THE TIMES

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

The rate for Transient Advertisements is TEN CENTS PER LINE, nonpareil, [illegible] for each insertion. For Special Contracts, [illegible] Financial Statements of Banks, Railways, Companies, [illegible] Concerts, Public Meetings, Sales, Notices of a descriptive character, inserted in the Reading Matter, FIFTEEN CENTS PER LINE.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

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THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and contains news of the week from all parts of the world, valuable agricultural matter, and the chief editorial articles of THE DAILY TIMES price $1 per annum in advance.

Complete and trustworthy Market Reports, Latest Telegraphic Despatches, Parliamentary Reports, and all other matter incident to a first class Weekly necessary.

Subscription Rates for the Daily Times

When paid weekly, Twelve and a-half Cent[illegible]
When paid yearly, Six Dollars in advance

Ottawa, 21st Dec., 1874

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the OTTAWA AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY, has not limited from the Minister of Finance, a LICENSE dated 27th August 1875, to transact the business of FIRE INSURANCE in the Dominion of Canada.

JAMES BLACKBURN
Secretary.

Head Office, Wellington Street,
Ottawa, 18th August, 1875.

[illegible] Advertisements.

NO OLD ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THIS LIST.

Lachine Canal Enlargement.—F. Braun.
Local Notice—Acknowledgment.
Another Auction Sale.—J. Bermingham.
Sale of McMaster's Household Furniture.—J. Bermingham.
Shell Oysters.—D. Noonan.
Local Notice.—St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum.

☞ *This Space reserved for T. W. KENNY AND SONS, Merchant Tailors and Outfitters, 86 Sparks Street, Ottawa.*

The Times.

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1875.

THE PREMIER'S ARRIVAL—A RECEPTION.

The meeting held last evening at the City Hall, the object of which was to offer to Mr. Mackenzie, on his return from England, a suitable reception, was largely attended by leading citizens, Conservatives as well as Reformers. It is, of course, an easy matter at any time to get up a political demonstration; but for that there was thought to be no present occasion. The feeling on the part of the original movers in the matter and prominent citizens who were conferred with was that whatever might be done should be done with a unanimity not broken by the interposition of party lines. Upon this basis the meeting last night proceeded to action. The speeches of prominent Reformers and the mixed complexion of the committee chosen may we think, be taken as a guarantee that any doubts of good faith entertained by our Conservative friends may be set at rest. We believe that there is no desire on the part of any political supporter of the Premier to make party capital out of what it seems to be distinctly understood shall not be held to contribute to that object. The non-political character of the demonstration will greatly enhance its value and will promote good feeling. We are glad to be able to make the observation that the Opposition press and prominent Conservative gentlemen of the city are not disinclined under reasonable conditions to give to our friends the pleasing light of their countenance and their valuable assistance. The public will be kept informed from day to day of the progress of such preparations as may be determined upon.

THE PRESBYTERIAN OPPOSITION.

A report appeared in the Hamilton *Times* the other day detailing the proceedings of a body calling itself the Hamilton Presbytery, of the "Presbyterian Church in connection with the C[illegible] of Scotland." With apparent solemnity, it was stated that Rev. Mr. Dobie, of Milton, was chosen moderator, but the names of those present are not recorded, we presume because there were not enough of them to make a decent show. It was reported by the Rev. R. Burnet that he had been ejected from St. Andrew's Church, Hamilton, by advice of the moderator of what he called the "Union" Presbytery, and it is gravely chronicled that the Presbytery "expressed "their indignation at such proceedings, "and resolved to lay the whole matter "before the Synod at its approaching "meeting." A charitable view of this farcical proceeding will of course be required of the persons against whom the complaint is made, but it can scarcely be expected of outsiders like ourselves. When it is known that not half a dozen in the congregation were favourable to the retention of Mr. Burnet's services and homologated his views on the Union question, when it is known that all but these three or four were parties to his ejection, and are now united to the Presbyterian Church in Canada, the importance of the resolution will perhaps be understood. Mr. Burnet is a natural born fire brand so far as religious matters are concerned. He first succeeded in splitting up the congregation over which he originally presided in Hamilton, and those who stuck to him at that time he has now completely alienated. He is a fitting compatriot to Mr. Gavin Lang, Sir Hugh Allan's favourite minister, and the pulpit advocate of the righteousness of the Pacific scandal. It might just be as creditable to these gentlemen to bring to a close their course of obstruction and agitation. Their attempts to excite the prejudices of Presbyterians having so signally failed, and the outrageous nature of their own conduct having repelled from them those who were most disposed to be their friends, the futility of continuing the unequal combat ought to be apparent to them. The law of the land is against them, their own brethren and their congregations are against them, the good sense of the whole of Christendom is against them. Their condemnation is written upon every page of the history of the time, which is a history of union and charity and brotherly affection among all Churches holding the same faith and doctrine. If they refuse to understand these warnings they are obviously throwing away their only chance.

THE OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Teachers' Association have had a meeting, and they have passed a set of resolutions. We wish we could say those resolutions were a credit to them. Some of them are very unobjectionable, reiterating principles to which all interested in education have long since subscribed; others are very harmless—very silly indeed under the circumstances, and derive the only importance that attaches to them, from the fact that they were passed by a body of men whose intelligence is supposed to be of that high and uncommon order that fits them for "teaching "the young idea how to shoot." Their purpose, as we are enabled to learn after a while's careful study, has been to condemn the recent appointments to the Normal School here. To begin with, this suggests what a wise man, and what an excellent judge of human nature he must have been who warned people against "shutting the stable door "after the steed had been stolen." The Teachers' Association of Ottawa may be—no doubt is—a body of exceedingly well learned men and highly qualified for their profession, but they have evidently a correspondingly mean idea of other people's attainments. The elaborate way in which they have proceeded to throw mudat the gentlemen who have been appointed to the Normal School is very pretty, and we are tempted to ask whether they were not for three months taking lessons in deportment and calisthenics previous to the performance. It was impossible that the Council of Public Instruction, or the Chief Superintendent, or whoever made the appointments, could have found a place for each of the seventeen who voted yea to the first motion. It is clear then, that there was no possible means of averting the terrible resolution. It is a pity. Dr. Ryerson may look out for squalls. He has found in the teachers of Ottawa, hitherto a lot of very ardent admirers and most faithful followers, a majority of whom were prepared even to vote for the much married Sangster in obedience to his behests; but there is an end to loyalty and all that now. He has committed the unpardonable offence of passing them over in making the appointments to the new Normal School, and there's the rub.

It would be interesting to know who were the gentlemen who moved and seconded the several resolutions referred to, who voted yea in the various divisions and who nay. We have been unable to obtain that information ourselves, and we have not seen it published elsewhere. Those who are inclined to think harshly of the Association will call this a piece of cowardice on the part of the gentlemen concerned. We are not quite prepared to endorse this view, but we feel assured the very appearance of evil will be taken away by the early publication of the desired facts. It is to be hoped the new Normal School staff will survive the resolutions.

QUACK DOCTORS.

The Ontario Medical Council has commenced a vigorous crusade against so called doctors practising without the license required by the law of the Province, and several offenders in Toronto have been sentenced to heavy fines. It is to be regretted that they were not sooner in the field, and not at all improbable that the horrors of the Davis-Gilmour case, which timely precaution on their part might have prevented, have stirred them into activity. There is no profession but is infested with its parasites, although few of them have the powerful aid of the law to assist them in getting rid of the nuisance. It is therefore the more to be deplored that the medical men have been so backward in taking advantage of a statute which was enacted for not only their own protection, but the protection of the public, against a most dangerous and designing class. It is certainly an unfortunate and regretable circumstance that the leading journal of the Dominion should be found arraying itself on the side of quacks and dead beats, among whom are ranked all the Davises and abortionists that prey upon the vitals of society. To be sure this anti-license crusade is conducted under the misleading guise of "Free Trade in medicine;" a much more appropriate name for the system would be "free trade in death." The argument that people ought to be at liberty to choose their own medical advisers is only just another way of contending that there is no necessity for protecting the public against fraud and imposture. To say that people have their own silliness to blame if they give impostors an opportunity of fleecing them, is just about as forcible as to say that they have their own want of precaution to blame if their houses are entered by burglars and their goods stolen, or that it is because they lack vitality that they die of the wound inflicted by the murderer's pistol. The laws of God and man are agreed in regarding it as one of the darkest crimes for a man to take away or attempt to take away his own life, and he was just as much right to cut his throat with a razor on the plea that he desires to prevent his nose from bleeding as he has to put his life into the hands of a quack because he insists upon choosing his own medical adviser. The *Globe* is a great admirer of Mr. Plimsoll, and applauds his efforts on behalf of the safety of the British tars, who that has a heart of flesh would not. But sailors are not forced to serve on unseaworthy ships any more than the public are compelled to employ quack doctors. They are free to go or not as they please, and it would manifestly be, according to the *Globe's* logic, an unfair restriction upon the liberty of individuals and their right to jeopardise their own lives to pass a law which would prevent them from doing so. If Mr. Plimsoll's estimate of the mortality arising from unseaworthy vessels be at all near the truth, what might not be the results if every Tom Dick and Harry who had failed to make a livelihood at his own vocation were allowed to traffic in human life under the pretence of practising medicine? It is unfortunately the fact that registration and the theoretical knowledge of medicine which it assures are not absolute preventives or safe-guards against incompetence, but they are the nearest possible approach. The possession of absolute competence can only be confirmed by practice, but it is very evident that the want of the prescribed training and the absence of that knowledge without which a certificate cannot be obtained operate just as powerfully against the successful or safe practice of medicine as defiance of the principles laid down in the Merchant Shipping Bill does against the seaworthiness of a ship. The *Globe* endeavours to cultivate the idea that the Medical Council is prosecuting the quacks from the same motive that incites a trades-union to combine against the introduction into workshops, on equal terms with qualified mechanics, of those who have not served a regular apprenticeship to the business. Even if this were the only object, it is an excellent one, and one which would work to the public benefit if applied to the other professions as well. It is unquestionably unjust and unfair, after a man has spent the best part of his life, as well as much money and labour, in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the calling to which he devotes himself, that he should be in no better position in the end than the mere adventurer, who selects that particular line of business, because it affords him the easiest means of deceiving the public, with the least risk of detection. A physician, who has passed the legal curriculum, and obtained that proficiency which entitles him to be registered as a practitioner, has acquired a property in his profession, just as the publishers of the Toronto *Globe* have acquired a property in the name of their journal, or a saloon-keeper in his license. It has taken a great many years, a liberal expenditure of money, and much ability and preseverance to build up the reputation and circulation of the journal in question. How would the publishers regard an attempt to impose upon the public by borrowing their name, and the designation and style of their newspaper, to be palmed off as the real and original? That would be free trade in newspapers, according to the *Globe's* acceptation, but we are perfectly assured no one would be more ready than the proprietors of that paper to resent and prevent the fraud. We do not profess to sympathize with all that is done or endeavoured to be done by the majority of the Medical Council—the attempted exclusion of the hydropaths and allopaths, for example; but in their crusade against the ignorant mountebanks and charlatans who live by imposition on the credulous, and suck the very life blood of society in their desperate struggle for existence, they have the best wishes of nineteen-twentieths of the people of this country, the statements of the *Globe* to the contrary notwithstanding.

Correspondence.

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

CLERICAL TITLES.

To the Editor of the TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—The question raised by a correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* is not, as you seem to suppose whether *Anglicans* should or should not style their bishops "lords," but whether the Government of the country should recognize a title so given. You say "If therefore precedence in the affairs of their own church is all that the Anglican dignitaries claim by their titles, it is hard to see why their assumption should give offence to any one." In this I quite agree, and I for one would no more take offence at an Anglican bishop within the limits of his own communion being styled "your lordship" than at—to use your own illustration—a member of some secret society being called "Sir Knight." But this limited use of the title is by no means what certain Anglicans contend for. For example, the correspondent of the *Globe*, who has defended the claim of Anglican bishops to be officially recognized as "lords," writes that "the order of bishops, by general consent all over the world, precedes the inferior clergy, or the clergy of the churches non-Episcopal." To oppose this view I do not think it altogether frivolous. From the tenor of your article it is manifest you entirely reject it yourself.

Yours very truly,
L.

Ottawa, 26th August, 1875.

Disputed Scotch Marriage.

Judgment was delivered on Monday in the House of Lords in the case of "Steuart v. Robertson and Husband," which was an appeal from the Scotch Court of Session. The question in litigation was whether the respondent (Mrs. Robertson) was or was not married to Major Steuart, K.C., of the 93rd Highlanders, who died in October, 1868. Major Steuart, who served with distinction in the Crimea and India, was heir to a large entailed property in Scotland. In 1865 he formed the acquaintance of Miss Wilson, then aged 17, the daughter of a fishing tackle manufacturer in Edinburgh. In February, 1866 there took place, it was alleged, what constitutes a valid, though irregular, Scotch marriage. The major, kneeling, placed on the girl's finger a ring, exclaiming at the same time that she was his wife before heaven. Congratulations by the onlookers followed, and, after a sort a sort of ceremony had been observed, the parties lived together as man and wife—according to the appellant. The Lord Chancellor, in delivering judgment yesterday, cited various instances in which the respondent was styled "Margaret wilson, spinster," and had so signed her name to documents after the alleged marriage. Looking at the position of the two parties, and the kind of life they had led, the Lord Chancellor concinded, after referring to other points in the evidence, by deciding against the validity of and marriage. Lord Hatherly, O'Hagan, the Selborne concurred with the Lord Chancellor in reversing the decision of the Scotch Court of Session.

AN IMPORTANT PUBLIC WORK.

NEW CHANNEL AT ST. ANNE'S. INSPECTION OF THE WORK. LUNCHEON IN THE BOTTOM OF THE OTTAWA.

[Montreal Herald.]

The village of St. Anne's owing to its close proximity to the city and its pleasant situation, has become one of the favourite summer resorts in the neighbourhood of Montreal. And deservedly so; for apart from the associations connected with its early existence, it has the advantage of possessing scenery which may be termed romantic, calculated to excite the emotions of the ardent admirer of "nature unadorned." True it cannot rival the romantic grandeur of the Trossachs, the picturesque ruggedness of the Highlands of Scotland, or the majestic splendor of Alpine scenery; but, nevertheless, it has attractions sufficiently captivating to afford genuine pleasure, and to arouse feelings of admiration in the bosom of every man in whose heart there exists the least spark of the sublime. St. Anne's proper is only a mere straggling village, with crooked streets and wooden houses. Its population consists principally of French Canadians, and to their credit, be it said, their cottages present a very respectable appearance, with an air of comfort and cleanliness, and the gardens attached to the most of them are tastefully laid out with various descriptions of flowers, from the sweet scented mignonette to the beautiful dahlia. The summer residences of Montreal citizens mostly are situated on the bank of the Ottawa at some distance from the village. Some of them are on Isle Perrot, embosomed in the thick forest of trees with which that spot is clothed, and they are certainly suggestive of those places where immunity can be enjoyed from the busy scenes of daily life; where the student can pore over his favourite authors undisturbed; where the man of business can, for a time, forget the anxiety which is inseparable from his vocation, where the man of serious and contemplative nature can quietly study out whatever problems may perplex his mind, surrounded with an exhilarating atmosphere, uncontaminated by the vicious gaseous substances which increase the mortality and create so much misery and pain, even in the great centres of civilization. A sunset is one of the most magnificent sights in nature, and nothing can be grander than to witness at St. Anne's the great luminary of the day, having run its course, sinking from view in the western horizon, leaving the sky tinged with every variety of shade and colour. This is the time, too at which the Ottawa must be seen in order that its grandeur may be fully appreciated. On a fine summer evening the scene from the bridge is truly enchanting—an unruffled sheet of water on the one side—on the other numerous wooded islands seem to float on the surface of the river. Neither are its banks destitute of beauties, which partake of the sublime—woodland, cornfields and pasture, with here and there a comfortable looking cottage, constitute inspiring objects of repose to the excursive view. He who seeks quiet and seclusion from the turmoils of daily life can find both in, or around St. Annes, on the banks of the Ottawa, which has been celebrated by the genius of Moore.

THE NEW CHANNEL.

On Saturday at half past one a special train left the Bonaventure Station with a large number of Montreal citizens, who had been invited by Mr. Becker to inspect a piece of work of considerable magnitude on which he is engaged for the Dominion Government. After a short ride on the "iron horse" the village of St. Anne's was reached, and the party were transported to the middle of the river on a novel "boat" in the shape of a small raft planked at the top, which was towed by a miniature steamer. The party numbered about 200, and included several ladies, who thus manifested their interest in the progress of the public works of the country. On landing on the "crib" work the inspection was instantly proceeded with. And here let us endeavour to explain the nature of the work. The increased traffic on the Ottawa River and the rapidly extending commercial relations which subsists between Montreal and Upper Canada, as well as the Western States of America, made it a matter of necessity on the part of the Government to afford greater facilities for navigation between these points. In various parts of the Ottawa river the water is so very shallow that even barges cannot pass through with a full cargo. With the view of obviating this difficulty the Government has given contracts to the various parties either to deepen the old channel where it is shallow, or to cut a new one. Opposite the village of St. Anne's very great inconvenience has been experienced in consequence of the dangerous shoals which abound there, the shallowness of the water, and the length and crooked nature of the channel. It being virtually impracticable to deepen that channel, it was decided to cut a new one, and Mr. Baker received the contract. The formidable character of the work will be imagined when we state that it has been in progress for the last eight years, and it is not yet completed nor is it expected to be for another year. The river on the Isle Perrot side is about fifteen feet deep, but owing to the existance of a shoal at the entrance to this deep water, vessels could not pass through. A careful examination of this shoal revealed the fact that it was possible to remove it and thus provide a 10 ft. 6 in. channel through which the largest vessels engaged in the internal navigation of the country could pass without any difficulty. Mr. Becker conceived the happy idea and has made the affair quite a success. The difficulties which he encountered were of a much serious character than anticipated. The surface is rough with large boulders; a few feet beneath this is a solid mass of rock of the formation known to geologists as *Potsdam*. Of course in the first place it was necessary to construct a dam upon the shoal, and for that purpose two parallel lines of "crib" work were erected along the length of the rock with a strong wall at both ends. The underwater work was performed by divers, but it was only after immense labor that they succeeded in making the dam nearly water tight. In some places the water leaks in now, but it is pumped out by a powerful engine, which is situated in the south west corner of the work. The cut is 1,100 feet long and 120 feet wide. A large number of men are engaged in the work of excavation and a large portion of the rock has been cut to the necessary depth—ten and a half feet. The horses employed in this great undertaking are stabled on the "crib" work. A new lock is to be built at St. Anne's and the channel above it is also to be deepened. Works of the same nature are now in progress at Carillon and Granville, and when completed we shall have a channel deep enough to enable vessels of the largest capacity to pass without difficulty from Ottawa to Montreal with full cargoes.

After inspecting the work the party sat down to

A SUMPTUOUS LUNCHEON,

provided by Mr. Becker. The wants of the inner man having been duly attended to, the customary loyal and patriotic toasts were proposed, and appropriately honoured.

The Chairman—the Hon. E. G. Penny then proposed the health of Mr. Becker, and then paid a flattering compliment to his ability as Government contractor, as evidenced by the success of the work in which he is at present engaged.

In reply, Mr. Becker spoke of the importance of providing every possible facility for the transaction of the business of the country which is annually assuming greater magnitude; he alluded to our unrivalled system of internal navigation which is being continually improved and hoped that the enlargement of our canals and the deepening of the St. Lawrence would, at no distant day, be completed, thus putting us in possession of water highways unequalled by those of any country in the world. The toasts of the "Engineering Department," the "Government Inspector," and the "Harbor Commissioners," brought suitable replies from Mr. Henshaw, Mr. Sippell and Dr. Bernard. The "Ladies" and the "Press" having been "toasted" and duly acknowledged, the company returned to the village, and the majority of them went back to town by the "Western Express."

We need hardly add that Mr. Becker is to be congratulated upon the substantial character of the work he has accomplished. He has had many formidable obstacles to contend with, but he has overcome them all successfully. It would be difficult to find a gentleman so capable of taking charge of such a great undertaking as Mr. Becker. At a very early stage of his life he embarked in the business which he has made his profession. He assisted in the building of the Lachine and Williamsburg Canals, and was for 15 years engaged in canal and railway works in the neighbouring Republic, so that he is thoroughly acquainted with all the details of the business. The Government, we believe, have expressed their approbation of the manner in which the work on the St. Anne's Channel is being performed, and we can only hope that he will long be spared to assist in the supervision and building of the public works of the Dominion.

If you want a good shave, or your hair cut stylish, go to Gendreau's, No. 3 Rajotte's Block, Wellington street. 39 28-tf

Those requiring Mattresses, Furniture, &c., for the coming exhibition, would do well to call at Geo. R. Docherty's 62 Rideau street, late Whiteside & Co. Costs nothing to examine. 3918 3w

FURNITURE.—At No. 5, Rideau Street, Mr. W. A. Annable has on hand a very large stock of furniture of every description and of the newest style. On Saturday last we paid his establishment a visit and were well pleased with everything we saw. Whether for the drawing room, the parlour, the bed-room, the library, or the kitchen there is an ample choice, and we learned that Mr. Annable is preparing to give up the retail business and deal only by wholesale. Persons desiring really good furniture at very moderate prices will do well by paying Mr. Annable a visit under present circumstances. Of one thing he feels assured, in neither auction rooms' nor elsewhere can he be undersold in the city. 3913—1m

DIED.

GORDON—At the Methodist Parsonage, Nelson Street, at 2 a.m., 26th inst., Rev. James A. Gordon in the 39th year of his age, and the 17th year of his Ministry.

The Funeral will take place at the King Street Methodist Church, to-morrow, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock p.m. Thence to Beechwood Cemetery.

New Advertisements.

FOR SHELL OYSTERS AT ANY MOMENT, GO TO NOONAN'S.

Ottawa, August, 27th 1875. 3928tf

AUCTION SALE OF Household Furniture.

The Subscriber is instructed by MR. AENEAS MACMASTER, to sell at his residence Crichton Street, New Edinburgh, on

Monday, the 30th inst.,

at 10 o'clock p. m. all his household effects, Comprising in part, the cottage piano, B. W. centre table, parlor chairs, rocking chairs, two very fine B. W. book cases, dining table, chairs, china, glassware, crockery ware, an excellent kitchen stove, No. 11 iron bedsteads, and kitchen furniture as well as the furniture of four bed rooms, comprising bureaus with glass attached, wash stands, bed steads, mattresses, &c.

The whole without reserve as Mr. MacMaster is leaving the country.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, August 24th, 1875. 3926d

LACHINE Canal Enlargement.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The letting of the works for the enlargement of the Lachine Canal, advertised to take place on the SIXTEENTH day of SEPTEMBER next, is unavoidably postponed to the following dates:—

Tenders will be received until WEDNESDAY the 29th day of SEPTEMBER next.

The plans and specifications will be ready for examination (at the places previously mentioned) on Thursday the Sixteenth day of September next.

By Order,
F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 18th August, 1875.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

T. H. HARRISON

Has received instructions from a large exporting and Colonial Shipping House in London, England, to sell out the stock of their

Montreal Branch.

The stock consists largely of

Cutlery & Domestic Goods,

particulars of which will be given in a few days.

The sale will be UNRESERVED, and extend for a period of

ONE MONTH

and longer if the whole is not sold within that period.

T. H. Harrison,
82 SPARKS STREET,
Ottawa.

LOST. Will the Gentleman who picked up a BABY'S SCARLET CLOTH CLOAK at the St. L. and O. Railway Station, kindly leave it at this Office.

Ottawa, August, 23rd 1875.

HAY, STRAW & OATS.

SEALED Tenders will be received for the supply of

HAY, STRAW AND OATS,

for the Provincial Exhibition until MONDAY, 6th SEPTEMBER.

Tenders to be addressed to the General Superintendent care of Mr. Mills, Clarendon House, Ottawa; for particulars enquire of Ira Morgan, Esq., Vice President of the Association, Exhibition Grounds.

HENRY ANDERSON,
General Superintendent.

Ottawa, August, 19th 1875. 3923d

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' Commercial Academy.

This Institution has specially in view the training of young men for Commercial Business.

The course of studies includes the complete series of such branches as are available in counting-house transactions, viz: Grammar, Analysis (English and French), Composition, Geography, History, Use of Globes, Penmanship, Algebra, Arithmetic (written and mental), Banking, Book-keeping Commercial Correspondence, &c.

Moreover, a due attention will be paid to the following specialities which are more particularly conducive to the Art of Civil Engineering, viz: Linear Drawing, Perspective Projection, Surveying, Mensuration, Geometry, Trigonometry, Natural Philosophy, &c.

TERMS—Per Quarter (payable in advance) $7.00
Telegraphy (extra) course 5.00

Class will re-open on the 1st September.

BRO. ANDREW,
Ottawa, Aug. 23, 1875. 3922-1m

Auction Sales.

Extensive and Unreserved Auction Sale,

AT

Bermingham's Sale Rooms,

ELGIN STREET,

COMMENCING ON

Monday Ev'g. 23 inst., at 7.30.

And to be continued each evening at same hour, until the following consignments are disposed of. Two hundred framed chromos, thirty dozen Bohemian and Parisian Vases, twenty dozen fancy toilet sets, five dozen ladies work boxes, five dozen writing desks, thirty dozen shoe brushes, clothes brushes, house brushes, white-wash brushes, and carriage wheel brushes, several O. G. clocks, a few beautifully finished secretaries, with two to four stops, one case of real hair switches, ladies silk hair nets, religious beads, etc., etc. A quantity of dry goods and several pairs of grey blankets.

The subscriber in announcing this sale begs to assure the public, that the goods were consigned for positive sale, and therefore each article must be sold for whatever it may bring, more especially as the entire stock must be cleared out within a few days, to make room for other consignments previous to exhibition. Don't forget to attend, as great bargains will be given. Sale every evening at 7.30. Private Sales during the day at Auction prices.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer

Ottawa, August, 26th 1875. 3924-1d

Household Furniture BY AUCTION,

At the residence of Mrs. McFarland, Rideau Street on,

MONDAY 30th inst.,

COMMENCING AT

Ten O'Clock.

All the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and effects therein, comprising in part R. W. hair cloth sofas, R. W. hair cloth chairs, and rocking chair to match, R. W. centre table, whatnots, pier glass, carpets, ornaments, etc., etc. Dining table and dining chairs, window hangings, china, glass, and crockery, R. W. bedsteads, bureaus, and wash stands, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, mattresses, cane chairs, rocking chairs and bed-room crockery, kitchen stove and furniture, box stoves, and piping, chairs, tables, pots, pans, tubs, etc., etc.

All to be sold without any reserve.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, August, 26th 1875. 3926d

ANOTHER AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Household Furniture,

At the residence of P. E. Sheppard, Esq., O'Connor Street.

—ON—

TUESDAY, 31st, inst., at 10:30 a.m.,

—BY—

J. BERMINGHAM.

The Subscriber will sell by Public Auction at the above residence, on Tuesday, 31st inst., at 10.30. a. m. all the household furniture and effects therein, comprising in part, one handsome 7 oct. rosewood case, co tage piano by Borman of Hamburg, one piano stool, gold frame pier glass, parlour suite in green and gold damask, B. W. book case with several volumes standard works, fancy tables, etagères and arm chairs, camp chairs, self adjusting chandeliers, carpets, chromos, engravings, window hangings, parlour ornaments, etc., B. W. side boards, B. W. dining table, B. W. cane seat dining chairs, lounges, whatnots, silver ware, china, glass and crockery, hall lamps, hall oak table and chairs, oil cloth, coal stove, stair carpets, etc., Oak and B. W. bedsteads, bureaus with glass attached, enclosed wash stands, window hangings, carpets, feather pillows, bolsters, hair and spring mattresses, sheets, blankets and house linen.

An excellent family billiard table seven feet long with queus and balls complete, kitchen and other stoves, as well as a large quantity of culinary utensils and kitchen furniture. The furniture and effects are all in good order. Housekeepers preparing for the Exhibition will find this Sale well worth attending. Don't forget the day TUESDAY, 31st inst., at 10.30.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, August, 24th 1875. 3926d

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OTTAWA CARPET HOUSE.

SHOOLBRED & CO.

Have received of their Spring Importations,

46 BALES CARPETS and CURTAINS.

Embracing all the novelties, out for the season, o which the confidently

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Special Value in Lace Curtains. 3889

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LOOKING-GLASS and
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SHOW CASES MADE TO ORDER.
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Jeweller, Watchmaker, &c

A large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Ladies' Opera and Victoria Chains, gentlemen's Albert Chains, Rings and Gold Seals, Bracelets, and Jewellery of every description, Plated Ware, Clocks, &c., at the lowest prices. The best House in the city. Wholesale buyers can get their stock as cheap from me as any other House in the Dominion. 39

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Wellington Street, Near Pooley's Bridge.

Every Description of HOUSE SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL WRITING, Gilding on Glass, &c., executed in a Superior Style. 3921-y1

THE 'DOMESTIC'

4 COMPLETE IRONS IN ONE. 4

Its the best,

Glossing, Smoothing, Fluting and Crimping Iron in the Market

Also a Hand and Gasher Iron, composed of one Iron and attachments, a direction receipt accompanies each iron. The receipt alone is worth the money. All for $3.50, extra Irons $1.00 each.

No SPRINGS to get out of ORDER

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Our Agents will call on you shortly. Can be seen at our shop on Duke St., any time.

Warranted to be as good as represented.

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The course of studies will be resumed, Wednesday 1st September.

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50 Cases of

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And other goods at proportionately low prices, at

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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 feet 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

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Aug. 13. 3839r

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Jan. 9, 1875. 3737-3m

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All kinds of

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To be sold at cost, previous to Removing to LeSueurs Block, Wellington Street.

August, 17th, 1875 3920-1-

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The whole of the Footpaths in Paris, and a large proportion of the Carriage ways in that City are paved with the above Asphalte; while for the last 25 years and upwards the British Government has specified the *Pyrimont Seyssel Asphalte*, as the only one permissible in contracts entered into with them.

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First Capital Gift, ... $50,000.
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Besides Gifts in proportion amounting in all to

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Lowest Gift To a Whole Ticket, $50.

Price of a Whole Ticket, $5, which consists of five $1 Coupons.

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Which will entitle eht holder to admission to the Grand Concert and one-fifth of whatever gift may be awarded to the whole ticket.

Responsible agents wanted.

All Orders for tickets sent direct promptly filled.

Circulars, Papers, etc., giving full particulars sent free. In writing be sure and sign your name, town, county and State in full.

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