New Advertisements.

No Old Advertisements Inserted in this List.

New York Bay Oysters—B Mellon
Made to Order—Andrew Moore
Wanted—St Louis Hotel
Congress Hall—W H Baker & Co
Oysters Cooked and Raw—B Mellon
Public Notice—Dowsley & Green
Received Daily—St Louis Hotel
Congress Hall—W H Baker
Cigars, Tobaccos—Jas W Dobler
New York Bay Oysters—B Mellon
Popular Prices—George Washington Restaurant
Caledonia Concert—Thursday Sept 7th
The Centennial—Messrs O'Connor & Waller
The best dish of Oysters—The Alhambra
Blanket s—Alex Russell & Co
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
How to Make Money—Farley's Horse Powders

The Times.

WEEKLY EDITION.

OFFICE: 68 & 70 RIDEAU STREET.

I. B. TAYLOR, *Proprietor.*

OTTAWA WEDNESDAY SEPT 6 1876

Later information than that in the first reports shows the total estimated loss by the St. Hyacinthe fire to be $1,500,000, and the total insurance about $250,000.

It will be satisfactory to many of our readers to know that an inquest is to be held in relation to the fire on Sunday, and that detectives are now employed in searching for evidence to be laid before the jury.

Another of the faithful ones has been provided with a snug berth for life. Mr. Perrault Gow, a member of the Provincial Legislature, has been offered and accepted the Shrievalty of Wellington. His resignation as a member of the Legislature has been forwarded to Mr. Speaker.

The quantity of deals shipped from St. John, N.B., to the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe during August, was 26,821,118, against 20,103,117 in the same month of 1875, being an increase of upwards of six millions superficial feet. The total shipments from 1st January to 1st September were 139,760,088, against 111,512,193 in the corresponding period of 1875, being an increase of upwards of twenty-eight millions superficial feet.

We have word from Philadelphia that the horses selected for exhibition there from Canada arrived safely on Tuesday last in excellent condition. The Commissioners had made every provision for their accommodation and care. Indeed the exhibitors express themselves well satisfied with the arrangements. The Judges, it is expected, would enter upon their duties yesterday. Our correspondent, who we can vouch is no mean judge, is satisfied that "our horses are going to carry off the palm against the world."

The origin or cause of the fire at St. Hyacinthe was at first enveloped in mystery, and the customary theories relating to spontaneous combustion, &c., were freely advanced. It now appears, however, that there may have been an active and responsible agent concerned in the affair. A saddler, in whose place the fire started, has been arrested and is now in custody, on the charge of having applied the match. The circumstances, as narrated in our telegrams, are certainly very much against the unfortunate man. If he be guilty of the crime, there is a fearful account against him, which no punishment he would be likely to receive from the court could fully clear off; but if he is not guilty he is to be pitied as the victim of singular circumstances.

A NEW TURN OF AN OLD QUESTION.

The "Big Push" scandal, and the questionable conduct of the two prime actors in it, are not allowed to be issues of the past. On the main issues, as to the fact of a combination of the two Senators and the few who could "come down handsomely," and the true nature of the compact which they had entered into, there is a singular unanimity of opinion. One of the highest dignitaries of the Bench truthfully and properly described the nature of the compact, when commenting upon the letter of Senator Brown to Senator Simpson. Journals of both political parties, and others professedly independent, have joined in condemning the "Big Push" movement as corrupting and illegal in its nature; and that this is the view of the great majority of the people there is not the remotest doubt. But as the movement was general in its application, not identified with any particular divisional election, there has been no opportunity of bringing the charge of bribery and corruption home against the two prominent actors. This is to be regretted, as, otherwise, the whole ramifications of an extensive conspiracy against the purity of elections might have been laid bare, in all its hideous nakedness, before a court of law, and the proper punishment and penalty inflicted upon the transgressors. It may be a satisfaction, although a poor one, that the stigma of the "Big Push" attaches to the party of purity with the adhesiveness and stench of tar. It would have been more satisfactory if what is publicly known and what is known only to those who were invited to come down handsomely, could have been investigated before an election Court. This course of procedure not being available, it has been suggested that the Upper House of Parliament might, through a Special Committee, or a Committee of Privilege, enquire into the connection of Senators Brown and Simpson with the scandalous transaction. We are not clear that the Senate would be competent to make the investigation, even supposing that there were no difficulties in the way of bringing the matter properly before the House. We are inclined to the opinion, although in this we feel some doubt, that jurisdiction would rest with the Lower House, as the charge against the two Senators must be that they had illegally interfered in elections for members to that body, and, therefore, with the privileges and rights of the people and their burgesses. How ever, this would be a question for the "Constitution authorities," and until the member for Bothwell has been heard from on the question, the matter must remain enshrouded in doubts and perplexities. The suggestion has been received by some ministerial journals rather unwillingly. They evidently fear that the investigation of the matter by a competent tribunal, which would have the power to send for persons and papers, would stir up facts which are now kept securely locked and barred in the innermost sanctum sanctorum of the party. One of the journals of the party meets the suggestion with the plea that Senators Brown and Simpson are not greater sinners than Senator Campbell, and that if they are put in the pillory he should be placed in the stocks. It is alleged that Senator Campbell was the direct agent of Sir John Macdonald in the Kingston election, that he was the actual custodian and dispenser of Sir John's election fund, and that, being a member of the Upper house, he was, so far as this country is concerned, in the same position as a member of the Imperial House of Peers, and was constitutionally debarred from interfering in elections for the Lower House. The two cases are not exactly parallel. The Kingston election case, in which it is alleged that Senator Campbell was corruptly implicated, came before an Election Court, but the evidence did not establish facts inculpatory of the Senator. There has been no such direct enquiry either to inculpate or exonerate Senators Brown and Simpson. While the former stands before the public acquitted of any corrupt action, the latter are charged with wholesale bribery, and the evidence in support is of an overwhelming nature Whether or not Senator Campbell was guilty of a breach of privilege being a question for the "Constitution authorities," we pronounce no opinion upon it. But if it would be any help in reaching the case of Senators Brown and Simpson, we should say by all means have Senator Campbell arraigned either at the bar of the House of Commons or before a Committee of his Peers.

DOMINION OF CANADA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Annual Prize Meeting—The Lunch—Distinguished Guests—Nova Scotia Absent.

Yesterday at 10 o clock the gun fired as a signal to begin the competition for the annual prizes, and one hundred and eighteen men from all parts of the Dominion, except the extreme East and West, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, braced themselves up for the contest. The grounds in front of the Rideau Range presented a motley and brilliant appearance. All branches of the service were represented along the slope. The bright scarlet uniform of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, the showy dress of the artillery, the dark blue patrol jacket of the infantry officer, and the homely dark green of the rifleman diversified the ground and pleased the eye with the variety of colours.

The plateau presented all the appearance of a camp, and what with the numerous bell tents and marquees, the soldiers of the different battalions hurrying to and fro, the strains of martial music from the Guards' Band, and the sharp crack of the rifle, there was no difficulty in the old Crimean or Indian veteran, of which there were many on the ground, feeling themselves at home once more. The following corps, battalions and batteries were represented:

Montreal Garrison Artillery, Ottawa Battery Garrison Artillery, Ottawa Field Battery, Cobourg Garrison Artillery, Prince Edward's Island Garrison Artillery, 2nd Corps Engineers of Toronto, and the 8th of New Brunswick; the 1st and 2nd Battalions, from Queen's Co., N.B; the Ottawa G. G. F. Guards; 1st Prince of Wales and 3rd Victoria Rifles, of Montreal; the 10th Royals, of Toronto; the 13th Battalion, Hamilton; 18th Battalion, Hawkesbury; 34th Battalion, Oshawa; 42nd Battalion, Brockville; 43rd Battalion, Carleton; 50th Battalion, Huntingdon; 53rd Battalion, Sherbrooke; 54th Battalion, Richmond; 60th Battalion, Missisquoi; 49th Battalion, Hastings; 62nd Battalion, New Brunswick; 71st and 74th Battalions, of New Brunswick; the Wakefield Infantry Co., and the Ottawa Rifle Club. Prince Edward's Island was represented for the first time, its team, from the personal appearance and general turn-out of the men, exciting the admiration of the camp.

In the forenoon a pretty strong breeze prevailed, but towards evening the firing was carried on under more favourable circumstances. The score for the first prize will be given at the end of this report.

THE CHAMPAGNE LUNCH.

At one o'clock the guests invited by the Association began to arrive, and at half-past one about one hundred gentlemen filed into the marquees, three in number, but so arranged that they were made to open into one another for the occasion. A table loaded with excellent fare ran right through from end to end, and the inside of the place was so tastefully got up and ornamented with flags, banners and flowers that one was surprised that the inside of a marquee could be so admirably managed as to resemble a large hall.

Lieut.-Col. C. S. Gzowski, the President of the Association, occupied the chair, having on his right the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, and on his left the Hon. Mr Huntington. Among other gentlemen present were: Their Honours Justice Henry and Justice Strong, and Judge Lyon; Hon A Smith and Hon J Cockburn; Revs Messrs Pollard and Johnson; His Worship Mayor Waller and Aldermen Howe and Pattee; Lieut-Cols Powell, Jackson, Bacon, Brunel, Boyd, Egleson, Gilmour, Harrington, Kirkpatrick, McPherson, Panet and Stewart; Majors Fraser, Mattice, Smith and Wickstead; Captains O'Doherty, Stewart and Tilton; Lieuts Hartt and Ryan; Drs Malloch and Sweetland, and Messrs R S Cassells, C Campbell, W J Forsyth, W A Himsworth, J Kidd, J Langevin, E A Meredith, W M Mathews, J Macklin, Charles Magee, H F McIntyre, McLeod Stewart, C H O'Meara, M A Patrick, J Patterson, T Reynolds, J Taylor, G W Wicksteed, W F Whitcher, D J Whiteford, J W Woodman, and W R Wright.

Mr. J. C. Fleming represented the Times, and the *Citizen* was represented by Mr. McIntosh.

After full justice had been done to the *recherche* repast provided by Mr. Kavanagh, the chairman proposed the health of the Queen, which was drunk with the usual enthusiasm. The next toast was that of the Governor General, whose absence the chairman regretted. He eulogized the administrative talent of His Excellency, whose acts were distinguished for the ability they displayed, and whose every word was always in the right place. He believed if His Excellency were in Ottawa they would have the honour of his presence at their table to-day. (Applause.)

The next toast was the Hons. Mr. Mackenzie and Huntington, and the Dominion Government.

Mr. Mackenzie, in responding, said it was customary on public occasions such as the present to propose the health of the Government which for the time being administered the affairs of the country, a course of proceeding which was adopted as a matter of mere courtesy, and did not interfere at all with party politics. He was happy to be present on such an occasion, and glad to see the worthy president, Colonel Gzowski, who was possessed of such powers of persuasion as to be able to compel the Government to do almost anything he pleased. Since that gentleman had commenced to preside over the affairs of the Dominion Rifle Association, he had exerted his great abilities towards raising the standard of the rifle volunteers of Canada, and he congratulated him on being so eminently successful in all his undertakings as even so far as in abstracting money from the public purse. (Laughter.) If the country were richer than it actually was he would feel great pleasure in still further sustaining and encouraging an enterprise of so important and patriotic a character as the Dominion Rifle Association. (Applause.) He congratulated the Association in being so far successful in the undertaking in which it had embarked, and in the promotion of such a national spirit amongst the young men of the country, and while proud to acknowledge themselves as Britons, they should be equally proud of our title as Canadians, and should seek to establish a name and reputation of their own amongst other colonies. They could never possess real greatness unless they fostered a thorough national feeling, for it was the cultivation of this national feeling which had made the name of England feared and respected all over the world. It was desirable that the people of this country should be acquainted with the use of arms, for while peaceably disposed, still it was necessary they should be prepared for all eventualities, as none could tell at what moment the necessity might arise for putting their experience to a practical test, and, while it was to be hoped the day would never come when a resort to arms were required, it was only safe to be prepared with military stores, and be possessed of that military knowledge which would enable them to be ready to carry on a war of the first magnitude. They (the people of Canada) numbered from four to five millions and should be able to take a leading part among the galaxy of colonies which clustered around Briton commensurate with their name and their character. (Applause.) Looking to the labours of this Association and its records he felt that no government could afford to ignore it, and no Canadian fail to wish it the most hearty success. He was proud to observe the great triumphs achieved by the Canadian marksmen at Wimbledon among the various competing nations, and could not let the present opportunity pass without complimenting Lieut. Colonel Kirkpatrick, who had just returned from England, for the great exertions put forth by him, and at the same time congratulated the men under his charge on the name they had established for themselves and Canada. If the gallant Colonel only confined his propensity for rifle practice to the range, he would have no objection; but that gentleman also engaged in political warfare, and was also very much inclined to carry his arms across the floor of the house of Parliament. (Laughter) He would conclude his few remarks by thanking the Chairman for the kind sentiment he had expressed in proposing the toast, and to those present for the manner in which it was received, and by wishing every success to the Association.

Mr. Mackenzie then proposed the health of the President of the Association, Lt. Colonel Gzowski, whom he complimented very highly, stating that if the gallant gentleman ever thought fit to enter Parliament, an honour to which his abilities entitled him, he had no doubt he would be as successful as a statesman as he had been in organizing the Association over which he presided with so much credit. (Cheers.)

Lt. Col. Gzowski, who was received with enthusiasm, said: No one could appreciate his present position but those who had led a forlorn hope. He thanked the gentlemen present for the hearty manner in which they had received the toast of his health. The affairs of the Association were now prosperous, but there was a time, and that not many years ago, when their numbers were very small. When he first began the formation of a rifle corps, he could scarcely get half a dozen together, and his friend Colonel Brunel was one of them; he (Col. B) had stood by the Association when its affairs were not as bright as, he was happy to say, they were now. The founders had very little idea when they commenced their labours that in the year 1872 a team of Canadian marksmen could be found to cross the Atlantic and compete successfully with other nations. Since that time they had twice borne off the Kolapore Cup, and the organization had spread itself across the continent from British Columbia to Halifax. Some difference had existed as to the best locality for a common range and Ottawa was adopted because it was the most central spot, and agreed more with men coming from the different latitudes. He was glad to say that the Presidents of the different rifle associations throughout the country took a patriotic view of the question, and acknowledged that Ottawa, as the most central point was the best for all. As regards the Wimbledon team he cared not where the men came from that composed it, whether from Nova Scotia or Ontario, anywhere, provided they were Canadians. (Applause.) For the first time they saw a team from Prince Edward Island, and he would say that Prince Edward Island need not be ashamed of them, for he never saw a finer body of men. He was pained to see that there were persons who had the opinion that because the Canadians did not carry off the Kolapore Cup in 1876 the team had degenerated. We could not expect to win every year, and it should be remembered that our four millions had to compete with thirty millions. We won it twice, and if Australia carried it off this year it was no disgrace to Canadians. Different circumstances arise at different times to prevent success, the configuration of strange ground, and the thermometer 130° and 140° in the sun should be taken into account. He thanked Mr. Mackenzie on behalf of himself and the Association for the kind way in which the hon gentleman had spoken of both. (Applause.)

After a few remarks from Colonel Powell,

Lieut.-Col. Kirkpatrick, in replying to the toast of his health, said he was sorry to have observed remarks in some of the newspapers relative to the Wimbledon team, and its failure to win the Kolapore Cup in 1876. It should be remembered that the Canadians had to fight against great odds. They could not expect to be always successful, and the fact that they carried it off when competing with the picked men of the three Kingdoms, for three years out of five, should speak strongly in their favour. He was proud that Canada had entered the lists with the Mother Country, and offered a prize for competition, and he assured the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie it was as good as an advertisement to the Emigration Department. (Laughter.) After a very eloquent speech Colonel Kirkpatrick concluded by advising increased practice and perseverance.

The following is the firing:—

ALL COMERS' MATCH.

Open to all members of the association, whether by direct contribution or through affiliated associations. Total value in prizes, $360, to be shot for in two stages. First Stage—Enfield or Snider-Enfield rifle; second stage, Martini-Henry rifles, to be issued by the association. Ranges—1st stage, 200 and 500 yards; 2nd stage, 800 and 1,000 yards, Entrance Fee—1st stage, 50 cents. Position any. The second stage to be fired for by the sixty competitors making the highest score in the first stage. Highest score to receive $75; second highest, $50; third, $25. Entrance Fee, $1; ranges, 800 and 1,000 yards; seven rounds at each range; any position.

	POINTS.
$40, J Ross, 1st P W R Batt	62
20, Sergt McMullen, 24 Engineers	59
10, Major Bell, Cobourg Artillery	57
10, Private Wardle, 1st P W R	57
10, Capt Rolfe, 53rd Batt	57
10, Sergt J Hunter, N B Engineers	57
10, P'te E McFee, 1st P W R	56
10, Sergt Deslauriers, G G F G	56
10, Corp Symes, G G F G	56
10, Driver Gray, O P B	55
10, Corp Findlayson, M G A	55
10, Serg D Mitchell, 13th Batt	55
10, Lieut Whitman, 60th Batt	54
10, P'te Thrines, 63d Batt	54
10, Lapper Little, 24 Engineers	54
10, Corp Carroll, G G F G	54
10, Sergt J Mitchell, 13th Batt	54

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.

THE LATE CRICKET MATCH.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

Dear Sir:—The recent match at cricket between the base ball and cricket clubs has called forth some amusing comments—an extended notice of the game appended in your issue of the 4th—and we are loth to confess that your reporter appears to be biased, and, in his treatment of the ball players, is too severe. For instance, "the unkindest cut" of all was the reference to Mr. Smith having occasionally played "short stop," and that he was out of his "proper sphere," or, in other words, the cricketers had a prior claim to his services. We confess that it was extremely ludicrous to witness the easy manner the defeated club fell victims to the effective bowling of the Rev. T. D. Phillips and Mr. Brodie. To an outsider, however, there was no small source of amusement in realising the fact that such splendid "hitters" as the afore-mentioned bowlers, and others enjoying a similar reputation, were unable, *even* against such a team of *novices*, to place anything creditable to their score. Did the O. C. C. "hug the delusion" that their innings was to last for *days* until they had piled run upon run? if so, the unusually small score of 77 runs has awakened them from their dream, and venture the assertion (*vide* the accounts written by the cricketers themselves) that they are the only ones who are not satisfied with the unlooked for result of the match. And in regard to the batting, perhaps there was something *not* ludicrous in the manner in which Messrs. Cluff and Duffy handled the willow, possibly not with any scientific knowledge, nevertheless, in a way that surprised their opponents. No comparison can be drawn of the fielding of the relative teams, as the base-ballers were immeasurably ahead of their opponents. The O. C. C. essayed base ball, and were defeated badly by a score of 42 to 5. Actuated by friendly motives the O. B. B. C. played a return game of cricket and were barely beaten. The only question, and we leave it to the public to decide, as it has been quoted, which was the better performance of the two? It must, however, be remembered that several of the base-ballers, *members in good standing*, were unavoidably absent.

Yours most truly,
OUTSIDER.

Office of
The Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company,
Ottawa, 4th Sept., 1876.

To the Proprietor of THE TIMES.

Dear Sir,—Will you please insert the enclosed telegram, in order to correct the very stupid blunder of this evening's *Citizen*, and their special correspondent at Carleton Place?

Very truly yours,
Jas. Blackburn,
Secretary.

Carleton Place,
4th Sept., 1876.

Jas. Blackburn,
Ottawa.

We had not one cent with McGregor & McLean. How is the *Citizen* so anxious to credit us with losses we do not have?

Samuel Bell,
Agent.

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 back 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.

The Centennial.—Yesterday no less than nineteen citizens, availing themselves of the reduced rates to the Centennial, left for Philadelphia by the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, of which Messrs. O'Connor and Waller are the agents in Ottawa.

DEVLIN'S

Hat and Fur Depot.

Fall Styles

in English Hats,

in French Hats

in American Hats

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

R. J. Devlin.

Sept 5 1876 42 1

FALL HATS! FALL HATS! FALL HATS!

Just received all the latest styles for the

FALL, 1876,

AT

H. HODGES.

56 SPARKS-ST.,

Opposite the British Lion Hotel.

Sept 5th 1876 4241

FALL HATS! FALL HATS! FALL HATS! FALL HATS!

THE LATEST

Fall Styles

AT

PEACOCK'S

(Sign of the Red Hat.)

RIDEAU STREET.

Sept 2 1875 4230y1

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

REMOVED.

John Smith & Co.

(LATE MCGALPH'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 4149b

V. 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.

W. JOHNSTON,

144 Sparks street.

Harness and Trunks!

REDUCTION IN PRICES

—AT—

S. & H. Borbridge

Gold Plated Double Carriage Harness, Silver Plated Double Carriage Harness, Black Japanned Double Carriage Harness, Gold plated single Harness, Silver plated single Buggy Harness, Black Japanned Single Buggy Harness,

Trunks, Bags, Satchels, Valises, etc., the largest choice in the City, all now selling at prices to suit the extraordinary times. S. & H. BORBRIDGE, cor. Rideau and Mosgrove streets.

A MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

Two very finely situated brick dwellings just recently built, and now bringing in a

NET RENTAL of $320 PER ANNUM.

The above property has been placed in my hands for private sale, and will be sold at a great sacrifice, the price demanded being less than the cost of erecting the building.

To any one wishing to invest, this is, without doubt a most desirable opportunity, as the property can be made to produce over fifteen per cent. per annum, of the sum invested.

For terms, which are very easy, location, and all particulars, apply to

J. BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, Feb. 18, 1876. 4071f

NOTICE to Mill owners, Machinists and all others interested who have been troubled in the past with gummed or heated arbors, and journals and have been paying exorbitant prices, use Craven's Acme and Engine Oils and so avoids those complaints in the future.

All Oils guaranteed and orders solicited.

W. J. CRAVEN & Co.,
644 St. Paul-st., Montreal.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

Orme & Son,

DEALERS IN

Piano-Fortes, Organs,

BAND INSTRUMENTS ETC.,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR ESTEY & CO'S.

ORGANS

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

Dunham,

Emerson,

"Peerless"

AND

"Little Beauty"

PIANOS

—o—o—

GOOD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

WAREROOMS:—NO. 31 SPARKS ST.

(Opposite the Russell House)

OTTAWA.

Aug 25 1876 4232y1

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 brand.

Ottawa, March 28, 1876. 4089y

THE

RUSSELL HOUSE,

OTTAWA, CANADA.

This Hotel is the Largest and only First Class House in the City. It is fitted, furnished and kept as an exceptionable

FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

J. A. GOUIN.

Aug 23 1876 4231y1

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL

Rideau Street.

For a Comfortable Home try this Hotel.

TERMS . . . $1 per diem.

FRED. CHAMPNESS,
Proprietor.

4230y1

RE-OPENED.

GOULDEN'S HOTEL

(Sussex 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 tables, at moderate charges

There is excellent stabling and a fine yard Attached to the house.

Aug 12 1876 4227m3

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 KENDY.

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, $2.25, and $2.00 by the day, week or month, respectively.

May 26, 1876. 4150m3

RE-OPENED.

THE

Commercial House,

ELGIN STREET.

(GILBERT'S OLD STAND)

Russell & O'Connell,

PROPRIETORS.

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Ottawa, Jan. 11 4211 f

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June 7, 1876. 4160

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which cannot be beaten. Careful and attentive Drivers always in attendance when required. Conveyances can be had at all hours by leaving orders at the

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Ottawa, July 29, 1875 3905-tf

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Easy, simplified instruction books are:

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A capital collection of music for a "home" or amateur orchestra, consisting of Violin, or flute or both, Cornet or Clarinet, 2nd Violin or Violoncello or Double Bass and perhaps Piano, is,

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Of these 3 useful books, the first is much the largest, and contains a vast amount of information on musical subjects. The Appendix has notices of what has transpired since the first publication of the large book, and the "dictionary" has the substance of all that is in the great "Encyclopædia," but condensed as much as possible.

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AND

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3 TRAINS, EACH WAY, DAILY, AS 3
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For West and South at 10:50 a.m.	From both East and West at 7:20 a.m.
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A Special Steamboat Express Train will leave Ottawa on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday mornings at 4 a.m., connecting at Prescott with the Royal Mail Line of Steamers for points East and West.

Through Pullman Cars without change on Night Train. 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.

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Time faster than by any other route. Trains are run on Montreal time.

THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director, Ottawa.

June 20, 1876. 4178

CANADA CENTRAL

AND

Brockville & Ottawa Railways.

For Ottawa via Brockville.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY.

LEAVE		
Brockville, G. T. Junction	9:05 a.m.	4:05 p.m.
Ottawa	3:30 a.m.	1:45 p.m.
Renfrew	9:25 a.m.	5:40 p.m.
ARRIVE		
Ottawa	1:20 p.m.	7:30 p.m.
Renfrew	5:20 p.m.	3:50 a.m.
Brockville	9:05 p.m.	6:25 a.m.

10:20 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. R. FOSTER,
Managing Director.

Brockville, Dec. 8, 1875. 4012

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	7:30	a.m
" River du Loup	12:55	p.m
Arrive Chacons	1:00	"
" Trois Pistoles (dinner)	3:45	"
" Rimouski	6:15	"
" Campbellton (supper)	8:40	"
" Dalhousie	9:11	"
" Bathurst	10:50	"
" Miramichi	12:35	a.m
" Moncton	3:50	"
" St. John	6:30	"
" Halifax	10:40	"

Pullman Cars on Express Trains.

The Pullman Car leaving Quebec on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays will run through to St. John, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays to Halifax.

These Trains connect at Point Levi with the Grand Trunk Trains from Montreal at 10 o'clock p.m., and with the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's Steamers.

1st Class Fare from Montreal to Halifax		$17.00
1st Class do do to St. John		15.00
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.

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Anchor Thread Works,

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Ottawa, May 15, 1876. 141

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In every respect worthy of the most implicit confidence.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,

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MONTREAL.

Ottawa Feb. 22, 1876. 4077m

IF YOU WANT GOOD BREAD

USE THE

Diamond Yeast Cakes

CAUTION.

Worcestershire Sauce.

INJUNCTION.

LEA & PERRINS of Worcester against

ALFRED ROBERT LEE trading as A. R. LEE & Co., of Rainford Junction, Lancashire.

(Take Notice that on the 10th July, 1875, a Perpetual Injunction was granted to the above named by the Master of the Rolls restraining the Defendant from using the word "Worcestershire," or any word only colorably 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 "Worcestershire" for "Worcester" Sauce, any Sauce other than that manufactured by Messrs. Lea & Perrins, Worcester, or to use any Labels or Wrappers resembling those.

THOS. SOUTHALL, Worcester,
Solicitor for the said Messrs. Lea & Perrins.

Ottawa, Sept. 22, 1875. 4080w13

POST OFFICE OTTAWA.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

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

1876.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—1876.

DELIVERED	CLOSED
8:00 a.m.	8:15 a.m.
9:00 a.m.	9:15 a.m.
10:00 a.m.	10:15 a.m.
11:00 a.m.	11:15 a.m.
12:00 noon	12:15 p.m.
1:00 p.m.	1:15 p.m.
2:00 p.m.	2:15 p.m.
3:00 p.m.	3:15 p.m.
4:00 p.m.	4: