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 $6 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.
128 (late 86) SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

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

New Advertisements.

No Old Advertisements Inserted in this List.

Furniture—Howe & Errett
American Floor Oil Cloth—J A Pinard
Ease and elegance—Stitt & Co
Large Assortment of Hats—Peacock
Shampooing—Gendreau
Elastic Mattrasses—T S Sarney
Simplicity—Stitt & Co
Fine Soda Fountain—S G Doran
Lenos—Stitt & Co
Good Barbers—Gendreau
Canadian Floor Oil Cloth—J A Pinard
New Styles in Hats—Peacock
Cool Dresses—Stitt & Co
Ladies' Hair Combings—Gendreau
Get your Hats—Peacock
Enamelline—Esmonde Bros
Ice Cream—S G Doran
English Floor Oil Cloth—J A Pinard

The Times.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1876.

VERY PECULIAR!

Although our city contemporaries appear to have gone pretty deeply into the *celebrated, Canadians* and the *Parliamentary Parliamentary*, (without, of course, rendering any acknowledgment), for the necessary facts on which to base their several obituary sketches of the late member for South Ontario, they have, in one instance, departed from the record, and performed a feat for the lamented statesman which will forever render him, not only of the most remarkable men of his time, but a prodigy such as the world never before looked upon. We have all heard of that remarkable bird of Sir Boyle Roche's that could be in two places at one and the same time—a story hard to believe except on such undoubted authority. Well, that great member of the feathered tribe, whose fame has travelled all the world over, has been completely and entirely undone by our *Free Press*. For the late Mr. Cameron, our contemporary gravely assures us, "though born in Three Rivers was a native of Perth." In the interests of science and suffering humanity, we humbly ask our Elgin street friend "to rise and explain."

THE QUEBEC FIRE.

We condole sincerely with the capital of the sister Province on its latest calamity—the last of a long series of similar disasters—the almost complete destruction of one of its wards by fire. But a statement made by the Mayor in course of an interview with agents of leading insurance companies doing business in the city, inclines us to moderate our pity, and makes us sensible of something like contempt. His Worship the Mayor explained that it always took thirty-five minutes to make the water supply available in some quarters of the city, an admission which amounts to a confession of which the Insurance Companies will doubtless take cognizance and govern themselves accordingly. One of the deputation said the fire brigade was next to useless, and Quebec was behind the smallest western town. The wooden building by-law is not enforced, and insurance companies have been misled, and were doing business under false pretences. Another thought no company should insure wooden buildings. An attempt is being made to bind insurance companies not to insure wooden buildings, or buildings covered with wood. We draw attention to this subject under the idea that if Ottawa is not so far behind the times as Quebec is, there is still much to be done in the way of civic improvement—especially the safe custody of property, which is the first duty of every municipality.

M'GEE'S MURDERER.

The attempt to affix to the name of an innocent person the stigma of "assassin," shows a degree of malignity of which Beelzebub might be jealous. It is almost too shocking to believe that any one could be guilty of such an atrocity as deliberately to charge a presumably innocent man with a crime which, proved against him, must bury him in the grave of eternal infamy. The murder of T. D. McGee, whose name every Canadian holds in reverence, is a crime deserving of being so characterized. The occurrence sent a thrill of horror through the land; every appliance for the detection of crime was put to work; every inducement to the detection of the doers of the foul deed was offered; the arrest, conviction and execution of the supposed criminal followed. At the time every one believed the verdict to be as sound, and sentence as just as anything ever uttered within the walls of a Court House. An enterprising correspondent has distinguished himself, however, by publishing a report connecting with the crime the son of Mrs. Trotter, at whose house in this city Mr. McGee boarded, and from whose door step he passed into eternity. A murderer being under sentence of death in New York, ambitious for remembrance on the roll of distinguished criminals, claims to have fired the shot, which ended the career of one of Canada's most brilliant statesmen. This would be all right if he had not, through the medium of a simple-minded correspondent, mixed up his identity with that of an individual who, bearing the same name, is untainted with the horrible offence.

IMPERIAL HONOURS.

Our much respected contemporary, the Montreal *Herald*, has picked up a veritable Solon on the subject of the G. C. M. G. and of titles generally. We don't know who the distinguished gentleman is, but we hope in the interests of Canada and of Canadians, respecting whose real sentiments, on the subjects above referred to, he speaks with all the authority of a few week's resident, he will not long continue to hide his light under a bushel, but will deign to come forward and enlighten us on the meaning of the "cabalistic-looking combination"—S. C. A. L. L. A. W. A. G. One so deeply learned as he appears to be, at least, on the subject of titles, to make the most of him, ought, like Doctor Johnson's Scotchman, to be caught young. He would be a perfect treasure just now to those "literary, scientific and departmental Canadian swells" who are, according to his view, so anxious to wear those "lawdry decorations" one of which our good Queen has lately bestowed upon Her excellent representative in Canada. Much might be made of him, for although we have not yet reached the dignity of a Herald's College in Canada, no doubt our man of letters might be of great service in deciphering the hieroglyphics in mayor White's especial branch of the Post Office Department. We shall be glad to see him there some of these days. As regards our functions as "Court Journalists," we beg to say that there was no more impropriety in our mentioning the names we did on Monday, in connection with the order of H. Michael and St. George, than it was for the Montreal *Herald*, some eighteen months ago, to urge the conferring of a Knighthood upon Dr. Campbell of Montreal. Dr. Dawson, who we presume to be the "scientific swell," referred to by Solon, is a fellow of the Royal Society and an honoured and distinguished son of the soil, who, by patient industry, and the great natural gifts of which the Almighty has given him the possession has risen step by step the ladder of fame until to-day he stands the acknowledged head of the great scientific world—second to none! Such a man is due of the glories of the Dominion, and every Canadian, whether he be of French or English extraction, who has a spark of patriotism in his breast, must feel proud of such a noble inheritance. Of course we except Solon, who after living in our midst for twelve months, constitutes himself a judge of the country, its people and its institutions. We should much rather have his opinion on a whiskey cocktail! Dr. Campell is Dean of the Faculty of Medicine under Dr. Dawson, a very worthy gentlemen and holding high rank as a surgeon, but in no way to be compared with his Principal—so that we think our recommendation a decided improvement on the *Herald's*, and we hope the same view may be taken by those having a voice in this matter of Imperial Honours. On the general question, we believe that the conferring of these marks of Royal favour, as the rewards of true merit, would have a good and salutary effect. We hear a good deal about "British connection," and no doubt the public sentiment of the country is as one on this subject, thanks, very much, to the loyal and sturdy attitude, since his accession to power, of our First Minister, and thanks, too, to the foolhardiness of our cousins across the line, who instead of cultivating a feeling of amnity and friendship, have sought almost the reverse with us. It is the part of the true statesman, who would "guard the State and make it whole," to strengthen in every honourable way the feeling of attachment for the Queen and Constitution, and how better can this be effected than by making the people believe—and not only believe but feel—that in every possible way they stand on equal ground with the Queen's subjects wherever the star of the Empire takes its glorious way?

FOUNDLINGS.

If there are any claimants on the humane feelings of the community whose plaint is too reasonable and pitiful to be disregarded—it is the foundlings whose misfortune is the fruit of others' fault. They have, at least, as great a claim on the public as lunatics for the use of means designed to restore them to mental health, or criminals whom the hand of justice withdraws from society which they have wronged. Humane and social considerations concur in the propriety of these helpless infants being regarded as society's special charge. The reference to this subject is suggested by a report of a meeting held a day or two ago, of the Health Committee of the Montreal City Council, which runs as follows:—

"In regard to the care of foundlings,

"Dr. Duclade stated that during the past six years the officers of the Protestant Infants' Home had saved 35 per cent. of the infants which came under their charge. Infants were left at the Home but a few days old, and many of them were much in the same condition as those left under the care of the Grey Nuns. But the infants were kept there, and their parents attended them. He thought it would be much better for the Home if its sanitary condition was improved, by means of a larger garden and surrounding vegetation. The Home had lost 100 per cent. of those infants who were bottle fed; it was for this reason desirable that their parents should stay and nurse them when possible.

"The Mayor would infer that the children in the Infants' Home were in much similar condition to those in the care of the Grey Nuns.

"Dr. Dugdale said in some cases the mothers of the children nursed other children than their own. Referring to the necessity for a better system in regard to the subject, he thought it to be the duty of the Government to take care of their infants; it would be a great thing if some good man could be found who would give his aid to the work.

"The Mayor said a prejudice existed in the minds of some people against foundling institutions; it was only the other day that he had received a communication, to which he had been prevented by business pressure from replying, denouncing the idea of a foundling hospital.

"Dr. Larocque briefly described the system in vogue in Paris, where the infants were deposited at the door in a kind of revolving cot—or as he termed it *la tour*. As an experiment the operation of the system was suspended, and the result was a perceptible increase increase in the number of child murders. Upon the resumption of the former system the number of infanticides became correspondingly reduced.

"Dr. Dugdale thought that if the wet nurse system was carried out, it would be the means of saving the live of four hundred children yearly. He felt intensely upon the subject, which he considered of serious importance.

"The Mayor expressed the pleasure it had given him to be present at the meeting; he was glad that the conversation had arisen, and suggested that Dr. Dugdale and Dr. Larocque prepare some practical means by which the mortality of infants might be saved. He recommended the gentlemen to get the experience of the officials of the Infants' Home and of the Grey Nuns, submit it to the committee, and then they could see what could be done in the matter."

The Committee then adjourned.

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.

STOVEPIPES.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—I am not well posted as to municipal regulations concerning how and where stovepipes are to be placed through roofs and into chimneys in houses within the city limits; still I would like to know if there is an officer to look after such affairs? Now, it so happens that on the lot next to mine there is a tenement range wherein are living no less than nine families, and there are only two chimneys—one at each end of the building—and stovepipes are protruding through the roof for all the others. This state of affairs should not be allowed to continue. In my opinion, although it is all very well to talk about economy, it is still more important to protect the city from the ravages of the fiery element, more especially when the late fire in Quebec is taken into consideration, and as a consequence the attention of the proper officer (if any such exists) is now directed to the large number of stovepipes protruding through roofs in several parts of Lower Town. Trusting that the hint will not be thrown away, I remain,

Yours truly,

ONE WHO SEES.

THE FALLACIES OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

An American exchange—the *Churchman*—has the following strictures on this famous document:—

In the first place it is asked, in what sense are all men said to be created equal? Does it relate merely to their natural rights of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness?

In the next place, as to these rights being denominated "unalienable," are they absolutely such? Cannot society, the State, rightfully overbear them all if there is necessity to do so for the existence or safety and well-being of the nation?

And again, have governments no other function of end besides that of securing these natural rights?

And once more, How is it that Rousseau's theory of the "social contract" (which the Declaration of Independence assumes as the foundation of the right of Government), is called a "self-evident truth," when, in point of fact, there are six other contrary theories that have been maintained by political writers?

But waiving this, if governments derive their just powers only from the individual consent of the governed (another is the theory), whence does one fourth of the population of a country—which is about the proportion of those who do or can give such a consent—get their right to govern the other three-fourths, who do not or cannot give such a consent? See on this point what Brownson says in his "American Republic."

Is it not, on the whole, a pity that this passage about "self-evident truths," raising so many debatable questions, should have found admission into such a document? It expressed, indeed, the opinion of Mr. Jefferson, the framer of the Declaration, and also of the elder Adams, who defined the State to be "a voluntary association of individuals." It was in fact the prevailing doctrine among the American people a hundred years ago; and is still probably the most familiar and popular creed.

It is not to the purpose to go now into any critical discussion of the questions this declaration has raised. But besides the questions I have adverted to, there are others of theoretical and practical importance, which commentators on our political system have connected with the consideration of this document, namely, as to its relation to the political character and rights and sovereignty of the several colonies, and of the union that was formed.

BATTLE OF THE ROUTES.

The Dominion *Pacific Herald*, published at New Westminster, B.C., reports a meeting at which Mr. Dewdney, M.P., spoke as follows:—

"Mr. Dewdney, who was received with cheers, said he was very grateful for this demonstration, and for the kind address which had been presented to him. He was one of the first settlers in this city, and had passed here some of the pleasantest years of his life. He referred to several of the "pioneer" residents, whom he was very glad to see here to-night. He was also glad to see all, without reference to political dividing lines, uniting to give a hearty expression on the railway matter. In advocating the adoption of the Fraser route he had conscientiously endeavoured to do his duty to the Province and the Dominion; he believed that route was the best for all. He did not object to the northern surveys; the more they surveyed, the sooner they would be convinced that we had the route, and the only one. (Cheers.) Mr. Dewdney then referred in complimentary terms to Mr. Cunningham, member for this District, who had, he said, worked most cordially with him, and done his best for the interests of his district. Comparatively little interest had been taken in this matter of the railway route in British Columbia in former years; but now people were turning their attention to the matter, as they felt that a decision must shortly be arrived at; and now was the time to strike. The policy of the present Government differed from that of the Macdonald Administration on the railway question. Sir John Macdonald's party were in favour of pressing the work to completion as rapidly as possible, believing that, the sooner it was completed, the sooner would they receive a return for the outlay. Mr. Mackenzie's party, on the other hand, favoured delay, and desired to go cautiously to work. His Government was supported to a great extent by men who dreaded taxation, and that, of course, influenced his policy. He (Mr. Dewdney) felt sure, however, that—once the surveys were completed—Mr. Mackenzie would be foremost to urge on the construction of the line. The day before he left Ottawa, he had been assured by Mr. Mackenzie that the canons of the Fraser would be surveyed thoroughly. It had been reported, the Premier said, that serious difficulties existed in the canons, but he must have *evidence* that these difficulties did really exist, before he allowed them to influence his decision. (Cheers.) He would not abandon the route till he was convinced that a better one existed. Reference had been made to a report that telegraphic construction had been ordered from Edmonton to Fort George; but he (Mr. Dewdney) felt sure that no telegraph work would be done on this side of Tete Jaune Cache till the railway route was finally decided upon. In reading over the speech which he had delivered on the railway question in the House, he found he had omitted some points which might have been mentioned. He had therefore, addressed a letter to Mr. Mackenzie, setting the whole case before him. He had a copy of the letter, and would read it, if the meeting desired it. (Cheers.)"

In reference to a recent debate in the Assembly the same paper says:—

"Had he thought for a moment, he would have chosen any other ground for the fight. The merest tyro in politics must have known, that he (Walkem) has not only been the cause of losing the railway on the Island, but also the Graving Dock; for we cannot believe that in the present financial difficulties of the Province, the ministry would attempt to go on with the Graving Dock, unless favourable arrangements can be made for raising the necessary means without increasing the burdens of the people, for a merely local matter, which shows no probability of ever paying even interest on the outlay. But what shall we say of Mr. Welkem, who has plunged the country into such a vortex? In spite of the clearest evidence that he was committing a blunder in relation to the Canadian advances—because to believe he did not know that the Dominion Government simply intended to let us have the $250,000 as a loan, would be to imply that he was thoroughly incapable—he absolutely entered into contracts, binding the Province to the expenditure of a large sum of money, and threw away a considerable sum on the purchase of cement, that may not, when it comes to be tested, turn out to be worth the rent now being paid for it. Yet he had the folly to bring forward a motion on this very subject, censuring the Government for not having done something, that he would most certainly have done if his resolution had been carried—convinced the Dominion Government that Parliament was composed of men like Mr. Walkem, who either could not, or would not, understand the merest rudiments of a simple commercial transaction. How in the world could we ever expect the $150,090 as the result of capitalizing interest at five per cent. for ten years, on $100,000? Of course the original agreement *might* have been set aside, and the sum *might* have been granted as a bonus. But on what grounds were we led to believe this? On some promise made by somebody just before the power of keeping it was taken away from him."

W. JOHNSTON,
RETIRES FROM
SOLVENT ESTATE BROKERAGE.

DRY GOODS
IN WAREHOUSE, 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.

Gentleman 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.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
REMOVED.
John Smith & Co.
(LATE METCALFE'S)
Have removed their Ready-Made
Clothing and Tailoring Business
To that large and commodious shop
135 Sparks street,
ROBINSON'S BLOCK,
Opposite Mr. Elwell's, Druggist,
Where they hope, by strict attention to business, and selling at a
SMALL PROFIT,
Still, as heretofore, to have the patronage of their friends and the public.

Remember the new address:
The Clothing House,
135 SPARKS STREET,
JOHN SMITH & Co.,
Next door to Musgrove & Johnston.
May 17, 1876. 6l9

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 3, 1876. 3m

HOUSE, SIGN AND FRESCO PAINTER,
Wellington street, - - Near Pooley's Bridge
Every description of House Decorating, Imitation, Graining, Marbleing, etc., executed in a superior style, and at prices to suit the times.
Ottawa, Feb. 14, 1876. 3m

Hotels.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS
Season of 1876.
The splendid new Hotel at this favorite Summer Resort; for invalids and pleasure-seekers, will be
Open for the Reception of Guests
ON THE 10TH JUNE.
In charge of MR. JOHN KENLY.
No opportunity will be lost in making the stay of all patrons as pleasant as possible, and additional facilities for recreation and amusement will be provided.
The rates will remain as heretofore, viz:—$2.50, $2.00, and $1.50 by the day, week or month, respectively.
May 20, 1876. 4[6tues

THE "ALHAMBRA,"
RESTAURANT.
B. MELLON,
PROPRIETOR.
This Restaurant is the most central in the city, and offers special inducements to Day Boarders.
Meals served at all Hours,
Suppers up to 12 p.m.
Oysters received fresh every day.
The Bar is stocked with Liquors of the choicest brands.
Ottawa, March 29, 1876. 4 Apr

THE
English Chop House,
(late Noonan's Restaurant)
SPARKS STREET,
IS NOW OPEN WHERE
MEALS OF ALL KINDS.
Can be had at all Hours, at moderate rates, on the European Principle.
LUNCHEONS, DINNERS AND SUPPERS
Served on the shortest notice.
THE BAR
Is stocked with the choicest Liquors.
Gentlemen will find this the most convenient and best appointed Restaurant in the city.
☞ A call is respectfully solicited.
L. K. CLISBY,
Manager.
Ottawa, April 15, 1876. 4[6

THE
RE-OPENED.
Commercial House,
ELGIN STREET,
(CLISBY'S OLD STAND)
Russell & O'Connell,
PROPRIETORS.
This House is now fully supplied with choice Liquors, Cigars, etc., of the best brands, and will be conducted on first class principles by the new proprietary.

THE
BILLIARD HALL
Is in charge of a competent marker, where every attention will be paid to Visitors.
Ottawa, Jan. 11, '1 6[tf

THE
"London" Restaurant
SAPPERS' BRIDGE.
LUNCH,
Every day at 12 noon.
DINNER,
At all hours.
OYSTER SUPPERS
Best Served and Best Cooked
IN OTTAWA.
SHELL OYSTERS
Just Received.
☞ Liquors and Cigars of the finest brands.
FRED FOOKS,
Proprietor.
Ottawa, Feb. 3, 1876. 6[tf

Hats that are Hats,
AT THE
NEW YORK HAT AND FUR DEPOT,
CORNER OF
RIDEAU AND SUSSEX STS.
G. H. LAWRENCE.
Ottawa, April 18, 1876. 4[2

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. 27, 1875. 40[6

HATS!
HATS!
HATS!
HATS!
THE NEWEST
SPRING STYLES
AT
PEACOCK'S
(Sign of the Red Hat.)
RIDEAU STREET.
Ottawa, April 13, 1876. 6[2y1

LOOK HERE.
Great Reduction in the price of Hardware at
THOS. BIRKETT'S,
NO. 67 RIDEAU STREET.
Cut Nails, all sizes, are
ONLY $3.25 per Keg, 100 lbs.
And all other goods in proportion. Also
PAINTS,
OILS,
GLASS,
PUTTY,
ETC., ETC.
P.S.—Agent for American Blasting Powder. A call is respectfully solicited.
THOS. BIRKETT.
Nov. 67 Rideau street.
All goods delivered free to any part of the city.
Dec 25, 1875. 27y1

CHINA HALL.
RIDEAU STREET.
Selling off below Cost!
THE WHOLE OF THIS BEAUTIFUL STOCK
MUST BE CLEARED OUT AT ONCE.
CALL AND GET PRICES.
Ottawa, April 20, 1876. 4[6m6

Plumbing, Gas and Steam-Fitting.
BLYTH & KERR,
25 RIDEAU STREET,
Have always on hand a complete stock of
BATHS, SINKS,
CLOSETS, HOSE,
LEAD AND IRON PIPE,
GAS AND STEAM FITTINGS,
GALVANIZED IRON, ETC.
large and varied assortment of crystal and bronze Gasaliers, and house-furnishing Hardware, enamelled reserving Pans etc., to which they invite attention.
Estimates given in any of the above lines on application.
Agents for THE EUREKA HOT AIR DRAFT FURNACE.
Ottawa, April 20, 1876. 4[2

IMPORTANT TO CORPORATIONS
REQUIRING FIRE PROTECTION.
The Cheapest and Most Economical
Steam Fire Engine
EVER YET OFFERED
CLAPP & JONES'
MANUFACTURING COMPANY, BUILDERS, HUDSON, NEW YORK.
FIRST PREMIUMS
Have been awarded the CLAPP & JONES ENGINE at every Fair at which they have been exhibited, among others at the
FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 1865.
MICHIGAN STATE FAIR AT JACKSON, 1869.
FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 1870.
MICHIGAN STATE FAIR AT LANSING, 1871.
NEW YORK STATE FAIR AT ALBANY, 1875
CALDWELL & CO.,
as Sparks street, Ottawa. Agents for Canada.
Ottawa, April 10, 1876. 6[tues

NOW OPEN
THE
Broadway Tailoring
ESTABLISHMENT,
GENERAL OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WELLINGTON STREET,
OPPOSITE
ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
P. C. AUCLAIR,
PROPRIETOR.
Ottawa, Jan. 27, 1876. 4[tf

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. 6[tf

1875—PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION—1876.
First Prize for MARBLE MANTELPIECE.
First Prize for MONUMENTAL HEADSTONES.
First Prize for STONE SIDEWALKS SIDE.
And ALONE DRAINING TRAPS
WERE TAKEN BY
W. M. SOMERVILLE,
MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS,
SPARKS STREET.
W. M. SOMERVILLE, as sole Canadian Agent has taken an extra prize for C. H. Dunlop Co., for which he is also agent.
Ottawa Nov. 1, 1875 26[tf

CLISBY HOUSE! CLISBY HOUSE!
Close to Parliament Buildings.
The undersigned has undertaken the management of the above House, and is in a position to afford first class accommodation to guests and boarders.
A RESTAURANT
In connection with the Hotel will be replete in a day or two. Oysters in every style. Lunches, Suppers for Dinners, served in best style, may be had at all hours.
WILLIAM MILLS - - - - - Manager
Ottawa, March 20, 1876. 4[6m

TAILORING! TAILORING!
ORDER YOUR SPRING SUITS AT
LIVERPOOL HOUSE
No. 61 Rideau street,
Where you will get thorough satisfaction as regards cost, material and workmanship.
A newly arrived and complete stock of Gents' material now on hand, consisting of
SCOTCH TWEEDS,
ENGLISH BROADCLOTH,
WORSTED STUFFS,
CANADIAN TWEEDS
VENETIANS,
MELTONS, &C., &
Give us a call and you will not regret it.
CHISHOLM & BRANNEN.

ABBOTT & M'DONALD,
DEALERS IN
Stumping Machines, Ditching Machines,
Cattle Boilers, Cultivators, Reaping Machines, Mowing Machines, Threshing Machines, Pumps, Sleighs, Sewing Machines, Shingle Machines, Feed Cutting Mills, Turnip Cutters, Root Scrapers,
Market Square, Ottawa,
Represent the following first-class manufacturers, viz:—Nixon Bros, Ingersoll; Sherman & Foster, Stratford; Massey bros, Brampton, Manufacturing Co, Newcastle; Joseph Hall Works, Oshawa; R. S. Gibson, Delhi; Gilmour & Co, Trenton; Goldie & McCulloch, Galt; Frost & Co, Smith's Falls; Wood's Improved Stump, Land Rollers, Pea Harvesters, Grain Crushers, Corn Ploughs, Wooden Ploughs, Horse Hoes, Potato Diggers, Corn Planters, Horse Rakes, Iron Harrows, and Stoves of all kinds.
Having a large stock from each manufactory always on hand at shop prices. Repairs for all machines.

1876 1876
The Ottawa River Navigation Company
ON AND AFTER
WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of May,
The Day Line Steamers will commence their regular through Trips between
Ottawa and Montreal,
CARRYING
PASSENGERS AND MAILS.
Leaving Queen's Wharf at 7 a.m.
R. W. SHEPHERD,
President.
Ottawa, May 5, 1876.
1876—New Freight Line.—1876
BETWEEN
Ottawa & Montreal,
And on Rideau Canal, between
Ottawa & Newboro'
Calling at all intermediate Ports.
The steamers OLIVE and MARK TWAIN and barges, will run on the above-named route during the Season of Navigation, making a semi-weekly line between Ottawa and Montreal, and a weekly line between Ottawa and all ports on Rideau Canal between Ottawa and Newboro'.
The Managers are also in treaty for a third Steamer, and expect in a few days to be able to announce to the public that they have succeeded in their negotiations.
The merchants of Ottawa and the vicinity will find it to their interest to patronize this line, as the rates will be much lower than those now charged, and their goods get as good despatch and will be carefully handled.
For further information apply at the Office, Canal Basin (Ottawa Terminus, Ottawa Island), to A. J. GOODE, Agent; or to
ERSKINE MURPHY,
No. 4 Floor Shed, Commercial Wharf, Montreal.
Ottawa, April 26, 1876. 4[6tf
The Union Forwarding and Railway Co'y
WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE
For any Debts contracted by the Steamboat without an order from the undersigned.
R. S. CASSELS,
Managing Director.
Ottawa, May 4, 1876. 6[2
AWARDED the HIGHEST MEDALS at VIENNA.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY & Co.,
501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
(Opp. Metropolitan Hotel.)
Manufacturers, Importers & Dealers in
CHROMOS AND FRAMES,
Stereoscopes & Views,
ALBUMS, GRAPHOSCOPES AND MATERIALS FOR VIEWS.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
We are Headquarters in everything in the line of
Stereopticons and Magic Lanterns
Being Manufacturers of the
MICROSCIENTIFIC LANTERN,
STEREOPANOPTICON
UNIVERSAL HEADPOSITION,
ADVERTISING MAGIC LANTERN,
AEROPTICON,
SCHOOL LANTERNS,
FAMILY LANTERNS,
PROFILE LANTERNS,
Each style being the best of its kind in the market.
Catalogues of Lanterns and Views with Prices for using sent on application.
Any mechanic can make money with Magic Lantern.
October 21, 1875. 6[mos
OTTAWA CARPET HOUSE.
SHOOLBRED & CO.
Have received of their Fall Importations
44 BALES CARPETS and OILCLOTHS.
Embracing all the novelties, and for the season to which they confidently
Invite Inspection.
Special Value in Lace Curtains.
STANDARD SCALES.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT PARIS, 1867 AND MONTREAL
THE MOST ACCURATE,
THE MOST DURABLE,
THE MOST CONVENIENT.
In every respect worthy of the most implicit confidence.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
402 ST. PAUL STREET
MONTREAL.
Ottawa Feb. 23, 1876. 6[mos
CAUTION.
Worcestershire Sauce
IN CHANCERY.
LEA & PERRINS of Worcester
against
ALFRED ROBERT LEE, trading as A. R. LEE & CO., at Richford (Junction), Vermont.
Take Notice that on the 25th July, 1876, a Petition of Information was served in the above cause by the Master of the Rolls, restraining the Defendant from using the word "Worcestershire," or any word only colourably differing therefrom in connection with any sauce manufactured by him, and any Labels or Wrappers resembling those used by the Plaintiffs.
All persons are hereby cautioned not to sell as and for "Worcestershire Sauce" any Sauce other than that manufactured by Messrs. Lea & Perrins, Worcester, or to use any Labels or Wrappers resembling those used by the Plaintiffs.
KNOX, SOUTTER & Co.,
Solicitors for Messrs. Lea & Perrins.
Ottawa, Sept. 25, 1875. 6[mos
WILSON & ORR,
Carvers & Gilders
LOOKING-GLASS and
PICTURE FRAME
MANUFACTURERS
60 Sparks-st.
USE THE
Norwich Egg Powder,
For making all Kinds of Cakes WITHOUT EGGS.
To be had of all Grocers.
E. J. WEEKS & Co.,
Norwich, England.
TO CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS.
The undersigned has opened a New Quarry Yard, Corner of King and St. Andrew Streets, where building stone and posts of all descriptions will be kept constantly on hand. Orders promptly executed, for all kinds of Building Stone.
ROBERT MOFFATT.
IF YOU WANT GOOD BREAD
USE THE
Diamond Yeast Cakes