THE TIMES

is published every [illegible] Price 12½ cents per week, [illegible] any part of Canada, SIX [illegible] an min.

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Subscription Rates for the Daily Times

When paid weekly, [illegible]
When paid yearly, $5 in advance.

Office, 40 Sparks Street,
Ottawa 23rd Dec., 1874.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

NO OLD ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THIS LIST.

Provincial Exhibition—H. C. Thomson.
Worcester Sauce—Lea & Perrins.
Sheriff Sale of Lands—Wm. F. Powell.
Notice—James Blackburne.
Dominion of Canada Plumbago Co.—W. Walker.
Brain Exhaustion—James P. Fellows.
White Shirts—Neelin Bros.
Cheap Hats—Neelin Bros.

The Times.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, AUG. 13, 1875.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA PLUMBAGO COMPANY.

We are pleased to learn that the above Company, formed by W. H. Walker, Esq., recently in England, are entering upon active operations under circumstances so favourable as to guarantee success. The necessary buildings, saw mill for the preparation of lumber to be used by the Company, factory, office, workshops and dwellings, are being put up as rapidly as possible, and the Company hope that by the month of January next they will be in a position to commence the manufacture and preparation of all of the various grades of Plumbago stock

The great mineral wealth of the Ottawa Valley is very little known or appreciated, and we hail with pleasure every step taken for its development. The Plumbago taken from the mines of the above Company has been submitted to the severest test, both in England and the United States, and it has proved itself superior to any now known in the markets of the world. The Plumbago heretofore in use has been drawn from Ceylon, but it is now reported that a supply of prime quality is unobtainable. We call the attention of our readers to our article taken from the *Mining World*, appearing in another column, and to an advertisement stating that a portion of 1,000 shares stock of the Company, reserved for Canada, are now offered, application to be made to W. H. Walker, Esq., Managing Director. We are informed that the Company intend exhibiting both the raw material and its products at the Provincial Exhibition, and also at the Philadelphia Centennial, and from what we know of the quality we are persuaded it will be with out a rival. Plumbago has many uses, and new ones are being discovered constantly, amongst which are crucibles, retorts, lead pencils, crayons, electrotyping stock, lubricating stock, stove polish, founders' facings, piano and organ builders' stock, &c., &c. The Company will give employment to a large number of men, as in addition to mining the ore they intend to manufacture crucibles, pencils, &c., largely.

THE RESULT IN RUSSELL.

As soon as the news got out that Mr. Alderman Rocque had in some way become the Reform Candidate for the representation of Russell, we declared that for reasons which seemed good to us we had great fears as to the result. The result is now, at the moment of our writing, before us, and it presents Mr. Rocque in a minority of six hundred and one votes. Our fears, it will be admitted, were well founded. It would be affectation on our part to pretend indifference as to the result. It was our strong desire that a Government supporter should be sent from Russell that led us, when Mr. Rocque's candidature was first announced, to criticise it with some severity. By the aid of such light upon the subject as we could command we saw, and we said in plain terms that a mistake had been made. It was manifest to us that Mr. Rocque was not the man for the situation. And in saying so we intend no reflection upon that gentleman in any respect whatever. It is true he was all right in a political sense; he was well known as an active and energetic public servant, in so far as his sphere of service extended; he was a French Canadian and a Roman Catholic, both of which qualities should operate to his advantage in the County of Russell; yet there did not from the outset appear to us the ghost of a chance of his election. He had no claims upon the county, nor had he any personal influence within it He was to all intents and purposes a stranger to the people in their collective capacity. He was a non-resident, which objection although a foolish one is yet sometimes hurtful enough, as politicians well know, when an attempt is made to procure a seat for a first class man, one who has become a necessity to his party. Applied against Mr Rocque, we can understand that it would go far to damage his chances. Mr. Baker on the other hand was an old and highly esteemed resident, who for many years had maintained business relations of an honourable and successful character with the people to whom he looked for support. He had been the accepted candidate of his party ever since the election had been voided. He had the constituency canvassed long before Mr. Rocque was heard of as a candidate; and the continuing benefit of the successful canvass made no longer ago than last winter was no small consideration in his interest. We in fact, from all the causes that presented themselves, regarded Mr. Baker as an exceedingly strong candidate, and Mr. Rocque as an extremely weak one. Competition between two antagonists so unequally matched, in a county not remarkable for the constancy of its political attachments, presented to our mind the certainty of a defeat to the Liberal party. It is possible those opposition journals who are every day found grasping with the utmost eagerness at every passing shadow, that perchance an outrage or a job may be traced to their political opponents, will find in the election of Thursday evidence of a "Conservative reaction." But it cannot at any rate be claimed for a Conservative gain.

The history of Mr. Rocque's unfortunate coming out is a sealed book to us. We were utterly unaware that the gentleman had the slightest aspiration to represent the County, until we had received the information from the *Globe* that he had been invited by the Reformers of Russell to oppose Mr. Baker, that he was the Reform Candidate, and that as such he was in the field. We sought information from some of the leading Reformers of Russell who if any such important step had been taken must have been cognizant of it, and they were as benighted as ourselves. The question, who had invited Mr. Rocque and how had he come to be the accepted candidate of the Reform Party and presented and endorsed as such to the electors by the *Globe*, remained without any light upon it whatever. Our objections and remonstrances were made in time to correct the mistake that had been committed But nothing was done, and the candidature of Mr. Rocque was allowed to go, and to produce the melancholy result disclosed by the polls. This is an experience, however, that may be greatly beneficial. The lesson should not be lost. A long experience in electioneering tactics goes to show that chances of an underhanded, uncandid beginning leading to success are very slim indeed. It is quite soon enough to use the name of the people as an endorsation of the candidate when the people have granted authority. It is exceedingly dangerous to do it unless the authority has been granted. It would have been much better had Mr. Baker not been opposed than that the candidate announcing himself, on the authority of the Reformers of Russell and authenticated by the *Globe*, should be so egregiously beaten.

BOOK NOTICE.

The Westminster Review, for July, has just appeared from the press of The LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 Barclay Street, New York. Contents as follows:

I. Sunday and [illegible]
II. Macready's Reminiscences.
III. Allotropic Christianity.
IV. The Pacific Islanders' Protection Bill.
V. Education in Prussia and Enghand.
VI. The Guicwar of Baroda.
VII. House Ventilation and Warming.
VIII. The Evidences of Design in Nature.

Contemporary Literature.

Article I., beginning with Lent, maintains that there are no valid ecclesiastical reasons for observing it, traces its history "in the early Christian church and the time of the Reformation," and refers to such of the various practices and ceremonies connected with it as are likely to prove interesting points of contrast between the past and present; and then discusses the question of the observance of Sunday, the nature of its authority, and the degree of its obligation.

Article II. A dissertation on the decadence of histrionic art enters largely into this article, which is rather an essay on Macready and the character of the stage than a review of the Reminiscences.

Article III "When a gas assumes a form so far differing from its normal form as to be practically a distinct gas, it is called by chemists allotropic. Thus ozone is allotropic oxygen. Now as ozone differs from oxygen, so does Mr. Haweis' Christianity differ from the Christianity of the New Testament. Hence we have ventured to give to the religious system set forth by Mr. Haweis the name of Allotropic Christianity." The article is devoted to "the consideration of Mr. Haweis' theory" "of what is called Natural Religion, and then his theory of Christianity."

Article IV. relates to the slave trade now practised among the natives of the South Sea Islands.

Article V. A history and comparison of the British and Prussian educational systems.

Article VI. The Guicwar having fallen into lawless practices in regard to his own subjects, and been remonstrated with by the British Government, is supposed to have instigated an attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, the British Resident at his court. The government is slow about taking any decided steps in regard to the matter, and the inefficiency of the Anglo-Indian administration is severely criticised.

Article VII. explains the evils to which we are subjected by cold drughts and want of proper ventilation, and gives a plan for supplying houses with an unlimited supply of pure warmed air.

Article VIII. This long and interesting article carefully reviews the evidences of design in nature, coming to the conclusion that they are not only insufficient, but absolutely null. It then gives a hypothetical sketch of the history of creation, based upon the theory of "transformation by natural selection and survival of the fittest."

The reviews under Contemporary Literature are as full as usual.

The Periodicals reprinted by the Leon and Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: *The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster*, and *British Quarterly Reviews*, and *Blackwood's Magazine*. Price $4 a year for one or only $15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the publishers.

Roll-call—the baker's visit.

A bootless task—putting on one's socks.

Sweets in adversity—A sugar house failure.

An English sportsman who visited the mountain town of Italy, during February, saw in a single day as many as fifty starved deer found in the forests. Stags, last winter, often ran into the villages and died from exhaustion, after being captured. Throughout Italy the weather was unusually severe.

A Duluth editor, who has thus far escaped the fool killer, has issued a card announcing the birth of his baby. The card is illustrated with cupids, and the words "ten pounds" are printed in the corner. If that poor little thing could realize what a ridiculous father it has, it would immediately perish in its little bowels.

THE STRANDED STEAMER ALGERIAN.

Statements of the Passengers.

Yesterday our reporter interviewed several passengers by the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's steamer *Algerian*, now lying stranded at Vaudreuil, and also the captain of that vessel, to enquire into the truth of certain statements that had been made by which it was claimed the Company and its officers were open to censure.

Mr James Dalton, broker, of Cincinnati, the first gentleman spoken to, said he and 30 to 40 other Freemasons of that city, many of them being accompanied by their wives and daughters, were taking the round trip to Portland, to attend the Supreme Council of Ancient and Accepted Rite, which commences its sittings on the 17th inst. They joined the boat at Kingston, at 6 a. m. on Wednesday, and on leaving had 350 persons on board including the crew. The weather was excellent, and everything went along all right until about half-past four, when the third sitting of passengers had just concluded dinner, and they were just entering the split rock rapids. Each deck forward was crowded with passengers, a fresh breeze blowing at the time. All at once.

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST WARNING

the vessel bounded heavily and rebounded again and again. The timbers strained as though they were going to part; the saloon lamps were thrown from their places and crushed heavily against the walls and ceiling, and the passengers pitched from their seats and mixed in the greatest confusion. There was great excitement among the passengers for a few moments. A rush was made for life preservers, women fainted, children cried bitterly, and as may naturally be expected, a great many men turned very pale. It was probably fifteen or twenty minutes before the Captain could get a boat lowered. Mr. Dalton went to the Captain and asked if he thought there was any actual danger of the steamer going down. The Captain said he could not tell. He thought there was no danger, but would land as many passengers as he could. A crew were despatched with the purser to obtain assistance, and returned after a long time, followed by several habitants in their scows. Two other life boats were lowered and manned with a crew of six men in each. The captain acknowledged that the remaining boats were unseaworthy. The lady passengers were despatched first, six in each boat and four in each scow. Night closing in, the captain refused to allow the ship's boats to take any more passengers, on the ground that it was unsafe, as the boats might meet with an accident, and be carried over the boulders. He stated that they were

PERFECTLY SAFE WHERE THEY WERE

till morning, and that any person who left the vessel in the *habitants* scows did so at his or her own risk. However, as all the ladies of Mr. Dalton's party were sitting disconsolately on the shore while their fathers and brothers were on board, liable at any moment to meet with a watery grave should the vessel slide off the rock, he engaged with the *habitants* to take as many passengers as could be prevailed upon to leave the vessel at $2 per head; he also caused a bonfire to be lit at the landing-place to direct them in the darkness. By this means between 40 and 60 persons were landed; but Mr. Dalton lost somewhat by the transaction, as some would pay and some would not. By this time Mr. Milloy the Company's agent had arrived and had the party conveyed to the railway station, and thence to Montreal by special train. Mr. Dayton and his friends expressed their dissatisfaction at the apparent lack of discipline among the crew of the vessel; but spoke highly of the ability of the *habitants* in the emergency. Mr. P. B. Hayward, of Cincinnati, an old lake navigator said he had sailed in vessels that were blown up, burnt out,

SUNK OR WRECKED,

but Wednesday was the first time his face turned pale. Mr. H. Martin, a retired merchant had seen many disasters at sea, but no sight that could equal the brief panic on board the "Algerian." Several passengers for Liverpool acknowledged that the first three minutes was not pleasant, and added that the captain was a "jolly old cricket" and acted as a "sea dog" should act.

Among the passengers were two Austrian noblemen—Prince de Stathenberg and his secretary, Baron de Waldemar—who did good service in bringing several cowardly men to reason. The latter saw a lady tenderly implore a strong, hearty man to hand her a lifebelt. The fellow, too much occupied with fitting one round his own muscular frame, attempted to walk away when he was

SEIZED BY THE BARON,

and compelled to hand his life preserver to the lady. He was then left to procure another for himself, which he lost no time in doing. The Prince, a short time after the accident, procured his sketch-book, and while quietly smoking his cigar, took a sketch of the whole scene.

A gentleman from Louisana, who has seen many a hard day's fighting during the rebellion, spoke in very favourable terms of the conduct of the captain. He was standing in the cabin with his little son, aged 12, when the shock took place; procuring a life-belt, he told the little one to enclose himself in it, and do the best he could to save himself, should the vessel careen. The noble little fellow, with tears in his eyes refused to do so, and begged of his father, who was crippled in the war, to take it back for his own preservation. The parent tenderly declined and with great difficulty succeeded in persuading the child to comply with his wishes. That father is a proud man, today, the more especially, as in the very moment of danger, he saw another strongly built man, who had all through the passage taken occasion to laud his own virtues,

LEAVE A DEFENCELESS FEMALE,

with whom he was travelling and make his own safety as sure as possible without apparently thinking what would become of her. Another strange contrast to this was the conduct of a tall and pretty lady dressed in black and wearing a white lace shawl. Being unable to convince her friends that there was no danger, she descended amid all the noise and examined the state of the hold. Returning, she assured them that the pumps were keeping it free of water. The Southerner was of opinion that the ladies as a rule were more courageous than the men, many of whom were arrant cowards. Captain Powell stated that the vessel was coming down as usual about 4:30 p. m. in charge of pilot Napoleon Bordefour, who is well known on the route. The steam was shut off just before entering the rapids. A strong wind was blowing from the southward, and, as the vessel entered the passage between the two rocks, which is not more than 50 feet wide, she was blown over a trifle, her stern struck the edge of the northern half of the "split," causing her to swing round and stick

FAST UPON THE ROCK.

from the paddles to the stern. Steam pumps were set to work and the vessel kept clear of water till the fuel gave out, about two a. m. The water then rose to its present height, about level with the bottom of the furnace. Boats were lowered as soon as the excitement had subsided and all the ladies landed. The *habitants* engaged were strictly enjoined not to take money from the passengers, who were notified that the company would pay all expenses. The passengers behaved very well, the ladies especially. Soundings were taken, the accurate position of the vessel ascertained, and the passengers informed that they would be in perfect safety on board until released in the morning. No boats were permitted to leave after dark, owing to the risk incurred in rowing against a very swift current, dark at night, with a succession of boulders and seething waters a few hundred yards below; and those who did leave in scows, did so at their own risk. Captain Powell is about 56 years of age, is of fair complexion, considerably weather beaten, and possesses a very robust frame. He has had

TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

on the St. Lawrence and lakes and previous to that time served in the English marine from boyhood. The quiet and cool manner in which he went to work being the result of this experience is thus censured by some and applauded by others, who have been often placed in positions of danger. The split rocks and the shoal surrounding them are annually the cause of many disasters, though happily not frequently to passenger vessels. Twelve years ago the *Jenny Lind* ran into the boulders and gradually broke up. Four years ago the *Grecian* struck on the split rock at the south side of the channel and drifting down to the centre island became fast among the boulders where she gradually broke up. All her passengers were saved but one—a drunken soldier,

WHO JUMPED OVERBOARD.

Last year the *Corinthian* struck on the Belise, 400 yards west of the scene of the present disaster, was floated two days after. All the passengers were safely landed. The north split rock on which the *Algerian* lies is table like in form, with deep water on either side and a clear channel ahead. It is expected the vessel will be easily floated to-day or to-morrow and kept free of water by her steam pumps until she arrives on dock. All the luggage is free from damage, and has been forwarded to the passengers.

Can We Speak English?

In our daily conversation we disfigure it with all varieties of slang, masculine or femine, as the case may be—one as bad as the other. We disregard its delicate shades of meaning, we do all we can to deprive it of all force by our careless use of its terms, we load it with provincialism and foreign phrases, and then we scornfully turn our backs upon it as if it were an old worn-out servant who may have been of use to scrub our floors or sweep our barn yards. We hire foreign nurses for our children, so that the first word they utter shall be either a French or German dialect, and we boast of the fact that these children talk only French or German, and "do not understand one word of English.

Esau sold his birthright, but he hardly considered it a good bargain. We are not so wise as he was yet, for we have not yet reached the recognition of our terrible blunder by the mourning which showed that he was in reality not so foolish as he seemed. At present we are glorying in our mess of pottage.

For is this not literally all that we have as the result of our barter? I do not mean to speak disrespectfully of the German language, for we owe it too much to be so childish. Noble in thought, accurate in construction, musical in its flow, it opens up to its thorough student a mine of wealth which cannot be equalled by any modern language, and our own owes its vitality and strength to the selfsame stock. I would not be unjust to the French tongue, which masters so well the exact sciences, and bends itself with so much smooth facility to every varying mood of thought or fancy.

But what German or what French do our children gain from the nurses and in experienced teachers to whom they are confided in their first nine or ten years of life? At most they can learn but baby talk, for that is all they are capable of receiving. It is in vain to supply words where ideas do not exist for which they are needed. And even in this what inaccuracies do we not have, what interpolations of English terms picked up from their companions! We might as well—as we do in too many cases—leave the child to be talked to by only an ignorant Irish girl, and then hope to hear her expressing herself in pure English. But meanwhile the child learns English, so called, for she does this in spite of all prohibitions and orders not to use the useless, the unclean thing. And what kind of English does she speak? It is unnecessary to answer the question, for we need only listen to the talk of the children around us, in our schools, and in our families, to hear for ourselves.—ANNA C. BRACKETT, in *Harper's Magazine for September.*

"Facts are Stubborn Things."

Thousands of human beings are yearly borne on the swift current of disease down to the grave, just because they do not possess a sufficient knowledge of themselves. A man meets his neighbor, and the first salutation is, "How are you?" or "How is your health?" The reply frequently is, "Oh, I am well, with the exception of a cold." Most persons lightly regard a cold. Reader, do you know that a cold is the most dangerous of maladies? A cold not only clogs up the pores of the entire system, and retards circulation; but it is productive of Catarrh, which is quite apt to lead to Consumption. "Oh," you say, "it is nothing but a *cold* in my head." True; but *that cold* is really a mild form of Catarrh, and if not arrested in its course will become chronic. Catarrh is one of the most disagreeable, offensive affections in the catalogue of diseases. The passage to the nose is obstructed, the sense of smell impaired, and there is a disagreeable sensation of pressure in the head. In the more advanced stages, there is a discharge having an offensive odor. If the disease be allowed to continue its course, thick, hard incrustations will form in the head, the bones of which sometimes becomes soft and break away in pieces. Why will persons continue to suffer from such an annoying disgusting disease, when they can just as well be cured of it? Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure the worst forms of Catarrh; in fact, it is the only sure and safe remedy which has yet been offered to the public. Many harsh, irritating preparations, may, for a time, relieve the urgency of the symptoms, but they do not cure the disease. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is soothing and healing in its effects, and when used with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, according to directions, does not fail to effect a cure. Sold by all Druggists.

BRAIN EXHAUSTION.

Exhaustion and degeneration follow the excessive use of the senses, without due intervals of rest for repair. In order to maintain the wonted energy, the force expended, whether of body or mind, must be restored. When the expenditure of brain matter and other nervous elements is continued by over work, the early extinction of life itself may be looked for as the result of such degeneration. The ingredients composing Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites are such as constitute healthy blood, re-establish sound nerves and senses, and will, consequently, not only prevent this exhaustion, but in most cases restore such as is lost.

A verdant emigrant, who had lived in a country town from his birth, arrived in New York a few nights since, and was sauntering up Broadway. In amazement he stared at the lamp-posts, and exclaimed: "Oh, begorra, what big candlesticks they have in this country?"

Some of the Belgian journals say that secrets societies, rivalling the organization of the Carbonari, exist in the Prussian provinces which have a large Roman Catholic population. They are composed of groups of ten persons each, of whom nine are not informed as to the other members of the society, but know only the tenth, their chief. The ten chiefs of ten such groups know only the chief of the hundred.

A log of wood containing a sealed bottle has just been picked up at Havre, France. It was one of the several thrown overboard from the *Prince Napoleon*, in its Arctic expedition, to test the force of currents. The writing it contained was perfectly legible, although the log had been drifting since 1860.

The hair from a ladies' braid should never be worn on the lapel of a gentleman's coat, unless the parties are engaged."

Government Notices

LACHINE

Canal Enlargement.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Secretary of Public Works, and endorsed "Tender for the Lachine Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on THURSDAY *the Sixteenth day of September next*, for the enlargement of this canal, consisting of the widening and deepening of the channel from near the new basin east of Wellington Street bridge, upwards, to the river St. Lawrence at Lachine, embracing the construction of new locks at St. Gabriel and Côte St Paul, also the taking down and rebuilding the upper portions of the present locks at these places: building regulating weirs, culverts, bridge piers; the construction of a new entrance lock at Lachine, and the formation of a channel and basin on the south or river side of the existing entrance.

The works will be let in sections of the respective lengths indicated on a map of the line, which, together with plans and specifications of the various works, can be seen at this office, and at the Lachine Canal Office, Montreal, on and after FRIDAY, *the Third day of September next*, at either of which places Printed forms of Tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that Tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque, or other available security, for the sum of from *one to three thousand dollars*, according to the extent of work on the section, must accompany each Tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines or fails to enter into contract for the works, when called upon to do so, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The amount required in each case will be stated on the form of Tender.

The cheque or money thus sent in, will be returned to the respective parties whose Tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfilment of the contract, satisfactory security will be required on real estate, or by deposit of money, public or municipal securities, or bank stocks, to the amount of five per cent on the bulk sum of the contract, of which the sum sent in with the Tender will be considered a part.

Ninety per cent only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the works.

To each Tender must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions, as well as the due performance of works embraced in the contract.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 9th August, 1875. } F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Ontario Advisory Board
Canadian Commission
International Exhibition of 1876.
AT PHILADELPHIA, U. S.

NOTICE is hereby given that this Board are prepared to receive applications from intending exhibitors at the International Exhibition, and to furnish all required information, forms of application, &c. Immediate application is necessary to secure space.

The transportation, receiving, unpacking and arranging of the products for exhibition will be at the expense of the Canadian Commission.

The Canadian Commission will provide, at their own cost, all Show Cases, Shelving, Counters, Fittings, &c., which they may require, and all the machinery with their pulleys, belting, &c., for the transmission of power from the main shafts in the Machinery Hall. All arrangements of articles and decorations must be in conformity with the general plan adopted by the Director-General.

The Canadian Commission will take precautions for the safe preservation of all objects in the Exhibition; and it will be responsible for damages or loss of any kind, or for accidents by fire or otherwise.

The Canadian Commission will employ watchmen of their own choice to guard their goods during the hours the Exhibition is open to the public.

For further information apply to the Secretary of the Ontario Advisory Board.

W. H. FRAZER,
32 Front Street, Toronto, Ont.
HON. A. McKELLAR,
Provincial Secretary,
Chairman of Board.

MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 6th August, 1875, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, for a proposed Contract for four years, two times per week each way, during the winter between Rapides des Joachims and Mattawa and three times per week each way during the season of navigation between Deux Rivieres and Mattawa

Conveyance to be made in a safe, suitable vehicle, or on horseback, according to the season.

In winter the mails to leave Mattawa on Mondays and Thursdays at 6 a. m., and arrive at Rapides des Joachims on Tuesdays and Fridays at noon. To leave Rapids des Joachims on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 p. m., or upon arrival of mail from Pembroke, and arrive at Mattawa on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5 p. m.

In Summer.—To leave Mattawa on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 a. m. and arrive at Deux Rivieres at 5 p. m. To leave Deux Rivieres on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 a. m., and arrive at Mattawa at 3 p. m.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Rapides des Joachims, Rockliffe, Deux Rivieres and Mattawa.

T. P. FRENCH,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Ottawa, 10th July, 1875.

To Contractors.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed, "Tenders for Extension West Block," addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until Thursday, the 26th day of August, at noon, for the necessary works required for the completion of an addition to the West Block Departmental Building, Ottawa, viz: Mason, Cut-stone, Brick, Carpenter and Joiners, and other works; also Wrought and Cast Iron work required for the above.

Plans and Specifications can be seen and forms of Tender obtained at this office on and after Monday, the 2nd prox., where all necessary information can be obtained.

No Tender will be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signature, occupation and place of residence of each member of the same.

Satisfactory security will be required on real estate or by deposit of money, public or municipal securities, or bank stocks to an amount of *five per cent.* on the bulk sum of the Contract.

The Tenders to have the actual signatures of two solvent persons, residents in the Dominion, and willing to become sureties for the due performance of the contract.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 27th July, 1875. } F. BRAUN, Secretary.

USE THE
Norwich Egg Powder,
for making all kinds of Cakes WITHOUT EGGS.
To be had of all Grocers.
H. J. WEEKES & Co., Toronto.
Sole Agents for Ontario. 376-1

IF YOU WANT GOOD BREAD
USE THE
Diamond Yeast Cakes.

Carpets.

OTTAWA CARPET HOUSE.

SHOOLBRED & CO.

Have received of their Spring Importations,
48 BALES CARPETS and CURTAINS.
Embracing all the novelties, out for the season, o which the confidently

Invite Inspection.

Special Value in Lace Curtains. 382

Druggists.

EAST END
Drug Store.
T. T. SHEPHERD.
Chemist & Druggist,
RIDEAU STREET,
CORNER OF DALHOUSIE STREET
January 23rd, 1875. 37

Carvers & Gilders.

WILSON & ORR,
Carvers & Gilders
LOOKING-GLASS and
PICTURE FRAME
MANUFACTURERS
60 Sparks-st.
SHOW CASES MADE TO ORDER.
March 12, 1874. 2541

Insurance.

CHAS. DESJARDINS,
General Agent
Citizens Insurance Co'y.
CAPITAL, . . . $2,000,000.
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
Temporary Office:
York Steet, near Sussex Street,
OTTAWA.
Ottawa, Jan. 23. 3750

THE
Equitable Life Assurance Company.
Cash Assets Over $26,000,000
J. T. Sutton,
Russell House Block,
AGENT for OTTAWA and vicinity.
May 1st. 36 54

Miscellaneous.

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'NEILL,
Supt. Govt. Police.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 28th MAY, 1875.

Agent's Outfit Free!
Large Commission & Cash Premiums
SELLING A
LIBRARY OF FAMOUS FICTION,
COMPRISING THE TEN
Jewels of Imaginative Literature:
Pilgrim's Progress, Vicar of Wakefield,
Robinson Crusoe, Paul and Virginia,
Gulliver's Travels, Elizabeth,
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Complete in ONE VOLUME of over 1,000 pages beautifully illustrated with 24 full page Engravings.
It is the WORLD'S STORY BOOK, and all want to read it. Agent's Outfit free to all who mean business and will faithfully canvass.
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Ontario Office,
40 King street West,
Hamilton Ont

BRICK HOUSE AND LOT,
On the Bank Street Road,
FOR SALE,
By J. BERMINGHAM,
ON EASY TERMS.

FOR SALE—N. E. quarter of No. 2, First Concession, Q Front, 50 acres more or less, 40 of which are in fine state of cultivation. Can run a mowing machine through from end to end. Terms easy. Apply to J. BERMINGHAM, Auctioneer and Land Agent, Elgin St. Ottawa.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a few good second hand TEMPLETON MILLS which will be sold on reasonable terms. Hagarty's horse mill, $120; Little Giant, $100; Albany Treader, 2 horse, $100, and some others at different prices. WM. ABBOTT, Ottawa
15 3d-tw

NEW FIRM.
THOMAS SHORE & COMPANY,
(Successors to LEE & THOMPSON.)
Beg leave to call the attention of the Public to their large and varied assortment of all descriptions of
FINE AND COARSE HARNESS
which they are offering to the Public at the lowest rates. They have also always on hand all descriptions of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Riding Saddles, Combs, Valises, Satchels, Bags, Whips, and everything in connection with their line of business.
CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK.
Repairing neatly and promptly executed. None but the best workmen employed.
THOMAS SHORE & Co.,
Sparks Street, near Elgin.

LIME.

THE Subscriber has Commenced to manufacture LIME for Building Purposes, from the Pure White Marble in this vicinity; and is prepared to supply a first-rate article to Builders in any or the surrounding towns and villages. He will deliver it on board the cars at this place.
Carleton Place, 22 June, 1875. 3m N. LAVALLEE.

Live Agents Wanted.
TO PURCHASER NEW RECIPE
Sells at sight to every man, woman and child. It contains over 200 tried and proven Receipts, and is suited to all classes and conditions of society. A WONDERFUL BOOK, and a household necessity. It sells at sight. Greatly inducement ever offered to Book Agents. Sample Copies sent by Mail post paid for $2. Exclusive Territory given.
AGENTS MUST TRADE THEIR MONEY. Address, "MANAGER, Dr Chases Steam Printing House, Millington Mich."
10-6 W

Remedies.

Borthwick Springs.

A limited number of boarders can be accommodated at the Borthwick Springs. Invalids wishing to avail themselves of the benefits to be derived from the use of the best Mineral Water on the continent, and parties wishing to spend a few weeks in the country should visit these Springs.

Comfortable quarters at moderate charges, fitted with all necessary requirements for

SHOWER AND OTHER BATHS.

Pure country air and freedom from excitement give the patient the benefit of hygienic results impossible to be obtained elsewhere. The attention of the reader is particularly directed to the fact that this Mineral water loses none of its virtues by keeping or transportation, and that where freely taken by those in good health, health continues. By invalids who cannot visit the Springs the water can be as well used in their own houses, whilst its low cost places it within the reach of all.

Delivered to all parts of the city in 3 gallon jars, at 10 cts. per gallon; in 30 gallon barrels at $2.50 each, barrels extra. For conveyance to the Springs and other information, apply to

W. & T. BORTHWICK,
3 Nicholas street.
Ottawa, July 26, 1875. 3880-3m

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 physicians. Many of its Chlorodyne being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., ¼ oz., and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33 & 124 *Southampton Row*,
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WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.

URE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINE Selected, and Shipping orders executed at Cost.

CONSUMPTION,
INDIGESTION, AND WASTING DISEASES, the most approved REMEDIES are
PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE. The Original and genuine prepared only by
SAVORY & MOORE,
143 Bond street, London.
Retail of all Chemists; and Wholesale of Lyman, Clare & Co. Montreal and Toronto.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN
Extract from a Letter
Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Hornsigham, near Westminster, 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 8 years old. Remaining, gentlemen, Yours very respectfully, [illegible]
To the Proprietors of
Norton's Camomile Pills. London
July 1874.

CARD.
To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH INMAN, Station D., Bible House, New York City.
Oct. 7, 1874. 891y d&w

MANHOOD RESTORED.—A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow sufferers. Address,
J. H. REEVES,
12 Nassau st., New York.
Jan. 22, 1875. 3748

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and pains in the back. Sold in boxes, 8s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine vendors.
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GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM
for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Bronchitis and Throat Affection. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold at all Drug Stores.
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