Notice to the Public.

We have appointed MR. S. N. CHURCH, *of Port Hope, Ontario, Sole Agent in 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.

NO OLD ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THIS LIST.

Local Notice—Dr. Pierce.
Loca Notice—Dr. Garvey.
Local Notice—Dr. Fellowes.
Harper's Weekly—Harper Bros.
Local Notice—Clarendon House.
American Invoices—J. Johnston.
Local Notice—Acknowledgement.

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

The Times.

OTTAWA, MONDAY, NOV. 15, 1875.

THE CASE OF COUNT VON ARNIM.

This German nobleman, whose arrest, rather more than a year ago, at the instance of Prince Bismarck, who charged him with the embezzlement of certain important State documents from the archives of the German Embassy at Paris, created such a profound sensation in Europe, is descended from a very ancient and illustrious family of Germany, remarkably prolific in men of genius and ability in all departments of life. His father held for many years the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs in Prussia. Count von Arnim is a man of high literary attainments, having graduated at the Academy of Berlin with high honours, and he is said to be one of the most polished and accomplished diplomats on the Continent. He represented the Germanic Confederation at Rome during the sitting of the Œcumenical Council, acquitting himself in that delicate position in a manner satisfactory to the Teutonic Bishops, and especially to Bismarck, as is abundantly proven by his being the first Minister sent to France after the establishment of friendly relations between the two countries. He took a prominent part in concluding the Treaty of Frankfort, in 1871, and remained in Paris till 1874; when, being suspected of favouring the Orleanist family in France, he was recalled by Prince Bismarck, the Chancellor regarding the claims of those Princes with disfavour. About this time his Roman despatches were openly published at Vienna, and thereupon he was immediately arrested by Bismarck, on the charge of embezzling and making public State correspondence, and imprisoned at Berlin. He was subsequently tried and convicted of making away with certain ecclesiastical documents while at Rome, sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and condemned to pay the costs of the trial. From this judgment he appealed to the Supreme Court of Berlin, but that tribunal disposed of the matter by re-affirming the decision of the Court below in a modified form—the Count to undergo the sentence of imprisonment, but the State to pay the costs. As will be noticed from our Foreign despatches, he is at present in Switzerland, and had just asked for leave to remain abroad for some time to regain his health before undergoing his term of imprisonment when a pamphlet appeared, which is construed to be an insult to the Emperor, and of which he is supposed to be the author. The application in question will therefore be delayed, pending the developments which may take place as to the authorship of the libellous pamphlet. As imprisonment for several years is the punishment for an offence of this kind, von Arnim had better take a leaf from Bazaine's book, and, now that he is abroad, stay there.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTIONS.

The result of the general election for the Legislature of British Columbia appears to be somewhat doubtful—doubtful, we ought to say, as to the exact strength of the opposing parties, but not a bit as to the defeat of the Walkem Government. It is true that both sides claim a majority—the *Colonist* going so far as to declare that the Opposition in the new House will consist of the members of the Walkem Administration and one solitary additional member, while the *Standard* holds that Mr. Walkem will be sustained. We are inclined to believe that the statement of the *Colonist* is more or less exaggerated, but a scrutiny of the names of the elected is convincing as to the success of the Liberals nevertheless. There are not a few members to whom both the parties lay claim, and there is a very large sprinkling of nondescripts—that is, very large when the numerical strength of the Legislature is taken into consideration. But it is significant that, with the exception of the members of the Ministry and the one supporter the Opposition newspaper concedes to them, every single pronounced Government candidate who had already served a term in the Assembly was beaten, as were all who declared themselves straight Government men. Admitting that, on a motion of want of confidence, Mr. Walkem would receive the majority of the votes of those who have gone in as Independents, we yet see no hope of his commanding the adherence of a majority of the Assembly; for, opposed to the fact just related as to the fate of the Ministerial candidates, we have the contrary fact that not a single member of the Opposition who sat in the last Legislature, and again appealed to his constituents, was rejected. Discarding, therefore, the conflicting and apparently unreliable classifications afforded by the leading newspapers of both parties; bearing in mind the declarations made by the various successful candidates in their published addresses and speeches, and giving the powers that be all the benefit of whatever doubt might still remain as to the leanings of a considerable number of those who have been returned unpledged, we can conceive of no possible means by which Mr. Walkem and his friends will be able to retain the reins of power. The politics of the Pacific Province, we must frankly admit, are in a curiously muddled up condition, and it is difficult to say exactly upon which side of what has been stupidly termed the "Terms Difficulty" Mr. Walkem and his friends may be found when the Legislature opens; for they appear from the beginning to have taken whichever they thought most likely to be popular. Like the old man in the fable, who tried to please everybody, they have been successful in pleasing nobody. As in all other places, the element of discontent and strife in British Columbia is that which has made the most noise, and Mr. Walkem, forgetting what it would be necessary for him to do and how he ought to behave in order to deserve the fulsome adulations heaped upon him by his so-called friends in London, was unable to distinguish between the cackling of those geese and the sober sense of the people. It cannot be said that readiness to trim his sails to every favouring breeze, which has been the ruling propensity of the Premier of British Columbia, is an evidence of the statesmanship which the friends in question attempted to make him believe he possesses, but even with the aid of such doubtful tactics as we refer to, he does not seem to have the brains to manage an election with success. One day we find him demanding "the terms and nothing but the terms," treating an envoy of the Canadian Government with unconcealed discourtesy, and declaring he would rather see the connection between Canada and Columbia severed than that one single point should be conceded. Next we find him in Ottawa, intimating indirectly but unmistakably to the Government of the Dominion his readiness to open up the question of "the terms," provided they and not he should make the proposition. Another day we discover him riding a high and mighty horse, making his way to London to lay his case at the "Foot of the Throne;" yet another, and he humbly and thankfully accepts the very terms offered by Mr. Edgar, but this time at the hands of Lord Carnarvon. The same indecision has marked his whole connection with the so called "difficulty." After returning to British Columbia, he bragged of his success in England, but when taunted with having conceded all that was originally demanded, and making a "great cry for little wool," he foolishly asserted that he had virtually surrendered nothing. During the elections the same vacillation and want of stamina characterized his conduct. When helping his friends on Vancouver Island, he was an ardent supporter of the proposition made to build the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway; while on the Mainland he was its bitter opponent. In one place, where he found the feeling very strong in favour of Mr. Mackenzie's Government, he declared his firm belief that the railway would be built; in another, where he thought the current ran the other way, he charged the Government of Canada with repudiation, affirmed they would never build the railway, and announced that he was going to "fight Mackenzie" to the bitter end. The Province would make a poor exchange indeed if it could not better its position by dispensing with Mr. Walkem's services as head of the Government. They will in all probability be very much better, whoever may next be called upon to administer their public affairs; much worse would be impossible.

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.

A PARAPHRASE.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—Recent manifestations in Toronto and elsewhere (intensified to all but explosion by the gaseous exhalations of the man in *Mail*) remind me of a beautiful fragment of *Phædrus*, most deliciously paraphrased by the late Lord Lytton. I beg to furnish you with it. It is eminently *gentlemanly*; neither an ex-—as Jean Paul Richter calls a certain class of unfortunates—nor a junior clerk, need turn up his nose at it:—

From our weeks, when life's journey begins,
Two sections, love, the Father dispens'd;
The one lent to our own proper sins,
The other the sins of our friends.

The first, in an immediate, threw
Out of sight, out of mind, at his back;
The last, by no number is less,
That he sees every grain in the sack.

As I have no desire to gild gold, in so far as the paraphrase is concerned—and it certainly does not require it—and still less to meddle with the *gentlemen*, as concerns erasion, I conclude, unsuspicious of gingerbread, by subscribing myself,

Your most obedient servant,
THE LOWE FARMER.

Ottawa, Nov. 13.

THE MAGAZINES.

The following are the contents of the *Westminster Review*, for October, recently republished by The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay street, N. Y.:—I. The Marriage of Near Kin; II. Quakerism; III. Lord Shelburne, the Minister; IV. The Religious Education of Children; V. The Barada Blunder; VI. Montaigne; VII. Physics and Physiology of Harmony; VIII. Theism; IX. Contemporary Literature.

The writer of the first article discusses the evidence for and against the marriage of near relations, and from all the facts adduced comes to the conclusion that there is no rational ground for the prohibition of cousin-marriages, or of marriages with deceased wives' sisters.

A short survey of "Quakerism" follows, in which we are told, almost with regret, that the old-fashioned Quaker is rapidly disappearing, and that after a few generations people will begin to ask, "What were the Quakers?" just as they now ask, who were the Peripatetics, or the Essenes.

The first volume of the Life of Lord Shelburne, afterwards first Marquess of Lansdowne, lately published, is the subject of an article which gives many extracts bearing on the politics and statesmen of the early part of the reign of George III.

"The Religious Education of Children" glances at the methods of religious instruction at present in vogue, which are classed under three heads—The Doctrinal System, the Terroristic System, and the Morbid-Emotional System; all being illustrated by quotations from and references to various volumes devoted to the spiritual guidance of the young. It points with emphasis to the importance of the influences which operate on the daily life of children in moulding their character, and complains that parents are disposed to relieve themselves of the "weariness of personally conducting the moral and religious education of their children, by handing them over at the earliest and most critical period of existence to the charge of persons only half educated."

The fifth article is a further examination of the mistakes made by the Indian Government in its dealings with the Guicwar of Baroda; and in the sixth we have a portrait of Montaigne, suggested by a recent edition of his books.

The titles of the remaining articles explain themselves, and as an analysis or summary of them could not be satisfactorily condensed so as to come within the space at our disposal, we perforce content ourselves with saying that they merit more than passing attention.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

THE TRIP OF MAJOR-GENERAL SMYTH AND PARTY.

Major-General Smyth, accompanied by Capt. the Hon. Miles Stapleton, A.D.C., left Ottawa on the 24th of May last on a tour of inspection of the Militia camps at Niagara, Cobourg, Kingston, Brockville, Holland Landing and Guelph. They left Sarnia July 2nd and went *via* Lake Superior to Duluth; thence by the Northern Pacific Railroad to Moorhead, and down Red River to Winnipeg, Manitoba. There Hon. W. Fitzwilliam and Capt. Ward joined them, and on July 19th the party left Winnipeg and proceeded on wheels as far as Shoal Lake, 190 miles from Winnipeg, which they reached on the 23rd of July. The first day they passed through the settled parts of Manitoba—fine, rich soil. Almost everything green had been eaten by grasshoppers, and the farmers were much disheartened. At Shoal Lake they met a party of Mounted Police with saddle-horses and a baggage wagon, who had been sent to meet them. Left Shoal Lake next day with escort, etc., and on the morning of the 27th reached the H. B. Co's fort, at Fort Pelly. Nine miles further on, at Swan Lake River, the barracks of the Mounted Police were reached. This force comprises 300 men. The force was raised in Canada for duty on the Plains, where they maintained order. They are armed with Snider carbines and are dressed in scarlet tunics (out of respect to the partiality entertained by the Indians for the red or "King George" uniform) and white cork helmets, breeches and boots. The barracks are situated on a rocky plateau, the only rock the party had seen thus far, and are in a singularly bad situation. While at this point on the 25th July a communication arrived from the Lieut.-Governor, notifying Major General Smyth of rumoured disturbances among the French half-breeds at Fort Carleton. On the 28th July, accompanied by Col. French and a troop of Mounted Police, the party left the barracks for Fort Carleton. On the 5th of August they passed the South branch of the Saskatchewan River and arrived at the Fort on the 6th. Matters were found not to be so bad as had been rumoured, and the mere presence of the force was sufficient to bring in one or two of the turbulent half breeds to apologise for their conduct. The Cree Indians were found to have turned back the telegraph party and a party of geological surveyors, informing them that as they had no treaty with Canada they would not allow them to pass through and threatening to steal their horses and throw their articles into the river if they went on. Rev. Mr. McDougall having been instructed to allay the distrust of the Indians, was on his way there. Col. French and force were left at Fort Carleton to look after the half breeds. Major-General Smyth, before leaving the troop, inspected them, and expressed himself well pleased with their appearance, and the excellent condition their horses were brought in after the remarkably rapid march from Fort Pelly. On the afternoon of the 7th the Major-General and party crossed the Saskatchewan River, which is here 400 yards wide. The appearance of this river is disappointing. There are no rocks, and the river is coloured by the yellow mud swept from the banks. The soil on either side is of extraordinary fertility. On the 12th the party encamped near the H. B. Co.'s post at Fort Pitt. Next day they found the party that had been sent to await their arrival with fresh horses. As they approached Fort Edmonton the roads became muddy and boggy owing to the party having struck the southern edge of the forest region. On the 21st they reached the barracks of the Mounted Police on the Saskatchewan 18 miles below Fort Edmonton, having been delayed a day by a narrow but deep and rapid stream, which had to be rafted. The country as far as Fort Carleton was wooded prairie, with bunch grass and very rich soil. Abundance of wild flowers and sweet scented roses as thick as buttercups in the fields at home were met. Clumps of poplar, alder, and willow and at times a stretch of oak and rolling land, one or two small alkali plains, crossed by wide and deep ravines worn in past ages by streams which are now miserable little rills at the bottom, were seen. As an illustration of the richness of the soil, the Hudson Bay Company's servants at Fort Edmonton have raised wheat for 40 years in the same field, without the aid of manure or rotating crops. The Indian trade that used to be very profitable at this point has now all gone South. The party left Edmonton on the 24th, and reached Deer river on the 29th, after five days of very bad roads through a thickly wooded country. At this place they found Col. McLeod, Assistant Commissioner of the Mounted Police. He was sent up to render assistance in case of the difficulties at Carleton proving serious. On the 30th they left with fresh horses and an escort only, the troop establishing itself on Bow River. That day the party got their first glimpse of the Rocky Mountains—a grand white peak showing itself above the waves of the rolling prairie. As they mounted the next wave they saw a little more of the mountains, and after passing this point they had beautiful views of snow-capped mountains which, although 100 miles distant, seemed only ten miles off, standing out clearly cut against the horizon. By this time they had left the forest behind on the other side of Red Deer River, and on the 31st left the wood entirely and struck the open plains, to which place the half breed guide led them. On the 4th Sept. they reached Fort McLeod, a post established by the Mounted Police last winter. On the way down some buffalo were killed by Capt. Stapleton and Mr. Fitzwilliam; but this occasioned no delay, as they expected to meet a large band of buffalo near Fort McLeod. Fires were made with buffalo-chips, no wood being accessible. On the way down they passed a large band of Blackfeet Indians, who invited General Smyth to encamp with them; but being anxious to reach Bow River the General was compelled to decline the invitation. In the evening the Chiefs came into the camp and "Crowfoot," one of the principal Chiefs, had a long "pow-wow" with the General, expressing his friendly disposition and his pleasure at having the Mounted Police amongst them. On the 5th Major General Smyth went with Col. McLeod to Fort Shaw, Montana Territory, to confer with the American General there. The remainder of the party went among the spurs of the Rocky Mountains to shoot, but found little or no game, as the Indians had been over the ground before them. The mountain streams were all well stocked with trout and a large number were caught. Gen. Smyth returned on the 15th, and on the 16th the party started across the mountains of the Kootenai Pass, leaving their waggons behind them. The party consisted of fourteen persons and twenty-five horses in all. For the first two days the progress was very slow—the trail being an Indian one, made by the Kootenai Indians, who go through the pass twice a year to hunt buffalo, and purposely leave the trail in a bad state to throw obstacles in the way of the horsestealing raids of the Blackfeet. Owing to the fallen timber and the steep ascents the progress was very slow. On the 18th the first range was crossed, from the summit of which a fine view of tree-clad mountains on either side was had. On the 20th crossed the second range, and on the 21st reached Kootenay River, a fine stream of a green blue colour. On the 23rd they reached Joseph's Prairie, where Mr. Vowell and party, sent to meet the Major-General, were met. On the 25th the escort of Mounted Police turned back. They had escorted the party some 1,500 miles and contributed greatly to the comfort of all. Major General Smyth, finding he had to make a long *detour* to get round Shepherd's mountain, and wishing to see Gen. Howard, who had received instructions from Washington to meet him, concluded to go round by Walla Walla, Capt. Ward kindly consenting to inform him of anything of interest on the road to Hope. At Walla Walla Major-General Smyth met Gen. Howard, and was the recipient of kind attention at his hands and of the U. S. officers in garrison and citizens generally. At Fort Vancouver the soldiers paraded and a Royal salute was fired in honour of the distinguished foreign visitors. The party remained three days at Portland, where they enjoyed the unbounded hospitality of the citizens, and arrived at Victoria on the 21st October, after a pleasant trip, the weather having been exceptionally fine (only two really wet days being experienced), and without meeting with the slightest accident.—*Victoria (B. C.) Colonist.*

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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.
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BEST SIX CORD EXTRA QUALITY,
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Specially Manufactured for use on the
SEWING MACHINE.
This Superior Cotton is PERFECT IN MAKE, SOFT FINISHED, EXTRA SMOOTH, ELASTIC and VERY STRONG, which combined with FREEDOM FROM KNOTS give it all the qualities requisite for
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As there are several makes and qualities of CLARK & COS COTTON, ask for
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SEASONABLE.
Children's' Rubbers at 35 cts.
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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 foot 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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All our own Manufacture, and quality of Fur Guaranteed.
R. J. DEVLIN,
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Ottawa, Oct. 5, 1875. 3619

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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!
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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. 3926-3m

HAT! HATS! HATS!
JUST RECEIVED ALL THE NEW STYLES FOR 1875.
—AT—
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A CHANCE FOR ALL.
100,000 Given Away.
THE UNION POCKET BOOK COMPANY having secured by cash purchase the entire bankrupt stock of Messrs H. Morison & Co. consisting of
400,000 PORTMONIES (POCKET BOOKS)
of the best manufacture and superb quality, each pocket book being made of Real Morocco Leather; to effect a speedy clearance sale and have a view the old motto of the house,
CERTAIN PROFITS WITH QUICK RETURNS
The company have decided on giving each individual purchaser
THE FULL BENEFIT
Of this remunerative bargain by giving away
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN
2815 MONEY PRIZES,
THE FIRST PRIZE BEING $20,000 CASH,
" 2d " " 10,000 "
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And 2815 other money prizes as follows, viz:
25 PRIZES OF $1000 CASH, EACH.
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100 " " 50 " "
200 " " 20 " "
400 " " 10 " "
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The above prizes with the cost of advertising and other incidental expenses,
GIVING THE PURCHASERS
Two-thirds of the profits that accrue on the entire sale, and to enable every one to have an equal share in the profit, will be certainty of receiving treble the value for their small investment and the further opportunity of surely gaining a share in
THE DISTRIBUTION OF $100,000.
And this too by the trifling outlay of $1 only. The Union Pocket Book Company will deliver free to any address on receipt of one dollar,
A GENUINE MOROCCO LEATHER POCKET BOOK,
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Of the aggregate value of
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The Company guarantee to return to each purchaser at least, treble the value for his money.
HOW CAN THIS BE ACCOMPLISHED?
Is a question many doubtless ask themselves and foreseeing this, we offer the following lucid explanation.
The Trade assignee, anxious to dispose of and realize on the entire stock of the bankrupts in one sale, accepted our offer of $200,000 cash for the lot; after advertising same for sale for one month, and not receiving a single offer, which in the present depression of business of almost total stagnation of trade is not to be wondered at; notwithstanding that our offer was one-third less that the actual cost of the manufacture of the Pocket Books. The assignee having to at once realize the effects of the bankrupts, in the interests of the creditors he had no alternative but to accept this offer and sell of the lot at our own price, thereby enabling us to
DISTRIBUTE IN PRIZES $100,000
Amongst the purchasers, and at the same time retain a fair mercantile profit! Of course, if you obtain fully double the value of the amount you forward us, and it depends on your luck what amount you gain of the
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLAR MONEY PRIZES.
The sale will positively close on MONDAY, the 22nd day of NOVEMBER, 1875 and orders for pocket books should therefore be forwarded at once—no application by letter after Saturday, November 20th, can be entertained.
1000 of the Pocket Books are of the patented manufacture, superior in value to the remainder, the retail price of the same being $1, and these will be forwarded to early purchasers until disposed of.
Therefore those that send immediate orders will reap the advantage of receiving a superior article.
Remittances can be sent us either for one or any number of pocket books by draft, post office orders, or green backs in registered letter by express, etc.
Post Office orders and drafts to be made payable in favour of Frank Stewart, (Company's Manager.) Post Office orders to be drawn on General Post Office, Philadelphia, and drafts on the first National bank.
THE DRAWING OF PRIZES
Will take place at the Company's Principal Office, 850 Locust Street, Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, November 24th, 1875, and
THE WINNING NUMBERS
Will be advertised in this Journal and the principal Philadelphia and New York newspapers of Saturday, November 27th.
THE PRIZES
Will be forwarded in drafts, greenbacks, or by post office order per registered letter, by Monday's morning mails, November 29, or if preferred prizes can be sent by express, or in any other manner purchasers may select, providing same be signified by them when forwarding order for pocket books.
REMEMBER THIS IS NO LOTTERY.
But a *bona fide* business system founded on a business tact which enables the Company to convert into money an otherwise surplus stock, and this too with good profit to both the purchasers and themselves, effecting a speedy clearance stock which in the present dull times is the great desideratum that in no other way can be successfully attained.
We guarantee each pocket book to be of the best manufacture; of pure morocco leather and intrinsically worth in retail trade at the lowest rate of from $3 to $4.
This is an opportunity that should not be let pass by; one and all should embrace this chance; we afford every one an opportunity of realizing a share in $100,000 at the insignificant outlay of $1 (one dollar for which they receive value three fold and those who let this fortuitious chance escape them will have only themselves to blame.
All letters replied to same day as received. We advise intending purchasers to forward orders immediately which will prevent disappointment and receive prompt attention.
Remember, every one that sends ONE DOLLAR before November 20th, 1875, receives
A MOROCCO LEATHER POCKET BOOK
Of the value of from $3 to $4 and a COUPON, giving them a share in the drawing of
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Address all orders, letters, etc.,
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P. S.—Drawing absolute on Wednesday, November 24th. No postponment in the remote contingency of any number of the pocket books remaining unsold a slight reduction not exceeding $500 may be made proportionately from the prizes.
Ottawa, Oct. 15th, 1875. 3809-12w4

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First-class horses and capital vehicles at a moment's notice, and on reasonable terms.
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Bank Notices.

BANK OF OTTAWA.
Notice is hereby given that a call of Ten per cent on the subscribed Capital Stock of the Bank of Ottawa, will be due and payable at the office of the Bank, in this city, on FRIDAY, the Tenth day of December next.
By Order of the Board,
P. ROBERTSON,
Cashier.
Ottawa, Nov. 9, 1875. 39114

BANK OF OTTAWA.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Seven per cent per annum, upon the paid Capital Stock of this Bank, for the current year has been declared, and will be payable at the office of the Bank, in this city, on and after Wednesday, the First day of December next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November—both days inclusive. The annual general meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank in this City, on Wednesday, the Eighth day of December next.
The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock noon.
By Order of the Board,
P. ROBERTSON,
Cashier.
Bank of Ottawa,
Ottawa, Oct. 27, 1875 3883

BANK OF OTTAWA.
Office:
Victoria Buildings, Opposite Wesley's Block of Parliament Buildings.
DIRECTORS:
James MacLaren, Esq., President.
Charles Magee, Esq., Vice-President.
C. T. Bate, Esq., Hon. L. R. Church, M.P.P., Robert Blackburn, Esq., M.P., Alexander Fraser, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, 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.
11-2-75. 3878

Canadian Washer.
OTTAWA, Aug. 17, 1875.
Mr. A. R. GILES.
Sir—In answer to your enquiry as to how we like the Washer we would say I have tried twelve of them, and do not give any of them away, but intend to keep them on hand. In fact I find the CANADIAN WASHER to be all that I could desire, and I cheerfully recommend it to all. Yours, really
MRS. KERR, Rideau St.
Sold by all Agents.

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 companies 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 Price.		Our Retail Price.
No. 8, 7 octave,	$625	....	$950
9, 7 "	650	....	925
10, 7 "	700	....	950
11, 7 "	750	....	975
12, 7 "	800	....	925
14, 7 "	850	....	975

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 connoisseurs. * * * About 17,000 of them are now in use. They are certainly the best medium priced piano in the country—all have agraffe treble:

	Makers Price.		Our Retail Price.
No. 1 medium,	7 octave,	$400	....	$525
1 "	7 "	425	....	550
1 Large,	7 "	425	....	575
2 "	7 "	500	....	600
2½ "	7 "	525	....	625
3 "	7 "	550	....	650
3½ "	7 "	600	....	675
4 "	7 "	625	....	650
4½ "	7 "	650	....	800
4½ "	7 "	700	....	825
5 "	7 "	775	....	900

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

	Makers Price.		Our Retail Price.
No. A	7 octave,	$275	....	$300
1	7 "	agraffe,	400	....	425
2	7 "	"	450	....	350
3	7 "	"	500	....	375
4	7 "	"	600	....	425
5	7 "	"	700	....	475

PRINCE ORGANS.
Oldest and best—96,000 in use.

	Makers Price.		Our retail Price
No. 77	$400	....	$300
78	250	....	190
79	200	....	150
80	225	....	170
85	125	....	125

Every Instrument Warranted Five Years.
CATALOGUE WITH FULL
Descriptions, Prices & Testimonials
SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.
Agents Wanted
every City, Town and County of the Dominion.
NORRIS & SOPER,
No. 8 Adelaide Street,
TORONTO.
Ottawa, Sept. 8 1875. 3899

AGENTS WANTED
Men or women, $34 a week. Procure furnished. Business pleasant and honorable with no risks. A 36 page circular and valuable Samples free. Enclose a post card on which to send your address. Address J. LAWRENCE & CO., Marshall, Mich.

Railways.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND
OTTAWA RAILWAY,
Of uniform gauge with the Grand Trunk Railway.
The old reliable, quickest, best and most direct route. The shortest line to all points East and West.
ALTERATION OF RUNNING TIME.
And acceleration of trains.
On and after FRIDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1875, Trains will run as follows:—
GOING NORTH.

No.	Leave Prescott Junction	Connecting with.	Arrive in Ottawa.
1 Express	1.35 P.M.	Grand Trunk Mail from the East	4.00 P.M.
13 Express with Sling Cars.	5.00 A.M.	Grand Trunk Express from East & West.	7.35 A.M.
5 Express	4.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express from West	7.00 P.M.

†Every day including Sunday.
GOING SOUTH.

No.	Leave Ottawa.	Connecting with.	Arrive at Prescott Junction.
2 Express	11.00 A.M.	Grand Trunk West and Rome & Watertown Railways.	1.15 P.M.
4 Express	2.00 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express East	4.30 P.M.
8 Exp. with Sling Cars.	10.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk East & West & Rome & Watertown Rly.	1.30 A.M.

*Passengers by this train have time for dinner at Prescott Junction.
Pullman or Sofa Cars on Nos. 5 and 8.
Sure connection with Grand Trunk Trains and from both East and West.
Time faster than by any other route.
Trains are run on Montreal time.
THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director, Ottawa.
Oct. 8, 1875. 3904

CANADA CENTRAL
—AND—
Brockville & Ottawa Railways
For Ottawa via Brockville.
TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY.
LEAVE.
Brockville G. T. Junction - 9.35 a.m. 4.05 p.m.
Ottawa - - - - 10.45 a.m. 4.45 p.m.
Renfrew - - - - 9.5 a.m. 3.50 p.m.
ARRIVE.
Ottawa - - - - 3.30 p.m. 7.15 p.m.
Renfrew - - - - 2.10 p.m. 6.35 p.m.
Brockville - - - - 2.05 p.m. 6.15 p.m.
10.45 a.m. Train from Ottawa makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train for the West at 3.00 p.m.
4.05 p.m. Train from Brockville makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train from the West, arriving in Ottawa at 7.15 p.m.
Connection made at Sand Point with boats for the Upper Ottawa; at Renfrew with stages to and from Pembroke.
Trains run on Montreal time.
A. B. FOSTER,
Managing Director.
Brockville, June 7, 1875.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA,
Arrival and Departure of Mails.
All Mails are closed by Montreal time 8 minutes faster than Ottawa time.
1875. AUTUMN ARRANGEMENT. 1875.