New Advertisements.

No Old Advertisements Inserted in this List

Cheapest Wincies in Ottawa—J A Pinard
Reducing and Remarking—141 Sparks street
Ministry of Wealth—Rev Hy Ward Beecher
Cane Baskets—Thos Patterson
New Dry Goods—327 Sussex street
Fresh Black Lustres—J B Brannen
Fall of 1876—Cote & Leblanc
Insolvent Estate of Wm Johnson—141 Sparks street
Latest Novelties—J A Pinard
Women's Leather Balmorals—J Chambers
"The Glasgow"—T Campbell
Grand Central Cash Store—327 Sussex street
Underclothing—J B Brannen
Grand Opening Day—Johnston's old stand
Wanted, Three Salesmen—Crawford Ross & Co
New Tapestry Carpets—J A Pinard
Latest styles of Fall Hats—Cote & Leblanc
Mons' Congress—J Chambers
Commencing this Morning—Insolvent Estate Sale—Crawford Ross & Co
The Most Popular Route—O'Connor & Waller
New Musical System—Prof Robbin's Lecture
Fall Hats—Cote & Leblanc
Selling Off—J Chambers
Govan's Hall—Scottish Entertainment
Wanted, Small Furnished House—"C" this Office
Ottawa to Philadelphia—O'Connor & Waller.
Cheapest Place in Ottawa—Hugh Hinds
Great Stove Sale—Dowdley & Green.
For Cheap Boots—J Chambers

The Times.

OFFICE: 68 & 70 RIDEAU STREET.
L. B. TAYLOR, *Proprietor.*

OTTAWA, MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 1876.

The Hon. Alex. McKenzie will arrive in town to-day.

The Hon. L. S. Huntingdon left town on Saturday, and will return to-day.

Moses J. Tilden, brother of Governor Tilden, died on Saturday morning at Lebanon.

Diabolical would seem to be the most fitting word to characterise the excesses of the Turks. A few days ago the cablegrams announced, on indisputable authority, that the Turks had fired upon ambulances containing wounded Servians, which is contrary to the immunities of civilized warfare as recognized by nations and a crime against common humanity. We are now informed by another unimpeachable authority that the Turks use poisonous balls, so that even a slight wound is almost certain to prove fatal. The "barbarians," truly so called, are evidently outside the pale of humanity.

CHARGES AGAINST THE CITY ENGINEER.

We understand that Ald. LeSueur has directed the City Clerk to convene a meeting of the special committee charged with the duty of inquiring into the allegations of malfeasance brought by Mr. J. H. Dwyer, against Mr. Surtees, the City Engineer, and that it is the purpose of the committee to meet this afternoon at four o'clock, and if necessary in the evening also. The accuser and the accused have been notified to hold themselves in readiness, with such witnesses and proofs as they may desire to bring forward, and as the matter is one which has already occasioned a great deal of unpleasant talk, it is to be hoped it will be so thoroughly sifted so that it may be disposed of and finally set at rest. The public being largely interested in the issue, we shall make it our duty to give the evidence in to-morrow morning's Times.

THE WEALTH OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

We have received from the Australian Commissioners to the Centennial Exhibition a very interesting map of the mineral resources of New South Wales, together with tabulated statements of the agricultural products, mineral yields and commercial operations of the colony, which, in view of the projected movement for direct trade between the colony and Canada, is of some importance and interest to us on this side of the globe. The colony of New South Wales is eminently a pastoral country, both as regards climate and natural pasturage, two of the principal factors in successful agriculture, and for many years now it has been famous all the world over as a great stock raising country. Indeed the natural advantages with which the colony has been favoured have made farming easy and pastoral pursuits pleasant and profitable. The progress and prosperity of the colony have been mainly based upon the agricultural industry, and the great test of its value and importance in the colonial economy is to be found in the wealth accumulated in the form of stock. The principal stock raised, both as regards value and numbers, is that of sheep, which in 1875 was estimated to number 22,872,882, or, the population being 600,000, thirty-eight per head of the population. The wool produced by this immense herd of animals weighed in the aggregate 62,900,425 pounds; and the value of the clip was £5,241,702. Being of the finest texture, generally speaking, it commands the highest price in the great wool market of the world, Moorgate street, London, which regulates prices and supplies manufacturers with the bulk of their raw material. The numbers of other classes of live stock in the Colony are: Horned cattle, 2,856,699, or 3¼ per head of the population; horses, 346,691; and pigs, 219,958. The exports of live stock and their produce, in 1874, the last year of the complete returns, we presume, were of the following values: Wool, £5,010,125; live stock, £772,935; leather, £154,893; tallow, £104,151; preserved meats, £107,413; and hides, £52,771; total value of £6,202,288; or, in currency, $30,243,019. The arable produce is given as follows, the extent of land under cultivation being 454,957 acres:—Wheat, 2,148,394 bush; maize, 3,613,436 bush; barley 69,053 bush; oats, 293,135 bush; potatoes, 38,564 tons; arrowroot, 29,709 lbs; sugar-cane (productive), 15,355,648 lbs; and tobacco, 6,069 cwt. The product of the vineyards is given as follows:—Wine, 684,258 gallons; brandy, 1,859 gallons; and fruit for table use, 679 tons. Another source of wealth and prosperity has been found in the mineral fields and metallic deposits of the colony. The most famous and productive of these, hitherto, has been the gold fields which have attracted population to the country and supplied circulating medium to the world. The area of these fields is given at 13,650 square miles. The value of their total production up to 1874 was £30,536,246; and the exports of the precious metal in that year was £1,875,081. Important and valuable as the resources of these fields have been, it is probable that there are other natural resources in the colony which will be of still greater value in the future and more permanent in their influence upon the prosperity of the country. Prominent among these natural sources of wealth are the coal fields, with an estimated area of 24,840 square miles, an area three times greater than the coal area of Great Britain, and one third greater than that of British North America. The industry connected with these fields is yet in its infancy; but up to the end of 1874, there had been 12,387,279 tons raised, of the estimated value of £6,655,328; and in that year the output of the mines was 1,204,567 tons. The next in importance to the coal fields are the deposits of iron ore. Mining for these may be said to be an undeveloped industry; but the value of the deposits, both as regards extent and quality, has been fully established and the attention of capitalists has been directed to their utilization. At some not very remote period, these deposits will, without doubt, become a direct source of wealth to the colony, and in connection with the coal fields and the industries which they will conjointly give birth to, there will be found employment for a large and industrious population. The approximate area of the iron deposits is given as 1,400 square miles. Next in importance are the tin fields, having an area of 6,250 square miles. There are only a very few localities in the whole world where tin is found, or, according to geologists, where it can be found, so that this large field in the antipodean colony may in the course of time, when other longer worked deposits shall have been exhausted, prove to be of universal importance and incalculable benefit to the country wherein it is situate. The present value of these deposits are shown in an export in 1874 of £484,354. We next have the deposits of copper, found over an area of 3,300 square miles. The exports in 1874 were £320,444. And, lastly, of these useful and valuable resources we have the fields of kerosene shale, approximated area given at 660 square miles. These shales would seem to be of considerable richness and great intrinsic value. A ton will, it is said, produce from 150 to 160 gallons of oil, which is equal to the production of 18,000 cubic of gas, having an illuminating power equal to 40 candles. The best Boghead cannel, the the most valuable gas coal perhaps in Great Britain, yields, theoretically, about 15,000 cubic feet of gas per ton, but in practice, we believe, only about 14,000 cubic, with an illuminating power, according to the tests of various analytical authorities, equal to from 32 to 37 candles. The value of the colonial shale may therefore, assuming the analysis given to be correct, be estimated by comparison with Bog head cannel. The exports of the products of the shale in 1874 were of the value of £11,584, but the industry is yet in its infancy. In conclusion, we may say that the exports of the colony in 1874 were of the value of £12,245,603, and the imports £11,293,739, which is a trade of £40 9s. 2d. per head of the population. From the foregoing facts, the importance of trade with this—one of several equally wealthy and prosperous antipodean colonies—may be fully estimated.

The Charges Against the City Engineer.

THE SPECIFICATIONS.

What Mr. Dwyer Says, and what Mr. Surtees Says.

The Committee appointed to investigate into the charges preferred against the City Engineer met at 4 p.m. Saturday at the City Hall for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements and visiting the several localities mentioned in the specifications of Mr. J. H. Dwyer. The Committee is composed of Alderman LeSueur, chairman; Aldermen Rocque, Birkett, Pratt and Henry, but the last mentioned was not in attendance. Mr. Dwyer was present with Mr. J. Clancy, his secretary, and two witnesses named Francois Leroux and J. Laungeois.

After a short debate amongst the Committee Mr. Dwyer entered and demanded a copy of the specifications of the Chaudiere bridge and other contracts, and was politely refused for the present; he should have everything, he was told, in the proper time. Mr. Dwyer said:—

"I WANT THEM NOW."

But he did not get them notwithstanding. The following are the charges in *extenso*:—

To the Corporation of the City of Ottawa:

The petition of John Henry Dwyer, of the city of Ottawa, in the county of Carleton, Esq., a ratepayer to the said city, sheweth as follows:—

That your petitioner is a large owner of real estate in the said city of Ottawa, and is assessed therefor, and is a ratepayer to the said Corporation in respect thereof, and as such ratepayer is interested in the proper, prudent and economical expenditure of the moneys of the said Corporation by the officers thereof.

Your petitioner has observed that Robt. Surtees, the City Engineer, has been guilty of certain gross irregularities, neglects or blunders, in the conduct of his said office whereby the finances of the said Corporation have been recklessly wasted and expended. The gross irregularities, neglects or blunders observed by your petitioner are as follows:—Certain tenders having been called for by the said Engineer last fall, for grading Percy and George streets, Ashburnham Hill, and for building culverts thereon, specifications for which, in his own handwriting or in that of his deputy, the said Engineer awarded the contract for the same to a certain party tendering therefor, the said contract so awarded to be performed according to the said specification. Instead, however, of the said contract being performed the said Engineer has permitted or allowed the contractors to whom the said contract was given to deviate very materially from the said specification, the effect of such deviation being to lessen very greatly the cost of the said work and at the same time to render it less durable and efficient for the purposes intended. The said Engineer instead of guarding the interests of the city (for which he is well paid) appears to be allowing contractors to get paid for work that has not been performed according to contract. The deviation alluded to is that the culverts to be built, according to said plans and specifications, were to consist of "two cribs, 56 feet long and four feet wide, made of flatted cedar, sawn or hewn on three sides to a thickness of at least eight inches, front and end of cribs to lay close, no space to exceed three inches, and dovetailed at the corners, with cross-ties inserted every six feet, and dove tailed between the courses. Cribs to be filled with stone, to be closely packed under and around the timbers and ties, the face and ends of each crib to be hewn to a fair and even face, and finished neatly at the ends. Cribs to be filled with stone to top, and covering to be flatted cedar 10 inches thick, laid closely with hewn sides, forming a good joint, and long enough to extend from the rear of one crib to the rear of the other, covering the entire work. The foundation of the cribs to be laid two feet at least below the natural water-way, that is, piers to be four feet high. The whole of the timber used to be of the best quality, sound, healthy cedar, free from all blemishes and imperfections." These are the specifications which I have in his own handwriting, but I find on examination that instead of the contract being carried out, according to said specifications, it has been built with rough stone, taken from the streets, without using timber at all, and in place of the foundation being sunk two feet below the natural water-way, it is only about one foot; and instead of building the culverts four feet wide, the greater portion of the work does not exceed more than one foot, but in order to make it appear that the contract has been properly carried out, they have very cunningly built an offset at both ends. Now, I firmly believe that these culverts did not cost one-half the amount for building that they would have cost, providing they had been built according to contract, and yet I find that no deduction has been made from the contract price.

Your petitioner also finds that many things are being done by the said Engineer to show that the said Engineer is incompetent for his position, such, for instance, as by breaking, or permitting his inspectors to break, through the main sewer, and thereby impairing its strength, by reason of the neglect of said Engineer or of his inspectors, to keep a correct registration of the pipe connections; also, by placing open grates over the man holes instead of close traps; also, by laying out walks on the Major's Hill or Park, previous to the ploughing, levelling and grading of the grounds, which will thus necessitate the work being done over again; by his general carelessness and neglect in regard to the Park, on which so much money has been already expended, as exhibited in the cedar on the rustic work, from which in a year or two, as now exposed, the bark will have peeled off, and thereby render it useless for ornamental purposes; also by his allowing the stone work at the outlet for the proposed lake to remain uncovered and exposed, crumbling away by the action of the weather, and, as shown, many other acts of negligence which are patent to the eye of an experienced person.

Again, your petitioner finds that there were deviations from the contract as awarded for the building of the Chaudiere iron bridge over the slides, inasmuch as the specifications upon which the said contract was awarded called for Gloucester stone, which is generally conceded to be the best for building purposes, when, in fact, the stone actually used was of a much inferior quality drawn from Mechanicsville. In consequence of this deviation from the specifications by the City Engineer, after the award of the contract, the said contractor not only reaped a great benefit by supplying a much cheaper article than originally contracted for, but what is much worse, the foundations for the new bridges have been thereby rendered, by such deviation, less solid than they ought to be, and the durability of a great public municipal work seriously imperilled by the inferiority of the material supplied. Again, your petitioner finds that the woolen beams that carry the flooring, instead of having a ten inch bearing on the iron girder on which it rests, has only a bearing of five or six inches, the balance of the ten inches being cut out, which tends to weaken the bridge, and there are no diagonal braces supporting the girders, but merely a 1 inch iron rod. There are many other deficiences in the construction of this fine appearing and costly, but to your petitioner's mind, somewhat weak structure, which your petitioner cannot embrace in this petition, but which should also be enquired into by the said corporation.

Your petitioner, under the above circumstances, as a ratepayer of the said Corporation, submits that the conduct of the said Engineer, and his competency for the very important duties which he has to perform, should be enquired into, and his neglects and omissions in connection with his office of City Engineer should be investigated, your petitioner being ready, and hereby offering to establish to said Corporation the truth of the charges hereinbefore preferred. That the said Corporation will direct an enquiry into the conduct of the said Engineer, and into his competency for the office of City Engineer of this city, and into the neglects and omissions of the said Engineer complained of by your petitioner, as expressed.

And your petitioner will therefore pray.

J. H. D.

Ottawa, Sept. 8th, 1876.

Shortly after 4 o'clock the Committee, the City Engineer, Mr. Dwyer, and his staff, and the representatives of the City papers, entered carriages and drove out to George Street, where a culvert was inspected in due form. "There, gentlemen," said Mr. Dwyer, in his declamatory style, "I would ask any man if that culvert was done according to contract? I would like to know if the entrance on both sides is four feet high and four feet wide, and if the cribs are composed of flatted cedar? Neither is the culvert sixty feet long, as I shall prove to you by actual measurement." Whereupon out went Mr. Clancy's tape, and the place was measured; and out went also Mr. Surtees' tape. Mr. Surtees admitted that the roadway should be, according to specification, forty feet, whereas it was only thirty-six, and that the cribs were of stone instead of cedar; but stated that he could and would, in the proper time and place, furnish excellent reasons why the original plan had been departed from. Mr. Dwyer also pointed out that the ten feet on either side of the road intended for sidewalks have not been prepared for that purpose, that large stones stood in the centre of the roadway, that there were hills and hollows all over, and that, in fact, the specifications had been

GRIEVOUSLY DEPARTED FROM.

The party next proceeded to Percy street, where the principal causes of complaint were that the road was not graded, the culvert was not according to contract, that even if it were so it would be useless where it was situate, there being no watercourse, and that in fact the whole business was a prodigal waste of money. He also noticed a huge boulder in the middle of the road.

At this stage of Mr. Dwyer's remarks, a gentleman, near whose house the party was inspecting, remarked that if Mr. D. were around there in the spring and saw the flood that used to settle in front of his door, he would not think there was no watercourse. Mr. Surtees said he did not pretend to deny that the specifications had not been carried out, because while the works on St. George and Percy streets were going on a petition was sent to the Council, numerously signed, praying that as Maria, Isabella, Hill and other streets were in a most wretched condition, part of the money intended for the grading and repairing St. George and Percy streets should be laid out on the former streets, which required the expenditure in an infinitely greater degree. The Council granted the prayer of the petitioners, the expenditure was spread over half a dozen places instead of two, the consequence being that the work was not of so elaborate a character as was originally intended. "Still," said Mr. Surtees, "I shall maintain and prove that what has been actually done is good and solid work, and that

NOT A FARTHING

of the people's money has been wasted." The next place on the programme to be visited was the Chaudiere Bridge, the complaint regarding which was, among others, that the beams rested on 6-inch instead of 10-inch girders. Mr. Surtees having admitted this, the journey to the Chaudiere was dispensed with, and the party proceeded to Major's Hill. The faults of the fountain were next pointed out by Mr. Dwyer, who stated that for three or four weeks a body of men had been employed, and he "wanted to know where was the result of the work?" His opinion was that the ploughing was a waste of time and money. The last place inspected was the pond. *En route* to the pond Mr. Dwyer pointed to a lot of cedar poles, intended for a rustic bridge, which he remarked would be all rotted away, if left there, in the space of a few years, and that they cost a pile of money. To this Mr. Surtees answered that none of the poles were injured as yet, and that they would not be allowed to lie in their present position for "a few years." As regards the pond, the faults (as stated by Mr. Dwyer) were that everything about it was loose and unworkmanlike, and the whole affair a waste of money. "Who ordered the wall?" he enquired, "and is it wanted?" After further criticism on the works of nature as well as the works of art, the party left the ground, Mr. LeSueur announcing that the investigation would be commenced in due form on Monday evening at seven o'clock, and warned all parties concerned to be present.

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.

FATHER MOLLOY'S REFUGE.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—The press reports touching the treatment in the Council of Father Molloy's application for the remission of taxes were calculated to make the impression that Ald. Bronson and I opposed it from sheer unwillingness to give the worthy Father that measure of relief, than which nothing can be more erroneous. The Court of Revision is the only Committee of the Corporation placed under the solemn sanctity of an oath to discharge its—I must say extremely unpleasant—duty, according to the law, and the law in such cases as Father Molloy's is clear and explicit, so unless the Court of Revision were prepared to ignore their sworn obligations, they had no alternative but to act as they did and must do again.

Yours, &c.,
P. LESUEUR,
Chairman Court of Revision.

Sept. 9, 1876.

THE HULL FIRE ENGINE.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—Fires are liable to occur at any time, and people living in cities as a rule, are not apt to put obstructions in the way of those making preparations for the evil day, but the Hull correspondent of the *Free Press* seems to be an exception to this rule, and takes advantage of his connection with a newspaper to throw out hints and slurs which are entirely uncalled for. The city of Ottawa fire engines are had out for practice, and it is considered right and proper that they should be, so that in case of fire they should be in perfect working order. The "Eddy" steam fire engine was out on the same mission last Friday, the engineer wishing to test its working had it out not longer than fifteen minutes. The engine was placed near the warehouse doors between thirty and forty feet from the main road. The citizens of Hull ought to be thankful that they have an efficient fire engine in their midst, as the buildings in the city are anything but fireproof. The engine, certainly, was got for the protection of the mill property, but Mr. Eddy himself had given orders to the fire company that in case of fire in any part of the city to do all they could to save property.

AN OBSERVER.

Hull, Sept. 9, 1876.

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.

Count Pac, who died in 1835, bequeathed two thirds of his personal estate to be divided among Poles then living in the United States who had been in military service. No application has been made, and $6,400 are awaiting distribution. Applications must be supported by certificates from the nearest French consul, and may be addressed to Maitre Segond, 7 Rue Laffitte, Paris.

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 41

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS,

Best value in the city in all classes of

DRY GOODS.

T. HUNTON, SON & LARMONTH

Are now showing their New Importations in Immense variety.

SILKS AND VELVETS.

Having bought very largely in this department, in anticipation of the recent advance, we are showing the best value ever offered in both

BLACK AND COLOURED GOODS

and over twice the quantity we have ever imported.

American Cotton Goods

Bought at the late trade sales, will arrive to-morrow. All classes of cottons 20 to 25 per cent. cheaper than they have been all season.

Hosiery and Gloves.

Four cases of Morley's goods marked off yesterday.

All of our departments will be found complete.

T. HUNTON, SON & LARMONTH,

94 & 96 Spark street.

42lly1

VICTORIA FOUNDRY.

NOTICE TO

Mill-owners, Machinists and the public generally.

The Subscribers beg to inform their friends and the public that they have recently extended their Foundry and Workshops, and added to their machinery and tools some of the largest

IRON PLANERS & TURNING LATHES

To be found in any similar establishment in the Dominion, as well as a powerful steam hammer and bolt-heading machine. They are prepared to furnish

Steam Engines and Boilers
Hydrants and Pumps

Of all sizes and description; likewise Factory, Grist and Saw Mill

MACHINERY.

For which they have an almost unrivalled Stock of

Modern and Improved Patterns.

Together with all kinds of

Pumping Machinery,

for Cities, Towns and Villages.

The Subscribers also manufacture the Lamb, Triewald Leffel WATER WHEELS, with latest improvements on the latter to prevent leakage; and furnish on short notice, Brass and Iron Castings of every description.

Builders' Castings a specialty.

First class materials and workmanship guaranteed, and references given as to the satisfactory working of Machinery already supplied to the principal Milling and Manufacturing establishments in the Ottawa Valley and elsewhere.

R. S. BLASHILL & Co.,
Victoria Foundry and Machine Shops,
42ly1 Chaudiere, Ottawa

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 42ly1

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

REMOVED

John Smith & Co.

(LATE MITCALF'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 41ly

A MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

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

RENT RENTAL of $300 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. 407f12

ESTABLISHED 1861.

Orme & Son,

DEALERS IN

Piano-Fortes, Organs,

BAND INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR ESLEY & CO'S.

ORGANS

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

Dunham,
Emerson,
"Peerless"
AND
"Little Beauty"

PIANOS

SOLD INSTALMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

WAREROOMS:—NO. 31 SPARKS ST.
(Opposite the Russell House)
OTTAWA.

Aug 25 1876 426ly1

THE PALMERA,

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. 4'6y

ALBION HOTEL,

COURT HOUSE AVENUE,
OTTAWA, ONT.

This House is well known, situated in a fine locality on Court House Avenue

ESTABLISHED
15 FIFTEEN YEARS. 15

First class sample rooms for commercial travellers.

Every attention paid to guests.

TERMS, $1 50 per day. Omnibus to and from cars and boats free.

JOHN W. WEBSTER,
Aug 2 1876 Proprietor. 426ly1

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 28 1876 426ly1

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL

Rideau Street.

For a Comfortable Home try this Hotel.

TERMS - - - - $1 per diem.

FRED. CHAPLEAU,
420ly1 Proprietor.

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 15 1876 423ms

RE-OPENED.

THE

Commercial House,

ELGIN STREET,

(GLIDDY'S OLD STAND)

Russell & O'Connell,

PROPRIETORS.

This House is now fully stocked with choice Liquors, Cigars, etc. of the finest 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. 11 401'f

FOR

Cigars, Tobaccos and Snuff

Go to

ARTHUR BISAILLON'S,
22, Wellington Street.

For a good SHAVE and HAIR CUTTING, in the best style, and SHAMPOONING, Go to

ARTHUR BISAILLON'S,
422 1y 22, Wellington Street.

L. N. NYE

Importer and Dealer

IN

Fine Havana Cigars and Fine Cut Tobacco.

Russell House Block,
39 and 41 Sparks street.

June 7, 1876. 418ly

Important Auction Sale

—OF—

Timber Limits, Steam Saw Mills, Farms Dwelling Houses, and extremely valuable Wharf Property

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 & 1875.

In Re,

LOWNDES BROS., Lumber Merchants of Gaspe,

Insolvents.

BY AUCTION WILL BE SOLD, ON MONDAY, the EIGHTEENTH day of September next, at the office of the undersigned, No. 78 St. Peter Street Quebec, those valuable steam saw mills, known as the GAMPS STEAM SAW MILLS, situated in Gaspe Basin, with Engines, Boilers and all Machinery necessary for running the mills, together with the wharf etc., on which the said mills are situated.

—ALSO—

That Large new Wharf, with Sheds, Stores, and other buildings thereon erected, nearly adjoining the above described property, and known as lots 10 and 11 on the plan of the said properties, containing an area of one hundred thousand four hundred (100400) superficial feet; the said Wharf was until recently leased by the Quebec and Gulf Ports S. S. Company, and is the most valuable Wharf property in Gaspe.

—ALSO—

All the Farms, Dwelling Houses, Stores, Sheds, etc., belonging to the above estate as described in plans of the same to be seen at my office.

—ALSO—

Those valuable and well wooded TIMBER LIMITS situated on the York, Dartmouth and St. John Rivers, District of Gaspe, containing an area of 193½ square miles.

Terms will be made known at time of sale.

Titles indisputable.

Quebec, August 31st 1876

Sale at ELEVEN O'clock. A. M.

R. HENRY WURTELE,
Assignee.
420d6

Excursions!

Grand Trunk Railway,

Excursion tickets to Philadelphia and return, good for 30 days, will be issued on Wednesday, 13th September,

AT $16.00,

Going by way of Toronto, and affording Excursionists an opportunity of visiting the Provincial Exhibition at Hamilton. $2.00 extra for returning via New York.

Ontario Provincial Exhibition.

Return tickets to Toronto, good from 18th to 23rd september,

AT SINGLE FARE.

Quebec Provincial Exhibition.

Excursion tickets from Ottawa to Montreal and return, good from 8th to 21st September,

ONLY $4.00.

Central Fair, Kingston.

Excursion tickets to Kingston and return, good from 25th to 30th September,

AT ONE FARE.

At the Grand Trunk Offices, Russell House Block.

A. H. TAYLOR,
Ottawa, 7th Sept., 1876. Agent. 426ds

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY,

Of uniform gauge with the Grand Trunk Railway.

3 TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY. SUNDAYS FOLLOWED.

LEAVING OTTAWA	ARRIVING IN OTTAWA
For West and South at 10:30 a.m.	From both East and West at 7:30 a.m.
For the East at 3:00 p.m.	From the East and South at 4:10 p.m.
For both East and West at 3:00 p.m.	From the West at 6:45 p.m.

A 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 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.

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 20, 1876. 417

CANADA CENTRAL AND Brockville & Ottawa Railways.

For Ottawa via Brockville.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY.

LEAVE		
Brockville, G. T. Junction	8.35 a.m.	4.05 p.m.
Ottawa	1.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.
Renfrew	9.30 a.m.	3.30 p.m.
ARRIVE		
Ottawa	1.25 p.m.	7.00 p.m.
Renfrew	5.00 p.m.	8.30 a.m.
Brockville	8.00 p.m.	8.00 a.m.

10:50 a.m. Train from Ottawa makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train for the West and with the Ogdensburg and Black River Railway from 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 Ogdensburg and Black River Railway from New York, Albany, Utica, etc.

Trains run on Montreal time.

A. CROSSMON,
Brockville, Dec. 2, 1875. Managing Director.

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	12.05	p.m.
Arrive Caccouna	7.00	"
" Trois Pistoles (dinner)	8.15	"
" Rimouski	11.15	"
" Campbelltown (supper)	3.45	a.m.
" Bathurst	6.11	"
" Dalhousie	8.00	"
" Bathurst	12.00	p.m.
" Miramichi	3.35	a.m.
" Moncton	9.30	"
" St. John	2.30	p.m.
" 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.

CENTRE TOWN

LIVERY STABLES

W. CHAMPN. begs to draw the attention of his patrons and the public generally to his extensive

Livery Stables, Carriages,

AND VEHICLES,

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

Centre Town Livery Stables.

BRITISH LION HOTEL.

Ottawa, July 28, 1876 [illegible]

LOW-PRICED MUSIC BOOKS.

Easy, simplified instruction books are:

Bellak's Method for (REED) Organ. Paper 75 cts. Boards $1.00

Mack's Analytical Method for Violin, Boards, $1.00

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

Winner's Band of Four $1.00

VALUABLE BOOKS FOR STUDY

RITTER'S HISTORY OF MUSIC

3 vols. cl. $1.50

This concise, complete and interesting history contains the substance of all that has ever been written on the subject, and is almost a necessity for musical students.

Moore's Encyclopedia of Music, $4.00. Appendix to Moore's Encyclopedia. See Dictionary of Musical Information. $1.25

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 "Encyclopedia," but condensed as much as possible.

Either book sent, post-free, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York.

POST OFFICE OTTAWA.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

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

SUM. RE. ARRANGEMENT. 1876.

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