New Advertisements.

No Old Advertisements Inserted on this List.

First-class Meals—London Restaurant.
Fall Hats—Peacock.
Insolvent Act of 1875—Duncan McFarlane.
Must be Sold—Lyons.
Festivities—Dominion Springs Races.
Leave your Measure—Lawson's Studio.
Luxuries of the Season—London Restaurant.
Last Chance—J. W. H. Dobie.
Glasgow Tea Warehouse—204 Sparks Street.
Grand Success—Dominion Springs Races.
Call and See—The Lawson Studio.
Best Accommodation—London Restaurant.
Hot for Dominion Springs—Races Wednesday and Thursday.
Insolvent Act of 1875—Duncan McFarlane.
New Books—Durie & Son.
Establishment for Young Ladies—Miss Harmon.

The Times.

OTTAWA, MONDAY, AUG. 28, 1876

The steamship Dominion, from Liverpool, arrived at Father Point Saturday, at 5.45 p.m., with 10 cabin and 20 steerage passengers.

The steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool, arrived at Father Point Saturday, at 7.30 a.m., with 71 cabin, 6 intermediate, and 103 steerage passengers. The mails will arrive to-day.

Even so good and correct a journal as the Montreal *Witness* wilfully persists in the statement that Sir JOHN MACDONALD sold a railway building contract to Sir HUGH ALLAN.

Archbishop TACHEREAU, in a letter to the editor of the *Courrier du Canada*, says that the fundamental points in the politico-religious discussion have been submitted to the Holy See by himself and by other interested persons. From this we should infer that the question of how far Priests may interfere in political matters has been submitted to the Holy Father at Rome.

The leading Opposition journal, the *Mail*, has repeatedly and persistently invited the leading ministerial journal, the *Globe*, to give some explanations about Mr. Speaker ANGLIN's printing contract with the Government. The Public Accounts show that Mr. ANGLIN received in one year nearly $8,000 for extra printing for the Post Office Department. On this important question the *Globe* is absolutely dumb, rigidly observing the astute policy of silence. It is probable that the lesser *Globe* of St. John said all that there was to be said on the question by ministerial journals, when it declared that Mr. ANGLIN was no longer receiving the work, but that he had been quite right in accepting whatever the Government put in his way.

THE COAL COMBINATION.

For some time past our United States telegrams have made periodical mention of the breaking up, bursting or dissolution of a coal combination, but no particulars have been given of the nature of the organization or the extent of the operations engaged in. It seems that the combination was an association of wealthy railway companies, and coal and iron companies, such as the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, the New Jersey Central, the Lehigh Valley Railway Company and others. Nearly all the railway companies are owners of mining property, are largely engaged in mining, and of course directly interested in coal, both as producers, shippers and carriers. These companies some years ago entered into a combination, the object of which was to control the quantity of coal to be mined, its transportation to market, and to fix the price at which it should be sold. In other words, it was intended to prevent or avoid competition, to limit the supply to the actual pressing demand, and to fix the prices to suit those forming the combination. The affairs of the combination were managed by a Board of Control, which held regular monthly meetings, at which the quantities to be mined by each mining company, and the quota to be carried by each railroad were agreed upon and fixed. There was a standing rule, part of the contract entered into, that any company exceeding its quota should suffer a penalty of two dollars per ton for every ton in excess. For a time the combination worked well, to the satisfaction of its promoters and members generally, but during the last two or three months there have been indications of weakness and disagreement. One of the contracting parties, the Lehigh Valley Railway Company, which does not own any mining property, has taken the ground that it was bound to accept any freights that were offered to it, notwithstanding its contract with the Combination, and it has been taking coal freights whenever or by whoever offered, regardless of the limitations of the Combination. In this way the Company exceeded its quota of freight in the month of July by about 75,000 tons, the aggregate penalty upon which was $150,000. The Board of Control demanded the payment of this penalty, but the Company refused to come down with the cash. This positive rebellion led to the disruption of the Combination, as the other contracting parties refused to be bound by a contract that could be set aside at the pleasure of individual members. The bursting of the Combination has been the cause of considerable excitement in the coal regions, especially among the small producers, who are entirely in the hands of the carrying companies. It is expected that there will be a mad race of competition for a short time, that some companies will be wholly ruined and others badly crippled, which will be followed by a period of repentance and reflection, and then by another Combination. The general public may not expect to reap much permanent benefit from the collapse of the late Coal Ring.

CANADA'S EXHIBIT.

From remarks made by a New York journal, *The Tribune*, if we are not mistaken, a week or two ago, the reader would have been inclined to think that Canada's exhibit was out of place in the Centennial Exhibition, and that this country could derive no possible benefit from the humble display which it was making in the great bazaar of the nations. We were told that our exhibit was crude badly arranged and barely worth passing notice, that it had no attractions for the fashionable visitor and possessed very little interest either for the political economist or the man of commerce. This was a poor compliment indeed, but probably sincere, and, from the critics standpoint a justifiable classification. The critic is at fault in being too sweeping and indiscriminate. There can be no doubt but Canada's exhibit is in many respects what the critic described it as being. Compared with the magnificent exhibits of England, France, Germany and other countries, with the displays of pottery, porcelain, glass, textile fabrics and machinery which these countries have put forward, the exhibit of Canada is a poor, meagre affair indeed. But it should be remembered that Canada makes no pretensions in the field of fine arts. In the higher branches of art she is not even a competitor. She has no manufactories of porcelain, fine pottery and glass ware and kindred works of art; she has no looms for the production of delicate silks and other rich textile fabrics; nor has she entered the domain of higher mechanical arts. In these walks, therefore, the most attractive for a popular exhibition, she could not be an exhibitor, and her exhibit could not be expected to attract the eye of those in search of fine art novelties or elegant trifles. The true place of Canada in the Centennial is not in the van of exhibiting nations, but in an intermediate field. Her main strength lies in the production of raw materials, in their preparation and partial manufacture, supplemented by the manufacture of useful articles from wool and other textiles. In fact, she may be said to be standing on that threshold which was long ago passed by England, France, the United States and other manufacturing nations. Her exhibit, therefore, at the Centennial must be judged by a different standard than those of more advanced countries. It must be judged by its usefulness and its adaptability for the purposes for which the various articles are intended. It is an exhibit which must have peculiar attractions for practical men; and their judgment and opinion will naturally have more weight and value than that of the critical writer in the New York journal. Already we have had good testimony from such men as to the value and usefulness of our "crude and badly arranged" exhibit, shewing the benefit which the country may ultimately derive from it. This is the testimony of the Australian Commissioners to the Centennial Exhibition. They are of opinion that the Canadian exhibit is excellent; that many of the articles exhibited are superior of their class, and such as would find ready sale in the Australian colonies. Indeed, they are of opinion that a mutually profitable trade may be cultivated between Canada and the Australian States in many of the articles which this country has on exhibition at Philadelphia. Since then we have the testimony of a Mr. Frazer, of Jamaica, who speaks in flattering terms of our exhibit, especially of our tweeds, and he is decidedly of opinion that a direct trade of considerable volume may be carried on between Canada and the West Indies. It is also probable that other parties have been similarly attracted by the Canadian exhibit; and as the result we may look forward to the opening of a foreign trade in many of the articles which we produce.

WAS IT AN ACCIDENT?

DR. FAUTEUX AND MR. JOANNETTE DROWNED IN THE OTTAWA.

Mysterious and Suspicious Circumstances, Inquests, &c., &c.

Dr. Emile A. Fauteux and Mr. Hubert Joannette, the hotel keeper, both of the village of St. Joseph, started from the house of the latter on Wednesday morning to go on a fishing excursion. They got into a small boat or canoe for that purpose about half a mile from the village, and, so far as can be known at present, were never seen alive after. Mr. Joannette was married, and as he promised to be back in a few hours and as the evening was advancing without his returning, his wife

BECAME UNEASY,

her uneasiness increasing to alarm as the day wore on and still no sign from her husband nor Dr. Fauteux who, it may be stated, boarded at Joannette's hotel. She then communicated her fears to the neighbours, and a search was at once instituted by Messrs Dupuis, Parrineau and others, but with no results that evening, as neither men nor canoe were

ANYWHERE TO BE FOUND!

Early on Thursday morning the search was resumed, when the body of the unfortunate Joannette was discovered floating beneath the surface of the water, late downwards, about half a mile from the place of departure. The corpse was brought to the bank, and the coroner, Dr. Ferguson, of the village of Cumberland, who arrived on the scene soon as possible, empanelled the following jury: Alexander Lasard, Andre Bochon, Michel Foubert, Clovis Dufour, Emery Parrineau, Louis Lanoon, Xavier Gravelle, Narcisse Fancette, Pierre Rivet, O. Bellanger, Michael O'Toole and William Dunlap. Mr. Lasard was elected foreman.

The first witness called was JOSEPH SAULINGER who, on being sworn, deposed:—On Wednesday last, about 8:30 a.m., drove the deceased Joannette and Dr. Fauteux to the river edge about half a mile above the place where the body was found, they were going to fish, left the spot before they got into the canoe; saw nothing more of them, they seemed to be sober at the time.

The next witness, TOUSSAINT MAJOR, blacksmith, sworn:—On last Wednesday, about 8:30 a.m., while drawing wood from the river shore, saw deceased and Dr. Fauteux paddling up the river in a small log canoe. The weather was quite calm; the doctor was steering and Joannette paddling; saw them no more. They both seemed sober.

Mr. LAUZON, Merchant of St. Joseph Village, deposed:—Last saw Joannette in his (witness') store on Wednesday morning purchasing fishing lines. He started immediately after for the river to fish; he was quite sober.

HUGH DUFOUR, Postmaster, St. Joseph, sworn:—Heard on Thursday that Mr. Joannette and Dr. Fauteux were missing, and in company with a number of other villagers, started to search in the river for them; were not successful in our search on Thursday; resumed this morning (Friday), and with Abbion Bastien and Onezime Parrineau, found the body of Hubert Joannette about seventy-five feet from the shore where he now lies, floating face downwards, about six inches from the surface of the water. We took the body to the shore and the coroner was summoned.

The next witnesses were ALBION BASTIEN and ONEZIME PARRINEAU, who merely corroborated the evidence of the previous witness.

The above evidence, given in the presence of Dr. Ferguson, the Coroner, having been read over to the jury, the following verdict was returned:—

We, the Coroner's Jury empanelled to sit in inquest on the deceased Hubert Joannette, having examined and identified the body, find no marks of violence, and return a verdict of accidental death.

THE SEARCH FOR DR. FAUTEUX

meanwhile was prosecuted with vigour all day on Friday, but without success. On Saturday morning, however, soon after break of day, the body was discovered by Mr. Angrignon and others standing on its feet, in a spot about seventy yards from where his companion was found on the preceding Thursday and brought ashore. Circumstances throwing light on the subject having transpired while the search was being carried on, it was found necessary to empannel another jury, which was done by the coroner without delay, and the following jurors were sworn: Joseph Major, Isidore Toussaint, Antoine Lacroix, William E. Bottom, Isaac Daunis, Philibert Bellanger, Philibert Bestian, Francis Prouix, Calixte Garneau, Arthur Major, Isidile Vizineau and Prosper Champagne. Joseph Major was chosen foreman.

The first witness, Joseph Bellanger, gave the same evidence as he did in the case of Joannette on Friday.

PIERRE CORRIGOR, farmer, sworn—Heard of the absence of Dr. Fauteux, and, fearing he was drowned in the river, accompanied by Francois Leblanc and H. Dufresne, searched for the body all day on Friday without success; resumed search on Saturday morning, and found the body at 5 30, about forty feet from the shore in the Ottawa River, about thirty-five feet from where Joannette was discovered the day before; his body was standing on its feet, in about a depth of four feet of water; there was no coat on the body.

HYPPOLYTE DUFRESNE,

on being sworn, confirmed the evidence of Dufresne.

FRANCOIS LEBLANC deposed — While searching with the previous witness this morning a little after daylight, near the spot where the body of Joannette was found the day before, observed something near the boat in the river, which he took for a log; put out his hand, caught hold, and found it to be the back of a man's head; informed his companions what he had discovered, when Orgrigon took hold and, on pulling the head to the surface, recognized it as that of Dr. Fauteux; brought the body to the shore, where it was secured until the coroner was notified.

Dr. J. M. BOILEAU, of the village of Ange Gardien, on the Quebec side of the river, on being sworn, deposed:—Yesterday (Friday) met a young man from Ottawa named Sam Corice, who told him the following story:—On Wednesday last he was coming down the river on a fishing excursion, in company with Louis Lahi, of Ottawa, and at eleven o'clock in the forenoon met Dr. Fauteux and Joannette, in a canoe, trying to cross the Ottawa River, opposite the mouth of the "Big Blanc." The doctor enquired of the witness where good fishing ground could be had, when witness directed him to the north shore, but the deceased said it was not safe to cross as the wind was too high, and turned back to where he had started. Witness and Lahi went further down the river, and Corice remained at Ange Guardien. Next day, when in Ottawa, he (Corice) met Lahi, who had in his possession the canoe of the deceased; on Corice enquiring how he came by it Lahi answered that, while returning to the city on Wednesday afternoon about five o'clock, he found the boat floating on the river, and in it the coat of Dr. Fauteux, a knife, some bread and butter, a towel, and some fishing gear which he recognized, as he had seen the boat and other things in it the day before with deceased. Witness told Corice that it was right that the property should be returned, when Corice answered that "he could go to h—ll, he would do no such thing." By report witness knows that Corice and Lahi bear a very bad reputation. Dr. Boileau was the last witness. At this stage of proceedings, the Coroner, after reading over the evidence, charged the jury and asked for a verdict.

The jury retired, and after a half hour's consultation handed the Coroner the following request:—

Dr. FERGUSON, Coroner.

SIR,—Your jury empannelled to sit in inquest on the body of Dr. Fauteux, requiring more evidence of the case before they can give an intelligent verdict, request you to adjourn this inquest until eight o'clock on Saturday morning next, the 26th instant, to meet in the hour occupied by the late Mr. Joannette, in St. Joseph village. They also require you to summon as witnesses Louis Lahay and Sam Corice, as well as Isidore Jonesse and Olivier Leclair, to attend at the adjourned meeting on Monday next at the hour and place above mentioned.

(Signed) JOSEPH MAJOR, Foreman,
and all the members.

The inquest was accordingly adjourned, and the Coroner issued his summons for the appearance of the above named witnesses.

Dr. Fauteux was a young man, twenty-eight years of age and of considerable promise. His friends reside in Aubant in the province of Quebec, whence he came to St. Joseph, in the spring of 1875. Dr. Ferguson telegraphed to the brother-in-law of the deceased, Dr. Drainville, of Berthier, on Saturday, announcing the sad intelligence, and received the following answer:—

BERTHIER, Aug 26, 1876.

Dr. FERGUSON:—If the body found is that of Dr. Fauteux, please preserve it till you hear from me.

M. DRAINVILLE.

Mr. Joannette was 34 years of age, came from St. Mountain, Quebec, and had been living in St. Joseph only six months, up to his melancholy end. He kept a temperance hotel in that village, and short as his time was amongst the people, he was generally known and esteemed. He had grown up children, two of whom are married and settled in Ottawa. There is considerable gossip throughout the district over the somewhat mysterious calamity that has occurred, and a search is being instituted for more witnesses to give evidence on Monday.

The evidence of Dr. Boileau is considered of great importance, as he is a gentleman of considerable retinement and very guarded in his expressions. The readers of the Times will be kept posted in the developments of this extraordinary inquest as it goes on. We may mention in conclusion that the courtesy shown our reporter by Dr. Ferguson and assistance he gave him in gathering information are duly appreciated.

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. It cured swelled neck, lumbago, rheumatism, neuralgia, contraction of the muscles, stiff joints, spinal difficulties, and pain and soreness in any part, no matter where it may be, nor from what cause it may arise, it always does you good. Twenty-five cents' worth has cured bad cases of chronic and bloody dysentery. One has wonderful cures while in fifteen minutes it will cure any case of piles that it is possible to cure. Six or eight applications is warranted to cure any case of ascorbated nipples or inflamed breast. For bruises, if applied often and bound up, there is never the slightest discoloration to the skin. It stops the pain of a burn as soon as applied. Cures frosted feet, boils, warts and corns, and wounds of every description on man and beast.

S. N. THOMAS, Prelate, N. Y.,
AND NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont, Sole Agents for the Dominion.

NOTE.—*Eclectric* Selected and Electrified.

RACES AT DOMINION SPRINGS.—From the large number of entries that have been made the races must be a grand success.

AIR, the luxuries of the season at the "London." 4224tf

SEA BATHING.—Genuine salt sea baths at G. E. Bradshaw's, No. 254 Wellington street. 4223tf

PROSPECTUS.

OTTAWA, July 17, 1876.

To-day's issue of THE TIMES, it will be observed by reference to the proper column, appears under a new management and a new proprietary, and it is due to our readers and patrons that some remarks should be made regarding the change; firstly, as regards the future course of the journal in the discussion of public questions and policy; and secondly, with respect to the business arrangements and matters generally which we propose to carry out.

From henceforth THE TIMES will be identified with the Liberal-Conservative party, not necessarily as a "thick and thin" party organ, but reserving to itself the freedom and privilege to discuss all public questions in a spirit of liberality, and always with a view of best serving the general public interest. From the present Government great things, from great promises, were expected by a great majority, probably, of the people. A fair trial was asked for them, and the fair trial was enforced by the large majority which they have had at command both in Parliament and, it is to be presumed in the country. They have now had well nigh three years' tenure of office, with an overwhelming majority at their beck and call, and with ample opportunity and power to elaborate great questions of reform and a system of retrenchment and economy. But the question may now be fairly asked, where is the reform, where is the retrenchment and economy, where is the improvement in public administration, where is the wise, spirited and patriotic public policy, where is the elevated standard of public morality, where, in fact, are all those great public boons so freely and liberally promised when the present Government were on the "shady side" of the House of Commons? To all this the answer must be that the Government and its party have wantonly broken faith with the country, and grossly violated all the great promises and pledges so lavishly given. They have had the fair trial which was asked, which in justice was their right; and having been weighed in the balance are found utterly wanting in all the sound attributes of a good and efficient Government. The conviction is rapidly gaining ground throughout the country, that the best interests of this great Dominion are being trifled with and endangered by the present Government, and that either from inherent, feebleness, or incapacity, they are unable to steer the Ship of State safely through the present critical times, or that through the too powerful influence of an outside magnate—the alleged dictator of the party—they are absolutely prevented from adopting those measures which would be most prudent at the present juncture. But whatever may be the cause the state of public affairs is now such that the country must look elsewhere than in the ranks of the party in power for that efficient and truly economical Government which is so urgently needed.

THE TIMES will continue to be issued as a morning journal; and every endeavour will be made to keep up its standard, and to make it a readable and generally interesting newspaper. Prominence will be given to the cable and general telegraphic news despatches, and due attention bestowed upon all matters of local and general interest. The name of the present proprietor of THE TIMES was for many years identified with *The Ottawa Citizen*, and he hopes that the spirit of liberal and fair dealing which he invariably manifested in connection with that journal will be an ample guarantee that the supporters and patrons of THE TIMES will be treated with just consideration at all times. For the present THE TIMES will continue to be published at the office, corner of Wellington and Elgin streets, but in a few days, when the necessary arrangements have been made for removal, &c., the printing office will be in Rideau street. During the transition condition, it is unavoidable that great inconvenience will be experienced both by our editorial and mechanical staffs, and that some shortcomings will be observable; but for these we ask the indulgence of our readers and patrons until such time as our arrangements shall be completed.

DAILY TIMES delivered every morning, at 10 cents per week, to all parts of the city, suburbs, and Hull.

Interesting to Invalids Readers.

HARLEMVILLE, Columbia Co., N.Y., July 9, 1873.

R. V. PIERCE, M.D., Buffalo, N.Y.:

DEAR SIR—Your favour is just received. I intended to have written to you several weeks since concerning the improvement in my health, which is now very apparent. I have used one bottle of Pierce's Prescription with the best results, although I will admit I was somewhat discouraged after its use (for a short time only). I took it under very disadvantageous circumstances, having the supervision of the house and during the season of "house cleaning" I was obliged to do more than I could, and, of course, suffered drastically, after which I could not to have rest my heart and did all I could to bring it "out of chaos"—but upon laying aside all cares and continuing the remedy I find after using less than one bottle to be so much better than when I have discontinued the use, with no return of the symptoms of which I wrote you. I have suffered terribly, and what added to my distress was the consciousness of not procuring relief from ordinary sources, at times it seemed about impossible so great was the distress. All of those severe neuralgic pains have disappeared, they were so bad at times I could hardly walk without some external pressure. They seem to have left me like magic, suddenly, and have had no return; all other symptoms have been removed. Too, severe weakness and faintness have disappeared, and I can go up stairs with comparative ease now. I would have informed you ere this of my improvement, for I appreciated it, but I was fearful it was only transient benefit I was receiving, but I think sufficient time has elapsed to consider the beneficial results permanent. Accept of my best wishes for your future success and for your kindness in advising me. Very truly,

MRS. M. NEWTON SNYDER.

A Question.

Why will people keep four or five ill looking sickly horses to do the work that one good horse might perform? If the horse has the heaves, is broken winded, has a cough or cold, or his wind in any way affected; if his appetite is bad, or his digestive organs deranged, has a rough skin or is hide bound, we would in all cases recommend the use of "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy"—it never fails to benefit and almost always removes the disease; it is free from anything that can injure, and may be used at all times with safety. Try it and you will be satisfied. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co. is on each package. Northrop and Lyman, Toronto, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all Medicine dealers. 4230

Two or three colds in succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection into one generally fatal. Ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a cold until it is got rid of. Fortunately, "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers" are thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all coughs and colds, and are equally effective in the primary stages of consumption, asthma and bronchitis. Sold by all druggists and country dealers. Price 25 cents per box. 4220

HATS!
Fall Styles
2 CASES
Woodrow's
PRIZE MEDAL
HATS
JUST RECEIVED.
R. J. DEVLIN.
Aug. 15th 1876 4226ed

FURS! FURS! FURS!
JUST RECEIVED ALL THE NEW STYLES FOR SAME.
Astrachan, South Sea Seal and Beaver
Made up in Jackets, Capes, &c.,
AT
H. HODGES,
56 SPARKS-ST.,
Opposite the British Lion Hotel.
Nov. 17, 1875. 4001

HATS! HATS! HATS! HATS!
THE NEWEST
SPRING STYLES
AT
PEACOCK'S
(Sign of the Red Hat.)
RIDEAU STREET.
Ottawa, April 18, 1876. 4121y1

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
REMOVED.
John Smith & Co.
(LATE MCCOLLET'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 Grove & Johnston.
May 27, 1876. 4040

CARD.
Mrs. R. Parsons
Desires to intimate to the Ladies of Ottawa that she has resumed business and prepared to conduct
Dressmaking, Mantlemaking, Millinery,
And the manufacture of
LADIES AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING, &c., &c.
The business will be carried on in the large and convenient Show rooms attached to
Mr. Johnston's Dry Goods Establishment
144 SPARKS STREET,
MRS. PARSONS trusts her great experience and thorough knowledge of tastes in London, Parisian and New York will meet with popular patronage.
Mantles, etc., cut, fitted and made to order. Charges moderate.
M. 25. 4115

V. JOHNSTON,
RETIRING FROM
INSOLVENT ESTATE BUSINESS
DRY GOODS
IN WAREROOMS, VALUED AT
$20,000
TO BE SOLD BEFORE
E 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.
Gents Shirts and Underclothing.
Ladies' Hosiery and Thread Hosiery.
Silk Handkerchiefs, Neckties.
Worth 50c. 25c.
Gentlemen can procure 10,000 articles not enumerated.
W. JOHNSTON,
144 Sparks street.

CAUTION.
Worcestershire Sauce.
THE GENUINE
LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce
Is manufactured by the Firm of LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, and signature on every bottle, and labels, bottles and stoppers marked "LEA & PERRINS" are necessary to identify genuine Worcestershire Sauce.
Take Notice that on the 9th July, 1875, a Perpetual Injunction was granted by the Queen's Bench against Messrs. Blake, Lea and Perrins, the Master of the Rolls restraining the Defendants from using the name "Worcestershire," or any word only colorably different, in connection with any other sauce not manufactured by him, and any Labels or Bottles resembling those used by the Plaintiffs.
All persons are hereby cautioned not to sell or offer for sale any Sauce under the name of Worcestershire, or any other name colorably similar, that has not been manufactured by Messrs. Lea & Perrins, Worcester, or be any way Labelled or Bottled like theirs.
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE.—Messrs. Lea & Perrins' Celebrated Seidlitz Powders, Lea & Perrins' Orange Flower Water.
Ottawa, Sept. 23, 1875. 3950eow

RICHARD WOODLAND,
DEALER IN LEATHER AND HIDES,
Placed Lumber, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, Shingles, Lath, &c.
No. 35 St. Paul Street. 4201y

ESTABLISHED 1861.
Orme & Son,
DEALERS IN
Piano-Fortes, Organs,
AND INSTRUMENTS, ETC.
GENERAL AGENTS FOR ESTEY & CO'S.
ORGANS
—SOLE AGENTS FOR—
Dunham,
Emerson,
"Peerless"
AND
"Little Beauty"
PIANOS
SOLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
WAREROOMS:—NO. 31 SPARKS ST.
(Opposite the Russell House)
OTTAWA.
Aug 25 1876 4235y1

THE "ALEXANDRA,"
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 brand.
Ottawa, March 20, 1876. 4'09y

THE
RUSSELL HOUSE,
OTTAWA, CANADA.
This Hotel is the largest and only First Class House in the City. Refitted, furnished and kept as an exceptionable
FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
J. A. GOHIN.
Aug 26 1875 4201y1

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL
Rideau Street.
For a Comfortable Home stay at this Hotel.
Terms - - - $1 per diem.
FRED. CHAMPENIS,
4202y1 Proprietor.

REFITTED,
GOULDEN'S HOTEL
(Queen street)
C. GOULDEN, Proprietor.
This old established Hotel has been refitted and furnished, all new throughout, to suit and accommodate the travelling community. Under the old management, by which it became so popular, the same attention will be given to the supplying good liquors and good lodging, at moderate charges.
There is excellent stabling and a fine yard attached to the house.
Aug 15 1876 4226ed

CALEDONIA SPRINGS
Season of 1876.
The magnificent new Hotel at this popular Summer Resort, for invalids and pleasure-seekers, will be
Open for the Reception of Guests
ON THE 10TH JUNE.
In charge of MR. JOHN BENNY.
No opportunity will be lost in making the stay of all patrons as pleasant as possible, and additional facilities for reaching and amusement will be provided.
The water will remain as heretofore, viz—$2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 by the day, week or month, respectively.
May 25, 1876. 4186ed

REFITTED.
THE
Commercial House,
(LATE STEWART'S)
(CLERGY'S OLD STAND)
Russell & O'Connell,
Proprietors.

THE
BILLIARD HALL
Is in charge of a competent marker, where every attention will be paid to Visitors.
Ottawa, Oct. 11, 1875. 4041tf

THE
"London" Restaurant
SAPPERS' BRIDGE.
MEALS,
Every day at 12 noon.
DINNER,
At six hours.
OYSTER SUPPERS
THE
Best Served and Best Cooked
IN OTTAWA.
SHELL OYSTERS
Just Received.
Liquors and Cigars of the finest brands.
FRED FOGEL,
Ottawa, Feb. 9, 1876. Proprietor. 4060

Fine Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff
ARTHUR BISAILLON'S,
402, Wellington Street.
For a good SHAVE and HAIR CUTTING, in the best style, and SHAMPOONING,
ARTHUR BISAILLON'S,
402, Wellington Street.
4233 1y

L. N. NYE
Importer and Dealer
IN
Fine and Cut Tobacco,
Russell House Block,
Elgin & Sparks Street.
Ottawa, June 7, 1876. 4188

SNUFFS.
MANY INFERIOR IMITATIONS
OF THE
'MYRTLE NAVY'
TOBACCO
Are now offered.
LOOK OUT FOR THE STAMP.
T. & B.
On the Genuine.
May 17, 1875. 4164ed

Railways.

THE ST. LAWRENCE
AND
OTTAWA RAILWAY,
Of uniform gauge with the Grand Trunk Railway.
3 TRAINS, EACH WAY, DAILY, AS FOLLOWS: 3

LEAVING OTTAWA.	ARRIVING IN OTTAWA
For West and South at 10:00 a.m.	From both East and West at 7:20 a.m.
For the East at 2:00 p.m.	From the East and South at 4:10 p.m.
For both East and West at 10:05 p.m.	From the West at 9:45 p.m.

The Special Steamboat Express Train will leave Ottawa on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday mornings at 8 a.m., connecting at Prescott with the Royal Mail Line of Steamers for points East and West.
Through Pullman Cars without change on Night Trains. To Montreal every night (Sundays excepted).
Sure connection with Grand Trunk Trains East & West, and with the Rome & Watertown and Central Vermont at Ogdensburg to and from New York, Boston, and all points South and East.
Apartments in Sleeping Car running from Watertown to New York, can be secured at Company's Ticket Office in Ottawa.
Time faster than by any other route. Trains are run on Montreal time.
THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director, Ottawa.
June 26, 1876. 4179

CANADA CENTRAL
AND
Brockville & Ottawa Railways.
For Ottawa via Brockville.
TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY.
LEAVE

Brockville, G.T. Junction	8.05 a.m.	6.05 p.m.
Ottawa	10.30 a.m.	4.45 p.m.
Renfrew	9.25 a.m.	5.45 p.m.

ARRIVE

Ottawa	1.25 p.m.	7.30 p.m.
Renfrew	4.20 p.m.	10.25 a.m.
Brockville	3.05 p.m.	8.25 a.m.

10.30 a.m. Train from Ottawa makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train for the West and with the Utica & Black River Railway for New York, Albany, Utica, etc.
1.05 p.m. Train from Brockville makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train from the West, and with the Utica and Black River Railway from New York, Albany, Utica, etc.
Trains run on Montreal time.
A. MORRISON,
Managing Director.
Brockville, Dec. 1, 1875. 4112

INTERCOLONIAL
RAILWAY.
OPEN FOR PASSENGER TRAFFIC
On and after MONDAY, the 3rd July, 1876, EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS will run DAILY (except Sundays) as follows:—

Leave Point Levi	7.35	a.m
" River du Loup	12.05	p.m
Arrive Cacouna	3.05	"
" Trois Pistoles (dinner)	4.45	"
" Rimouski	6.40	"
" Campbelltown (supper)	8.40	"
" Dalhousie	9.11	"
" Bathurst	11.40	"
" Miramichi	12.30	a.m
" Moncton	3.50	"
" St. John	6.30	"
" Halifax	8.00	"

Pullman Cars on Express Trains.
The Pullman Car leaving Quebec on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, runs through to St. John, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays to Halifax.
Train for the Pictou branch at Point Levi with the Grand Trunk Trains from Montreal at 10 o'clock, p.m., and with the Richmond and Quebec Navigation Company's Steamers.
1st Class fare from Montreal to Halifax $17.00
1st Class do do to St. John 13.00
2nd Class do do to Halifax 11.00
2nd Class do do to St. John 10.00
[Signed] C. J. BRYDGES,
Gen'l Supt. of Gov't Railways.
Montreal, June 22, 1876. 4187ed

Steamships.

ALLAN LINE
OF
STEAMERS.
Sailings of Mail Steamers.
FROM QUEBEC.

Polynesian	12th	May
Sardinian	26th	"
Circassian	2nd	June
Sarmatian	9th	"
Moravian	16th	"
Peruvian	23rd	"
Polynesian	30th	"
Sardinian	7th	July
Circassian	14th	"
Sarmatian	21st	"
Moravian	28th	"
Peruvian	4th	Aug

GLASGOW DIRECT.
QUEBEC TO GLASGOW.

Caledonian, about	11th	May
Waldensian	18th	"
Canadian	25th	"
Corinthian	1st	June

GEO. THOMSON,
Agent, 10 Sparks street.
Ottawa, April 8, 1876.

ANCHOR LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
Sail every Saturday from
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.
Favorite route for Tourists.
Fleet equal and to Cunard, Inman, Pacific, Anchor Lines.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
From NEW YORK to GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST or LONDONDERRY,
Cabin, $35 & $40—Currency.
Return tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage as low as by any other First-class Line.
FIRST-CLASS LINE.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 7 Bowling Green, New York or their agents.

AT TANDARD SCALES
HIGHEST PRIZES AT PARIS, VIENNA AND MONTREAL.
THE MOST ACCURATE,
THE MOST DURABLE,
THE MOST CONVENIENT.
In every respect worthy of the most implicit confidence.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
377 ST. PAUL STREET
MONTREAL.
Ottawa, Feb. 21, 1876. 4072y

IF YOU WANT GOOD BREAD
USE THE
Diamond Yeast Cakes.

Post Office.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

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

1876. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1876.

| DAILY | | |