GUIDE
TO THE

CITY OF OTTAWA

AND ITS VICINITY,
Together with a brief description of its origin, progress and present condition.

DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF VISITORS TO THE

Grand Dominion Exhibition
HELD IN THE CITY UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
On the 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th Sept. 1879.

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URING the years which brought the eighteenth century to a close, a Boston gentleman, Mr. Wright, arrived at the Chaudière and determined to settle in the vicinity. He obtained, without much difficulty, considerable tracts of land, and, establishing himself upon the north shore of the river, sowed the seeds of that great lumber trade for which the Ottawa region is justly famed. Then the district was virtually in its primeval condition, neither enterprise nor industry having commenced the work of reclamation. Upon the south shore the land was, in an agricultural sense, not of a promising character, being both rocky and sandy. But Mr. Wright had, nevertheless, secured a considerable tract of land south of the river, and it fell out that one of his workmen, Nicholas Sparks, accepted, in lieu of payment of certain wages, some hundreds of acres of this seemingly unpromising territory. Upon that land now stands the capital of the Dominion, and to Mr. Sparks is attributed the honor of being the founder of the city. It is situated on the shore of the River Ottawa,* at its confluence with the smaller, but yet considerable, River Rideau, whose waters join the main stream immediately below the city. Another tributary of the Ottawa, the magnificent Gatineau, a sight to see so far as surging rapids and seething eddies are concerned, enters the main stream near the city on its left bank. For beauty in all respects the situation of the capital is not to be excelled. Every feature of the picturesque, in so far as landscape is considered, is to be

* The name is derived from the word Outaouais or Grand River of the French settlers.
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seen around; while nature, with a peculiarly lavish hand, has poured wealth into the soil in many and divers forms. In the vicinity of the city are great resources in the shape of various mineral ores. Iron, silver, plumbago, mica, asbestos, all abound in the immediate neighbourhood of the city. But it was neither the surface beauty of its environments, nor the marvellous plenty of the hidden wealth of the locality, that caused, in the first instance, the efforts of the pioneer settlers to be so supplemented as to give impetus to the neighbourhood, and to make it spring rapidly into the prominent position it holds to-day. Peaceful in every respect are the natural surroundings of Ottawa, but it was "grim visaged war," with its stern associations, that brought about the circumstances to which the capital owes her present rank and civic position. The war with the United States in 1812-14 had demonstrated very clearly the strategic defects of our long frontier line, and the several dangers which consequently beset our communications with any base of operations on the seaboard. After due consideration, it was thought that, to a great extent, the danger might be lessened, and the communication improved, by the construction of a canal to connect the lower St. Lawrence with Lake Ontario. By the advice, it is said, of that eminent military engineer, the late Field Marshal Sir John Burgoyne, the route now occupied by the Rideau Canal was selected. For the purpose of carrying into effect the design of the authorities, Colonel By, R.E., was sent in the year 1826 to commence the work. Engineers and laborers were very soon present in sufficient numbers; gold circulated, and By-Town sprang into existence. In two years, what had been but, as it were yesterday, a wilderness, was a thriving village, with some forty stores, and its onward career was firm, steady and certain. Without entering into any more minute details of the various events of twenty years, the reader will readily appreciate the great progress made when he is told that in the year 1848 the population was between six and seven thousand. In 1851 it was nearly ten thousand. Its name had by this time been changed to Ottawa, and the several great works which go to constitute a commercial centre, in the shape of railways and large public buildings, were projected. But yet greater prominence was in store for the city. It was the custom for
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the Provincial Parliament to hold its sessions alternately at Toronto and Quebec, (after the buildings at Montreal were destroyed), a process cumbersome, inconvenient and costly. The question as to where the proposed permanent Parliament buildings should be situated became one causing much agitation. Very naturally there was much competition exhibited on the part of rival cities, and the two Houses of the Legislature decided to submit the question of the site for final settlement to Her Majesty the Queen. The claims of the several cities were accordingly sent to the Sovereign, who, after due consideration, gave her decision in favor of Ottawa. But a certain factious feeling was not allayed, and the Opposition of the day endeavoured to turn the Queen's decision into a subject of partizan utility. To a certain extent they succeeded; complications ensued, and, with rare patriotism, all the worst features of local jealousy and sectional prejudice were invoked by the Opposition. By means of the tactics to which the latter had recourse, a motion to the effect that it was a cause of regret that Her Majesty had been advised to select Ottawa as the capital was carried in the year 1858 by a majority of fourteen. This, as the Ministry of the day had accepted the Queen's decision as part of their own policy, caused a resignation of the Cabinet. A modern writer, alluding to this event, has said, "Ministers shrewdly saw the advantage they must derive from this vote, and, although it was ostensibly a censure on the Queen's judgment and decision, not on them, at once determined to resign. Thus they completely identified themselves with their Sovereign, and that Sovereign, too, a woman; and, in becoming her defenders, were covered by the shadow of a public sympathy which at once encircled her; nor were their shrewdness and tact without prompt reward. Ultimately, the question was decided, and plans prepared for the new Parliament buildings." It cannot but be allowed that the choice is a felicitous one. Situated about 124 miles from Montreal, 95 miles from Kingston, 74 miles from Brockville and 54 miles from Prescott, a safe distance from the frontier, with approaches that may be made easy or difficult, at the will of those in power and possession, no better site for the capital could have been made under existing circumstances.
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None but meat of the very best quality will be kept. All parties who are desirous of getting a good article can be suited in Price as well as quality.

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The subscriber having purchased the above hotel, begs to inform her friends and the public generally that she has OPENED OUT IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE, and that she is prepared to accommodate the public at moderate prices. The table is supplied with the best the market can afford and the
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., &c.,
Are of the best brands.
MRS. STARMER, Proprietress.
The Public Buildings.

Upon the southern shore of the River Ottawa there lies a tract of land of some thirty acres in extent, terminating on the water side in a magnificent beetling cliff, descending at an acute angle a hundred and fifty feet to the water’s edge and clothed with foliage from its summit to its base. In old days this thirty acres was superficially rocky and uninviting, but cunning hands have wrought such marvellous change that now the tract presents a garden so splendid as to be little short of marvellous; and art and science combined have reared upon it a series of the most magnificent buildings upon the continent—the famed Parliament buildings of Canada. It has been shewn above that, after some disputation, it was decided to make Ottawa the capital of Canada and the seat of government. In response to the invitation for designs for the proposed Parliament buildings many architects of note competed, but the plan of Messrs. Fuller & Jones were selected and work was commenced in 1860. The sum of £75,000 was the estimated cost in the first instance, but so great were the difficulties which were found to be in the way of the erection that the sum which had to be spent in the long-run amounted approximately to some $4,000,000. A marble tablet in the basement of the Senate tells how, in the year 1860, the first stone of the buildings under notice were laid by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. They form three sides of a quadrangle, the side fronting the city being open. They are built in a mixed gothic style, pertaining somewhat to the schools of the 12th and 13th centuries. The main portion is composed of a cream-colored sandstone of the Potsdam formation, and quarried at Nepean, not far from the city. The arches of the doors and windows are made of a red stone from Potsdam, in the State of New-York, and the general facings of Ohio sandstone. The general effect is most pleasing, and the design artistic to the last degree.

The main building, as approached from Wellington street, presents a very imposing appearance. The central of the seven towers, which is very rich in design, projects its width from the front of the building, is about 180 ft. high, and contains a clock and fine-toned bell. The body of the building in front is forty feet high, above which rises the slanting roofs of slate, surmounted
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by lines of ornamental iron cresting. The building is 472 feet long; and the depth from the front of the main tower to the rear of the library is 570 feet, covering an area of 82,886 superficial feet. It stands at a distance of 600 feet from Wellington street, so that the quadrangle formed on three sides by the buildings and on the fourth by the street, is 700 feet from east to west, and 600 feet from north to south; thus affording a very spacious square. The ground upon which the buildings stand varies somewhat in elevation, that forming the site of the Parliament building being the highest. The basement floor of the buildings is assumed to be 160 feet above the ordinary summer level of the river, while that of the Eastern and Western blocks is 125 and 142 feet respectively. The increased elevation, however, improves very much the general effect of the buildings.

The main entrance is through the principal tower, the spacious arches of which admit of a carriage-way under them. The piers which support the tower are ornamented with pillars of polished Arnprior marble. Passing through it we enter a large hall paved with tiles, and also surrounded with marble pillars. Ascending and moving towards the left, we come to the Chamber of the Commons. The room measures 82 by 45 feet, the ceiling being over 50 feet high and formed of fine open work. The skylights above this intermediate ceiling, with the stained glass windows at the sides, throw a plentiful soft light over the whole place. The room is surrounded by large piers of a light greyish marble from Portage-du-Fort, surmounted just above the galleries by clusters of small pillars of the dark Arnprior, the arches supported by these pillars being again of the light-colored marble. The galleries can accommodate about 1,000 persons. The Gallery for the Reporters is situated above the Speaker's Chair.

At the other end of the building is the Senate wing. The Chamber, in size and general arrangement, is the same as the House of Commons, save that, again following the British practice, the colour of the furniture is, as in the House of Lords, crimson. Here is the throne or "Cloth of Estate," symbolical of the presence of the Sovereign, to which obeisance is customarily made—as in the case of the mace in the Commons—a gilded emblem not used in the House of Lords as part of the paraphernalia of Parliament.
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The Reading Room and various Committee Rooms are large and handsomely fitted up. The quarters of the Speaker, Chaplain, Usher of the Black Rod, Sergeant-at-Arms, &c., are all in the building and conveniently situated. The lobbies of both Houses are lined with portraits of the Speakers, past and present. In the main lobby is a handsome portrait of the Earl of Dufferin.

The Eastern block of the Departmental buildings is of an irregular and picturesque shape. The west front, or that which faces the square is 318 feet; and 253 feet on the south front, or that which faces Wellington street, and covers an area of 41,840 superficial feet. In this building are found the Governor General's Office, the Privy Council Room, the Minister of Justice, the Secretary of State, the Finance and Audit Offices, the Registrar, the Secretary of State for the Provinces, the Inland Revenue and Interior Departments.

The Western block is similar in style to that of the Eastern block, but not quite so large and more regular in its construction, being 211 feet long, facing the square, and 277 feet on the south looking on Wellington street. It is also very imposing, although not possessing so grand an entrance as the Eastern block, a circumstance which is probably accounted for by the fact of the Governor General's Office and Privy Council Room being situated in the first-described block. The Public Works, the Customs, the Post Office, the Militia, the Marine and Fisheries, the Bureau of Agriculture, and Railways and Canals Departments and the Model Room connected with the Patent Department, are all located in this building. A considerable extension on the west side of this block has recently been made. It is to be regretted that it is not in harmony with the original structure. A tower out of proportion, and windows and other characteristic features not in the style of the main building have, to a painful extent, marred the beauty of the whole block.

The west front of this building, looking upon the upper town, and beyond it towards the Chaudière Falls and Hull, gives a fine view of the wooded lands on the shore of the Ottawa River and the distant range of hills beyond, including a far view of the river.
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In rear of Wellington Ward Market.

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117 Sparks Street.
and its bank stretching to the south-west in the direction of Aylmer. Similar or still more extensive views are obtained from the west side of the Parliament building.

The ceilings of the passages and of many of the rooms of the Parliament buildings are made of pine wood, varnished, which, being wrought into ornamental cornices and panels, produces a rich and very fine appearance. The same material has been used for the doors. The fillings around the grates and mantle-pieces are of polished Arnprior marble; it is a greyish blue marble of very fine grain and capable of being polished to a high degree. All the floors are supported by rolled iron girders, and filled in between with cement. The stairs in the buildings are all built of blue Ohio stone, and constructed with hanging steps.

The system for heating and ventilating is on the most approved principle. Under the central court of the Parliament building is the boiler room, in which are six boilers, each twenty feet long and five feet in diameter, furnished with a steam drum, safety-valve, &c., and a steam engine of sufficient horse-power to work the pumps and throw 250 gallons per minute into tanks placed in the towers, from whence the water is supplied to all parts of the buildings. The heating is effected by steam conveyed in pipes from these boilers to the Senate Chamber, the Library, and the rooms adjoining, by means of a duct sufficiently large for the introduction of an abundant supply of fresh air, situated immediately under a vault in which steam pipes are placed to warm the air on its entering the vault from the duct, through a perforated floor and before it passes into rooms proposed to be heated. These ducts enter on all sides of the building, and range in size according to the position in which they are placed. Of the ducts, there are 3,600 lineal feet, generally of 2 feet 4 inches high, with sides built of dressed stone, and formed with a slight descent where they pass out of the building. The other parts of the building are heated on what is called the coil system, or by direct radiation. For the rooms heated by this system there is an area of 4,308 feet of hot air flues, 24 by 19 inches sectional area, formed in the wall adjoining the Committee Rooms and other parts of the building heated, exclusive of ninety feet of others of greater dimensions for the larger steam pipes.
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In the internal arrangement, nothing seems to have been spared to make the buildings as perfect as possible. The wants of the Government and its officials have been most carefully studied by the architects; and the beauty of the situation, combined with the elegance of the buildings, enables the capital of Canada to compare with any in the world.

Around these buildings the skill of the architect, landscape gardener, and the practical flower gardener, have alike been taxed to the utmost, and with the greatest success. There have been one or two designs projected for the finishing the grounds, and, to a great extent, the arrangements in the front, at least, may be deemed of a tentative character. Plans of a very elaborate character were prepared by Mr. Marshall Wood, and were duly submitted to the Government, but at the time considerations of cost weighed in the balance, and they were not accepted. The design was, generally, that the space in front of the Parliament buildings should descend to Wellington street by a series of terraced gradations, ornamented with as much fitness as opportunity would afford. Fountains and masts of the Venetian style, from which brilliant pennons would float, relieving the grey impression left upon the mental retina by the stone of the buildings, were part of the design, together with such a distribution of the most gorgeous foliage as would have made the terraces a perfect living mosaic in spring and summer; and in the winter choice evergreens would have relieved the whiteness of the snow. At present but one of the proposed terraces is in existence, and the general frontage, though presenting a pleasing expanse of green sward, would certainly not be in any way marred by a more ornate arrangement. The fountain, the basin of which is already in position, has not yet been erected, the design being a matter of some consideration. At the top of the double flight of steps leading to the terrace already mentioned stand two of the fifteen Russian guns presented to Canada by Her Majesty. They were part of the spoils at the fall of Sebastopol, and are seven-inch ships shell guns of a very fine construction. The one on the right hand has been struck heavily by a shot upon the muzzle, and another shot has grazed the side in a manner which indicates that any gunners standing to the rear of the piece must have fared ill.
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New Our new Biscuit Factory is now running in perfect order, with a new patent Reel Oven. Its capacity for baking is twenty barrels of flour per day. We solicit the patronage of the public generally. We are thankful for past patronage and will be happy to receive orders from all our old customers, as we feel sure we can give the utmost satisfaction both in quality and prices. Cor. Bank & Queen Streets, Ottawa.
Congregation de Notre Dame.

This handsome and commodious building, occupied by the above Order, stands at the corner of Metcalfe and Gloucester streets. It is justly noted as an educational establishment of the first order. That it should be this is not any matter for especial wonder, it representing the oldest educational establishment in Canada. At present we have not very much that is old in this country, save such institutions and customs as we hold in unbroken continuity by virtue of our connection with the Mother Country; but it seems, when we give our consideration to this school, that there are some things old and venerable in a local sense. There are few institutions in Canada whose authorities can point to the year 1656 and say, "That was the year of our foundation;" yet it was the year of the foundation of the Congregation de Notre Dame, a French lady, the venerable Margaret Bourgoies, having instituted it at the date mentioned. So considerable was its success and so great its use, that it rapidly extended its field of labour, and in the year 1868 it was introduced to Ottawa by the Rev. Father Collins, the Parish Priest of St. Patrick's. The institution was taken at once under the patronage of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Guigues, the then Bishop of Ottawa, and has from that time proved of the first value as an educational establishment. In a material sense, the building is worthy of the utmost admiration. The architectural design is of a very praiseworthy character. The most critical could scarcely find a flaw in the arrangements made for the due conservation of the health of the inmates. The rooms are lofty, and the ventilation is perfect. Nothing is left undone in the direction of obtaining the most perfect system of sanitation. The physical comfort of the pupils is also carefully looked to. The dormitories are perfect in arrangement. The class rooms are also well lighted and arranged, and the divisions of the establishment into its several scholastic branches is most skilful. The Music Room is a very fine one, measuring one hundred feet by fifty. The Chapel is a very striking piece of architecture, the white marble altar being especially beautiful. Under the direction of some twenty members of the oldest religious community in Canada, the mental needs of the pupils are most carefully tended. Not alone does the learned Principal, Sister Ste. Gabriel, confine the attention of her pupils to the gentler branches of education, but with great wisdom causes them to be trained in such matters as will be calculated to make them good wives and mothers. Thus every branch of useful household economy enters into the curriculum. In the words of one of the teachers, the object of the School is to "aim at giving such instruction to the students that they can go into the kitchen and cook a dinner, and from thence to the drawing room and entertain their guests."
EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

CONGÉGATION DE NOTRE DAME,

GLoucester Street, Centre Town, Ottawa.
In point of location and salubrity, this Institution offers many advantages. Its central situation affords ample facility for the speedy acquisition and thorough knowledge of English and French; these languages are equally spoken in familiar conversation. The course of Studies is complete, and the Gold Medal and Diploma are conferred on the young Lady who Graduates.

The Scholastic Year begins on 1st September and finishes on 1st July. Pupils are admitted at any time during the year.

Parents wishing their children to be furnished with clothes, materials requisite for Drawing and Fancy Work, should deposit funds in the hands of the Directress for that purpose.

No pupil can be admitted without a recommendation.

**TERMS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Amount (per annum)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Payable half-yearly—on entrance, and during the first week of second session.</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board and Tuition, per annum</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Music—Piano,</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>—Harps,</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>—Guitar,</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>—Organ,</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drawing and Painting</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Embroidery and Wool Work</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laundress, per annum</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bed and Bedding, per annum</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entrance fee, use of Library, per annum</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DAY SCHOLARS:**

Terms begin on 1st Sept., 15th Nov., 1st Feb., and 15th April (quarterly, paid in advance.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senior Course</td>
<td>$7 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>6 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior</td>
<td>5 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary</td>
<td>4 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music—Piano</td>
<td>7 50</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

If day scholars take dinner in the Establishment, an extra charge of $2 per month.

Private Rooms furnished at $2 per month.

Vocal music, charge of the Professor; as also, German, Italian, Spanish, and Latin, and the course of Calisthenics.

Costume—Besides the Uniform, which consists of a Black Dress, each pupil should be provided with a sufficient supply of Linen and Clothing, Towels, a Dressing Case, 2 pairs Sheets, 2 pairs Pillow Cases, 1 Black Veil, 2 yards long, 1 White Veil, 2½ yards long.

There is an extra charge of $10 for a particular course of Plain Sewing, Dress Cutting, Dress Making and Culinary Art.
The many attractive features of this Chartered College.

**FEES.**

**BOARDERS:**

- Commercial Course, per annum .................. $140 00
- Classical Course, " " ........................... 150 00
- Civil Engineering Course, per annum ........... 160 00

**DAY SCHOLARS:**

- Commercial Course, per annum .................. 20 00
- Classical Course, " " ........................... 30 00
- Civil Engineering Course, per annum .......... 40 00
COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

The Many Attractive Features of this Chartered College.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The College of Ottawa was founded in 1848 by the late Rev. Dr. Guigues, O.M.I., who confided it to the care and supervision of that noble order of self-sacrificing priests, the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. Under the presidency of that distinguished scholar, the Very Rev. Doctor Tabaret, O.M.I., whose reputation for learning is a household word in the Dominion, and whose name must ever be identified with the institution, it has grown to its present magnificent proportions and acknowledged prominence. The curriculum of studies in this institution is certainly calculated to inspire confidence to the parents of the rising generation. Based on the solid foundation of religious training, it is thoroughly practical as well as classical, and at the cost of enormous sacrifices on the part of its president and his fellow-laborers, has been adapted in the highest degree to the requirements of the times and circumstances in which we are now placed.—Montreal Evening Post.

Amongst the many educational establishments conducted by the Roman Catholic clergy of Canada, the College of Ottawa stands foremost, and, being the only one in Ontario empowered by Act of Parliament to confer university degrees, it offers special advantages to the youth of this Province. Its faculty of arts is now in very successful operation and its graduates enjoy equal rights and privileges with those of other universities. But it is not only to young men who aspire to the liberal professions that the College of Ottawa offers superior facilities, but as well to those who intend to follow civil engineering and commerce, and who wish to attain skill in agriculture and the mechanical arts.—Hamilton Spectator.
We are fully aware that a number of our English-speaking Catholics frequently complain that the education in some of our colleges is too exclusively French. Whether this be true or not of certain institutions in this Province, it certainly is not so as regards the Ottawa University. We have good reason to know that the system of education in this establishment is one that has been adopted after years of mature study and experience, and is particularly adapted to the requirements of the country. In recommending the Ottawa University to our friends we feel satisfied that we are endorsing an establishment where the morals of the youth will be properly guarded, their physical wants carefully attended to, and an education thorough, practical and classical will be imparted.—True Witness.

The College of Ottawa is not only one of the very best training schools in Ontario, but it possesses the advantage above any other of legal authority to grant degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. Capable of accommodating 300 boarders, with an able corps of Professors selected from the Oblate Fathers, and the special powers for which the Catholics of Ireland battled so long, granted in its charter, it promises, as the only Catholic institution that can grant degrees, to become the Catholic University of Ontario.—Irish Canadian.

The College of Ottawa is situated in one of the healthiest parts of the city, in a commanding position, and having been greatly enlarged by the addition of a new wing, is now one of the largest buildings devoted to education in all Ontario. The college, by its charter, is empowered to grant degrees, and the Oblate Fathers, who own and manage the College, have long enjoyed a well earned reputation as teachers. The College thus far has prospered exceedingly, and now its means of doing the work for which it was established are greatly increased.—Freeman of St. John, N.B.

The thorough, comprehensive, and practical course of studies followed at the College of Ottawa, its numerous and highly efficient staff of professors, together with its central attractive situation, have, of late years especially, contributed to make it widely and very favorably known throughout the Dominion and in many States of the neighboring Republic. The student who has completed his commercial course at the College of Ottawa is familiar not only with the usual commercial branches which every business man must know, but also with history, literature, music, drawing and the several natural sciences, all which will be for himself and for others a source of profit and delight, and will entitle him to be classed among the well-educated. After a successful classical course the students of this chartered college can take university degrees, which, besides the well-deserved honor they confer, save much time and money for those who afterwards study medicine or law. Moreover, at this institution there is an excellent civil engineering course, an avenue to success which no other Catholic college in Canada has yet opened to its students.
Le Collège d'Ottawa.

Cette institution, fondée il y a trente ans, à Bytown, a suivi la marche progressive de la ville dans laquelle elle fut implantée, et depuis plusieurs années a atteint le niveau des meilleurs établissements sur le continent américain. Elle a, de plus, pouvons nous dire, ouvert une ère nouvelle dans le domaine de l'éducation collégiale dans le pays, en alliant aux matières du cours classique qui s'enseignent dans nos collèges et séminaires, les diverses branches d'un cours usuel et pratique.

Nos divers établissements d'éducation sont pour la plupart calqués sur les petits séminaires de France, et ont, comme ces derniers, restreint l'enseignement à la littérature et aux langues classiques, en y ajoutant, avec un cours de philosophie, la clé des sciences physiques et mathématiques. Or cette restriction ne présente pas, en France, le même inconvénient qu'elle peut et doit même offrir ici, parce que là, à côté des petits séminaires dont le but exclusif est de préparer les jeunes gens à l'état ecclésiastique, il existe les collèges et les lycées chargés de donner à ceux qui se destinent à une autre position quelconque dans le monde, l'enseignement nécessaire à cette fin. Mais dans notre pays où la haute éducation est presque exclusivement confiée à nos séminaires ou collèges ecclésiastiques, cette restriction de l'enseignement aux matières classiques, constitue une véritable lacune. Cette lacune se fait assez sentir par le fait évident et reconnu par tous, que les jeunes gens, après avoir complété leur cours d'étude, sont tous latinistes et hellénistes, et excellents littérateurs, mais ne voient devant eux, pour le choix d'un état de vie, que deux portes ouvertes : l'état ecclésiastique d'un côté, et l'étude de la loi ou de la médecine de l'autre. De là cet encombrement funeste dans les professions libérales. Que d'autres positions cependant offrent une carrière aussi honorable que lucrative dans ce pays où il y a encore tant à faire ! Quo de positions auraient pu être occupées par un bien plus grand nombre de nos jeunes gens de talent si l'enseignement eut été dirigé de ce côté, tanulis que l'on a presque toujours été forcé de recourir à l'étranger pour les remplir.

Le Collège d'Ottawa a donc évidemment visé à remplir une lacune, et le programme qu'il fait répandre au sein du public démontre qu'il a pris le bon moyen de réussir.
Les diverses branches de mathématiques élémentaires et supérieures, ainsi que les diverses sciences naturelles et physiques, échelonnées avec les matières du cours classique rendent tout naturellement celui-ci plus compliqué, et il devenait nécessaire d'adopter une méthode particulière d'enseignement qui dût assurer le succès de l'élève dans ces études variées : la méthode universitaire suivie au Collège d'Ottawa est on ne peut plus apte à atteindre ce but. L'étudiant devant se trouver successivement en face de plusieurs professeurs ayant chacun sa spécialité et pouvant par là même mettre plus d'intérêt et de vie dans son enseignement, peut sans se fatiguer et avec goût suivre les cours divers qui lui sont donnés ; et les derniers examens faits au collège en présence de plusieurs personnes notables d'Ottawa, ont démontré amplement que le nouveau système d'enseignement inauguré par cette institution fonctionne parfaitement bien. L'on a pu constater que les jeunes gens qui y suivent le cours classique nonseulement écrivent et parlent avec pureté les langues de Racine, de Shakespeare, de Virgile et d'Homère et peuvent discuter avec connaissance de cause les points les plus épineux de la philosophie, mais de plus possèdent à fond les diverses branches des sciences mathématiques, physiques et naturelles qui se voient mentionnées dans le programme d'étude.

Ce système d'enseignement offre en outre, à ceux des étudiants qu'ues des raisons pécuniaires ou autres circonstances incontrolables forcent à suspendre leurs études commencées, l'avantage de pouvoir se créer, à l'aide d'une étude particulière de quelques mois, une position où ils peuvent gagner honorablement leur vie.

Le Collège d'Ottawa a, de plus, ouvert depuis quelques années, un Cours Spécial de Génie Civil. Son programme sur ce point ne le cède en rien à celui des meilleurs écoles polytechniques ; et plusieurs parmi les jeunes gens qui ont suivi ce cours occupent aujourd'hui des positions fort avantageuses comme ingénieurs de travaux de construction de nos chemins de fer et canaux, sont à même de dire le bien que ce cours d'études spéciales est appelé à faire à la jeunesse du pays.

Enfin un cours commercial, tout en rendant le jeune homme capable de figurer avec avantage dans le monde mercantile, le prépare à suivre, s'il le désire, l'un ou l'autre des deux cours supérieurs.

Un programme d'étude—aussi vaste exige évidemment un personnel considérable. L'ordre des Oblats de Marie Immaculée, chargé de la direction du Collège d'Ottawa, y a pourvu en attachant depuis des années quatorze de ses prêtres à l'œuvre du collège dont ils s'occupent exclusivement, et en leur donnant chaque année, comme assistants, de douze à dix-huit autres membres de l'ordre qui, tout en suivant leur cours de théologie, donnent un généreux concours à l'œuvre du Collège. De plus huit à dix professeurs laïques sont chaque année appliqués à la même œuvre.

Nous ne pouvons que désirer qu'une institution si bien dirigée soit encouragée du public canadien qui sera le premier à en retirer le bénéfice et les avantages.—La Minerve.
The Library of Parliament.

This magnificent structure, undoubtedly in style and grandeur the finest of the kind upon the continent, stands directly in rear of the centre of the Parliament buildings, and is approached from them by a passage leading into a species of porch. A magnificent gothic arch, supported by red granite pillars and elaborately decorated, is passed, and within the vestibule there are placed on either side of the door busts of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. The visitor sees also the doors, which are perfect specimens of the wood carver's art. Entering the building the sight which presents itself is unique. In the front of the door referred to, and immediately in the centre of the room, stands a superb statue of the Queen, executed in white marble of a most delicate kind by Mr. Marshall Wood. The figure is represented in a majestic and commanding position, holding a regal sceptre in the right hand, while the left bears a wreath. A coronet is upon her head. The likeness of the Sovereign is a perfect one. The statue is surrounded by a series of desks, elaborately decorated, where sit the principal members of the staff, at the direction of the learned librarian, Mr. Alpheus Todd, whose erudition in matters pertaining to parliamentary and constitutional government is known and consulted wherever British rule has sway. Around the walls are hung three series of shelves, arranged in alcoves and approached by footways of glass, and these bear the ponderous weight of some 96,000 volumes of the most valuable literature of the world. The woodwork of these alcoves is most ornately carved, and presents an appearance not often seen. Upon the several buttresses are placed the arms of the various Provinces. Above the woodwork, the walls of the inner circle of the building continue to run for many feet, and windows of graceful lines afford light to the library. Above all rises a groined lantern some 40 feet in height, giving a total altitude from the floor to the topmost point of about 120 feet. The chamber is furnished with chairs and tables in character and keeping with its general decoration. Every facility is granted to those desiring to use this splendid collection of books, and every citizen of Canada may feel that he is at home in what is
ALL KINDS OF
Canadian and American Oysters

K E E P T AT
CLISBY'S
TERRAPIN RESTAURANT,
No. 11 O'Connor Street, - - Opposite the Bank of Montreal.

O P E N D A Y A N D N I G H T.

JOSEPH DROLET,

MANUFACTURER OF
Soda and Seltzer Waters, Ginger Beer and Ginger Ale,
Champagne Cider and Lemonade, All kinds of Syrups.

Also Bottlers and Shippers of the Celebrated
CALEDONIA SPRINGS MINERAL WATERS.

MANUFACTORY:
434 Sussex Street, opposite Murray Street, Ottawa.

By Ward Market.

M. LAURENT DuhAMEL,

Whilst tendering his thanks to his numerous customers, begs to inform
them that he always keeps on hand a complete stock of meats, which he
sells at reduced prices. The public is invited to visit his stall
Corner of the old By Ward Market, Clarence Street,
Where they will find Fowls of every description, Sausages, Tongues
(fresh and salted), Smoked Hams, Salt Pork, &c. &c.

A GREAT RUSH
IS WITNESSED EVERY DAY AT

M. STARRS'
Wholesale and Retail Grocery Store,
61 & 63 CLARENCE ST., OPPOSITE BY WARD MARKET,
Splendid Goods, Quick Sales and Light Profits account for this
Great Rush of Business.
really a structure worthy of the pictured fancies in the "Arabian Nights." Architecturally, to some extent, the building reminds the spectator of some of those beautiful chapter-houses attached to certain of the cathedrals in the old land. Externally it is a double octagon, with buttresses of marvellous strength, carved above the lean-to, and which thrust back the pressure from the main vault. Carved pinnacles finish the buttresses. Upon one angle is a tower containing a spiral staircase leading to the roof, from which a very fine view is obtained. The interior is gained from the gardens by a door in the north side. Beneath are offices where the keeper resides. This splendid building has cost about $350,000, or more. Perfect as the design was, it seems that there was some miscalculation in the space, and that room is, to a certain extent, lacking. The present librarian, Mr. Todd, has occupied that office since the year 1856.

The Government buildings generally are under the care of a special force of police, which was organized in the year 1869. This is at present under the charge of Superintendent O'Neill.

Rideau Hall.

This, the residence of the Governor-General, lies about two miles from the Parliament houses, and is, of course, a Government building. It is situated in the suburban municipality of New Edinburgh. It is to be regretted that the capital does not possess a better residence for the representative of the Sovereign, and, in its present form, it has been so cut up and altered to suit the exigency and necessity of the moment, that its plan and appearance is somewhat incongruous. The house was originally built by the late Hon. Thomas Mackay, a gentleman whose efforts have done much for the locality, and who was closely associated with its progress. The Government acquired, by lease, from the heirs of that gentleman, the house in question, then a building of two stories and reasonable dimensions. In the year 1868, the year after Confederation, the property was purchased by the Government for $82,000. Very considerable alterations had then been made, and since that time the public accounts indicate that some $300,000 have been expended on the property. The situation is pleasing, and every effort has been made to cause the
OCTAVE LATREMOUNILLE,
CORNER OF CLARENCE AND SUSSEX STREETS, OTTAWA
Importer and Dealer in
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS
AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Also a large Stock of
N.B.—Goods Delivered Free to all parts of the city.

St. LOUIS HOTEL,
43 & 45 YORK STREET, OTTAWA.

A Billiard Room attached to this Hotel.

P. LYONS, Proprietor
A Call is respectfully solicited.

H. L. COTE,
DEALER IN
HATS, CAPS & FURS,
ALSO
Indian Work in Great Variety.
Snow Shoes, Moccassins, Mitts, Buffalo Robes, &c. &c.
128 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA.

LAPORTE'S HOTEL
KEPT BY
LAPORTE & PAQUETTE,
257 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA.

Messrs. Laporte & Paquette have the honor of informing the public that they have opened a Good Hotel, where the best of Liquors, Cigars, &c., can be had. A Good Table is also kept.
FIRST-CLASS YARD AND STABLES.
Accommodation for 100 horses and cattle. Satisfaction guaranteed and prices very moderate.
estate to suit its purpose as well as it can. A large ball room affords the citizens of Ottawa and elsewhere many a pleasant evening, while the tobogganing and other amusements of out-door character make Rideau Hall the centre of life at the capital.

The Post Office.

This is a remarkably fine building, standing at the juncture of Wellington and Sparks Streets, above Sappers' and Dufferin bridges. It is in the classic style of the renaissance period. It was opened in 1876, and cost a sum of $235,000. Its situation and beauty of design make it an ornament to the city. A clock is now being erected in the central turret. The architect was Mr. Chesterton, of Ottawa, and the results of his labours do him much credit.

The Churches.

There are 25 churches in Ottawa, belonging to the various denominations. Many of them are very striking buildings. The French Cathedral is, externally, very imposing, its open spires presenting an appearance rarely seen. Internally, it is very satisfactory, and contains some very elaborate ornamentation. The Church of England has three churches within the city limits, Christ Church, St. John's and St. Alban's. The first is, architecturally, very fine. The clustered marble pillars supporting the nave and dividing it from the aisles add much to the general effect. A spacious chancel, containing a very finely-executed stained glass window and a full-toned organ, completes the church-like appearance of this edifice. St. Alban's is smaller, but of good ecclesiastical architecture, and the same may be said of St. John the Evangelist's, though the finish of the latter is not so delicate. Of the churches of the Presbyterians, Knox Church and St. Andrew's are well worthy a visit, both being imposing buildings. The Baptist and Dominion Methodist Churches are also massive stone edifices. All these churches have been erected at great cost. The Catholic and Apostolic community have a small, but beautifully-designed church. St. Patrick's (R.C.) Church is also very fine. The splendid painting of the Crucifixion, by Mr. Ahearn, to be placed on view at the Dominion Exhibition, usually hangs in this building.
NEW DRY GOODS HOUSE,
[late] No. 110 SPARKS STREET. [Bryson's]

O'DOHERTY & CO.
GENERAL IMPORTERS OF
Dry Goods, Millinery, &c.

Newest Goods and Latest Styles at Moderate Prices.
O'DOHERTY & Co., 110 Sparks Street,
(LATE BRYSON'S.)

FLOUR, FEED AND GRAIN STORE.

PATRICK LUNNY
Begs to announce to his city and country friends that he has constantly on hand and
for sale, at
77 Clarence Street, opposite the Hay Market,
The choicest grades of Flour, Oatmeal, and Cornmeal; also Hay, Oats, Provender, Bran,
Canal and all kinds of Feed and Grain generally kept in a first-class Flour, Grain and
Feed Store. Stock Exhibitors will find it to their advantage to leave their orders at the
above address.

Orders promptly delivered to all parts of the City
and Exhibition Grounds.

FRUIT! FRUIT!

F. FINNAN,
No. 21 YORK STREET,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL FRUIT DEALER.
The Suspension Bridge.

This bridge was commenced in 1842, from designs by Mr. Samuel Keefer, and was constructed by Messrs. Christie and Messrs. D. Wilkinson. Two years were occupied in its preparation. Its span is 256 feet, and its width 23 feet 6 inches. From the bridge may be obtained a splendid view of the famous Chaudière Falls, which come tumbling over the rocks into the kettle in fierce surging fury. The timber slides are close by, and a journey over may be obtained in certain cases.

The City Hall.

The City Hall is a capacious and handsome building of limestone, with cut stone trimmings. A tower, 170 feet high, contains the apparatus connected with the electric fire alarms. The offices are admirably planned, being commodious, airy and well adapted to meet the difficulties of those using them. Few cities in Canada possess such fine civic buildings.

The Court House.

This is situate at the corner of Nicholas and Daly Streets, and, like the City Hall, is built of dressed limestone and cut stone facings. In front is a fine portico, approached by a double ascent of steps. The façade is adorned with an escutcheon of the Royal arms, and a statue of Justice, holding her scales, surmounts the building. The court room is admirably adapted to its purpose, and the offices of the court are equally commodious. The county Registry Office is also in close juxtaposition. Hard by is the Gaol. This gloomy building is, internally, very well ordered, the ventilation being perfect and the corridors designed for the reception of the unhappy inmates being clean and light. As far as compatible with due chastisement the comfort of the prisoners is carefully looked to.

The Water Works.

Ottawa is supplied with water brought from the river above the falls to a water-house containing the forcing machinery at the west portion of the city. It supplies 10,000,000 gallons of
DOMINION EXHIBITION.

LUMBER! LUMBER! (Wholesale & Retail.)

T. W. CURRIER & Co.

ARE OFFERING SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO PARTIES REQUIRING

DOORS, SASH BLINDS, FLOORING,
Mouldings, and all kinds of Furniture, Mattresses, &c.,

From NOW until the FIRST of OCTOBER.

House Finishing, Laths, Shingles, &c., at prices to defy competition.

CANAL BASIN, OTTAWA.

SEE

Esmonde's Stoves

AT THE EXHIBITION.

EUGENE ROBITAILLE,
PRACTICAL MANUFACTURING JEWELLER

AND

FINE HAIR WORKER.

Gilding and all kinds of Silver-plating done at the lowest prices.

45 Rideau Street, Egleson's Block.
The Exhibition Buildings.

The Exhibition Buildings are situated a short distance from the city, and stand within an enclosed area of 26 acres. They are easy of access, and are approached from the city by the way of Elgin Street and Bank Street. The canal passes the grounds, and boats running to the grounds from the very centre of the city will be frequent during the exhibition, and the fares cheap. The increased requirements of the Dominion Exhibition have made an extension of the buildings used in 1875, when the Provincial Exhibition was held in the city, a necessity. Consequently a building for the display from Manitoba has been erected, in dimensions of some 78 x 36 feet. In this building the map of the Dominion prepared for the use of the Paris Exhibition will be on view. The goods exhibited by the Dominion Government will also be here; this comprises the cases of various goods on view at the Centennial, and several other things. An art gallery has been erected, 75 feet in length by 36 in breadth, and has been designed with the greatest attention to the requirements of the exhibitors. The lighting is perfect, and the colouring of the interior judiciously toned. The exterior is also very handsome, the building being gabled and finished with flag poles. New carriage sheds have also been erected, between three and four hundred feet long, and also a new building for the use of those who exhibit stoves. A very large and commodious building, more than eighty feet in length, and wide in proportion, has been built for the dairy products; this is also designed with every possible care for the needs of those who exhibit this delicate material. There has also been a very handsome grand stand put up. These additions, which have cost about $6,000, were built under the supervision of the City Engineer of Ottawa, Mr. Surtees, and will give vastly increased accommodation, well adapted for so great an advance as the Dominion Exhibition is over the Provincial Exhibitions of old. The old buildings were, however, very effective ones. The main hall, an octagon in four, measures 92 feet from face to face, and wings extend from the sides, increasing the dimensions very considerably. A gallery passes round the whole building, which is more than 90 feet in height. The building gives a superficial
H H. PIGEON & Co.,

551 SUSSEX ST., CORNER GEORGE ST.,

KEEP A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

A Call is Respectfully Solicited.

D. COYER,
Manufacturing Goldsmith and Jeweller,

138 SPARKS STREET,

Presentation Medals, Chains, Lockets, Masonic Jewellery and Diamond Setting, Specialties.
accommodation of 25,000 square feet. The various offices pertaining to the exhibition are also here. The horticultural building, which is in the form of a cross 165 feet long by 36 feet wide, is also very well adapted to its purpose. The accommodation for live stock is very ample, and every attention has been given to the requirements of the animals. The stables for the horses will house about 300 horses; the cattle stalls about the same number. The sheep and hog pens are sufficient to accommodate many hundreds of animals.

Visitors.

Visitors will find that they can obtain everything they require upon the grounds. Refreshments will be supplied cheaply and by good caterers, whose reputation will ensure the goodness of the supplies.

The Montreal and Dominion Telegraph Companies will both have offices upon the ground, and there will also be a post office for the despatch and receipt of letters.

The price of admission to those who are not members of the Association will be 25 cents each time of entering through the gates on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. The admissions will be by means of Registering Turnstiles, and each person will be required to be provided with the proper change before entering. Carriages and horsemen will not be admitted. All horses entered for exhibition purposes shall only be ridden or driven while being exhibited, and in the ring.

The Prizes.

His Excellency the Governor-General gives the following prizes:

1. A gold medal to the exhibitor receiving the greatest number of first prizes on cattle.
2. A silver medal to the exhibitor receiving the greatest number of first prizes on horses.
3. A bronze medal to the exhibitor receiving the greatest number of first prizes on sheep and swine.

The Dominion Government gives, in addition to a large money donation, prizes in the form of medals.
The SHADES Restaurant,
SHOOTING GALLERY IN CONNECTION,
Entrance from Elgin and Queen Streets.
IMPORTED LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

P. St. GEORGE, Manager.

V. CHARRON.
HAIR DRESSER,
Union House, City Hall Square,
ALSO
ALBION HOTEL, Corner of Nicholas and Daly Sts., Opposite Court House,
OTTAWA.

OUR TORONTO HOUSE

HAVING BEEN SPECIALLY FAVOURED BY
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS LOUISE

During Their Excellencies' Vice-Regal tour, we will have, next week, duplicates of many of the articles which caused such an attraction at the

Toronto Exhibition.

The China Hall Company,
36 Rideau St.
The Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, offers a prize of $50 for the best stallion on the ground, of any age or breed, and also a prize of $50 for the best essay on pleuro-pneumonia and contagious diseases in cattle.

PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY.—Monday, Sept. 22nd.

Officers and Members of the Association, Judges, Exhibitors, Delegates, Members of the Press and necessary attendants will be admitted on presenting the proper credentials, badge, or ticket of admission. Other persons will be admitted on payment of 25 cents each time. The rule for admission will be the same throughout the Exhibition.

SECOND DAY.—Tuesday, Sept. 23rd.

THE AMATEUR BAND COMPETITION will take place on the Grounds at 1 p.m. Any Band not present at the hour named, unless a change of hour is ordered by the Committee, will not be allowed to compete. Entrance free.

1st prize, Diploma and .................. .................. ..... $100
2nd “ “ and ............................................... 50
3rd “ “ and ........................................... 30

No professional player will be allowed to play with any Amateur Band except the Band Master. Each Band will be required to play one piece of their own selection, as follows:—March, Set of Quadrilles or Valse, Selection, Operatic or Fantasia.

The main Exhibition Building will be closed till 4 p.m., for the purpose of affording the Judges an opportunity of discharging their duties properly. Non-members admitted to the grounds on payment of twenty-five cents each time.

The Annual Meeting of the Fruit Growers’ Association will take place at the City Hall, at 7 p.m.
Close Connections made
At HALIFAX with First-Class Mail Steamers of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company to and from LIVERPOOL, making the shortest ocean passage between the two Continents and during the season of Navigation.

Making Connections
At CAMPBELLTON with Steamer "City of St. John," sailing Wednesday and Saturday Mornings for Paspebiac, Perce, Gaspe, &c., &c.

AND AT
POINT DU CHENE with Steamers for Prince Edward Island,
Is supplied with First Class Equipments in every particular.

SMITH'S VACUUM BRAKES & MILLER'S PLATFORMS
ON ALL PASSENGER CARS.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars run on Express Trains between
St. John, Halifax, Quebec & Montreal.
Baggage checked through to all Principal Points in Canada and United States.
This Line offers superior facilities for SHIPMENTS OF FREIGHT to or from the Upper Provinces, the Gauge being the same as that of the Western Railways.

C. SCHREIBER,
Chief Engineer Govt. Railways in operation.
The Annual Meeting of the Mechanics’ Institute Association will be held in the City Hall at 7 p.m.

THIRD DAY.—Wednesday, Sept. 24th.

The Judges of the various classes shall complete their awards as early in the day as possible. All the Buildings and Grounds will be open to visitors. His Excellency and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise will formally open the Exhibition at 11 a.m. At 2 o’clock p.m. the Military Band (either Brass or Reed) and the Bagpipe Competition will take place on the Grounds. Any Band not present at the hour named, unless a change of hour is ordered by the Committee, will not be allowed to compete. Entrance free, to be made before Saturday, the 20th September. For Military Band:

1st Prize, Diploma and...$125
2nd “ “ and.......................... 75
3rd “ “ and.......................... 50

Each Band will be required to play one piece of their own selection, as follows:—Overture, Selection, Operatic, Light Piece.

For Bagpipe Competition, to take place at noon or thereabouts:

1st Prize, Diploma and.......................$25
2nd “ “ and............................... 15

The Annual Meeting of the Directors of the Provincial Agricultural Association, for the purpose of selecting Auditors, deciding upon the place of holding the next Exhibition and other business, will take place at 7 p.m., at the City Hall. The President will deliver an Address.

FOURTH DAY.—Thursday, Sept. 25th.

From 9 to 9.30 a.m. the Hydraulic Display of the power of the Ottawa Water Works will be repeated near the Pump-house at Pooley’s Bridge.

At 10 a.m. an Inspection and Review of the Military will take place on Cartier Square. The following troops will take part:—Governor-General’s Foot Guards, under command of
DE LEON'S

FLORIDA WATER

See FOUNTAIN AND TROPHY,

EXHIBITION BUILDING.

——

50 Cts. per Bottle.

Sold by every Druggist, Perfumer and Fancy Goods Dealer in the Dominion.

——

MONTSERRAT LIME FRUIT JUICE

AND PREPARATIONS.

See TROPHY in the Exhibition Building.

——

Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice.
Montserrat Limetta Cordial
Montserrat Limetta Champagne
Montserrat Quinine Cordial
Montserrat Aromatic Montserrat
Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice Biscuits.

——

Sole Consignees for Canada and United States:

H. SUGDEN, EVANS & CO.,

MONTREAL.
A Large Stock of FAMILY BIBLES at JAMES HOPE & Co., Cor Sparks & Elgin Sts.

Lieut-Col. White; Ottawa Rifles, under command of Captain Lang; Princess Louise Dragoons, under command of Captain Stewart; Ottawa Field Battery, under command of Major Stewart.

At 2 p.m. the Prize Animals will be exhibited in the Ring on the grounds.

At 7:30 p.m., a Procession of the Terribles and Trades Representatives will take place. This unique demonstration, headed by His Majesty Kana-ta-rook-atiqua, displaying fireworks, will certainly be one of the most attractive features of the Exhibition proceedings. Every character will be represented—all the various trades illustrated; and the visitors may reasonably expect a rare entertainment on the occasion. Amateur bands, minstrel troupes, horse jockeys, and theatrical displays will follow in quick succession—a perfect panorama of real life, grotesque in the extreme, and under the management of gentlemen specially selected for the occasion.

FIFTH DAY.—Friday, Sept. 26th.

From 9 to 9:30 a.m. the Hydraulic Display of the power of the Ottawa Water Works will be repeated near the Pump-house at Pooley’s Bridge.

At 11 a.m. the Steam Fire Engine Competition will take place on the grounds.

First Competition.—Steam Engine contest, through 500 feet of hose. 1st Prize, $75; 2nd, $25.

Second Competition.—Steam Engine contest, long distance throwing. Each engine to be allowed to work 15 minutes from the time the engineer of the steamer announces he is ready to go to work. No “spurting” to be allowed. 1st Prize, $75; 2nd, $25.

At 2 p.m. the Prize Animals will be again exhibited in the Ring.

At 8 p.m. the presentation of Medals will take place in the Senate Chamber.

SIXTH DAY.—Saturday, Sept. 27th.

The Exhibition will be considered officially closed at 9 a.m., when the Treasurer will commence paying the premiums. Ex-
COMMERCIAL HOUSE RESTAURANT,
ELGIN STREET,
NEXT DOOR TO EXPRESS OFFICE, OTTAWA,
H. LETCH, PROPRIETOR.

Meals at all Hours. Oysters a Specialty.
The Bar is well stocked with the choicest Wines, Spirits and Cigars.

"CITIZEN"
Printing and Publishing Co.

PUBLISHERS OF THE
DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY CITIZEN.

ALL KINDS OF
Plain and Fancy Work

Executed in the
Latest and Neatest Designs.

DAILY CITIZEN, - - - $6.00 PER ANNUM.
SEMI-WEEKLY, - - - 1.50 " " 
Holders will remove all their property from the grounds and buildings. The gates will be kept closed as long as necessary, and none will be admitted except those who can show that they have business to transact.

The Horse Racing will take place at Mutchmor's Driving Park, under the patronage of His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne and suite, when the following programme will be carried out, commencing at 1 p.m.:

**PROGRAMME.**

No. 1.—*Corporation Purse of $100 (half-mile heats*)—Open to all horses.

No. 2.—*Merchants' Purse of $150 (mile heats*)—Open to all horses. Weights for age. Lady D'Arcy barred. $125 to 1st, $25 to 2nd.

No. 3.—*Ladies' Purse of $100.—Steeplechase of about one and a half miles.*

No. 4.—*Citizens' Purse of $150.—Steeplechase of about two and a quarter miles, thrice over water leap. Open to all horses. Handicap. Top weight, 168 lbs. $125 to 1st, $25 to 2nd.*

Full details of the races will be found in small programmes.

The Great Dominion Map—30x15—Which excited such curiosity in Paris, will be on exhibition.

Mr. Begg, a Commissioner from Manitoba, will superintend the Mammoth Collection of Exhibits from that Province. This will be one of the greatest novelties of the Exhibition.

Their Honors the Lieut.-Governors of Ontario and Quebec, and the Governors of Maine, Vermont and Ohio will be present.
Guide to the Advertisements.

The advertisements in this handbook are those only of the very first-class business men of Ottawa. They have been selected as men with whom the public may safely deal, and it is to be hoped that visitors will, in making purchases, extend their patronage to those whose names appear in the pages of this book.

A. Mortimer, Engraver, &c., 194, 196 and 198 Sparks Street, is one of the first establishments of this character in the country. All kinds of lithography, plate engraving, die-sinking, and kindred work, is executed by Mr. Mortimer's staff in a manner that may be briefly described as perfect. Bookbinding is also a specialty, and the work done is very fine. The firm also execute engraving work in a high style.

S. & H.-Borbridge, corner of Rideau and Mosgrove Streets, manufacturers of harness, saddles, trunks, valises, &c., have a first-rate stock of all pertaining to this trade. An inspection of the manufactures will prove how perfect are the articles they make, in strength, texture and finish. This firm has been appointed saddlers to His Excellency the Governor-General.

Messrs. Harris & Campbell have an extensive furniture manufactory on O'Connor Street, where they produce all kinds of plain and fancy furniture of the highest order, and, at the same time, of the simplest. They have commodious warerooms, 158 Sparks Street, where visitors may see the several classes of goods, and they will also have the opportunity of doing so at the exhibition.

The Variety Hall, 532 and 534 Sussex Street, is one of the sights of the city. Mr. Boyden has collected in his store one of the best collections of house furnishings that could be well got together. Nothing in this particular line of supply will be found wanting at the establishment under notice. Visitors to the exhibition will do well to pay it a visit. They will find everything cheap, but also possessing the additional advantage of being extra good.
The Borthwick Mineral Water has now become to be a generally acknowledged health agent. It is drawn from the "Fount of Health," six miles from Ottawa. The vendor Mr. W. Borthwick, 361 Cumberland Street, supplies it in large or small quantities. As it is very cheap, and its benefits not to be questioned, those who as yet have not participated in its benefits cannot do better than make its acquaintance. Unlike many mineral waters it is by no means unpleasant to the taste.

J. L. Richard, whose store is upon the corner of St. Patrick and Dalhousie Streets, has a very large and well assorted collection of dry goods, where everything in that line can be obtained.

The California Cigar Store, 449 Sussex Street, the sign of "The Indian," contains everything that can be desired by the lovers of the weed. The cigars are very choice.

The British Lion Hotel, on Sparks Street, is always a favourite with those driving in from the country and coming from other parts. This hotel will provide vehicles for the exhibition grounds every twenty minutes.

Messrs. Baskerville Bros. is one of the most prominent grocery, wine and provision stores in the city. It is situate at 97 Rideau and 89 Duke Street, Chaudière. A visit will show its exhaustless goodness.

The McGinnis House, 12, 14 George Street, will be found an excellent hostelry.

The Maple Leaf House, 451, 451½ and 453 Sussex Street, is also a good house, and visitors will doubtless find much benefit from the fact that there is a livery stable in connection with it.

C. Stratton, corner of St. Patrick and Dalhousie Streets, has a first-class house for groceries, wines, &c.

The Ottawa City Glove Factory, Messrs. Lewis & Blackford, 66 Rideau Street, is noted for the excellence of its manufactures in this essential line.

John Terrance, Butcher, By Ward Market, is well known as a purveyor of the very first class.

The Feathers Hotel, William Street, is popular, and the hostess, Mrs. Starmer, is well known as always doing her guests full justice.
The **Argyll**, Wellington Street, is one of the chief restaurants in the city. Mr. Beuzelin, the proprietor is a thorough master of his business, and visitors may be sure of a good reception.

The **Metropolitan Restaurant** (Sappers’ Bridge, east end) has been re-opened by Mr. Brannen, and is being run in first-class style.

The **National House** is situated at the corner of St. Patrick and Dalhousie Streets, and Mr. Lepine the proprietor has furnished it with the best that can be bought in the way of wines, liquors, &c.

**Sam’s Hotel**, corner of York Street, Market Square, is conducted on first-rate principles by Mr. Ruelle the proprietor.

The **Dominion Restaurant**, at the corner of Sparks and Bank Streets, is admirably adapted to meet the needs of those proceeding to the exhibition by way of the latter street.

**S. Rogers**, Undertaker, 15 Nicholas and 222 Sparks Streets, is well known as an excellent performer of his melancholy occupation.

The **Revere House**, corner of Clarence and Sussex Streets, will afford visitors good accommodation on very short notice.

The **Wellington Hotel**, 322 Queen Street, gives the travelling public every comfort that they can require.

**Charles French**, Butcher, Wellington Ward Market, keeps a stand first-class in every particular.

**J. Abbott**, Photographer, 117 Sparks Street, is a first-class operator. Visitors to the city desiring to obtain a perfect likeness cannot do better than pay him a visit.

**O’Meara’s Hotel**, George Street, can accommodate from two to three hundred persons during the exhibition. In connection with this house is Tara Hall in the country.

**Moise Lapointe**, No. 1 Lower Town Market and No. 1 Upper Town Market, deals in all kinds of fresh and packed fish, and of the best quality.

The **Turkish Baths**, 126 Albert Street, are an institution in Ottawa, and are frequented by a large number of the citizens. Dr. Logan’s charges are moderate, and the arrangements complete and perfect.
Cards, Labels, Maps, Plans, &c., engraved and lithographed by JAMES HOPE & Co., Ottawa

T. W. and R. H. Kenny, Tailors, 52 Sparks Street, will give every satisfaction to those requiring an outfit.

A. CHAMPAGNE, 444 and 446 Sussex Street, promises his customers "une bonne table, de bon lits et des liqueurs de première choix à très bas prix"—and he will keep his word.

George Story, dealer in dry goods, groceries, hardware, &c., keeps a first-class store for dry goods, groceries, &c., at Clarence Street, opposite the market.

W. C. Gibson & Son has recently started a new biscuit factory at the corner of Bank and Queen Streets, and is supplying a first-class article.

Clisby's Terrapin Restaurant, No. 11 O'Connor Street, is a noted house in Ottawa. It is open day and night, and for luncheons, dinners, oysters, &c., cannot be excelled.

Joseph Drolet, 434 Sussex Street, manufactures all kinds of aerated waters and kindred liquors. He is noted for the excellence of his productions.

M. Laurent Duhamel, Butcher, By Ward Market, is a well established tradesman, as his large custom proves.

M. Starrs' Grocery Store, 61, 63 Clarence Street, opposite By Ward Market, is noted as a store of the first order.

Octave Latremouille keeps at the corner of Clarence and Sussex Streets a general store containing an admirably selected assortment.

The St. Louis Hotel, 43 and 45 York Street, will be found admirably adapted to meet the requirements of those who need refreshment after their labour.

H. L. Cote, 128 Rideau Street, has a large and varied assortment of hats, caps and furs, and purchasers may depend upon securing at his emporium nothing but the best.

Laporte's Hotel, 257 Rideau Street, Ottawa, has the best accommodation for man and beast.

Many visitors to the exhibition will doubtless desire to renew their stock of dry goods and millinery. Such cannot do better than pay a visit to the excellent store of O'Doherty & Co., 110 Sparks Street, where the needs of the most fastidious will be carefully tended.
Patrick Lunny, 77 Clarence Street, supplies all kinds of flour and feed stores. Exhibition in the live-stock departments will do well to pay him a visit.

Mr. F. Finnan, 21 York Street, wholesale and retail fruit dealer, keeps a selection of the very finest fruit the market can supply.

The lumber mills of Mr. T. W. Currier, Canal basin, are very famous. All kinds of doors, sashes, flooring, mouldings, laths and shingles are turned out of his establishments in any quantity. The building trade cannot do better than pay the well known firm a visit.

Mr. Esmonoe, Sparks Street, is noted as a stove and house furnisher. He will be an extensive exhibitor.

Eugene Robitaille, manufacturing jeweller, carries on his delicate trade at 45 Rideau Street, and a visit will prove the excellence of his work.

THE GRANGERS.

The Dominion Grange Executive Committee have ordered a tent to be erected on the Exhibition Grounds at Ottawa, for the accommodation of members visiting the exhibition. This tent, which will be in charge of Mr. A. J. Hughes, will doubtless prove a benefit to the members, and will afford a commodious place to drop in and rest, besides affording an opportunity for social chat with friends at the meeting and forming acquaintance of members from the different sections of the Province.
REGULATIONS
Respecting the Disposal of certain Dominion Lands for the purposes of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Ottawa, July 9th, 1879.

"Public notice is hereby given that the following regulations are promulgated as governing the mode of disposing of the Dominion Lands situate within 110 (one hundred and ten) miles on each side of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway:

1. "Until further and final survey of the said railway has been made west of the Red River, and for the purposes of these regulations, the line of the said railway shall be assumed to be on the fourth base westerly to the intersection of the said base by the line between ranges 21 and 22 west of the first principal meridian, and thence in a direct line to the confluence of the Shell River with the River Assiniboine.

2. "The country lying on each side of the line of railway shall be respectively divided into belts, as follows:
   "(1) A belt of five miles on either side of the railway, and immediately adjoining the same, to be called belt A;
   "(2) A belt of fifteen miles on either side of the railway adjoining belt A, to be called belt B;
   "(3) A belt of twenty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining belt B, to be called belt C;
   "(4) A belt of twenty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining belt C, to be called belt D; and
   "(5) A belt of fifty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining belt D, to be called belt E.

3. "The Dominion lands in belt A shall be absolutely withdrawn from homestead entry, also from pre-emption, and shall be held exclusively for sale at six dollars per acre.

4. "The lands in belt B shall be disposed of as follows: The even-numbered sections within the belt shall be set apart for homesteads and pre-emptions, and the odd-numbered sections shall be regarded as railway lands proper. The homesteads on the even-numbered sections, to the extent of eighty acres each, shall consist of the easterly halves of the easterly halves, also of the westerly halves of the westerly halves of such sections; and the pre-emptions on such even-numbered sections also to the extent of eighty acres each, adjoining such eighty-acre homesteads, shall consist of the westerly halves of the easterly halves, also of the easterly halves of the westerly halves of such sections, and shall be sold at the rate of $2.50 (two dollars and fifty cents) per acre. Railway lands proper, being the odd-numbered sections within the belt, will be held for sale at five dollars per acre.

5. "The even-numbered sections in belt C will be set apart for homesteads and pre-emptions of eighty acres each, in manner as above described; the price of pre-emptions similarly to be $2.50 (two dollars and fifty cents) per acre; the railway lands to consist of the odd-numbered sections, and to be dealt with in the same manner as above provided in respect of lands in belt B, except that the price shall be $3.50 (three dollars and fifty cents) per acre.

6. "The even-numbered sections in belt D shall also be set apart for home-
teads and pre-eminents of eighty acres each, as provided for in respect of belts B and C, but the price of pre-eminents shall be at the rate of $2 (two dollars) per acre. Railway lands to consist, as in the belts B and C, of the odd-numbered sections, and the price thereof to be at the uniform rate of $2 (two dollars) per acre.

7. "In the belt E, the description and area of homesteads and pre-eminents, and railway lands respectively, to be as above, and the prices of both pre-emption and railway lands to be at the uniform rate of $1 (one dollar) per acre.

8. "The terms of sale of pre-eminents throughout the several belts, B, C, D, and E, shall be as follows, viz: Four-tenths of the purchase money, together with interest on the latter at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, to be paid at the end of three years from the date of entry; the remainder to be paid in six equal annual instalments from and after the said date, with interest at the rate above mentioned, on such balance of the purchase money as may from time to time remain unpaid, to be paid with each instalment.

9. "The terms of sale of railway lands to be uniformly as follows, viz: One-tenth in cash at the time of purchase; the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the balance of purchase money from time to time remaining unpaid, to be paid with each instalment. All payments, either for pre-eminents or for railway lands proper, shall be in cash, and not in scrip or bounty warrants.

10. "All entries of lands shall be subject to the following provisions respecting the right of way of the Canadian Pacific Railway, or of any Government colonization railway connected therewith, viz:

a. In the case of the railway crossing land entered as a homestead, the right of way thereon shall be free to the Government.

b. Where the railway crosses pre-eminents or railway lands proper, the owner shall only be entitled to claim payment for the land required for right of way at the same rate per acre as he may have paid the Government for the same.

11. "The above regulations shall come into force on and after the first day of August next, up to which time the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act shall continue to operate over the lands included in the several belts mentioned, excepting as relates to the belts A and B, in both of which, up to the said date, homesteads of 160 acres each, but no other entries will, as at present, be permitted.

12. "Claims to Dominion lands arising from settlement, after the date hereof, in territory unsurveyed at the time of such settlement, and which may be embraced within the limits affected by the above policy, or by the extension thereof in the future over additional territory, will be ultimately dealt with in accordance with the terms prescribed above for the lands in the particular belt in which such settlement may be found to be situated.

13. "All entries after the date hereof of unoccupied lands in the Saskatchewan Agency, will be considered as provisional until the railway line through that part of the territories has been located, after which the same will be finally disposed of in accordance with the above regulations, as the same may apply to the particular belt in which such lands may be found to be situated.

14. "The above regulations it will, of course, be understood will not affect sections 11 and 29, which are public school lands, or sections 8 and 26, Hudson's Bay Company lands.

"Any further information necessary may be obtained on application at the Dominion Lands Office, Ottawa, or from the agent of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, or from any of the local agents in Manitoba or the Territories, who are in possession of maps showing the limits of the several belts above referred to, a supply of which maps will, as soon as possible, be placed in the hands of the said agents for general distribution."

By order of the Minister of the Interior,

J S. DENNIS,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior,

LINDSAY RUSSELL,
Surveyor General.
Customs Department.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING TRAVELLERS’ CARRIAGES, &c, CROSSING THE FRONTIER.

To ensure uniformity at the frontier ports in dealing with “carriages of travellers and carriages laden with merchandise,” and to afford the utmost facility to parties visiting the Dominion for transient purposes, consistent with the protection of the Revenue, the Minister of Customs has approved of the following “Regulations and Restrictions.”

1st—Regular stages and hacks, when the owners or the drivers are known to the officers, may be allowed to cross the frontier and return, within two days, without being required to make an entry at the Custom House, subject only to the ordinary examination, search and inspection.

2nd—Travellers intending to remain within the Dominion for a longer period than two days are required in all cases to report and enter their horses, carriages and travelling equipment; and in cases where they do not intend to leave at the same point at which they enter, or are uncertain on that
point, they will deposit with the Collector the full amount of duty on such horses, carriages, and other dutiable articles, to be returned only on their furnishing satisfactory evidence that the same articles have been returned unchanged to the United States. Travellers intending to leave at the port of entry may be allowed to enter as above, and, in lieu of cash, to give a bond, with an approved resident surety, covering the amount of duty, and with the additional condition that such bond shall be enforced if the time specified therein be exceeded.

3rd—The time to be allowed travellers in either case shall not exceed one calendar month; and if that time be exceeded, the entries shall be considered bona fide entries for duty, and be included in the accounts of the port.

4th—All moneys received by Collectors on deposit, under the above Regulations, shall be, if possible, deposited ad interim in a bank, in the Collector's name; and if there is no bank available, then in some other place of security under the Collector's credit, and a separate account of the receipt and disposal of such deposit should be sent quarterly to the Department.

5th—The entries in such case should contain such a description of the horses, carriages, &c., as would enable the Collector or other officer to identify them on their leaving the Dominion; and a copy shall be furnished the owner or other person making such entry, which shall be his permit for travelling in the country.

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

Customs Department, Ottawa,
January 1, 1879.
1. Three hundred Post Office Savings Banks in Ontario and Quebec are open daily for the receipt and repayment of deposits during the ordinary hours of Post Office business;

2. The direct security of the Dominion is given by the Statute for all deposits made.

3. Any person may have a deposit account, and may deposit yearly any number of dollars, from $1 up to $300, or more with the permission of the Postmaster General.

4. Deposits may be made by married women, and deposits so made, or made by women who shall afterwards marry, will be repaid to any such woman.

5. As respects children under ten years of age, money may be deposited—

Firstly—By a parent or friend as Trustee for the child, in which case the deposits can be withdrawn by the Trustee until the child shall attain the age of ten years, after which time repayment will be made only on the joint receipts of both Trustee and child.
Secondly—In the child's own name—and, if so deposited, repayment will not be made until the child shall attain the age of ten years.

6. A depositor in any of the Savings Bank Post Offices may continue his deposits at any other of such offices, without notice or change of Pass Book, and can withdraw money at that Savings Bank Office which is most convenient to him. For instance, if he makes his first deposit at the Savings Bank at Cobourg, he may make further deposits at, or withdraw his money through, the Post Office Bank at Collingwood or Quebec, Sarnia, Brockville, or any place which may be convenient to him, whether he continue to reside at Cobourg or remove to some other place.

7. Each depositor is supplied with a Pass Book, which is to be produced to the Postmaster every time the depositor pays in or withdraws money, and the sums paid in or withdrawn are entered therein by the Postmaster receiving or paying the same.

8. Each depositor's account is kept in the Postmaster General's Office, in Ottawa, and in addition to the Postmaster's receipt in the Pass Book, a direct acknowledgement from the Postmaster General for each sum paid in is sent to the depositor. If this acknowledgement does not reach the depositor within ten days from the date of his deposit, he must apply immediately to the Postmaster General, by letter, being careful to give his address, and, if necessary, write again, because the Postmaster's receipt or entry in the Pass Book is not sufficient without the further receipt for the money from Ottawa.

9. Every depositor must send his book, once a year, viz., on the anniversary of his first deposit, for comparison with the Books of the Department, and for insertion of interest. The Book will be returned to him by first mail. At no other time should a depositor suffer his book to be out of his own possession.

10. When a depositor wishes to withdraw money, he can do so by applying to the Postmaster General, who will send him by return mail a cheque for the amount, payable at whatever Savings Bank Post Office the depositor may have named in his application.
11. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed on deposits, and the interest is added to the principal on the 30th June in each year.

12. Postmasters are forbidden by law to disclose the name of any depositor, or the amount of any sum deposited or withdrawn.

13. No charge is made to depositors on paying in, or drawing out money, nor for Pass Books, nor for postage on communications with the Postmaster General in relation to their deposits.

14. The Postmaster General is always ready to receive and attend to all applications, complaints or other communications addressed to him by depositors or others, relative to Post Office Savings Bank business.

15. A full statement of the Regulations of the Post Office Savings Bank may be seen in the Official Postal Guide, and at any Post Office in the Dominion.

Post Office Department,
Ottawa, September, 1879.
Free Grants of 80 Acres of PRAIRIE LAND are offered to Actual Settlers in the Province of Manitoba.

Free Grants of 100 to 200 Acres of Wood Land are offered to Actual Settlers in other parts of Canada.

Partially cleared Farms and Buildings may be bought at Reasonable Price.

ASSISTED PASSAGES.

The Dominion Government issues, through its Agents, Passenger Warrants, whereby approved Emigrants in the United Kingdom may obtain Passages to Canada at the following rates:

Adults, £4 15s. stg.; children under eight years, £2 7s. 6d. stg.; and infants under one year 14s. 2d. During the winter months Special Assisted Passages will be given to Quebec via Halifax for £5 5s.

The above warrants are available for the powerful steamships of the Allan, the Dominion, the Temperley, and the Anchor lines.

These Special Warrants are only available from the ports of Liverpool, London and Belfast.

The above arrangements remain valid until further notice.

All information relating to Passenger Warrants, in the United Kingdom, may be obtained either personally or by letter, from the CANADIAN CHIEF EMIGRATION AGENT, 31 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, C.E., LONDON, ENGLAND.

CARE OF EMIGRANTS.

Emigrants, on arrival in Canada, will find Agents of the Government at the following places:

Quebec.—L. Stafford.
Montreal.—John J. Daley.
Ottawa, Ont.—W. J. Wills.
Kingston, Ont.—R. McPherson.

Toronto, Ont.—John A. Donaldson.
Hamilton, Ont.—John Smith.
Sherbrooke, Que.—Henry Hubbard.
London, Ont.—A. G. Smith.

In the Maritime Provinces there are the following Government Officers:

Halifax, N.S.—E. Clay.

St. John, N.B., John Livingston.

And in Manitoba:—Winnipeg.—W. Hespeler. Dufferin.—J. E. Tetu.

These Officers of the Government will meet every Steamship, Sailing Vessel, and Train bringing Immigrants. They will afford to all who apply to them the fullest advice and protection, and all complaints should be immediately addressed to them on arriving. They will also furnish information as to lands open for settlement in the respective Provinces and Districts, farms for sale, demand for employment, rates of wages, routes of travel, distances, expense of conveyance, and will receive and forward letters and remittances for immigrants, &c.

All information which immigrants obtain from the Agents of the Dominion they may accept as reliable.

Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, 1879.
The Act respecting Weights and Measures, XXXVI Vic., Chap. 47, came into operation on the 1st of July, 1875, under the proclamation published in the Canada Gazette of 26th December, 1874.

The duties of Excise upon Spirits theretofore computed by the old Wine gallon have been since that date computed—as provided in the Acts above cited—by the Imperial gallon, the rate of such duty being as follows:

On Spirits theretofore subject to 75 cents per Wine gallon, 90 cents per Imperial or Standard gallon of the strength of proof.

It may be observed that, the Wine gallon containing 231 cubic inches, and the Imperial or Standard gallon 277.274, quantities stated in Wine gallons may be reduced to Imperial gallons by deducting one-sixth—or, quantities stated in Imperial gallons may be converted into Wine gallons by adding one-fifth, thus:

20 Imperial or Standard gallons = 24 Wine gallons.
24 Wine gallons = 20 Imperial gallons.

A. Brunel,
Commissioner of Inland Revenue.
Additional Advertisement Notices

H. H. Pigeon & Co., fancy and staple dry goods dealers, keep at the corner of Sussex and George streets, a store full to overflowing with the very first order of goods.

Those visiting the Exhibition will perhaps in many cases desire to take some memento, it may be for their "sisters, cousins, or aunts." In such a case, Mr. D. Goyer, 138 Sparks-st., has a large assortment admirably adapted for such a purpose.

The Shades Restaurant, Elgin-street, is a favorite resort, and the shooting gallery in connection is a great source of amusement.

V. Charron, City Hall Square, is noted as a skilful follower of the tonsorial art. His salon is always well attended.

The China Hall Company, 36 Rideau-st., is a noted house, and purpose bringing to the city duplicates of the articles which have won so high eulogies at Toronto. A visit will repay the trouble with interest.

The perfumers of Araby could not excel that of the famed Florida Water, and that of De Leon is doubly famed. Messrs. Sugden of Montreal have it in perfection, as also the Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice, a cordial which is rapidly growing in public favor.

The Commercial House Restaurant, Elgin-st., is a house of entertainment which always gives satisfaction to its patrons, Mr. Letch, the host, being thoroughly au fait in the art of catering to the needs of his guests.

The various firms advertising in the Guide are all of a character and status which must prove to the purchasers of their respective wares that Ottawa possesses business enterprise and rank not to be excelled by the largest cities of the Dominion. Those drawn into the city by the Dominion Exhibition and needing to purchase any stores cannot do better than renew their stocks from all or any of the houses advertised in the columns of the General Hand-book. Other houses, not of the more ordinary class of traders, are also of first rate character.
NOTICE.

The public are respectfully invited to visit the

CRYSTAL HALL,

63 SPARKS STREET,

And see the Greatest Attraction of the Exhibition:

The Crystal Illuminator

PRICE 75c.

Best Light ever made since the World was Created.

No more Breakage of Lamp Chimneys.

PRICE 75c.

PRICE 75c.

No Smoke. No Smell.

Will Fit any Lamp.

N.B.--Can be seen and for Sale at The Exhibition.

PRICE 75c.

BONANZA BURNER.

C. S. SHAW & Co., Sole Agents, 63 Sparks Street, Ottawa.
S. & H. BORBIDGE,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

HARNESS, SADDLES, TRUNKS, VALISES,
CARPET AND PALLISSIER BAGS, SATCHELS,
HORSE CLOTHING, &c.

Corner of Rideau and Mosgrove Streets,
OTTAWA

OTTAWA CABINET & UPHOLSTERING WAREHOUSE
ESTABLISHED 1868

HARRIS & CAMPBELL

PRACTICAL

Cabinet Makers & Upholsterers

Importers and Dealers in

PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE.

Fine Art and Decorative Furniture Made to Order.

Manufactory: O’Connor Street. Warerooms: 158 Sparks Street,
OTTAWA, CANADA.
A. MORTIMER

ENGRAVER

LITHOGRAPHER AND PRINTER,

BOOKBINDER & ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURER.

General Stationery Warehouse,

194, 196 & 198 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

Medal, Seal and Wood Engraver.
Checks, Notes, Drafts, Bill-heads, Policies,
Maps, Plans and Portraits.

ENGROSSING A SPECIALTY.

LABELS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL.

O. V. Greend, Principal, Engraving, Lithographing and
Printing Department.