## Notice to the Public.

*We have appointed* MR. S. N. CHURCH, *of Port Hope, Ontario, Sub-Agent for the Dominion of Canada, for* THE TIMES *and* THE DEBATES OF PARLIAMENT, *Orders and Subscriptions for which he is authorized to receive on our behalf.*

MACLEAN, ROGER & Co.

## New Advertisements.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THIS ISSUE.

Dominion Papers Hotel—Buchanan Co'y.
Mail Contract—T. P. French.
Furniture by Auction—J. Bermingham.
Merchant Tailor—Alph. J. Steers & Co.

Pure Irish Prime always in Stock.
T. W. KENNY & SONS,
Merchant Tailors,
and Outfitters,
Sparks Street, Ottawa.

# The Times.

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, OCT. 15, 1875.

### DEATH OF AN IMMIGRANT AGENT

We regret to learn by a private telegram from Point Levis, that Mr. Thorn, the agent of the Quebec Government at that place, was killed yesterday by a piano being thrown from a window to save it during a fire, which had possession of the buildings adjoining the Victoria Hotel, immediately opposite the Immigration building and the Grand Trunk wharf. The fire seemed to threaten the whole place at one time, but was got under control by means of steam fire engines from Quebec and Levis. We very much regret hence in the untimely death of Mr. Thorn—he was one of the most efficient immigration agents that ever served a Government, and rendered very valuable, but at the same time unostentatious service to the cause of the settlement of the country by immigrants.

### THE GUIBORD AFFAIR.

We reprint in another column an article from the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the Guibord difficulty. Except as an expression of British public opinion, which it very fairly reflects, what the *Gazette* might have to say on a question of the kind would not be of the very greatest importance. Its utterances are, however, exactly in accord with those of the *Times* and other British journals which have discussed the subject from an imperial point of view. It is somewhat remarkable, however, that all the London newspapers appear to have learned that the Orangemen of Ontario volunteered their assistance to the friends of Guibord, and they have accepted the information in good faith. We have a vague remembrance of seeing a statement in the Montreal *Witness* that such a rumour was current, but no other newspaper gave it insertion, not to speak of credit, and it was unquestionably a falsehood—a falsehood, too, which it was extremely imprudent if not wicked to put into circulation in any shape. Nor was the caution administered against carrying out the mandate of Her Majesty's order in the spirit of Orangeism at all needed. There has never been the slightest danger either of Orangemen interfering on any side of the difficulty, nor the most remote reason to suspect that the law would be enforced in any other than a dignified and calm spirit. The attitude of the *Gazette*, however, on the necessity which exists for insisting upon the absolute supremacy of the civil authorities in all cases which come within their province is very decided indeed. It is obviously the interest of those who have hindered the interment of Guibord's body not only not to oppose that proceeding, but to facilitate it. If they again opposed it, which they would be very unlikely to do unless they hoped to be successful, and if the authorities proved incapable of enforcing the judgment of the Privy Council, what assurance could the people of Lower Canada have that the rights which they believe they possess under the law and the constitution would not be violated with equal effrontery, and the authorities would prove equally incapable of protecting them? Those who, upon any pretext whatever, take the law into their own hands, cannot logically invoke the law to their assistance should their own time of need come. There is, fortunately, no fear that any element in the population of Canada, however much disposed, will be successful in their opposition to the administration of justice, and therefore no fear that any rights possessed by any section or creed can be successfully invaded.

### THE MONTREAL ELECTION.

As the day approaches when the electors of Montreal West will be called upon to select a member to represent them in the Parliament of the Dominion, the contest between Messrs. Workman and White grows the more spirited, if not indeed the more bitter. Mr White was exceedingly anxious that the writ should be issued, and had just begun to get up an agitation on the subject, which he expected would greatly forward his prospects, when an unfortunate event occurred that deprived him of whatever capital he was likely to have been able to manufacture out of the delay complained of.—The writ was issued. If Mr. White and his party were prepared for the contest before that event, they must surely be still better prepared now. We shall soon see. In the meantime no assistance is thought too ignoble, no stratagem too unmanly, if it is only likely to forward the interests of the Opposition candidate. Theirs are the tactics, not of a party hopeful of success, but of a faction whom the prospect of defeat has driven to desperation. The Opposition organ of this city takes up the cudgels for Mr. White, and supposing that the question as between the two candidates is Free Trade or Protection, quotes from the speeches of the Premier at Dundee, to show that Mr. Workman's position as Mr. Mackenzie's follower is illogical. It is the greatest possible fallacy, in the first place, to assume that any very large proportion of the people of Montreal are, in the strict sense of the word, Protectionists. The fact, as regards Mr. Workman, and nearly all commercial men in that city, is, that they are in favour neither of absolute protection nor unrestricted free trade. They may call themselves by what names they like, but what they demand, and what Mr. Mackenzie and his Government have shown a greater desire to accede to than any Government who has preceded them in office, is an incidental protection to Canadian manufactures in the imposition of duties for revenue purposes. Let us take a few of the quotations from speeches made and opinions expressed by Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Workman respectively, which have already done duty in the columns of our contemporary, but were not considered fit for the purpose of the argument they were intended to support without being garnished at the wrong place. At Montreal, in 1867, Mr. Workman is reported to have said:—"Our large and daily increasing manufacturing interests, to which the prosperity and growing population of Montreal are so largely indebted, in my opinion deserve a certain amount of incidental protection, but that protection should not be of such a nature or to such an extent as to injure the legitimate foreign trade of the country." Upon this platform, so far as we have been able to understand, Mr. Workman still appeals to the electors of Montreal. Our contemporary asserts that Mr. Mackenzie, in his speech at Sarnia, regretted the failure of the negotiations for a Reciprocity Treaty. Quite true; but the *Citizen* itself contained in the same issue the full report of the Sarnia speech, in which Mr. Mackenzie also said:—"He had always assumed that neither the principle of absolute Free Trade nor that of absolute protection was applicable to the circumstances of this country; and as he said in 1874, that question was practically removed from political discussion, for not even the extreme protectionists had adopted the idea that we are to use all our revenue for the sake of preventing any one coming into the country to sell his ware, as that would necessitate direct taxation. The policy of his Government was therefore one which Sir Francis Hincks called 'incidental protection.' For some years the Government had found that the wants of the country with regard to revenue, were met by the imposition of a tax of 15 per cent. His Government had, however, recently been obliged to increase the duty on imports to 17½ per cent. in order to provide a sufficient revenue, and had therefore given an 'incidental protection' of 2½ per cent. more than was given by the previous Government. This might be a sufficient answer to those who had been accusing him of having it in view to inaugurate a Free Trade policy." In this we have but a reiteration of Mr. Mackenzie's sentiments as expressed to the electors of Hamilton before the last general election, upon the occasion he refers to in 1874. Our contemporary will doubtless carefully abstain from quoting from this part of his speech. It is true that at Dundee he declared his willingness to forward in every way the spread of free trade principles, and their application to the commerce of the people of whose destinies he is in the meantime the chief director, as circumstances would permit. It is also true that at Sarnia he asserted frankly that free trade was a policy "he would inaugurate if the position of our country and of our manufactures would admit of it." All this, however, only proves that a more complete concurrence of opinion than that which is thus shown to exist between the Premier and Mr. Workman, in regard to the fiscal policy which it is in the interest of the country to adopt, it would be impossible to conceive. In fact, the words in which each have chosen to express their convictions on the subject are almost indentical: they certainly are identical in meaning. What Mr. Workman might be—Protectionist or Free Trader—and what Mr. Mackenzie might be, provided our manufactures were once fairly established, does not in the meantime concern the electors of Montreal. It is sufficient for them to know that Mr. Mackenzie and his Government, besides according with the political views held by the majority of them, are prepared in the future, as they have been in the past, in making provision for the raising of the revenue, to offer every possible assistance and encouragement to manufacturers in building up a trade which will soon be able to defy the competition of the whole world, provided that those engaged in it go to work energetically and on business principles. It is perfectly true, as Mr. Mackenzie remarked at Sarnia, that the issue is not a live one, and that it has practically been removed from the arena of politics by the similitude of the policy pursued by both parties in regard to it. It is an issue, however, which Mr. Thomas White was pleased to import into the contest in Montreal, and if his own back gets beaten with the rod he thus pulled, it will only be serving him right. Mr. White has further chosen to claim Protection as a plank of the platform of the Conservative party. They are perfectly welcome to it, taken as an abstract principle, but we take it that Mr. White is not in a position to declare what is and what is not the policy of that party, and we search the records of its leaders in vain to find any proof of his assertion. Much has been said and written of the trade views of Mr. Mackenzie, but what of Sir John Macdonald's and Dr. Tupper's? It would be interesting to the people of Montreal, who are asked to vote for the candidate of a party of alleged protectionist tendencies, to know what the policy of the gentlemen under whose captaincy the opposition craft is steered. The Ottawa *Citizen*, be it remarked, while supporting with the utmost ardour the candidature of Mr. White, on the ground that he is a Protectionist, declares that the Government was blameable for having increased the import duties from 15 to 17½ per cent. What beautiful logic, to be sure! And we are yet further informed that this taxation, being upon goods imported for consumption, falls more heavily upon the poor than upon the rich. We are indebted to our contemporary for its ingenuousness, and for the frankness with which it unsays its arguments in Mr. White's favour. It is a fair way to become a commercial traveller. Since the Citizen is so ready to acknowledge how hard a purely revenue tariff is upon the poor, let it only think for a moment what the consequence would be if it were raised to such an extent as to be protective. The prospect ought to be sufficient to convince it that a further advocacy of Mr. White, and his views on trade policy, is improper and not in the interest of the country, according to its own ideas of what those interests are.

### THE GUIBORD AFFAIR.

British opinion.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, after giving a summary of the various steps which have led up to the existing difficulty in regard to the burial of the remains of Joseph Guibord, says:—

In all this there is no doubt the germ of very serious trouble, which may continue to bring forth fruit long after the difficulty of the moment has passed away. It would be matter for profound regret if we found ourselves permanently committed to a conflict with the ecclesiastical power in the Roman Catholic portion of our Canadian Dominions. But whatever the consequences, the supremacy of the civil authority must of course be upheld. The representatives of Joseph Guibord must be protected in the exercise of the right confirmed to them by the judgment of the Privy Council, and whatever force, civil or military, may be necessary to that end must be employed. Perfect firmness in the vindication of the law is indispensable, and we need not doubt that it will be maintained; but it is perhaps not so certain that something equally indispensable—perfect calmness—will be maintained also. The greater the contrast which the attitude of the civil power can present to that assumed by the excited partisans of ecclesiastical authority, the better will be the prospect of bringing the conflict to a speedy and decisive end, and of diminishing the probability of its renewal. The services of the Orange lodges which have so kindly volunteered their assistance will not of course be called into requisition, but it is possible for the civil power, as we see from the experience of other countries, to show some thing of the spirit of the Orange lodges in its dealings with Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, and it is to be hoped that this spirit may be rigidly excluded from our dealings with the difficulty before us. We are fond of saying, and the analogy is a perfectly sound one, that a religious denomination stands towards the State in precisely the same relation as a trading corporation, a club, or any other association of a purely secular character; and we are bound, therefore, to justify the analogy by proceeding to the enforcement of the law, in the same utterly passionless and coldly impartial spirit which we should undoubtedly display in the case of the associations to which the Church has been compared. The case is fortunately of the simple character, and the jurisdiction which the State has exercised in regard to it is absolutely unassailable by any but those who, like the advocates of high ecclesiastical prerogative, are prepared to contend that the State must abnegate one of its primary and most indispensable functions whenever by any chance it happens to come in contact with the Roman Catholic communion. Joseph Guibord was the owner of a plot of ground in the Catholic Cemetry at Montreal, and possessed a right to interment there, of which right, as long as he remained a duly qualified member of his religious communion, he could not be deprived, without inflicting on him or his representatives a distinct civil wrong. His representatives affirm and the ecclesiastical authorities deny that at the time of his death he was such duly qualified member of his communion; and no State possessing legal tribunals and professing to compel the observance of contracts could do less than inquire into the facts thus put in issue. More than this the State has not done. It was only the naked question whether Guibord had or had not been excommunicated, in fact, into which the civil courts have inquired; the mere formal validity of his alleged excommunication, and not its merits as a spiritual act, formed the whole subject of the judicial enquiry, and had the excommunication appeared to the court never so undeserved or oppressive, so long as it was technically regular, it would have been beyond their province to examine it further. Had the proper steps been taken, Guibord's bishop might have excluded him from Christian burial on no other ground than that he belonged to a book-club which kept on the shelves of its library certain works pronounced to be objectionable by an assembly of ecclesiastics sitting at Rome, and no civil court would have interfered in the matter. It was, in fact, part of Guibord's contract with his ecclesiastical superiors that, if they chose to excommunicate him for this or any other cause whatsoever, he would submit to the disabilities ensuing thereon. But it was no part of his contract that he should incur any disabilities at all unless he was actually excommunicated, and to allow him to suffer these disabilities when he had not been excommunicated, or, what comes to the same thing, to refuse civil inquiry into the fact whether he had been excommunicated or not, would be for the State to say that Roman Catholic ecclesiastics alone of all within its dominions might be permitted to violate their contracts, and Roman Catholic laymen alone of all within its dominions might be denied the right of enforcing them.

It is highly desirable that the action of the civil courts in this matter should not be misrepresented, and that no excuse should be given to the supporters of ecclesiastical claims for the assertion that the State has outstepped its province in dealing with the case. The letter signed "An English Protestant," which appears in Wednesday's *Times* is calculated to prejudice the question by importing into its class of considerations which are quite irrelevant. When the writer says that to every Roman Catholic who happens to be a member of the Athenæum Club the order of the Vatican must apply as truly as to Joseph Guibord, he states what is very likely to be a fact; but, if so, it is a fact with which we are in no way concerned. It may be, and doubtless is, a monstrous consequence of the spiritual claims asserted by the Church of Rome over the members of its communion, but we have nothing to do with the monstrosity of an excommunication pronounced upon such grounds, but merely with its regularity or irregularity according to the law of the Church. As that law now stands interpreted by the Privy Council, a Roman Catholic member of the Athenaeum could not any more than Guibord be denied burrial with the rites of his Church. But if the Church chose to excommunicate all the Catholic members of that club by duesand regular process, the civil court would take notice of and give effect to the excommunication without inquiring whether or not it was unreasonable, oppressive and absurd. So much it is necessary to keep clearly in view, in order that the Church may have no excuse for saying that the State interferes any further with her spiritual jurisdiction than to ascertain in any case whether it has legally and regularly exercised. This is the only inquiry to which in any case she has to submit, and we draw attention to its narrow limits in order more fully to justify the exercise of that force which, if necessary, the State will assuredly apply to compel her submission.


ENVOIS has them—the peach pearer and stoner. See 'em. 3940tf

You will save time and trouble with your sewing machine by using CLARKE & Co.'s best six-cord extra quality sewing cotton. Notice the ENVOIS on each spool. 3961y1

## Auction Sales.

ATTRACTIVE AND Extensive Auction Sale OF Silverware, Ladies' Gold Watches, Oil Paintings, Chromos, Vases, Wool Mats, Writing Cases, Dressing Cases, Work Boxes and OTHER VALUABLE GOODS AT BERMINGHAM'S SALE ROOMS Elgin Street, opposite the Russell House, COMMENCING TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 12th. AT 7:30, and each evening at same hour, until all is sold. The silver ware is from one of the first manufacturing houses of New York, is quadruple plate, comprising handsome tea and coffee sets, epergnes, ice pitchers, salvers, trays, fruit baskets, card receivers, cruets of the most modern design and finest workmanship, butter coolers biscuit boxes, children's cups, dozens of Silver plated knives, Silver plated forks, spoons, etc., etc., and a large and well assorted stock of other goods, also, must be sold without any reserve, to make room for the other extensive consignments to arrive.

Private sale during the day for those who cannot attend the Auction at auction prices.

Let all who can, attend the Auction Sales, as great bargains will be given.

J. BERMINGHAM, Auctioneer.

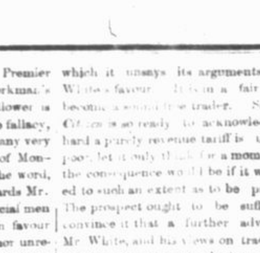
Ottawa, Oct. 12, 1875. 3967tf

GREAT CLEARING TRADE SALE.

Remember the sale AT METCALFE'S Wholesale READY MADE CLOTHING Establishment. SPARKS STREET. To-day, at 2 o'clock and 7 o'clock, p.m. ROWE & ERRATT, Auctioneers.

Ottawa, Sept. 20, 1875. 3949tf

## Hatters & Furriers.




DEVLIN'S FUR DEPOT.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FUR JACKETS IN South Sea Seal, Persian Lamb, Astrachan, Baltic Seal, English Rabbit.

All our own Manufacture, and Quality of Fur Guaranteed.

R. J. DEVLIN, Manufacturer, MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Oct. 4, 1875. 3919

Hats! Hats!! Hats!!! FOR THE MILLION.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

GREAT CHEAP SALE OF Felt, Silk and Straw Hats and Caps, Waterproof Coats, Umbrellas, &c., AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES, AT O. COTE'S, RIDEAU STREET, UNION BANK BLOCK.

In order to clear the Stock as soon as possible I have decided to sell all the assortment of Hats, Caps &c., at cost for cash. 4004m

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. 379

## Carvers & Gilders.

WILSON & ORR, Carvers & Gilders, LOOKING-GLASS and PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURERS, 60 Sparks-st. SHOW CASES MADE TO ORDER. March 12, 1874 2647y

## Druggists.

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

TIMBER LIMITS FOR SALE.

A Rare Chance.

The subscriber offers his Timber Limits of 100 Square Miles in extent, situated on both sides of the Montreal River, a tributary to the Ottawa, on most advantageous terms.

These Limits are covered with RED and WHITE PINE of the finest possible description; and contain millions of feet of Timber fit for Saw-log.

The limits are in their PRIMITIVE CONDITION, only a very few slides of timber having been carried off by Trespassers, and everything else being untouched.

It may be necessary to add that from the adjoining Limits the Quebec Market is reached, about invariably, early in July.

For further particulars apply to A. W. FOWELL, Ottawa, Ont. or FRANCIS CLEMOW, Esq., Ottawa, Sept. 21, 1875. 3956tf

LIVE AGENTS WANTED

To sell Dr. Chase's Recipes: or Information for Everybody, in every county in the United States and Canada. Enlarged by the publisher to 549 pages, it contains over 1,000 household recipes, and is a mine of all manner and conditions of society. A wonderful book, and a household necessity. It sells at sight. Greatest inducements ever offered to book agents. Sample copies sent by mail, Postpaid, for 1.00. Exclusive territory given. Agents share has netted thirty dollars in a single day. Only one Steam Printing House, Ann Arbor, Mich.

## OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION CO'Y.

1875. 1875.

ROYAL MAIL LINE STEAMERS —BETWEEN— OTTAWA AND MONTREAL.

DAY LINE.

Str. PEMBROKE, Capt. Bowie; "PRINCESS OF WALES, Capt. Shepherd.

NIGHT LINE.

Str. QUEEN VICTORIA, Capt. Macdonell; "PRINCESS, Capt. McGowan.

DOWNWARDS.

Passengers by Day Boat leave Queen's Wharf at 7 a.m., Sundays excepted.

Passengers by Night Boat leave Queen's Wharf at 6 p.m., Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

UPWARDS.

Passengers by Day Boat leave Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, by 7 a.m. train for Lachine.

Passengers by Night Boat leave by 5 p.m. train for Lachine. Baggage checked through to Montreal. Meals and staterooms extra.

This route is one of the most picturesque in Canada. Parties desirous of a pleasant trip may obtain excursion tickets, Ottawa to Grenville and back, valid for one day. Trip at single fare.

Passengers for the Celebrated Caledonia Springs will be landed at L'Original.

Freight taken for all points East. Company's Agent's Office, Queen's Wharf, Ottawa.

Tickets, single and return may be secured at the Office, Queen's Wharf, or from Mr. J. T. Sutton, Russell House, Ottawa.

R. W. SHEPHERD, President.

June 2nd 1875.

The Ottawa River Navigation Company.

THE STEAMER "Queen Victoria" Saturday afternoon Trips to L'ORIGINAL ARE NOW DISCONTINUED.

R. W. SHEPHERD, President.

Ottawa, Sept. 29, 1875. 3951tf

ROYAL MAIL LINE.

UNION FORWARDING & RAILWAY CO'Y.

| STEAMERS. | CAPTAINS. |
|---|---|
| JESSIE CASSELS | Powis. |
| EMERALD | Mullins. |
| CHAUDIERE | Smith. |
| PRINCE ARTHUR | Murphy. |
| ALLIANCE | Tomlinson. |
| OREGON | Sakto. |
| SNOW BIRD | |
| JASON GOULD | Bolton. |
| SIR JOHN YOUNG | Brettle. |
| JOHN EGAN | Dugan. |
| H. C. O'KEEFE | Mason. |
| PEMBROKE | Price. |
| KIPEWA | Mulligan. |
| DEUX RIVIERES | Cote. |

Steamer Jessie Cassels will leave daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, connecting with steamers of the Line, to the Rivieres. Omnibuses will leave the Dufferin and Windsor Houses at 6.30 a.m. for passengers.

The Steamer Prince Arthur leaves Portage du Fort, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock a.m. Passengers arriving at Aylmer at 2:30 p.m.

A connection is made with the Canada Central Railroad at Sand Point on the up and down trips.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company in Ottawa.

R. S. CASSELS, President.

Ottawa, Oct. 11, 1875. 3969

Union Forwarding & Railway Company.

THE Union Forwarding Railway Co'y. are prepared to make arrangements for PIC NICS AND EXCURSIONS to parties desirous of visiting the points of interest on the DU CHESNE LAKE.

Arrangements can be made with the Canada Central Railway to carry Excursionists by SPECIAL TRAIN TO BRITANNIA, when they embark on board of a steamer.

For particulars apply at the Office, Sparks Street.

R. S. CASSELS, President.

ANCHOR LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS Sail every Saturday from NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.

Favourite route for Tourists. Finest approach to Great Britain. Passenger accommodation unsurpassed.

RATES OF PASSAGE: From NEW YORK to GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, or LONDONDERRY, $70 $75 $80 $85 & $90—Currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage always as low as any other FIRST-CLASS LINE.

COMPANY'S OFFICES: 7 Bowling Green, New York; or Hugh Allan, GOULDTHRITE & MUSGROVE, Ottawa.

ALLAN LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

The shortest, cheapest and quickest passage to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow. The Line is one of the largest, fastest and safest in the world. Vessels will be despatched as follows:—

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail line sailing from Liverpool every Thursday and from Quebec every Saturday, touching at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched

FROM QUEBEC:

Polynesian ..... Sept. 16th
Scandinavian ..... Oct. 2nd
Sarmatian ..... " 9th
Sardinian ..... " 16th
Peruvian ..... " 23rd
Prussian ..... " 30th
Polynesian ..... Nov. 6th
Scandinavian ..... " 13th
Moravian ..... " 20th

Rates of Passage from Quebec:—

Cabin ..... $70 to $80.
Steerage ..... $28

The Steamers of the Glasgow Line are intended to sail from the Clyde every Tuesday, and from Quebec on or about every Thursday.

Manitobian ..... Sept. 30th.
Phœnician about ..... Oct. 7th
Waldensian about ..... Oct. 7th
Corinthian about ..... " 14th
Canadian about ..... " 21st

Rates of Passage from Quebec:—

Cabin ..... $60
Intermediate ..... $47
Steerage ..... $28

An experienced Surgeon carried on each Vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. Corkage will be charged at the rate of 5c per bottle to Cabin Passengers supplying their own Wines or Liquors.

D. W. COWARD & Co., Agents, 17, Sparks-st.

Ottawa, July 22, 1875.

BOOKS & STATIONERY

ARTHUR L. HOLMES, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER, Has opened at 38 Sparks Street, with a complete assortment of BOOKS Of general Literature as well as Collegiate and Public School Text Books and school Utensils.

IN STATIONERY Will be found every article used in the office or family.

THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE, TORONTO, will always be kept in stock. A very large choice of Bibles, Hymn Books, Church Services, &c.

Ottawa, Sept. 24, 1875. 3944m3

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. Sold by all Druggists. Montreal and Toronto.

## Bank Notices.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

Office: Victoria Buildings, Opposite Western 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, Allan Gilmour, Esq., George Hay, Esq.

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

PATRICK ROBERTSON, Cashier.

11-3-75. 3878

NEIL McKINNON, AFFRAINER FOR THE CANADA PERMANENT LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY OF TORONTO—FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT. OFFICE:—No. 121, first floor, Sparks Street, opposite British Lion Hotel. Ottawa, Sept. 21, 1875. 3949m1

T. PRUNEAU, Jun., SIGN WRITER HOUSE DECORATOR, PAINTER, PAPER-HANGER, &c. Glazing, Whitewashing, Coloring &c., done on the shortest notice, and in a workmanlike style. N.B.—A large assortment of NEW PAPERS, BORDERS, &c., just received, and now on view Opposite the Post Office, Elgin Street. 74

OTTAWA CARPET HOUSE. SHOOLBRED & CO. Have received of their Spring Importations, 40 BALES CARPETS and CURTAINS. Embracing all the novelties, out for the season, to which the confidently Invite Inspection. Special Value in Lace Curtains. 3883

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

COUNTY OF CARLETON, TO WIT:

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Carleton, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Edward Holbrook, at the suit of David Fraser, I have seized and taken in execution all the estate, right, title and interest of the said Edward Holbrook, in and all and singular that certain parcel and tract of Land, and premises situate lying and being in the Township of March, in the County of Carleton, being Lot 25, in the 5th Concession of the said Township, which said Lands and Tenements I shall offer for sale at my Office in the COURT HOUSE, on MONDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of NOVEMBER, A. D., 1875 at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

Wm. F. POWELL, Sheriff.

By JOHN NICHOLSON, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ottawa, 12th August, 1875.

NORRIS & SOPER, IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, DEALERS IN PIANO-FORTES, ORGANS, &c. THE MATHUSHEK PIANO is the most powerful, durable, pure and musical Piano made. This is the unanimous verdict of the most noted musicians of Europe and America. Testimonials sent free, and comparison invited.

In the following catalogue we give the makers prices of the different instruments, and our retail prices opposite at which our Agents can sell them, and where we have no agents we will supply them at the prices named:

MATHUSHEK FULL AGRAFFE AND TRICHORD.

| | Makers Prices. | Our Retail Prices. |
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| No. 6, 7 octave, | $525 | $500 |
| " 7, " | 600 | 625 |
| " 10, " | 700 | 675 |
| " 11, " | 750 | 600 |
| " 12, " | 700 | 575 |
| " 13, " | 600 | 625 |
| " 14, " | 650 | 675 |

The Fischer Piano. The American Trade Journal writing up the piano trade says: * * * "Messrs. J. & C. Fischer, are, as we have said, not only the oldest and most experienced makers of fine instruments for the trade, but sell hundreds of their pianos to good judges." * * About 17,000 of them are now in use. They are certainly the best made and most popular piano in the country—all have agraffe treble:

| | Makers Price. | Our Retail Price. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1 medium, 7octave, | $400 | $375 |
| " 2 " 7 " | 425 | 350 |
| " 3 large, 7 " | 425 | 375 |
| " 3 " 7 " | 500 | 400 |
| " 3½ " 7½ " | 525 | 415 |
| " 4 " 7½ " | 550 | 440 |
| " 4½ " 7½ " | 600 | 475 |
| " 5 " 7½ " | 625 | 495 |
| " 6 " 7½ " | 650 | 500 |
| " 7 " 7½ " | 700 | 525 |
| " 8 " 7½ " | 775 | 600 |

La Belle Piano. (Made for Norris & Soper.) Containing all modern improvements. Over 15,000 of these in use.

| | Makers Price. | Our Retail Price. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1 7 octave, | $375 | $300 |
| " 2 " 7 " organ, | 400 | 350 |
| " 3 " 7 " " | 400 | 350 |
| " 4 " 7½ " " | 500 | 375 |
| " 5 " 7½ " " | 600 | 425 |
| " 6 " 7½ " " | 650 | 450 |
| " 7 " 7½ " " | 700 | 475 |

PRINCE ORGANS. Oldest and best of all in use.

| Makers Price. | Our retail Price |
|---|---|
| No. 27 ..... $400 | $300 |
| " 29 ..... 300 | 200 |
| " 19 ..... 200 | 150 |
| " 30 ..... 200 | 170 |
| " 35 ..... 125 | 125 |

Every Instrument Warranted Five Years. CATALOGUE WITH FULL Descriptions, Prices & Testimonials SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

Agents Wanted In every City, Town and County of the Dominion. NORRIS & SOPER, No. 9 Adelaide Street, TORONTO.

Ottawa, Sept. 1, 1875. 3919

SAUSAGES. JOHN SATCHELL, [LATE OF FREMONT] Corner of Sparks and Bank Streets. Begs to inform the citizens of Ottawa that he has commenced the Manufacture of Sausages. Parties requiring a first-class article can rely upon it, as everything used will be of the very best quality. Sept. 11, 1875. 3945tf

NOTICE. The Corporation of the City of Ottawa will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, at its next session for an act to enable the said Corporation to mortgage the By-ward Market property in the City of Ottawa, for the purpose of providing the necessary funds of the City to complete the new Market building in said Ward.

W. P. LETT, City Clerk.

Ottawa, Sept. 8, 1875.

## Mails.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA. Arrival and Departure of Mails. All Mails are closed by Montreal time 5 minutes faster than Ottawa time.

1875 AUTUMN ARRANGEMENT. 1875.

| DELIVERED. | CLOSE. |
|---|---|
| 8.30 a.m. | 4.00 p.m. |
| 1.00 p.m. | 7.00 a.m. |
| 4.00 p.m. | 10.30 a.m. |
| 8.30 a.m. | 4.00 p.m. |
| 2.30