live in the see!

The latest anecdote brought to light by the Centennial celebration is rather amusing While the British troops were marching through old Cambridge, one of them said jestingly to a farmer sowing seed: "You may sow, but we shall reap." "Well, perhaps you may," was the reply, "for I am sowing hemp."

SERIOUS SHOOTING CASE.

A Man Shot and Nearly Killed at Deux Rivieres.

From the Pembroke Observer.

Alexander Doyle, the victim of a very serious shooting affray which took place near Deux Riviere about noon on Tuesday last, came down the river to Pembroke last night on the *John Egan*. It appears that he some years since took up a lot of land for his son in the vicinity of Deux Riviere, and after making some improvements on it returned to his own home. Some time after this a man named Joseph Kidder, finding this land unoccupied, and probably having a proper appreciation of the improvements made, quietly settled on it. Matters went very smoothly until Tuesday last, when Doyle, accompanied by his wife and son, the latter about sixteen years old, went to look after his property. The family found Kidder in full possession, and, as events show, fully determined to remain so. He does not seem to have cared, however, whether his possession was a peaceable one or not, for he quickly showed his resentment at their appearance on the land by lodging a charge of small shot in the legs of young Doyle. Even this does not seem to have satisfied Kidder's yearning after fame and an airy dance in the region of our fine Court House, for he afterwards fired two shots at Doyle, who was removing his son. The first bullet cut away part of the shirt from his left side, the second entered his left hip, passed round the back, and lodged in the right hip, so that when the skin was cut the bullet dropped out. Medical treatment not being available there, he was brought to Pembroke, where the wound was dressed by Dr. Desloges. The wound, although a very serious one, is not fatal, and it is expected that a couple of months will see the injured man well again. Two constables have been despatched to arrest the would-be murderer.

THE MENONITES.

The Menonites appear to have solved the problem of utilizing the grasshoppers that infest the cornfields of the West. They eat them; and we now learn from Warrensburg, Mo., that the people of that town, following the example of the new comers, take their grasshoppers regularly, stewed, roasted, grilled, or raw, and find them delicious eating. Those who have feasted upon the new article of diet say that in appearance the grasshopper is certainly not more repulsive than the little shrimp which is sold by the pint and loved by the small boy, and, when properly popped or roasted to a crisp, doubtless it tastes as good as the little macrouran. Arabs and Africans take great delight in their large and ugly-looking locusts, when they do not come in such quantities as those described in the book of the Prophet Joel, and doubtless the American variety is more succulent still, not being dried and thoroughly desiccated by a tropical heat. At all events, certain it is that the bold *gourmets* of Warrensburg are said to take gleefully to the grasshopper as an article of diet, and to have a natural desire to see it more extensively used in American cookery. All the more do they wish this because, unless people eat the grasshopper, it has every likelihood of eating them. An enthusiastic locust masticator says that, "like the body of the ant, whence, as is well known, formic acid is extracted, that of the *capteuse* contains an acid of excellent stomachic qualities. Mashed and triturated he is a sovereign remedy for gout, diabetes, and consumption; spread in plaster he relieves the worst forms of pleuro-pneumonia; dried, and used as a snuff, he obliterates catarrh and cures sick-headache. The medical sues of the *captenus spretus* are excelled only by those of eucalyptus and cundurango, while as a food he is as delicious as ambrosia, and nutritious as pemmican. It is a good thing for us, after all, this plague of grasshoppers."

The English *Concordia* says, the gradual transformation of "Penny Readings" into "Penny Concerts" may be accepted as one of the signs of the times The fact that almost everybody can read a book as well as he can hear it read at one of these entertainments, but that music requires for its due interpretation some natural qualification, as well as some special study, may no doubt have been chiefly instrumental in leading to this result. We are inclined to believe that these public exhibitions of musical talent (or the want of it) may eventually be beneficial to the progress of the art. Young ladies and gentlemen who pride themselves upon being "brilliant players" or "charming singers" are not likely to hear the truth amongst their own friends; but when they appear before even a minute section of the public, in spite of being at first buoyed up by indiscriminate applause, they are pretty certain in due time to find their level.

The housewife who is anxious to dress no more meat than will suffice for the meal should know that beef loses about one pound in four in boiling, but in roasting loses in the proportion of one pound five ounces, and in baking one pound three ounces. Mutton loses in boiling about fourteen ounces in four pounds, in roasting one pound six ounces.

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"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."—"The Best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

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STRAW and FELT HATS made over into the LATEST STYLES

—AT—

S. JACOB'S

Canadian Bonnet and Hat Frame Manufactory,

38, Sparks Street.

3867-2m.

HAT! HATS! HATS!

JUST RECEIVED ALL THE NEW STYLES FOR 1875.

LODGES,

55 SPARKS-ST.,

Opposite the British Lion Hotel.

March 12, 1875. 3792

DEVLIN'S HATS THAT R HATS

STRAW HATS!!!

10 Cases of

MEN'S & BOY'S

STRAW HATS,

Latest Shapes now Opening

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11, *Rideau Street.*

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HATS, Just Received HATS,

Fifteen Cases

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HATS!

All New Styles

FOR 1875.

A early call solicited.

No. 33, RIDEAU STREET.

SIGN OF THE RED HAT,

JAMES PEACOCK.

Feb. 17, 1875. 3780

Bank Notices.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

Office:
Victoria Buildings, Opposite Wester: Block of Parliament Buildings.

DIRECTORS:

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Charles Magee, Esq., Vice-President.
C. T. Bate, Esq., Hon. L. R. Church, M.P.P., Robert Blackburn, Esq., M.P., Alexander Fraser, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Allan Gilmour, Esq., George Hay, Esq.

A General Banking Business Transacted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Gold, Currency and Sterling Drafts Purchased and Sold.
Savings' Department.

PATRICK ROBERTSON,
Cashier.

11-3-75. 3676

Miscellaneous.

CAUTION.

MYRTLE NAVY,

NONE IS GENUINE!

UNLESS STAMPED

T. & B.

There are Numerous Imitations on the Market.

3784-2m

Furniture.

HARRIS & CAMPBELL

In returning thanks to their friends and the public, beg leave to inform them that they HAVE OPENED A NEW ESTABLISHMENT ON SPARKS-ST.

Plain and Fancy Furniture.

Manufactured by the best Hands in Canada and the United States, which they will sell at a SMALL ADVANCE ON COST, for Cash OR WHITE OF Year.

New Furniture Warerooms.

ANGUS & CO.

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

85 SPARKS STREET.

Opposite Keeney's New Block.

Jan. 11, 1875.

AGENTS WANTED.

Men or women $12 a week. Goods furnished. Business pleasant and honorable with no risks. A 16 page circular and valuable Sample Free. Enclose a postal card on which to send your address; cost but two cents. Write at once to S. M. SPENCER, Boston, Mass.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted. All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all their time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post Card to us costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

Remedies.

1875. 1875.

Caledonia Springs.

Joyful Tidings to Thousands.

The Elysium of the Invalid Is again open

ULPHUR, 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 only let throw away their crutches after about half-a-dozen baths.

TESTIMONY.

Dr. Wm. Robertson, of Montreal, wrote as follows, in 1859:—"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 PARAGREAT 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 ..... 1.00 "

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. 3835-1f

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 & MOOR,

143 NEW BOND-ST., LONDON, W

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

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Patronized by all the World.

Rimmel's Ihang-Ihang, Nanda, Bouquet, Jockey Club, Frangipane, and other perfume 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, Custard and Floral Crackers, very amusing for Children 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, 38 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 18th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Hornsbury, 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 72 years old. Remaining, gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S."

To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, London.

July 1874.

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 Chlorodynes being