5,000 OIL CHROMOS (Mounted)

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AT A. RESTON'S

PALACE SHOE STORE,

No. 37, SPARKS STREET.

Ladies' and Misses' Shoes in great variety—all sizes and widths, at bottom figures.

Ottawa, Jan. 7, 1876. 4060f

Local Intelligence.

TAPESTRY, Wool and Hemp Carpets in good variety for moderate prices at Pinard's. 4064i2

FOR THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.—Double Acromatic Opera Glasses very superior. Smelling Bottles, set in gold, &c. Also fine Fans, just received, and selling very cheap at the Central Fancy Store, Russell House Block. 4064i3

PROTESTANT HOSPITAL.—The visitors this week are, Directors—Messrs. A. Rowe and R. Cummings. Clergy—Revs. W. J. Hunter and W. Armstrong, Ladies' Committee—Mrs. J. Hill and Mrs. Larmonte. Physician—Dr. C. Legge.

WHITEWASHED.—The thaw of yesterday following the severe frosts of the previous few days, gave the public and private buildings that are built of stone an appearance as if an army of house painters had gone over the city and whitewashed them.

THE POLICE STATION.—Only one "drunk" filed an appearance at the Police Station up to a late hour last night. Verily, the morality of the city must be improving, and the time when no more Police Courts will be necessary must soon come if this sort of thing continues.

BOOK SALE.—The sale of books, advertised by Mr. Bermingham to commence on Tuesday evening, afford all wishing to replenish their libraries with valuable works an opportunity seldom offered in this city. The collection is well worthy inspection even by those not intending to purchase.

THE POLICE COURT.—There was very little business before His Worship Mr. O'Gara on Saturday morning, two breaches of the peace, in which the defendants got fined $10 and costs and $5 and costs, respectively, being the sum total of the convictions. Another one, for using abusive language, was dismissed.

AN EVENING ON THE ICE.—On the invitation of several members of Ratte's Rink a party of ladies and gentlemen assembled there on Saturday evening and spent a couple of pleasant hours in healthful recreation. Good ice, music, and refreshments lent their aid to the happy passage of a most enjoyable evening.

WHITE And Coloured Blankets at an enormous reduction in price at Pinard's. 4064i2

WEATHER CHANGES.—On Saturday the weather was cold and frosty enough to please an inhabitant of Labrador, but yesterday morning there was a change, the temperature having again become mild, and at night a drizzling shower of rain followed. If this sort of thing continues there will be a scarcity of snow two months earlier than last year. As it is, most people are disgusted with the fickleness of the clerk of the weather.

GONE TO DURANGO.—On Saturday evening last a batch of prisoners was despatched to their quarters, in the Central Prison, Toronto, viz: Michael Carroll (12 months), James Green (12 months), Jas. Short (6 months), S. Mitchell (6 months). The gentry were shackled together, and formed a most interesting procession as they marched to the train, in the custody of Bailiff English. Felix Dube, with Joseph and Adolphe Denis were also sent to Montreal in order to take their trial for a highway robbery, with violence.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF A DOG.—On Saturday forenoon a man and boy might have been seen cruelly ill treating a dog on Maria street. The unfortunate animal was yoked to a small sleigh, on which was a box with a considerable quantity of meat in it. It was quite unable to draw the load, and while the man made a fashion of pushing the sleigh from behind, the boy belaboured the poor dumb brute with a stout stick in a most unmerciful manner. It is a great pity that both man and boy could not be punished as they were punishing the dog for no other reason than not doing that which it had not strength enough to do.

370 Dozens White Kid Gloves, Pink, Primrose, Lavender, Salmon, and Straw colours. Each pair warranted.
ALEX. RUSSELL & Co. 4064i5

THE BURDENS OF MEN, AND WHAT TO DO WITH THEM.—The Rev. Mr. Cameron preached a very eloquent sermon on the above subject last evening to a crowded church. In the opening of his discourse, he said that all men had their burdens to bear, and that whatever sphere of life a man might fill, it was still there. Riches and honour they might have, but these would not lighten their burdens. The joys and pleasures of this life might for a time drown their cares and sorrows, but deep down in the heart was a heavy pressure which these could not take away. He then went on to describe some of the burdens which men have to carry, many of which he said they themselves alone knew, their friends and relations knowing nothing of them. He next pointed out what they were to do with their burdens, and said that the words of his text, which were, "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and He will sustain thee," were a very good answer to the question, and like Bunyan's Pilgrim, to go to the Cross and lay their burdens there. The rev. gentleman made a strong appeal to the congregation to also "Cast their burdens on the Lord, and He would sustain them." He intimated his subject for next Sabbath evening, "Passing from death into life," and requested the prayers of all Christians during the week that many who would come there might be changed from death unto life by the spirit of God.

A Good stock of White and Grey Cottons, at new prices at Pinard's. 4064i2

THE MARKET.—Taking into consideration the fact that Saturday generally presents a scene of considerable bustle and business on the By-Ward, the market of that day was perhaps one of the poorest of a week of poor markets. There was a very limited attendance of both buyers and sellers, and the produce on offer was equally poor in quality. Sales were very slow, and business was altogether stiff. There was a tolerably fair supply of meat on offer but none of a very high class, and the weather was too cold to permit of bringing out vegetables or any other fruit than cranberries. Beef sold from $4.50 to $5 for fore quarters, and from $6 to $6.50 for hind. Mutton, 6c per lb. fore, and 7c to 8c for hind. Pork fetched from $7.50 to $8. There were no changes in prices of poultry, turkeys fetching from 75c to $1.50, according to size and quality; geese from 50 to 60c, and very scarce; chickens 40 to 50c per pair; live do., 75c. Dairy produce was in very poor show, both as regards quantity and quality. Tub butter ranged about 20c per lb.; print from 22c to 24c. Eggs, 25c per dozen, but as high as 30c was asked, though not obtained. Lard 16c per lb. Oats remain firm at 30c per bushel; pease, 60c. Potatoes were scarce, 30c being sought for those on the market. Hay was in fair supply, with a rising tendency, from $13 to $16 being obtained for the better qualities, and $10 to $12 for inferior sorts. Wood was in large supply, at all sorts of prices.

RATHER COLD.—Yesterday morning the mercury stood at 15° below zero; which temperature was cold enough to freeze a cast iron Ethiopian.

THE OTTAWA BOARD OF TRADE.—A regular meeting of the Ottawa Board of Trade will be held to night in the Victoria Chambers, for the transaction of regular business.

SPECTACLES for all sights at W. Hearn's, Sappers' Bridge. 4061eod2m

COUNCIL MEETING.—There will be a meeting of the City Council to night, at which the new Market By-law and assessment matters will come up for discussion. There will in all probability be a lively discussion.

THE HOLMAN'S.—The Holman Opera Company, whose performances here lately gave such universal satisfaction, will arrive by the 4 p.m. train to-day, and commence another short season of one week in the Opera House in the evening. A bumper house will doubtless greet their re-appearance.

ERROR CORRECTED.—Arrangements have been made by "No Surrender" Lodge of Good Templars for a drive to Chelsea tomorrow evening, not Thursday as stated in our issue of Saturday, to visit the "Phœnix" Lodge of that place. Busses start from the entrance to the Lodge Room at 6:30. Members of other Lodges are invited to accompany the party.

BERLIN WOOLS.—Assorting stock just received at Central Fancy Store. 4064i3

BEAUTIFUL WORKMANSHIP.—Mr. Bird, who is successor to Mr. White, Sparks street, has made a number of pairs of fancy shoes and boots to order, for the coming fancy dress ball, which are of the most *recherche* kind, and display remarkably skilful workmanship. It is highly creditable to Mr. Bird that orders requiring such fine work and judgment can be executed at his establishment. It may be safely said that as a manufacturer of feet ware, Mr. Bird could not be equalled in the Dominion. The fancy work is now displayed in Mr. Bird's window, and will be found worthy of a visit.

☞ THE opening of the Session presents a favourable opportunity to gentlemen of paying our establishment a visit. Those who will favour us with a call will find a *first rate* stock of cloths, tweeds and doeskins from the best markets in Britain; every garment is made on the premises by first class workmen, and as we keep no ready made clothes we pay particular attention to the get up of our order trade. We charge a *fair price* and give a reliable article; we attend to our own business, are determined to leave nothing undone to give satisfaction to our customers, and have no doubt will succeed as *first class* Tailors and Gentlemen's Outfitters.—T. W. Kenny & Sons, 149 (late 86) Sparks street, Ottawa. *** Pure Irish Frieze always in stock.

LADIES.—Go to R. Johnston's, 120 Rideau street, for the best and cheapest flour in the city. 4063i4

A NEW MARK FOR A PUBLIC SERVANT.—A lean, hungry looking darkey debarked from the Macon train yesterday afternoon, and with a slab-sided carpetsack dangling in his grasp, approached one of the negro hackmen at the depot entrance: "Pardner, kin yer tell me what I kin find a cheap boardin' house?" "How cheap?" asked the hackman. "De cheapes' in the town; I isn't particular whar it am," said the stranger. The hackman eyed the slim negro a moment, and then gave an awfully audible guffaw. "What's de matter now?" asked another of the jehus. "Hyar's anudder membah ob de legislatur hab arriv!" was the response. Amid the laughter of the crowd the lath-like darkey disappeared.

AUCTION SALE of Jewellery every evening at N. MARKS, Sparks street. Clearing out the old stock at great bargains. 4057tf

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.—To night the Enterprising Lodge of the I.O.G.T., which meets in Morrison's Hall, York street, every Monday night, will install the newly elected officers for the ensuing quarter. The following are the names of those elected:—W. C. T., Brother McEwen; W. V. T., Sister Davis; W. S., Brother Hendry; W. T., Brother Mowat; W. C., Bro. Shore. It will be seen that the office of Worthy Treasurer, which has been filled for a long period by Brother Abbott, of the Agricultural Warehouse, has now devolved upon Brother Mowat, and if the lodge has got as good a banker in Brother Mowat as they had in his predecessor, they will have reason to be not only proud but thankful. While Brother Abbott held the purse strings there was never any complaint of dishonoured cheques.

SATURDAY ONCE MORE.—Solid Gold Rings, warranted, only 75 cents each, at Central Fancy Store. 4064i3

A FIRE.—On Saturday night at eleven o'clock a fire was discovered in the stables of Sheriff Powell, on Maria street. The conflagration at one time assumed most alarming dimensions, and there appeared to be every danger of the dwelling house catching fire. Fortunately, however, this catastrophe was obviated by the strenuous exertion of the fire brigade, ably assisted by Messrs. Pipon, Cockburn, Hims, Worth, and others, who did good service in releasing the horses from their perilous position. One animal was worth $3,000, but it was rescued without damage. The Sheriff lost some sleighs and other conveyances, but his policy of insurance in the Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company will cover his loss, the latter not amounting to more than $1,000. The remainder of the Sheriff's horses, amounting to twelve in number, were fortunately quartered in other stables. The building and fodder have suffered most.

SNOW SHOE CLUBS.—The members of the above Clubs would do well to call and inspect the $5 Blanket Overcoats, at the Broadway Tailoring and General Outfitting Establishment.
4059 6i P. C. AUCLAIR.

SUNDAY TEMPERANCE.—The temperance meeting yesterday afternoon was largely attended. The President of the society, Mr. J. M. T. Hannum, occupied the chair. After the usual devotional exercises conducted by Mr. T. Bick, the chairman introduced Mr. E. V. Bodwell, superintendent of the Welland Canal, who delivered a telling speech in favour of the total prohibition of the liquor traffic. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Sanderson, who delivered a very impressive address, founding his remarks on the words of scripture, "It is good neither to eat flesh nor to drink wine nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak." The President made some reference to the Temperance Electoral Association Committee, which are to meet in the Temperance Hall this evening, and announced that Mr. J. H. Raper, the Parliamentary agent for the United Kingdom Alliance, will return to the city during the week, and will address the meeting next Sunday. The meeting was then dismissed with the benediction.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

The Holman's open in Gowan's Opera House this evening, for a season of six nights. Since their last appearance here they have met with remarkable success in Montreal and Quebec, which is very encouraging proof of the popularity the Holman's have won wherever they perform. No doubt the present season will be a very successful one. The Opera this evening is *La Fille de Madame Angot*.

This evening Mlle. Tilliens makes her appearance in Brooklyn in *Norma*.

Von Bulow has not been meeting with the success anticipated on his present tour, as yet the houses he has performed to were very thin. His recent three Concerts in Detroit were but poorly attended.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Some Account of the Work.

Canada should be proud of her educational institutions, for the reason that teaching pupils is one branch of study, and *teaching teachers* is another. The latter is an art which, on the other side of the Atlantic, almost appears to have been lost sight of. At least so far as England is concerned, it is almost safe to say that such is the case. The "Training Schools" of the Dominion of Canada, or "Normal" Schools, as they are more properly termed, are infinitely superior in their *curriculum* to those in the old country. When the Hon. Mr. McKellar selected Ottawa as a central position for a Normal School, he did well, for he could not have found a site better suited for the purpose. Between the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, *in medias res*, if the term may be applied, its situation could not have been better selected. The building has already been described in THE TIMES.

THE OBJECT OF THE SCHOOLS.

"The sole object of these Schools is to prepare students for the profession of Teacher; and to this end, students have, in addition to the lectures, the advantage of practice in the Model School under the direct supervision of the Principal and Masters of the Normal School, and the teachers of the various Divisions."

In view of the above clause in the curriculum, a representative of THE TIMES last week paid a series of visits to the school, and he was most kindly received by the Professors in the various branches of study pursued there. He found the arrangements perfectly *en regle*, the lecture rooms in perfect order, and the gentlemen who occupy the chairs *au fait* in their work. Everything is conducted on a business like footing. Nine o'clock in the morning sees males and females in their places in the class rooms, with the lessons prepared and ready for the queries of the lecturer of the day. To the credit of the fair sex be it said that as a rule they are (excuse a slang term) "better posted" than those of the sterner sex. To trace the whole course through would require an examination of the whole of the branches of study laid down, and perhaps it might be as well to give a brief synopsis of each of the Professor's lectures, always bearing in mind that "lecturing" on the subjects taught is the system adopted, a monthly examination being held by the tutors in each class.

EDUCATION.

The following is a brief synopsis of the principles laid down in the professional lectures by Mr. MacCabe.

First, it is important to start with a proper idea of what Education really is. It involves the culture and development of the various parts of our nature, physical, intellectual and moral. At this stage is given a hint that the healthful development of any one power involves the culture of the others. The cultivation of the intellect is first specially referred to. This culture involves two elements—in forming and developing—the first a cause, the latter an effect, and the more important. We must impart knowledge in such a way that it will awaken thought, stir the mind to new ideas by comparison and reasoning. We should aim to awaken a desire for knowledge, and train to the best mest method of acquiring it. Education is not to end with school life; but rather to begin when the child has left school, by his ability to acquire for himself.

Next comes the question how this all-important development is to be obtained? By exercise. We cannot educate by acting upon the child or working for him—we must secure action on his part.

We come back to the means—the various branches of knowledge taught in our schools. These branches must be taught in such a way as to awaken interest, induce effort, give activity to the mental powers and secure their development—the great end.

The different intellectual powers do not come into full activity simultaneously. In the young child, the perceptive powers are first awakened, then memory, then reason. The educationist should conform to this order. If the knowledge presented appeals to a mental power not yet awakened, we shall fail to arrest the attention. The pupil must be taught *ideas* rather than words.

The more we can get the pupil to think for himself, the greater will be our success as teachers. He must be brought to the sources of knowledge, and led to discover and arrange for himself. He must be made to feel that knowlege is not confined to books—that it has not even its source there. The book is but an artificial *reservoir*: the *fountain*, the source lies outside in the field of nature.

These remarks point to the necessity of a proper *method* of teaching, and introduce that part of the subject. Method involves the determination of the end in view, and the establishment of an intelligent plan to secure that end. The two grand methods of presenting knowledge are next referred to—the *analytical* and *synthetical*. The former leads from an examination of the particulars to infer the general—from examples to principles the latter from general principles to their application to various cases.

Young children, and those whose minds are but little developed, require analytic teaching. If we begin with principles and rules, they may commit these to memory without knowing anything of their meaning. We present individual objects or examples, thus appealing to a mental faculty already awakened; the child thus understands the subject, is interested in it, and gives his attention to it.

Guided by the teacher he proceeds from one example to another, fixing his mind on points of resemblance, gradually rising from individuals to classes; from examples to principles and rules.

All subjects should be taught on this plan to beginners; and after the mind has become more fully developed, and that the pupil is able to trace from the particular to the general, and back again, text books, in which knowledge is given in abstract form, may be used.

The teacher is warned against the practice of lecturing, doing all the work himself, against many other faults in questioning, &c.

Good teaching is next defined as a judicious combination of direct statement, questions, and ellipses, the teacher discriminating between what he should tell the pupils, and what he should be able to draw from them without telling.

In using text books, the matter contained there should be treated as a *text* not to preach a sermon from, but to *illustrate* and expand.

These are the general principles; and the teachers go on to apply to these principles to the teaching of Reading, Spelling, Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography, &c., &c. To freely appreciate this part of the course, the lecturer must be heard. We happened to be present at one sitting for the best method of teaching.

The subject of School Organization is next taken up. This is intended to include registration, classification, distribution of time, and signals. These are dwelt upon in order. Then follows the subject of School Management, which is distributed under two general heads—*teaching* and *governing*. *Teaching* is supposed to include assigning lessons, conducting recitations, supervision of desk work, and reviews. *Governing* is considered under the heads preventives and punishments. Lastly is taken up a short sketch of Mental Philosophy, the successful teacher requiring to know something of the powers of the mind, &c.

We have here given but a very imperfect sketch of this most important department, but enough to show with what ability, Mr. McCabe has organized the young institution committed to his care, and the system upon which the studies of the future teachers of the young are conducted.

THE SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

Under the department of sciences are included the following subjects: (1) chemical physics, (2) chemistry, (3) geology, (4) botany, (5) natural history, and (6) physiology and anatomy. This department is under the direction of Prof. Gibson, B.A., F.G.S., who is very favourably known in Canada as an enthusiastic teacher of the sciences, and an original investigator. His method of lecturing on the above topics is somewhat similar to that employed by Prof. Huxley in the Royal School of Mines, London, a plan of lecturing at once practical and efficient. The salient points in the lecture are in the first place given to the students in the form of dictation—the whole forming a sort of skeleton or *resume* of the lecture, and taking up about twenty minutes in the hour. The remaining time is occupied in expanding and illustrating the points dictated, and in oral examinations of the previous lecture. In the meantime the Professor labours under considerable disadvantages from the fact that he has as yet at his command but a meagre supply of chemical apparatus and specimens for illustration in geology and botany. But this defect will shortly be remedied, seeing that the Ontario Legislature have voted a very handsome sum for the purpose of providing all such necessaries. The laboratory in connection with the science department will, when furnished, be one of the most commodious and efficient in the Province, and is arranged with a view to finding the students of the first division an opportunity for practical work. In the botanical sub-department we observed a very fine herbarium containing about 2,000 species of the indigenous and naturalized plants of Canada. This, we believe, is one of the largest collections of plants in the Dominion, and has now become the property of the museum through the kindness of Prof. Gibson. As yet there are no geological, mineralogical or zoological collections; but in the course of two or three months a number of good sets of typical Canadian specimens are forthcoming through the courtesy of Mr. A. R. C. Selwyn, director of the geological survey, and Dr. Dawson of McGill college Montreal.

MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT.

This department includes the subjects of arithmetic, algebra, geometry, mensuration, trigonometry, and mechanics, including statics, dynamics, hydrostatics and pneumatics. The manner of teaching these branches differs considerably in the different divisions and subjects. In arithmetic the second division are thoroughly drilled on the principles underlying all arithmetical operations; lessons are assigned in the authorized textbook, for the actual preparation of which the students are held responsible. At each recitation, the statements of the text book are enlarged upon, thoroughly explained and largely supplemented, special attention being paid to anything of practical importance. Little attention is paid to *rule*, the pupils being trained in analysis, and in the method of performing all questions of proportion, &c., by analysis. In the First Division the students are supposed to be familiar with everything in the text books, and lectures are given on the theory of Interest, Exchange, on Commercial Law, on Money and its substitutes, on Stocks, and on matters of importance in business life, as well as on the theory of numbers; difficult questions from all sources are taken up and discussed before the class, and no pains are spared to make the students perfectly conversant with any question which is likely to arise in life.

Instruction in mensuration is given entirely by lectures, the first division applying the elements of trigonometry to solve triangles and other figures. The second division, who do not take trigonometry, are instructed in the methods of solution not requiring that science. Exercises are wrought out before the class, and in this as in other branches, questions to be solved at home by the students are a constant concomitant of class instruction.

In algebra the juniors use "Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners;" the seniors, "Sangster's Treatise on Algebra." The method of conducting classes in this branch is very similar to that described in speaking of arithmetic. The lectures to the first division have hitherto been on inequalities, greatest common measure, and least common multiple, simultaneous equations, proof of the determinate value of the roots of independent equations, and other cognate questions. The theory of [illegible] is treated of as forming part of the theory of equations; in this class also the principles of algebra are applied to the explanation of the properties of numbers.

The course in geometry covers for the second division the first three books of Euclid's Elements; for the first division, the first six books. Until the class has gone through fifteen or twenty propositions, the Professor demonstrates slowly each proposition before them, pointing out the parts in which the entire process may be divided, the mutual dependence of the various parts, the necessity for each step, and the logical consequence of each conclusion from some axiom, definition or proposition antecedently demonstrated. Afterwards some member of the class is called upon to go through the same process, and the careful attention of each is ensured by occasionally calling upon some one to complete a demonstration which has been begun by some one else. In the first division the whole work is gone over from the beginning, the beauties or defects of arrangement or demonstration pointed out, other methods of demonstration suggested or called for, axioms and definitions investigated, and their mathematical accuracy challenged or vindicated. Every means is taken in this class to call out the criticism of the students themselves upon the questions discussed, and in this, as in the former class, deductions are at each recitation given as home exercise. As occasion offers, the difference between the methods of ancient and modern geometry is explained, and the pupils taught to generalize the conclusions of Euclid, special attention being paid to Loci.

The classes in mechanics are conducted chiefly by lectures. The exercises in the text book, occasionally supplemented by those derived from other sources, are taken for the practical work. The elements of trigonometry are very largely employed in this subject, since it comes in the course of only the senior students.

There is as yet no authorized text book on trigonometry, so that this class is conducted entirely by lectures. The functions are from the beginning treated analytically, and the practical use of each conclusion is illustrated by numerous examples. It is intended to give the pupils instruction, not only in the theoretical, but also in the practical part of measurement of height, distance and area, and the application of trigonometry to land surveying, &c. At present, however, the stock of mathematical apparatus being rather limited, only the theory, with examples, can be given. Prof. Riddell is, we understand, engaged in preparing for the press a text book on trigonometry and its practical applications, for use in High Schools and Colleges, a prominent feature of the work being the large number of examples given at every step. This work is an enlargement of the notes which he has prepared as a basis of lectures.

VOCAL MUSIC.

This subject is taught by Prof. Workman, who, while not adhering strictly to any particular school, claims that his system is a combination of principles that have been successfully tested both in Europe and America, by men who have stood foremost in their profession.

The subject of Music is often very much mystified, which arises principally from the fact that teachers are apt to confound the sign of music with music itself. We were, however, pleased to notice that Prof. Workman is especially guarded against this error. His mode of teaching is as follows: A short lecture is delivered on the theory, and in the course of the lecture, each principle is illustrated vocally, as well as by diagrams and other black-board exercises; the substance of the lecture is then embodied in a series of questions and answers, which the students are required to memorize, thereby placing the matter in their minds in a more definite form.

The effect of this class in the Normal School cannot fail to exercise an influence for good; especially if what is claimed by the Professor is capable of being demonstrated, viz: that he can put the majority of the students in possession of sufficient knowledge, both theoretical and practical, in one year to enable them to conduct classes in this subject with considerable success in the schools to which they are appointed.

THE OFFICES.

The following are the officials for the present year:—

Principal and Professor of English, J. A. MacCabe; Professor of Mathematics, W. R. Riddell, B.A.; Professor of Natural Science, John Gibson, B.A.; Professor of Writing and Book Keeping, H. McKay; Professor of Music, W. G. Workman; Professor of Drawing, W. Foster; Secretary, E. B. Cope.

The representative of THE TIMES has to express his thanks to Principal MacCabe for the courtesies extended to him, and the particulars afforded, which have formed the basis of the sketch written.

SILBER BURNER gives the best light from coal oil yet discovered. W. Hearn, Sappers' Bridge. 4061eod2m

WHOOPING COUGH is now known to be a purely sympathetic nervous disease, and to readily yield to Fellows' Hypophosphites. The use of this remedy a few days, is sufficient to eradicate the most severe attacks. 4060

FALSE MODESTY.—For people to allow disease to become seated upon them rather than consult a physician, or to suffer as many do for years with the different kinds of piles, without going at once to the druggist for Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure which is an infallible cure. 3729

New Advertisements.

WANTED.—Room wanted for a single gentleman. Apply to "R," TIMES Office. 4064f

FOUND—Small Gold Ring, with inscription inside. Call at TIMES Office. 4 62f

ROOMS TO RENT, well furnished with or without Board, suitable for Members of Parliament, at MRS. McHAE'S, 165 Sussex street, corner of Bank. 4064f

TO LET—During sessions, a nicely furnished room on first floor, in private dwelling, on Albert street, only a few minutes' walk from Parliament Buildings. Apply at This Office. 4 64f

A HALF DOZEN Members of Parliament wishing for first-class rooms, can be comfortably accomodated during the approaching Session, either with full or partial Board, by applying to DONALD NOONAN, No. 4, McCormick's Terrace, O'Connor street. 4064f

CUSTOM'S DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, 7th February, 1876.
AUTHORISED DISCOUNT on American Invoices until further notice: 11 per cent
J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

EMBROIDERED OPERA CLOAKS FOR SALE, also EMBROIDERED SILK APRONS FOR SALE, at MRS. VENN'S, Duke street, Chandlere.
Ottawa, Feb. 5, 1876. 4061y1

144.
DRESS SHIRTS.
A first class fit at greatly reduced prices at SHARPE & BRODIE'S, 144 Rideau street.
Ottawa, Feb. 5, 1876. 4058y1

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

TO THE AFFLICTED, Discouraged and Tormented.
All sufferers from Disease, whether chronic or acute, should consult
MRS. DR. COCHRANE,
Without delay. She does not belong to the tribe of nostrum vendors who deceive and swindle sick people, until all faith is gone, but treats all disease upon Physiological principles, and besides restoring her patients to health she endeavours to teach them to remain healthy. In her window may be seen a certificate from the worst case she has ever treated. The person referred to, is master of the Superintendent of the Wisconsin (U.S.) Valley R. R., and any enquiries addressed in his care, will reach her; Wellington street, opposite Royal Exchange Hotel.
Ottawa, Feb. 5, 1876. 4061m2

GEORGE MORTIMER,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
29, Sussex street, Ottawa,
By appointment, Chemist and Apothecary to His Excellency the Governor General.
Proprietor of the Canadian Cough Emulsion and Celebrated Cholera Mixture.
☞ Look for 29 Sussex street, and the Royal Arms in the window.
Ottawa, Jan. 31, 1876. 4055m2

TAXES! TAXES!! TAXES!!!
The undersigned has again decided to extend the time for receiving taxes until
Monday, the 7th Feb'y,
To enable Ratepayers to avoid the Imposition of the 5 per cent.
THOS. H. KIRBY,
Collector.
Ottawa, Feb. 4, 1876. 4,6213

Free Press and *Citizen* please copy.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
ALBERT AND LADIES' GOLD AND PLATED CHAINS, BRACLETS, BROOCHES, AND RINGS,
AN IMMENSE VARIETY,
Every Evening, at 7,
And Private Sales for Ladies at 2 p.m.
N. MARKS,
Sparks street.
Ottawa Feb. 4, 1876. 4062f

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.
In the matter of THOMAS HUCKELL and WILLIAM CLEVERLY, Brick-Makers, Ottawa City, County of Carleton,
Insolvents.
A Writ of Attachment has issued in this cause, and the Creditors are notified to meet at my office, No. 39 Rideau Street, Ottawa City, County of Carleton, on THURSDAY, the TENTH day of FEBRUARY next, at the hour of Ten o'clock, A. M., to receive statements of their affairs, and to appoint an Assignee if they see fit.
WILLIAM FINGLAND,
Official Assignee.
Ottawa, 13th January, 1875. 4061-3d

VICK'S
FLOWER & VEGETABLE GARDEN
is the most beautiful work of the kind in the world. It contains nearly 150 pages, hundreds of fine illustrations, and Four Chromo Plates of Flowers, beautifully drawn and coloured from nature. Price 25 cents, in paper covers 65 cents bound in elegant cloth. 4026f

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BATTLE BROS.,
Next door, Rideau and Sussex-sts.
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J. BARTON,
[*Successor to A. Swalwell*]
UNDERTAKER,
76, Sparks Street, - - - OTTAWA.
METALLIC, ROSEWOOD AND CLOTH COVERED COFFINS, CRAPES, SCARFS, ETC.
☞ First and Second class Hearses.
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ESTERBROOK'S CELEBRATED PENS.
AT
A. L. HOLMES,
Valentines in Great Variety, A. L. HOLMES.
Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Good Words, 1875 vols., at A. L. HOLMES.
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Commercial, General and School Stationery, and Writing Materials.
ARTHUR L. HOLMES,
BOOKSELLER,
83 Sparks Street.
Ottawa, Sept. 15, 1875 4056y1

FOR SALE,
1 Cooking Stove,
1 Coal Stove [new].
1 Rosewood Melodeon, "Bell."
1 do do small, "Bell."
2 Small Steam Engine.
1 Model Steamboat.
6 pairs Iron Bedsteads,
29 Wood Bedsteads,
1 Complete Photographing Apparatus.
1 pair fine Magic Lanterns.
1 black walnut Glass Case.
1 large Office Desk.
1 large Stand for Crockery.
APPLY AT THE
AUCTION ROOM,
OF
T. H. HARRISON,
82 Sparks Street,
OTTAWA.
Ottawa, Jan. 31, 1876. 4059tf

S. ROGERS,
UNDERTAKER,
NICHOLAS STREET,
OTTAWA.
Everything usually found in a first-class Establishment can be obtained on short notice. Residence over the Store.
Jan. 12, '76. 4042y1

J. T. LAMBERT,
LUMBER AND COMMISSION AGENT, BROKER, ETC., ETC.
Rajotte's Block, Wellington street.
Ottawa, Jan. 15, 1876. 4045tf

PLUMMER'S
CELEBRATED
SNOW FLAKE BAKING POWDER,
THE BEST IN USE—GIVE IT A TRIAL
For sale at all First-class Grocers.
McMillan & Arless,
Wholesale Agents for Eastern Ontario.
SOMETHING NEW!
RED CLOUD CLEANSING POWDER.
AGENTS WANTED—BIG INDUCEMENTS OFFERED.
McMILLAN & ARLESS,
Sole Agents for Ontario
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R. C. W. MacCUAI
TRADE ASSIGNEE,
City of OTTAWA, County of Carleton.
15tf

FURS! FURS! FURS!
JUST RECEIVED ALL THE NEW STYLES FOR 1876.
Astrachan,
South Sea Seal
and Beaver
Made up in Jackets, Capes, &c.,
AT
H. HODGES,
56 SPARKS-ST.,
Opposite the British Lion Hotel.
Nov. 27, 1875. 4005

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.
In the matter of the JOSEPH HALL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Insolvent
A Meeting of the Creditors of the above insolvent Estate, will be held at the office of the Insolvents, at the Town of OSHAWA, on WEDNESDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of FEBRUARY instant, 1876, for the purpose of confirming a certain offer made for the purchase of the Insolvent Estate *en bloc* and also for the purpose of transacting any other business which may be legibly transacted at such meeting.
W. F. COWAN,
Assignee.
Dated at Oshawa, this 28th day of January, 1876. 4062f

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.
In the matter of JOHN ERSKINE and EDWARD H. TRUBISTON, Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, Ottawa City County of Carleton,
Insolvents
A Writ of Attachment has issued in this cause, and the Creditors are notified to meet at my office, No. 39 Rideau Street, Ottawa City, County of Carleton, on FRIDAY, the ELEVENTH day of FEBRUARY next, at the hour of Ten o'clock A.M., to receive statements of their affairs, and to appoint an Assignee if they see fit.
WILLIAM FINGLAND,
Official Assignee.
Ottawa, 13th January, 1876. 4061-3d

TIMBER LIMITS FOR SALE.
The undersigned is prepared to sell his TIMBER LIMITS on the
RIVER DESMOINE,
CONTAINING
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR SQUARE MILES.
For terms and condition, application may be made to H. V. Noel, Quebec Bank, or E. McGillivray.
JOSEPH SMITH.
Ottawa, Nov. 17 1875. 4006f

$5 TO $20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted. All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money working for us in their spare moments, or all their time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post card to the Status cost but one cent. Address
G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

Vocal Music.
MRS. ALEX. ROBERTSON is prepared to receive a few additional pupils at her residence, 412 Rideau Street.
Terms, &c., may be learned on application as above, between the hours of two and five, any week-day afternoon.
Rideau St., Ottawa, Sept. 13, 1875. 3i m

CHEAP GOODS!
Chisholm & Brannen
Will dispose of the following Goods, at a small advance on cost, during the month of January, viz:—
Millinery,
Jackets,
Shawls,
Dress Goods and
Fancy Woolens.
Those in want of any of the above lines have
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
To select from, and should avail themselves at once of this chance to procure *bona fide* bargains.
LIVERPOOL HOUSE,
61, RIDEAU STREET.
Ottawa, Jan. 18, 1876. 4047y1 w4

TAILORING.
JOSEPH DIMBLEBY,
FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
29 RIDEAU STREET 29
☞ Orders for DRESS SUITS, WALKING SUITS, OVERCOATS, and all kinds of Tailoring executed promptly and at moderate rates.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED SHRUNK.
Ottawa, Feb 5, 1876. 4060y1

PHOTOGRAPHY.
STIFF BROTHERS,
SPARKS STREET,
Are prepared to execute Orders for
ALL KINDS OF PICTURES,
At their Spacious Rooms,
ROBINSON'S BLOCK,
SPARKS STREET.
☞ They respectfully solicit a Visit. 4059tf

NOW OPEN
THE
BROADWAY TAILORING
AND
GENERAL OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WELLINGTON STREET,
OPPOSITE
ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
P. C. AUCLAIR,
PROPRIETOR.
Ottawa, Jan. 27, 1876. 4060f

E. MILES,
Hair Dresser by Appointment to the Earl and Countess of Dufferin and Suite.
ESTABLISHED - - - - - - - - 1858.
A Large stock of Wigs for Fancy Ball.
Please leave Orders early.
A Large Stock of Real Hair on Hand.

Ottawa, Jan. 28 1876. 4054f

McKenzie & Moreland
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
79 Sparks street and By Ward Market,
OTTAWA.
TERMS - - - - - - - - CASH.
AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FARM STOCK, REAL ESTATE, MERCHANDISE, ETC., ETC., RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
☞ CHARGES MODERATE AND RETURNS PROMPT. ☜
Sales of Horses and Carriages in their Yard, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at Two o'clock in the afternoon.
Sales of Miscellaneous Goods EVERY NIGHT, at 7:30.
Ottawa, Jan. 21, 1876. 045y1

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
A NEW GAS LIGHT FOR THE STREETS
The undersigned having purchased from J. D. GOULD, of Boston, Mass., the Patent Right of the "BELL VAPOUR BURNER," for the Dominion of Canada, are now prepared to furnish this Gas Light to cities and towns, either by CONTRACT OR OTHERWISE. The obstacles heretofore experienced in Lighting the streets with a vapour light, have been entirely overcome by the Invention of the Perfected