The MORNING TIMES,

(DAILY AND WEEKLY)

AND

JOB PRINTING OFFICE

(RAJOTTE'S BLOCK,)

Corner of Wellington and Elgin Sts

SPRING CIRCULARS

ELEGANTLY PRINTED AT

THE TIMES OFFICE.

BILL HEADS, BUSINESS AND VISITING CARDS,

A SPECIALTY.

CONCERT PROGRAMMES, BILLS AND POSTERS,

Printed on the shortest notice and at moderate rates.

☞ Merchants will please call and see samples and get prices.

THE TIMES,

the only morning paper printed in Ottawa, and best advertising medium in the Ottawa Valley, is delivered in all parts of the city, suburbs and Hull, at 15 cents per week, or $3 per annum in advance. Those wishing to subscribe will please leave their name and address at the new office.

RAJOTTE'S BLOCK,

Near the Post Office.

Subscribed Circulation.

The TIMES has the largest subscribed circulation of any paper in Ottawa, and being the only morning paper, offers double advantages to Advertisers.

Contracts.

Contracts made with Merchants for advertising, by the fortnight, month, quarter, half-year, or year, at reduced rates, which can be learned on application at the Office.

Notices of Meetings.

Regular Notices of Meetings of Societies or Institutions, contracted for by the year.

Situations Wanted.

Servants and those in want of situations of any kind, are offered special inducements in the TIMES, and will do well to call and enquire at the office.

Under the new proprietary, the "TIMES" will be found to contain all important Local and Telegraphic News, Canadian and Foreign, and it is requested that all Notices of Meetings, or events desired for publication, will be sent in as early as possible to the Editor, in order that they may appear in the TIMES the following morning.

A. M. BURGESS,

Printer and Publisher.

A First-rate Stock,
A First-rate Cutter,
A First-rate Fit,

T. W. Kenny & Sons,

MERCHANT TAILORS

AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,

149 (late 89) SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

☞ Agents for the "Star" Life Assurance Society of London, England.

New Advertisements.

No Old Advertisements Inserted in this List

Excursion—Steamer Peerless
Local Notice—Steamer Prince of Wales
Grand Matinee—Mendelssohn Quintette Club
Price List—Chas Bryson
List of Prices—Alex Taylor
New Books—Henderson & Co
Fashionable Emporium—Musgrove & Johnston
Elegant Millinery—Musgrove & Johnston
Local Notice—J Metcalfe
Ladies—Musgrove & Johnston
White Vests—J J Dewar & Co
Local Notice—Dr Garvey
Something Enormous—Musgrove & Johnston
White Dress Shirts—J J Dewar & Co
Girls Wanted—Russell House
Local Notice—Bird's Eye View of Ottawa
Rye Flour etc—Alex Taylor
Boots and Shoes—Preston's Palace Shoe store
Matinee—Mendelssohn Quintette Club
Linen and Lustre Sacks—J J Dewar & Co
Local Notice—Chinbuoy
Children's Suits—J J Dewar & Co
Milliners Wanted—Musgrove & Johnston

The Times.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1876.

SOUTH WELLINGTON.

The acceptance by Mr. David Stirton of the office of Postmaster at Guelph, which will render vacant the seat for South Wellington, will be sure to arouse the ire and call forth the malignity of the Tory prints which will denounce the appointment as another instance of Grit corruption. In the absence of instances of Tory purity, Grit corruption will serve as an exhilarating substitute. Mr. Stirton's record as a public man is such as secure him from more than the ordinary amount of abuse doled out to every man who has the bad taste to be Liberal, and the good luck to get an office. Mr. Stirton has represented South Wellington for nearly twenty years. He was elected, in the first instance, to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada in 1857, was returned to the Commons in 1867, re-elected by acclamation in 1872, and, although nominally opposed in 1874, defeated the Conservative candidate by the crushing majority of 1,199 votes.

ON ADVERTISING.

There are one or two things which we think sufficiently deserving of the attention of business men to justify our calling notice to them. These are hard times undoubtedly. Every one engaged in trade knows it and feels it, and some very severely. That the country is going to ruin we do not believe. Were such the case, it would have come out into public view in the important and very thorough enquiry prosecuted during the late session by Mr. Mill's Committee appointed to enquire into the causes and extent of the present business depression. But all that enquiry elicited was, that there was a general sluckness, affecting all industries equally, none specially, and that poverty did not stare us in the face. Still there can be no doubt that those who buy and sell are for the time being sorely pinched, the pinching being all the harder by the vigour with which those who have been unable to stand the pressure, and have succumbed to it, force their goods on the attention of the public through the medium of advertisements.

Business men of intelligence will see that the best mode of competing with their unsuccessful rivals is to do as they do—that is, advertise freely. There is at this moment many a well-established and well-stocked concern in this city gradually sliding down to ruin for the simple reason that the public at large know nothing about it, or about the means it has of supplying what customers require. If such fail the blame is that of the traders, and the country need not be saddled with it. By letting the public know through the medium of the press what wares they had at their disposal, they might easily prevent any such misfortune to themselves, or slur on the community, from whom they would wish to obtain a livelihood. What they should do is advertise, by which they can serve themselves far better than by either whining about dull times or begging and praying for long credits or renewals.

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.

JOURNALISTIC COURTESY.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—I was at once astonished and shocked by the personal attack on you to which the *Free Press* had the bad taste to give currency. Such personal reference is a new thing in Canadian journalism, and a disgrace to those who have initiated it. A newspaper, I have always understood, is responsible for what it says. To abuse it, in anticipation of what it may say, as Mr. Lusignan does, is a novelty—and a disgusting one. I am not an expert with the pen, and I never regretted my lack of ability in the use of that rival of the sword more than I do at this moment for the attack is not merely unwarranted or mean, but positively dastardly. I have not the slightest doubt that anything Mr. Lusignan told you would be courteously listened to, and that with the scrupulous regard to honour by which journalists are actuated, his case would be fairly set forth. I have nothing further to say than to express my profound contempt for the man who is mean enough to attack by name one, who by usage, cannot reply under his signature, and a paper which is, of course, cognizant of this bar to self-defence, can furnish means and opportunity for the cowardly attack. I never in all my life felt so indignant as when perusing the letter to which I am referring. If I express my contempt too strongly, pray expunge the objectionable phrases.

Yours, &c.,

AN UNCIVIL SERVANT.

P.S.—Let sleeping dogs *lie*.—ED. TIMES.

THE KILKENNY CATS.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

DEAR SIR,—Can you, or any of your readers, inform me of the origin of the phrase, "fighting like Kilkenny cats?"—why "Kilkenny?" Is the Kilkenny breed so particularly ferocious? I know of a cat in Toronto which, on one occasion, got the better of a large Newfoundland dog in a fair fight. Can any Kilkenny cat beat that?

Seriously, though, I should like to know why the Kilkenny felines have such a world wide reputation for "fight."

Yours,

NEMO.

(It is a pleasure to be able to answer "Nemo," even in so trifling a matter as the origin of a very common phrase, for thereby hangs a tale, which embraces two *facts*. Neither in the past nor in the present have Kilkenny cats been more or less ferocious than their brothers and sisters all the world over, though, if tradition speaks correctly, their amability used to be more severely tested. But for the origin of the phrase. Once upon a time when the hated British redcoats were spread all over "the beautiful isle of the sea," the soldiers in the garrison of Kilkenny relieved the monotony of chasing rebels through mountains and morass by catching cats, tying them together by the tails in pairs, and then throwing them across a string to watch how they would tear each other. For a time this pastime went on unchecked, and the cats of Kilkenny began to get "small (in number) by degrees and beautifully less," for they seldom escaped alive, till the officers hearing of the brutal sport determined to put a stop to it. The soldiers became wary, and when they were enjoying their favourite pastime, generally stationed a sentinel, to give the alarm in case of intrusion. One day, however, the sentinel got interested in the sport, and the party did not notice the approach of an officer until it was almost too late. But quick as thought, a sergeant snatched up a sword, and with one blow shortened the cats and the combat, by cutting off their caudal appendage, and pitched the felines out of sight. The officer entering, demanded an explanation of the bleeding tails hanging over the ropes, when with rare presence of mind, one of the soldiers admitted the guilt of the party, but stated that the cats had fought "till nothing was left but the tails." Hence arose the saying that Kilkenny cats always fought till there was nothing left but the tails, and I gave them such an unenviable reputation for *ferocity*.—ED. TIMES.)

HER MAJESTY'S NEW TITLE.

Mr. Lowe's Apology.

On rising, Mr. Lowe was received with cheers, some of them genuine, coming from the other side, others ironical. He was in his finest and loftiest vein, poohpoohed Mr. Lewis, Retford, and his own speech, and after fifteen minutes' talk sat down, having scornfully declined to explain anything. He held that "the honourable and learned gentleman had stated every one of his own points in a tone very offensive to him. He had chosen to adopt that course, but he entirely denied the right of any member of this House to call him to account for anything which he might say at a meeting in the country, unless by doing so he had infringed the privileges of the House. Then followed a speech from the Premier such as is seldom heard in the House of Commons. A gentleman who has sat in that Chamber many years told me he never saw Mr. Disraeli so excited, so moved. He was pallid with emotion, spoke in a tone much lower than is usual with him—so low, indeed, that he was imperfectly heard by the reporters in the gallery. He annihilated Mr. Lowe's speech at Retford, and would have finished the parliamentary career of a man more impressionable than the member for London University. He rose to the height of invective with which in younger days he had denounced Peel and O'Connell. I take only two sentences from his speech as specimens of his style: "The right hon. gentleman must have felt the whole time, while he was affecting to vindicate the liberty of speech necessary at meetings of Englishmen—he must have felt that it was not the boisterous festivity of the East Retford assembly that had led to these painful enquiries, but that it was circumstance that a politician, and a politician of a distinguished character, who had held high and responsible office—(hear, hear)—should have, while the country was interested in the discussion of a great public question, taken the opportunity of making statements which were monstrous if they were true—(hear, hear, and loud cheers)—but if they were not true, must be described by an epithet I cannot find in my vocabulary. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) Sir, did the right hon. gentleman, or did he not, intimate—not insinuate, but I say broadly state—to the people of these countries that the Royal Titles measure was introduced to the notice of Parliament by the unconstitutional, the personal influence of the Sovereign? (Cries of "Hear, hear," which an hon. gentleman on the Opposition side persistently and loudly repeated.) What? (Renewed cries of "Hear, hear.") I ask did he, or did he not, take that occasion to hold up to public prejudice, and I will say public infamy and ignominy—(hear, hear, loud cries of "Oh, oh," and cheers)—the circumstances detailed by the right hon. gentleman, that after the gracious Sovereign had been twice baulked and baffled in her appeal to presiding Ministers, she was bound to find a servile instrument to carry out her wishes, and that she had found such an instrument. (Tremendous cheering and counter cheering, during which Mr. Disraeli, speaking with great animation, made some remark which was not heard.) He concluded thus:—Now, I speak with the greatest difficulty at this moment, and I can only speak with the indulgence of the House. I have the authority of Her Majesty to make a statement on her part, but at the same time, as I have felt it my duty to place before Her Majesty that it is not according to the rules of the House of Commons that the name of the Sovereign can be introduced—(Opposition cheers)—without the permission of the House, it rests with the House. (Loud cheering and counter cheering) If the House wishes me to go on I shall go on. (Renewed cheering and counter cheering, during which the right hon. gentleman resumed his seat.)

Here the Speaker interrupted him. Rising again he added—There can hardly be a question that the statement I am about to make is not to influence any opinion or decision, but it is merely a statement on the part of Her Majesty that there is not the slightest foundation for the statement which has been made. ("Hear, hear," and loud cheers.) That she made any proposition such as that described in the Retford speech to any Minister at any time is utterly unfounded—(loud cheering and counter cheering)—and the statement is merely of that sort of calumnious gossip—(Oh, oh)—which unfortunately, I suppose, must always prevail, but which one certainly did not suppose would come from the mouth of a Privy Councillor, and from one who had been a Cabinet Minister. (Loud cheering and counter cheering.)

There were two other speeches, and then before the division bell was rung the House as usual was cleared. Mr. Lowe stalked out with the ironical cheers of the Tories ringing in his ears, as he passed their benches from his own seat on the Opposition bench, in as pitiable a plight as ever a man left the House. But he is not the man to be affected by what has taken place, though he can hardly be deaf altogether to the voice of public opinion.

The Barbadoes Riots.

A SEA CAPTAIN'S STORY OF THEIR ORIGIN.

Captain Wharton, of the schooner Alpha, an old and respected seaman, who has been engaged in the West India trade for many years, and who sailed from the islands on the 24th of April, with a cargo of molasses for this port, stated to a *Post* reporter that the confederation scheme was the source of the whole difficulty. Governor Hennessey proposed many radical and unpopular changes in the government of the island. The chief feature of the obnoxious scheme was the union of the Barbadoes, including the comparatively insignificant Windward Islands, to be represented in one legislative body, composed of twelve members, to be appointed by the Governor from the different parishes of the group. This was a change indeed. Heretofore the Legislature had consisted of two bodies, called the Council and the Assembly, made up by representatives from each of the parishes of the island, chosen by the popular vote. The native islanders objected to this summary disposition of what they considered their constitutional rights; hence the rebellion. During the month of April the situation grew alarming. The populace seemed to look upon their Governor as a tyrant, and rather than submit to his unreasonable schemes determined to destroy the sources of revenue on the islands. The merchants of Bridgeport appointed a committee to wait upon the Governor on the 21st of April to ask protection from the impending invasion and to petition for troops to quell the rebellion in the parishes. They received his sanction and raised five companies of volunteers, making in all about two hundred and fifty men, mostly clerks, mechanics and labourers connected with the business houses of the town. If generally armed, this military body concealed their weapons, as it was considered illegal under such circumstances to expose them. Riots spread throughout the parishes, and Captain Wharton says a dozen plantation fires during a night was no uncommon sight. The negroes burned furniture, dwellings, and crops. They dug up the potatoes, burned the canebrakes in the rural districts, and stole all the property they could get hold of, to terrify and impoverish their enemies. Troops were sent out by Governor Hennessy to meet the rioters, and by the 24th of April eighteen prisoners had been captured, and among them a ringleader named Morris. Seven of the eleven parishes were now in arms. Colonel Clements, the Inspector-General of Police, was attacked at the head of his men and received a severe cut in the head. He wounded two of the rioters and killed two of them. The city of Bridgeport was threatened by the infuriated insurgents, and many of the families of the resident merchants fled, and took refuge under the flags of the merchant vessels in the bay. But they returned before nightfall to their dwellings, when it was assured that the city would not be pillaged. On the 25th, as has been told in the telegraphic accounts, the Government troops met and dispersed the insurgents, killing and wounding more than forty, and capturing 500 more. From that time onward the Government had the upper hand. But the feeling against Governor Hennessey grew strong, and was fearlessly expressed by many on the island. The three islands which the confederation contemplation uniting are small and of no considerable importance. Their food supplies come from the main island, and they are generally dependent upon it. The immense destruction of the potato and sugar crops will necessitate a large importation of American products, and orders have been given already to New Orleans vessels for grain and potatoes. The prisoners captured who were not shot were taken to the Central Station in Bridgeport, where they await military trial. The island at last accounts had returned to its usual tranquility.—*Boston Post.*

Piper, the Boston murderer, has requested the Rev. Dr. Upham, of Springfield, to attend him on the gallows.

ELECTRICITY! THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL!—WORTH TEN TIMES ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.—Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One dose cures common sore throat. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents' worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures catarrh, asthma and croup. Fifty cents' worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical; J. Collard, of Sparta, Ont., writes, "Send me 6 dozen Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil; have sold all I had from you, and want more now; its cures are truly wonderful." Wm. McGuire, of Franklin, writes, "I have sold all the agent left; it acts like a charm—it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes, "Please forward 6 dozen Thomas' Eclectric Oil, I am nearly out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes, "Send at once a further supply of Eclectric Oil, I have only one bottle left; never saw anything sell so well and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodward, writes, "Send me some more Eclectric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reid, Ulverton, P. Q; writes, "The Eclectric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb & Co, Buckingham, P. Q., write, "Send us one gross Eclectric Oil. We find it to take well.

Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25c,

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N.Y.

AND NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Sole Agents for the Dominion.

Note—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized. 4150

A WORLD'S METHODIST CONFERENCE PROPOSED.

At the late Conference of the M. E. Church, held in Baltimore:—

A. C. George, of Central New York, submitted the following:—

Whereas, There are a number of distinct bodies of Methodists in the United States, in the Dominion of Canada, in Great Britain and other countries, and

Whereas, These different Methodist organizations accept the American theology and maintain the usages which distinguish them, to some extent, from every other denomination of Christians, and

Whereas, There are in the Methodist Churches nearly 30,000 itinerant ministers, twice that number of local preachers, and more than four million of lay members, and

Whereas, These several Methodist bodies have many interests in common and are engaged in a common work, seeking a common object, and

Whereas, An œcumenical council or world synod of Methodism would tend in many ways to a closer alliance, a warmer fraternity and a fuller co-operation amongst these various Methodist organizations for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom in all parts of the earth, and

Whereas, It is eminently proper that this general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a conference and a church representing and including 11,000 itinerant ministers and 1,600,000 members should initiate and propose such a measure; therefore

Resolved, That the bishops be requested to appoint a commission of nine persons, consisting of two of their own number, four other ministers and three laymen, who shall take this whole subject into consideration, correspond with the different Methodist bodies in this country and in every other country, and endeavour to arrange for a general council of Methodism, at such time and place as may be judged most adviable, to consider topics relating to the position, work and responsibility of Methodism for the world's evangelization.

Resolved, That such commission is hereby empowered to represent and speak for and in the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, and is directed to make a full report of its proceedings to the General Conference of 1880.

Resolved, That the necessary expenses of such commission be met in the same manner as the expenses of fraternal delegates to other religious councils are met.

Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

LETTER FROM REV. JOHN McMURRAY.

JAMES I. FELLOWS, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently heard from an invalid of the great benefit derived from your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and having in many other instances marked the most beneficial results from its use, I cannot but regard its discovery as a matter of devout thankfulness to a benign Providence.

I have used it considerably myself, and at intervals during several years past, given it to some members of my family.

I have also recommended it to others and invariably found it to be of essential benefit in those complaints for which it is especially recommended.

In bronchial and other chest affections, in arresting incipient consumption, and in lessening the distressing symptoms of this disease in its hopeless stages, as well as in cases of nervous debility, in giving tone to the system, it is undoubtedly a valuable remedy.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,

JOHN MCMURRAY, Methodist Minister.

Newport, N. S. 4150

W. H. FALLS,

Real Estate, Insurance and Commission Agent, Conveyancer, etc.,

OFFICES—Corner of Sparks and Elgin streets (opposite Russell House), Ottawa.

N.B.—Money to lend on Real Estate in city or country.

May 9, 1876.

ARTHUR F. COTTON,

Provincial Land Surveyor and Draughtsman Successor to W. R. Thistle & Co.

OFFICE, as formerly, over Mann's Hardware Store.

In retiring from the practice of my profession, I have left with my former Assistant, Mr. A. F. COTTON, my Plans and Records of Surveys in Ottawa and vicinity, and have much pleasure in recommending him as my successor.

3819tf W. R. THISTLE & CO.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

JUST RECEIVED ALL THE NEW STYLES FOR 1876.

Astrachan, South Sea Seal and Beaver

Made up in Jackets, Caps, &c.,

AT

H. HODGES,

56 SPARKS-ST.,

Opposite the British Lion Hotel.

Nov. 17, 1875. 4005

HATS! HATS! HATS! HATS!

THE NEWEST

SPRING STYLES

AT

PEACOCK'S

(Sign of the Red Hat.)

RIDEAU STREET.

Ottawa, April 13, 1876. 4121y1

NEW SEEDS!

Largest Importations.

GROWTH 1875.

Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest,

AT

H. F. MacCARTHY'S,

WELLINGTON STREET.

Ottawa, Mar. 17, 1876. 4098m2

SEEDS.

GARDEN,

FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS.

TIMOTHY,

CLOVER,

HUNGARIAN GRASS,

TARES, ETC

A large supply just Received at

The Ottawa Drug Store,

103 RIDEAU STREET.

WM. A. LLOYD,

Successor to J. P. Featherson.

Ottawa, March 1, 1876. 4067f

CORNWALL

GREY BLANKETS,

3,000 *PAIRS*,

In various Weights and Sizes,

Suitable for Lumbermen and Contractors

IN STOCK AT

D. McInnes & Co.,

22 ST. HELEN STREET,

Montreal,

May 5, 1876. 4137m1

W. JOHNSTON,

RETIRES FROM

INSOLVENT ESTATE BROKERAGE,

DRY GOODS

IN WAREROOMS, VALUED AT

$20,000

TO BE SOLD BEFORE

JUNE 30TH.

Unparalleled Opportunity

TO PROCURE

FAMILY LINEN.

SOME VERY SUPERIOR

English Sheetings and Table Damasks.

BLACK SILKS

AND ELEGANT

Dress Materials.

RIBBONS, LACES AND HOSIERY.

Dress Shirts and Underclothing, Morley's Silk and Thread Half-Hose, Silk Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Braces, etc.

Gentlemen can procure 10,000 articles not enumerated.

Many classes of Goods offered far below what it cost to produce them.

Sale opens to-day.

W. JOHNSTON,

144 Sparks street.

Bank Notices.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and one-half per cent upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank in this city, on and after THURSDAY, the First day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

P. ROBERTSON,

Cashier.

Ottawa April 20, 1876. 4134td

Post Office.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA,

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

All Mails are closed by Montreal time, 8 minutes faster than Ottawa time.

1876. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1876.

DELIVERED	6.00 p.m.	7.00 a.m.
	6.00 p.m.	7.00 a.m.
	10.00 a.m.	7.30 a.m.
	10.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.
	10.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.
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	8.00 a.m.	5.00 p.m.
	8.00 a.m.	5.00 p