THE TIMES

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Ottawa, 1st Dec. 1874.

Steamers & Cars.

Small Steamers.—Yarrow & Co.
Cottage to Let.—Wm. C. Bowles.

The Times.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY JULY 10, 1875

RESIGNATION OF MR. H. MERRIL.

It is understood that Mr. Horace Merril, Superintendent of the Ottawa River Works, has tendered his resignation, and that it was accepted by the Government a couple of days since. However the public may feel the loss occasioned by the retirement of so valuable an officer, it will be universally conceded that at this advanced period of Mr. Merrill's life, the Government could not well do otherwise than accede to his desire to withdraw from the service, in which he has played so high and useful a part for very many years. The duties pertaining to his office are such as to require for their efficient discharge abilities and special knowledge of no mean order, necessitating not only a thorough acquaintance with the Ottawa River and its tributaries in their various bearings, but also with the topography and commerce of the surrounding country, and, primarily, extensive experience in hydraulic engineering. All these qualities Mr. Merrill possessed in a very eminent degree; and probably there is no other man in the country who can boast such fruitful results from their possession, as shown in the construction and maintenance of the numerous bridges, slides, booms, dams, and piers, on which he has been engaged for the past twenty-nine years Nature, however, places limits to all human industry; and Mr. Merrill, who has now reached his sixty-eighth year, has had allotted to him a larger number of roseate years than most of men. As long as bodily strength remained, he persevered indomitably in the discharge of his laborious duties, disdaining to accept that repose to which his long years of service entitled him, and yielding at length only to physical infirmity. He carries into his retirement a record of which he may well feel proud, and we trust he may yet be spared many years to enjoy it. Although no successor has as yet been officially appointed, it is generally understood that his assistant, Mr. C. P. Brophy, whose eminent qualifications for and paramount claims to the office cannot well be overlooked, will succeed to it.

THE OATHS BILL.

When the Bill for the administration of oaths to witnesses giving evidence before Parliamentary Committees, introduced into and passed by the Parliament of Canada in order to meet the exigency arising out of the Pacific Scandal Inquiry, was disallowed in England, the information of the fact telegraphed to Canada, and an extra of the official *Gazette* containing notice of the disallowance issued just in time to prevent the committee proceeding to business in Montreal, there was such dissatisfaction throughout the length and breadth of Canada as there has seldom been with any act of the Imperial Government affecting this country,—dissatisfaction expressed in terms which were sufficiently explicit and outspoken. Of course everyone understood that the unexampled activity displayed by the Imperial authorities in connection with that matter was not the result merely of their own volition. The power proposed to be conferred upon the committee was fraught with no danger to the people of this State. It was a power already conferred upon and exercised by the Imperial Parliament itself—a power which that august body had thought it necessary to take in order to meet the necessity of exactly the same situation as that in which the Parliament of Canada found itself placed, and the exercise of which had been attended with the very best results. Why, then, all this haste? was the universal query, when the astonishing intelligence was conveyed over the country, the very day the Pacific Railway Committee met in Montreal, that the Oaths Bill had been disallowed. That transaction, irritating and scandalous though it was, was soon forgotten in the excitement which was aroused by the subsequent conduct of Sir John Macdonald's Government The disallowance of the Oaths Bill was of course one of the preliminary steps of the disgraceful policy which that Government pursued, in the vain endeavour to hide from the people of Canada the whole facts connected with the sale of the Pacific Railway charter; and although the Imperial authorities perhaps failed to see it at the time, they lent their countenance and aid to the perpetration of an outrage which is not rivalled, either in the villainy of its conception or the audacity with which it was attempted to be carried out, by any occurrence recorded in the annals of the nineteenth century.

It is gratifying to notice that they are about to repair, as far as reparation can be rendered at this day, the injustice they committed upon the people of this Dominion. The analogy of the contention upon which the Oaths Bill was declared unconstitutional has been admitted in a very practical way. Lord Carnarvon, we see it stated, has introduced a Bill, on behalf of the Imperial Government, into the House of Lords, declaring not only that the Oaths Bill is valid, but that it shall be deemed to have been valid from the date at which the Royal assent was given to it by the Governor-General. The days when we are called upon to bow to the *ex parte* opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown ought to have ended long ere now; we believe that end has practically come. Lord Carnarvon's Bill, however, proposes to go further than merely declaring the Oaths Bill constitutional. It sets out by stating that some doubts have existed—doubts which it is expedient to remove—as to the exact nature of the powers, privileges and immunities conferred upon the Parliament of Canada by the Act of Confederation, and it proposes that in future these shall be deprived by Act of Parliament of Canada, provided always that they do not exceed those held and enjoyed by the House of Commons of the United Kingdom. This is as it should be. Doubtless, if the Imperial Government succeeds in passing the measure before our Canadian Parliament assembles again, Mr. Mackenzie's Administration will be prepared to submit a proposition which will give it due effect.

THE CANADIAN COPYRIGHT QUESTION.

The London correspondent of the *Globe* says:—

The following is a copy of the Act introduced this week by Lord Carnarvon, to enable Her Majesty to assent to the Canadian Bill sent over here for Royal approval. Your readers will note that the Bill further decrees that when the new system comes into force, it shall be unlawful to introduce into Great Britain copies of English works printed into Canada. The Bill is entitled "An Act to give effect to an Act of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, respecting Copyright." It states:—Whereas by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 12th day of December, 1868, it was ordered that all prohibitions contained in Acts of the Imperial Parliament against the importing into the Province of Canada, or against the selling, letting out to hire, exposing for sale or hire, or possessing therein foreign reprints of books composed, written, printed or published in the United Kingdom, and entitled to copyright therein, should be suspended so far as regarded the said Province;

And whereas the Senate and the House of Commons did, in the second session of the third Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, held in the thirty-eight year of Her Majesty's reign, passed a Bill intituled an "Act Respecting Copyrights," which Bill has been reserved by the Governor-General for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon:

And whereas by the said reserved Bill provision is made, subject to such conditions as in the said Bill are mentioned, for securing in Canada the rights of authors in respect of matters of copyright, and for prohibiting the importation into Canada of any work for which copyright under the said reserved Bill has been secured; and whereas doubts have arisen whether said reserved Bill may not be repugnant to the said Order in Council, and it is expedient to remove such doubts and to confirm the said Bill:

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Canada Copyright Act, 1875.

2. In the construction of this Act the words "book" and "copyright" shall have respectively the same meaning as in the Act of the fifth and sixth years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter forty-five, intituled "An Act to amend the Law of Copyright."

3. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to assent to the said reserved Bill, as contained in the schedule to this Act annexed, and if Her Majesty shall be pleased to signify her assent thereto, the said Bill shall come into operation at such time and in such manner as Her Majesty may by Order in Council direct; anything in the Act of the twenty eighth and twenty-ninth years of the reign of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-three, or in any other Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. Where any book in which, at the time when the said reserved Bill comes into operation, there is copyright in the United Kingdom, or any book in which thereafter there shall be such copyright, becomes entitled to copyright in Canada in pursuance of the provisions of the said reserved Bill, the importation of all copies of such book reprinted and republished in Canada shall be unlawful, and the seventeenth section of the said Act of the fifth and sixth years of the reign of Her Majesty, chapter forty-five, shall apply to all such books in the same manner as if they had been reprinted out of the British dominions.

Commenting upon the subject editorially, the *Globe* says:

In our London correspondence will be found a copy of the Act now passing through the British Parliament to give effect to the Canadian Copyright Act of last session, and which, it will be recollected, was reserved for the sanction of the Imperial Government. The Canadian Act gives to an author "domiciled in "Canada, or in any part of the British "possessions, or being a citizen of any "country having an international copy-"right treaty with the United Kingdom," and privileges of copyright in the Dominion for a term of twenty eight years. The sole condition is that the work shall be printed and published in Canada. There are also provisions in the Canadian Act for securing an interim copyright pending actual publication in Canada, and for admitting newspapers and magazines published in foreign countries containing portions of British copyright works republished with the consent of the author.

When a copyright is once secured in Canada the right to import foreign reprints of the copyrighted work will cease, and any person who imports or publishes or exposes for sale such reprints is subject to heavy penalties. So far as the Act goes it is a boon to the Canadian publishers, and will, no doubt, stimulate business relations between the latter and British authors, especially in view of the more radical measure that may be urged if the present one be found to fail of its main intentions. It may not be possible absolutely to exclude pirated American editions of British works, hitherto admitted by express enactment, and almost certain still to find their way in, all attempts to exclude them notwithstanding. But, on the other hand, the Canadian publisher will be a more or less effective guardian of his own interests, and the wholesale importation of foreign editions of works copyrighted in Canada will be difficult and dangerous.

Here, however, the beneficial effect of the Canadian Act in this direction terminates. There is no obligation on the British author to take out a copyright in Canada at all. In that case two things follow:—(1.) That the Canadian publisher cannot print or publish any British copyright work except at his peril; and (2.) If the British author chooses to make arrangements with the American publisher to take out no copyright in Canada, the American may continue to pour in his reprints and enjoy a privilege withheld from Canadian citizens. The British Act does not concede what Canadians have a right to demand, namely, the right to exclusive jurisdiction in the matter of copyright, the only true and satisfactory solution of the difficulty. In fact, by implication, it rather re-affirms the obnoxious principle of Imperial control in this matter. The Act is well meant, it may be followed by a certain measure of advantage, but it will not put an end to the claims of Canadians to the simple constitutional privilege which, by accident and oversight, rather than intention, was withheld from them when the terms of the Confederation Act were settled.

EARL DUFFERIN AT THE CANADA CLUB, LONDON.

[Associated Press Telegram.]

LONDON, July 8.

The Canada Club gave a dinner last evening to the Earl of Dufferin, Governor General of Canada.

His Excellency, in response to the toast of the evening, said the prevailing passion of Canadians was the desire to maintain intact their relations with Britain. It was impossible to overstate the depth or universality of this sentiment. He expatiated on the friendly relations between Canada and the United States, and said every thoughtful citizen of the United States was convinced that the future of Canada is unalterably fixed, and contemplated the progress of Canada with generous enthusiasm. The Americans are wise enough to understand the benefits arising from the existence on the same continent of a political system offering many points of contrast, comparison, and friendly relations with their own.

The *Standard* alluding to Lord Dufferin's speech at the dinner of the Canada Club, makes rather a violent attack on the United States. It decries immigration into that country, and believes, in spite of Lord Dufferin's disavowal, that the Americans still court Canada, and would assert a claim to the St. Lawrence as greedily as to the Mississippi, if they were not restrained by prudence. The *Standard* continues: We wish Canadians to understand that England regards them as Englishmen, and would fight for Canada as for Kent. Any suggestion to abandon Canada would overthrow the strongest Ministry England has ever known.

LONDON, July 9.

The *Times*, in its article on Lord Dufferin's speech, says Canada has been advancing rapidly, but not so fast nor with so free trade as the United States. If any Canadian formerly felt a lurking wish to join the Republic, they became loyal when they saw the enormous load of debt and taxes left by the civil war. Canadians might however, have sought annexation in this manner in some fit of petulance, if the mother country had left them any cause of grievance; but on the whole they have scarcely felt the restraint of Imperial Government. Canadian loyalty has been admirable, but we may yet have to call for larger proofs of patriotism if we intend to knit the colonies into a firmer union with the mother country, so as to make them a source of strength instead of weakness, in time of war.

A College War.

A "college war" between the students and faculties of two colleges in New Jersey, Princeton and Rutgers, at New Brunswick, has (writes an American correspondent) been giving us some excitement. In the campus at Princeton there has rested but up in the ground for many years an old gun, a revolutionary relic. Two or three other old guns are also stuck in the campus, about which hangs some mysterious revolutionary halo, but this particular gun is more famous than they, and over it has arisen a great strife. Rutgers claimed it, and declared that the Princeton folks many years ago, carried it from New Brunswick. There was a wordy discussion, professors and students alike joining in it, and finally a foray was made by the Rutgers party, the gun was dug out of the ground at Princeton and carried in triumph to New Brunswick, and handed it over to the police, who vigilantly guarded it day and night. In these Centennial times the revolutionary spirit is infectious, and this raid caused a great stir, the dispute waxing very hot, and the venerable Dr M'Cosh, the President of Princeton, denouncing the Vandalism, and demanding restitution. It seem that the Rutgers party had captured the wrong gun. They had not a revolutionary relic priceless value, it is true; but it was not the identical gun which had originally belonged to them. This confused matters exceedingly, but they would not give up their spoil, and the dispute therefore grew the more. The Princeton boys then organized a raid, and, travelling all night, they reached New Brunswick before daybreak, and after floundering about for some time, half of them getting lost, they managed to find Rutgers College, and broke into the museum. They could not find the gun, and it was pitch dark, and their lanterns would not burn, but they got a waggon load of spoil, consisting of muskets and other old relics, fossils, bones, and a lot of odds and ends scraped together in a hurry, and with this lot they galloped off at daybreak on the road to Princeton. This foray, it may be well imagined, added to the excitement, the raiders being denounced as "burglars," but they hid their trophies at Princeton, and declared they would only surrender them upon the restoration of the famous gun. Next a joint committee from the two colleges made an investigation of the pedigree of the gun, and also of the other guns in Princeton campus, and they declared that while Princeton had once got a gun from Rutgers, yet this was not the gun, and that as it really belonged to Princeton it ought to be given up. This report was welcomed with shouts at Princeton, but in Rutgers it was heard with disapproving silence. Nevertheless the gun was given up. The New Brunswick chief of police had it placed upon a truck about 2 a.m., on the 22nd of May, and, despite the objections of the Rutgers students, it was taken off on the road to Princeton. About the same time, a waggon started from Princeton with the captured muskets, &c., and the two vehicles passed each other on the way. About 9 a.m., the gun arrived at the Princeton campus, and was replaced in the hole from which it had been taken out. Of course the boys were uproarious, but none of them more enjoyed the victory than President M'Cosh, who gave vent to his feelings in a brief speech. This Princeton victory, however, has by no means ended the cannon war, for a new claimant has appeared in the field. The noise of the conflict reached the ears of the authorities at Washington, who naturally supposed that the cannon, if a revolutionary relic, belonged to the Government. Just as it was being restored to triumphant Princeton, therefore, the Ordnance Office was engaged in preparing a letter to the New Brunswick Chief of Police, asking a description of the gun and how he got it, and suggesting that it was "the property of the United States." This letter, delivered yesterday, made Princeton sad and Rutgers glad, for they saw at once that if the matter was pushed Princeton would have to give the relic. The war, it will thus be seen, is not yet ended, and Dr. M'Cosh's American "Homer" are given pause.

Operations have commenced on the site of the new market building at Winnipeg.

The Rainy River, Manitoba, is now attracting the settlers, and the best part of the river is being rapidly piled up.

A MOURNFUL STORY.

The New York *Herald* says the village of Woodhull, Steuben county, has been thrown into great excitement by the report that Mrs. John Farris, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Thomas, of the Woodhull Presbyterian Church, had committed suicide at Watkins, by throwing herself in front of a locomotive on the Northern Central Railway. The truth of the report was substantiated by the arrival there of the lady's mutilated remains. The death of Mrs. Farris, or more properly Miss Thomas, was more than a suicide. It was domestic tragedy, instigated by the unparalleled villainy of a man to whom she was married about two weeks ago, and for whom she left a happy and cultivated home, followed by the congratulations of a large circle of friends, to find that she had been most heartlessly deceived. Lavinia Thomas, the deceased, was twenty-four years of age, and up to the time of the marriage mentioned was the centre of an admiring circle, composed of the best society of Woodhull. She was handsome and accomplished, although her parents were in comparatively poor circumstances. A few months since she formed the acquaintance of a man named John Farris, a few years her senior, who came to the place from Ithaca, and clerked in a dry goods store. He was of pleasing address and winning manners, and soon won the heart of Miss Thomas. Her parents thinking well of Farris, there was no obstacle to the marriage of the two, and the ceremony was performed at the time above mentioned, the father of the bride himself officiating. From Woodhull the newly married pair started on a brief wedding tour. They went to Watkins and stopped at the Langdon House. After spending two or three days there, the young wife noticed a decided change in the conduct of her husband. From being kind and loving, he became cross and neglectful, and finally on the third day, appeared before her considerably intoxicated. She was almost crazed at the conduct of Farris; but attempted to lovingly remonstrate with him, when he pushed her from him, and, to her horror, coolly told her that she was not his wife, as he had been previously married, and his wife was living at Ithaca. He also said that he intended to leave her and go back to Ithaca, and that the best thing she could do would be to enter a house of prostitution, even suggesting to her the name of one, and offering to conduct her to it. He then went away, leaving the heart broken young woman without paying the bills that had been contracted at the hotel. Inquiry on her part proved that what her supposed husband had told her was too true, and that he was a notorious scoundrel and thief. Having no money Miss Thomas left her trunk at the hotel as security for the payment of the bill. She could not gather courage to return to her home and face the scandal her unfortunate marriage would make, and so she determined to work in Watkins for a time. She found employment as a domestic servant on Saturday last, at the house of Mr. David Solomon, a prominent business man of Watkins, to whose family she related the story of her great wrong. On Monday Mr. Solomon went to the hotel to arrange for taking Miss Thomas' trunk away, when the discovery was made that it had been broken into and rifled. Farris had returned to the hotel on Sunday and procured admission to the room lately occupied by him and the deceived Miss Thomas, and suspicion at once fell on him as the thief. Miss Thomas had in the trunk a fine gold watch, which was a wedding present from her mother, a gold chain and other jewellery, which were all stolen. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Farris, and he was captured and lodged in gaol. Miss Thomas remained at Mr. Solomon's doing the work as a servant, and refusing to proceed against the villain who had destroyed her happiness. She rarely spoke, and seemed to think that she was shunned by all who saw her. On Wednesday evening last, after she had finished her supper work, she told Mr. Solomon that she was going upstairs to write a letter to her mother. A few minutes afterwards she came down with her hat on, and went out of the back door. One of the family, supposing that she was going to the Post Office, called after her and told her that was not the way. She made no reply, and kept on her way. Not long thereafter she was seen near the canal lock, looking down into the water, and subsequently walked down the railroad track. About eight o'clock next evening, a freight train No. 60, going south, was going at a rapid rate about a mile below Watkins, the engineer saw a woman standing about ten feet from the track, a short distance ahead. He supposed she was waiting for the train to pass. When the locomotive was within a few feet of her, the engineer saw that she was very pale, and the next instant he was horror stricken to see her spring directly in front of the engine. Before he could sound an alarm he struck her, and the whole train passed over her before it could be stopped. The remains were picked up, the face and head alone of the unfortunate suicide being free from mutilation. Coroner Thompson took charge of the remains and held an inquest, when the above facts were elicited, principally from Mr. and Mrs. Solomon, to whom the whole of Miss Thomas's painful story was known. The feeling against the brute Farris was intense when the facts became known, and but for his being in the safe protection of the law, there is no doubt but an attempt would have been made to give him summary punishment. The jury found a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to her death by the manner described, while labouring under temporary insanity. Her body was given in charge of Mr. Solomon, who forwarded it to her parents at their place. They are almost crazed at the tragic termination of their daughter's life, which they thought was to be one of great happiness during her married life.

How a Kentuckian Took the Bees.

From the Springfield Kentuckian.

Enoch Royalty of Anderson county discovered a bee tree a few days ago, a large poplar. The bees had found a hollow 107 feet from the root of the tree, which they had taken possession of and filled with honey. Enoch thought it would be a rich prize, so he adopted the following mode of securing it: Commencing near the ground, he bored a large auger hole at a height he could reach, in which he put a strong pin; on this he sat and bored another hole at a convenient distance above, in which he drove another pin, and proceeded in this way until he reached the height of 107 feet, where he deliberately cut off the top of the tree. He then possessed himself of the honey, rich in quantity and quality, secured the bees, and descended safely to the ground. He proposes to make another similar and more adventurous conquest in a short time. Above Oregon, on the Kentucky river, there is a cliff 200 feet high, and at the height of 100 feet there is evidently an immense bee home, where the bees have been at work from a time to which the memory of man runneth not back to the contrary. Enoch says that's his next, and before the season is over he i[illegible] to have it.

[illegible] Hard to Believe.

[illegible] the Boston Post.]

An E[illegible] medical journal reports the accomp[illegible]ent of the feat of numbering the hair [illegible] head. It announces that there are [illegible] 100,000 to 200,000 hairs in a lady's head, and then computes their value by relating an incident which it says happened to Madame Nilsson during her residence in New York City. She was at a fancy fair and an admirer asked her the price of a single hair from her head. She said $10, and in a few moments the Swedish songstress was surrounded by admirers anxious to buy a hair at the same rate. The proceeds were given to the fair. At this rate the value of Madame Nilsson's hair is $2,000,000.

Canada Central Railway Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Canada Central Railway Company will be held in the Company's Office, in the City of Ottawa, on

Friday, 13th day of August next,

at TWELVE o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for other purposes, of which all persons interested will please take notice.

A. H. CHAFEE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Canada Central Railway Office,
Ottawa, July 6th, 1875. 82-1m

Legal Notices.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of

T. W. HILL,

Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the powers vested in me as assignee of the estate and effects of the above named insolvent, I will offer for Sale by Public Auction, all the lands and premises hereafter mentioned, in the Township of North Gower, in the County of Carleton, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, on Monday the 6th day of September, A.D. 1875, all the estate, right, title, and interest of the said Insolvent and of myself as assignee of this estate, in and to, all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of North Gower, in the County of Carleton, in the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, being composed of the undivided one half of a part of a lot number twenty in the Fourth Concession of the said Township of North Gower, butted and bounded and described as follows, that is to say, commencing on the northern limit of the allowance for road between lots numbers twenty and twenty-one, in said Fourth Concession, at the distance of six hundred and fifty-three feet from the east angle of said lot number twenty, from thence south sixty-six degrees west along the northern limit of said allowance for road, one chain and fifty links, from thence north thirty-six degrees west, one chain and fifty links from thence north, sixty-six degrees east, one chain and fifty links from thence south west, thirty six degrees east, one chain and to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement two and one quarter square chains, be the same more or less.

There is a cheese factory on said premises in good repair and in running order.

Terms of sale cash.

W. H. HILL,
Assignee.

North Augusta, June 29, 1875.

Boots & Shoes.

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED OUT,

50 Cases of

Boots, Shoes,

RUBBERS, &c.,

Which will be sold CHEAP for Cash only.

W. F. BROWN,
15 Sussex St., Ottawa.

March 10, 1875. 2780

SEASONABLE.

Childrens' Rubbers at 35 cts.
Misses' " " at 40 cts.
Ladies' Long Rubber Boots at $1.50.

And other goods at proportionately low prices, at

Lamb's Clearing Sale,

A large lot of slippers, at cost and under, all kinds of Leather

BOOTS & SHOES

At a shade over first cost, at Lamb's Clearing Sale. In fact you can save lots of money by buying your first wear at Lamb's Clearing Sale which will be opened to the public only a short time, as the stock is fast disappearing. A good opportunity for buying out a good and well established business. Personal application to

W. A. LAMB,
28 Sussex-st.

March 10, 1875. 2789

Miscellaneous.

PYRIMONT SEYSSEL ASPHALTE.

THE Compagnie Generale des Mines d'Asphaltes, who are now the Proprietors of the celebrated Asphalte Mines of Pyrimont Seyssel, Alts, 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 ready 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 **Pyriment Seyssel Asphalte**, as the only one permissible in districts entered into with them.

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

Applications for further information may be addressed to "G. O. STALLENBERG, 70 & 71 Palmerston Buildings, Old Broad street, E. C. London, England

3819-d

Carvers & Gilders.

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LOOKING-GLASS and PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURERS

60 Sparks-st.

SHOW ROOMS MADE TO ORDER.

March 12, 1874 F-147

To the Queen and Royal Family; To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (Special Appointment); and to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments and Railway Companies, established 1839.

J. W. BENSON,

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

Prize Medallist of the London, Dublin and Paris Exhibitions.

Maker to the Observatory, by which all the Clocks and all other Races and great Clocks of the day are timed.

Manufactory and City House—58 and 60 Ludgate Hill.

West End Establishments—25 Old Bond Street, and 19 Westbourne Grove, London.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS and WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited, when sending their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufactory the Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery and Electro-Plate which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the manufactory Ludgate Hill, or through merchants and shippers in England.

WATCHES
Of all kinds, from 2 to 100 Guineas, Lever, Verticle, Horizontal, Duplex, Chronometer, Chronograph, Repeater, Jewelled with Rubies, Keyless, Quintetseconds Repeaters, Jewelled in Gold.

CLOCKS
Of all kinds, from 2 to 1000 Guineas, Church, Turret, Carriage, Chime, Dining and Drawing-room, Hall, Shop, Library, Bracket, &c.

English Ormolu Clocks, Designed by English artists, and manufactured by J. W. Benson, far exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this establishment.

FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental ateliers of the highest reputation, at moderate prices.

Artistic Gold Jewellery, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests and Devices, Enamelled in Colours after designs by the most accomplished artists in the precious Metals, Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings, and all kinds of Solitaires, as supplied to members of the Court, and other distinguished personages.

Presentation Plate.—Testimonials of different sorts, Testimonial Cups, and Jewelled and other Boxes, as provided by Mr. Benson for the Corporation of London and other public bodies, to express documents conveying the freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c. &c.

Silver and Electro-plate in the most recent fashions, and of the finest manufacture made. The Electro-plate is necessary to secure durable material and a sufficient coating of silver. Old plate, worn and tear satisfactorily. No other is really cheap at any price, not worth buying.

Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old silver bought, or taken in exchange. Merchants, Shippers and Clubs supplied.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Plate sent to all parts of the world.

Jan. 17 1874. 2692-1yr

Hatters & Furriers.

HAT! HATS! HATS!

JUST RECEIVED ALL THE NEW STYLES FOR 1875.

—AT—

H. HODGES,

56 SPARKS-ST.,

Opposite the British Lion Hotel.

March 12, 1875. 2792

DEVLIN'S HATS THAT R HATS

STRAW HATS!!!

10 Cases of

MEN'S & BOY'S

STRAW HATS,

Latest Shapes now Opening

—AT—

DEVLIN'S,

11, Rideau Street.

3845

Bank Notices.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

Offices:
Victoria Buildings, Opposite Wesley's Block of Parliament Buildings.

DIRECTORS:

James MacLaren, Esq., President.
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, Aikin 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. 3678

11-3-75.

Miscellaneous.

CAUTION.

MYRTLE NAVY,

NONE IS GENUINE!

UNLESS STAMPED

T. & B.

There are Numerous Imitations on the Market.

Furniture.

HARRIS & CAMPBELL

HAVE OPENED A NEW ESTABLISHMENT ON SPARKS-ST

In returning thanks to their friends and the public, beg leave to inform them that they (With a well assorted stock of FIRST-CLASS)

Plain and Fancy Furniture,

Manufactured by the best House in Canada and the United States, which they will sell at a SMALL ADVANCE ON COST. Remember the place,—SPARKS-st., 2nd DOOR WEST OF BANK.

Call and see for yourselves.

May 8, 1875.

NEW

Furniture Warerooms,

ANGUS & CO.

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

85 SPARKS STREET.

Opposite Hopper's New Block. 3688

Jan. 13, 1875

Bookbinders.

A. MORTIMER,

BOOKBINDER,

PAPER RULER AND

Account Book Manufacturer,

SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA

Ruling, Perforating, Numbering

—AND—

GENERAL BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENT.

All orders for Books requiring printed headings carefully attended to.

Aug. 13. 2687

BANK OF

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Court of Directors hereby give notice that a half yearly dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum on the capital of the Bank will be payable on the 3rd day of July, 1875, to the proprietors of shares registered in the Colonies.

The dividend will be payable at the rate of Exchange current on the 3rd day of July, 1875, to be fixed by the Managers.

No transfer can be made between the 24th instant and the 3rd proximo, as the Books must be closed during that period.

By Order of the Court,

[Sign d] R. W. BRADFORD.
Secretary.

No 3 Clements Lane,
Lombard Street, E.C., 1st June, 1875.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Bronchial and Throat Affection. Price 25 cents per bottle, sold by all Drug Stores. KERRY WATSON & CO., Chemists, Wholesale Druggists, (Trade Mark secured) Montreal.

Insurance.

CHAS. DESJARDINS,

General Agent

Citizens Insurance Co'y.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

Temporary Office:

York Street, near Sussex Street,

OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Jan. 23. 2760

THE

Equitable Life Assurance Company,

Cash Assets Over $26,000,000

J. T. Sutton,

Russell House Block,

AGENT for OTTAWA and vicinity.

Mar 14th. 28 54

THE HAND IN HAND MUTUAL

Insurance Co.

R. C. W. MacCUAIG,
Agent, Ottawa and Vicinity.

Jan. 8, 1875.

Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association

OF CANADA

WANTED, an agent for the above popular Company for the County of Russell. Apply with necessary particulars of fitness, addressed to Charles G. Coty, Esq., Fire Inspector, Kalamazoo, Co. Ottawa, Ont. Only will be visited about the end of next week.

D. C. MACDONALD
Manager.

London, Ont., 16th June, 1875. 2812-2-ow

Remedies.

1875. 1875.

Caledonia Springs.

Joyful Tidings to Thousands.

The Elysium of the Invalid

Is again open.

SULPHUR, 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 resorted to 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 1869:—"I find the disease above all in which the action of the water is most decided is Rheumatism."

Among a few individuals who suffered much from Rheumatism, and a surgery 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 these lot. Groups have been improved and beautified, and every means for amusement and exercise provided. The trip thither by the Ottawa River is made comfortable, 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 [illegible] miles.

MR. W. CHAMPENEIS 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 FANCHAON WATERS of these springs will yet make Caledonia the greatest resort in the world for health and pleasure seekers. Thousands of testimonials might be published, but the reputation of the springs renders it unnecessary to do so.

TERMS.

Transient Guests.....$2.50 per day.
By the Week.....10.00 "
By the Month.....30.00 "

JAS. A. GODIN & CO.,
Proprietors.

JOHN KENDY,
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. 2692-1f

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

is warranted to cure all disorders from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional. Gravel, and pains in the back. Sold in boxes, $1 each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
Agent for Canada, Lyman, Clare & Co.
EXPORT AGENTS:
Burgoyne, Burbidge & Co., Coleman street, London.
Newbery & Sons, 27 Newgate street, London.
Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon street, London.
Sanger & Sons, Oxford street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS IN CANADA:
Montreal—Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Montreal—Lymans, Clare & Co.
Toronto—Elliott & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
" Shaptor & Owen.
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Halifax—Avery Brown & Co.

Burnett's Extracts

For cooking purposes.

Burnett's Extracts

"Perfection of Flavoring" Parker House, Boston.

Burnett's Extracts

VANILLA, ROSE, ALMOND, NEOTARINE, CELERY, ORANGE, PEACH, LEMON, GERANIUM.

Burnett's Extracts

"The best in the world."

Burnett's Extracts

Burnett's Extracts

The superiority of these Extracts exists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the common fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruit of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.

PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE,
MONTREAL, P.Q.
Agents for Dominion of Canada.
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston,
Proprietors.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

Extract from a Letter

Dated 15th May, 1875, from an old inhabitant of Hornigsham, near Wrotham:—"Mr. Wilkes, Sir, I feel bound to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and good appetite; this is owing