Newspapers.com by Ancestry
https://www.newspapers.com/image-view/455873871/

Downloaded on Dec 5, 2025

"OLD TIME STUFF"

Reminiscences of the Ottawa of Earlier Days. Personages, Scenes and Incidents Recalled for Evening Citizen Readers

Mr. Harry J. Friel, 55 Rosedale avenue, son of the late Henry J. Friel, who was three times mayor of Bytown and Ottawa and who was editor and proprietor of the Daily "Union" and "Packet" newspapers, has kindly loaned Old Time Stuff several old scrap books and other documents kept by his mother, which will provide Evening Citizen readers with much valuable information from time to time with regard to the period between the thirties and the sixties. Mrs. Friel, as has been told on other occasions was a daughter of the original Daniel O'Connor, of Bytown fame, father of the late D. O'Connor, K.C., and was the first female white child born within the confines of Bytown. Mrs. Friel was of a literary bent and left to the family much valuable written material about incidents of the early days. Some of these are given in the present article. Mrs. Friel was born in 1827 and died in 1902 at the age of 76. Her maiden name was Mary Ann By O'Connor. She, it is told, was named By at the request of Col. By, on account of her having been the first girl born in the settlement. The story is told that in honor of the event Col. By offered to deed free to the child the block of land on Wellington street between O'Connor and Bank streets, but that the father refused the grant, saying it was not worth anything as it was only swampy cedar covered land. The story of the arrival of the original O'Connor, Mrs. Friel's father, from Ireland will be told in another article. It is a most interesting story.

Mayor Three Times.

Henry J. Friel, Mr. Friel's father, played an important part in the history of both Bytown and the early Ottawa. He was the last mayor of Bytown in 1854, was mayor of Ottawa in 1853 and again in 1865. When he died in May, 1867, he was accorded a public funeral. Out of respect, the flags flew at half-mast on the Parliament Buildings and on the Governor-General's office. The newspapers in all parts of Canada paid high tribute to his services, both as a public man and as a former newspaper editor. At the time of his death Mr. Friel was Ottawa agent of the Royal Insurance Company of England. Friel street, on Sandy Hill, was named in his honor. He lived at the corner of King and Stewart streets. Mr. Harry J. Friel is the only member of the Friel family now alive. But he has six sons (and three daughters) to carry on the family name. One of these sons, Richard J. Friel, served in the Great War, August, 1918, at the battle of Amiens, while with the Princess Pats, he was, with many other Canadians, captured by the Germans and served five months in a German prison.

Of Old Family.

Mr. Friel's family came originally of Normon stock. Adam de Friel was one of the followers of William the Conqueror to England in 1066. After the battle of Hastings he had his lands of St. Martin's near Saint-Lo, in the county of Lincoln, granted him. In the reign of Henry the Second, Henry de Friel (grandson of Adam) accompanied Strongbow, Earl of Essex, to Ireland, and for the conquest of that country in 1172 he had lands granted him in Connaught. From him the family tree of Baron in the county of Mayo is described.

Mr. Charles Friel, father of Henry J. Friel, kept a general store in Bytown, at the corner of Sussex and Rideau streets, in the thirties. He was killed in an accident shortly after his arrival from Montreal. He came originally from Ireland.

Some Dates Fixed.

Mrs. Friel left to her family a paper which was written shortly before her death in 1902 naming the times at which various important events in the history of the city took place. As many of these are not easily obtainable they are herewith given by the Old Time Stuff.

Hogs Back—The name was given to Hogs Back locks owing to an incident which was especially in the mind which was shaped like the line of a hog.

Water Works—The city water works were started in 1872. The city was first supplied with water in 1874.

Dufferin Bridge—Dufferin Bridge was built and Sappers Bridge engaged in 1871 and 1872.

Rideau Market—On January 9, 1851, ground was broken by H. J. Friel (the mayor for 1853), when the town had been expired.

St. Andrew's Society—St. Andrew's Society was formed in 1846.

Cathedral Bells—The dedication of the chimes in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Sussex street, took place October 24, 1858.

N. Sparks—Mr. Nicholas Sparks arrived to live here (from Hull) in 1828. His first house was a log house on the present Sparks street, near Bay street.

The Billings — Bradish Billings died in Gloucester in 1812. He took up 1,000 acres of land and was the only settler in Gloucester for six years.

Dramatics — In 1850 the first dramatic Society was formed here, under the presidency of Wm. Pittman Lett. This society gave concerts in the town hall.

Horticultural Society—In 1862 the first Horticultural Society was formed in Ottawa. The meeting was held in McCarthy's Hall. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. Sewell; vice-presidents, H. Donaldson and James Fitzgibbon; secretary, A. S. Woodburn; treasurer, T. H. Hopkins; committee of management, J. P. Featherston, J. Reuth, E. Roch, C. T. Bate.

Start of Buildings—The first sod was turned for the erection of the Parliament Buildings on Tuesday, September 26, 1859, at 11 a.m.

Lord Dagot—Lord Dagot was Governor-General in 1842.

First Baker—George Patterson was the first baker in Bytown.

The Packet—The Packet newspaper was the predecessor of The Times. The Packet was first owned by J. Friel and George Hill, and the paper was bought from them by Robert Bell, M.P. for the county of Lanark (not date given), and the name changed to The Citizen.

Reading Room—A reading room was established in Bytown on Jan. 1, 1829. The committee in charge were: Simon Fraser, Wm. Clegg, Jas. Stewart, James Inglis, John Naughton, Wm. Tormey and John Neville.

First Telegraph—The first telegraph line was established about the year 1839, the Bytown and Montreal telegraph. Jos. Aumond was president.

First Post Office—The first post office was established about 1829 and was on Rideau street. A Mr. Gilhews was the first postmaster.

St. Andrew's Church—St. Andrew's church was erected in 1829 on Elgin street.

Gas Company—The Bytown Consumers' Gas Company was organized in 1847. H. J. Friel was president.

Horse Car—The Ottawa City Passenger Street Railway Company received its charter on Sept. 11, 1866.

First School—The first school room in Bytown was built by Lyman Perkins in Upper Town. No date given.

First House—The cornerstone of the present court house was laid September 23, 1876.

City Hall—The present city hall was started in 1875, and the cornerstone was laid by Adl. John Henry, clerk of the board of works.

DO YOU REMEMBER ANY OF THESE THINGS?

The editor of the Old Time Stuff will be pleased to receive contributions from readers to this department of the O. T. S. The "remembrances" do not require to be signed for publication, but for his own information the editor would like the name of the sender to be enclosed.

Do you remember the railway guage on Sussex street when the street cars used to be held up?

Do you remember when Post Journal ran his mayoralty campaign on the "seventh son of a seventh son" slogan?

Do you remember when most people got their shoes made to order? Ready-made shoemaker was a persecuted man.

Do you remember the day of the heavy duty on green tea-kettle?

Do you remember the day when people used to tell the cabman "not to drive too fast"?

Do you remember when the black and white coach dog used to be popular?

Do you remember when the Reformed Episcopal church was organized here and how the congregation held their first services in the court room of the court house building on Nicholas street?

Do you remember Tom Kinsella, the city's first street foreman—Tom with the short leg and high heel? Nearly everybody knew Tom. He preceded Wm. Birkett as street foreman.

Do you remember John Webster, the contractor who built the court house?

Do you remember the Indian pony which Dr. Honey brought from the Northwest after the Riel Rebellion?

MINISTER OMITTED

Editor. "Old Time Stuff": In your notice of St. Andrew's church in The Citizen of July 7 you do not mention Rev. Alex. Spence, D.D., as one of its ministers. He was a well-known and much respected resident of Bytown, as it was when he came. He was the immediate predecessor of Rev. D. M. Gordon. His pastorate was from 1848 to 1856.—J. J. BELL, session clerk, St. Andrew's.

REVISITED SCENES OF HIS BOYHOOD

A few days ago Mr. R. Buck, of Rochester, N.Y., was in Ottawa. Mr. Buck was born in Ottawa and was the son of Dan Buck, who kept the Buck and Sanger hotel on Rideau street many years ago. Mr. Buck was here renewing old acquaintances. He called on ex-Controller Goldstick, John Graham, W. J. Irvine and many other of his former playmates. Dan Buck (Buck and Sanger) kept the Revere House at the corner of Water and Rideau streets. The building is now part of the Rideau street convent. The outlines of the Revere House can be easily distinguished. The stores have greatly added to the building. In fact the original hotel is only a very small part of the present convent building. But there it would be considered a very small hotel nowadays, the Revere was real class back in the late forties. In fact, it was considered the hotel de luxe of the period. Mr. Buck formerly ran a hotel on the site of the Grayson-Harvey hardware store at the corner of Rideau and William streets.

THE STORY OF MOONS ROLLER BOAT

It is just a matter of a century ago, though it seems longer, that it appeared for a time as though an Ottawa man was about to revolutionize water travel. Back in 1823 Mr. F. G. Moon's roller boat created no small sensation. Mr. Moon then was a clerk in the Post Office Department. Mr. Moon, through Mr. George Bailey, the Wellington street locksmith and machinist, constructed a boat which was essentially a water automobile. The principle was virtually the same. He constructed four wheels, which were each 8 feet in diameter and 4 feet wide. Between these was the engine, and over the wheels was a platform or deck. The idea was that the boat would roll over the water instead of cutting through it, as an ordinary boat does. Mr. Moon's idea was that if the friction of water passage was obviated, great speed could be obtained.

The boat worked so far as rolling over the water was concerned, but unfortunately the expected speed did not materialize. The cause that could be got out of the roller boat was three miles per hour. Mr. Moon blamed the failure to improper construction, which produced too much friction of the parts. He did not lose faith in the idea, as a smaller model had previously obtained high speed on trials. But for one reason or another he did not make a second attempt and for a number of years the boat lay in the Ottawa River at the foot of the locks. Mr. Moon finally had it broken up.

SOME BYTOWN FACTS OF THE YEAR 1837

There has been handed to the Old Time Stuff by the family of the late Watson Little a very valuable contribution to the O. T. S., in the nature of a copy of the Bytown Gazette of May 24, 1837. This was the first year of the paper's publication and only eleven years after the arrival of Col. By. Mr. Little came to Bytown in 1836 and managed the Independent, the town's first newspaper, for one James Johnson, who appears to have been a blacksmith, auctioneer and prominent politician. In 1840 he aspired to run for the legislature, but retired. Mr. Little was a sort of general factotum on the paper, his duties including those of printer's "devil." He was the first printer's devil in Ottawa. He was later connected with the Gazette, and in 1847 became a part owner with Dr. Christie. After publishing papers in Perth and Cornwall in the late forties and early fifties, he established the Advertiser at L'Original and published it for many years till a short time previous to his death in 1909. Four daughters reside in Ottawa—Mrs. M. C. Meservey, Cooper street; Mrs. Robert Norman, Mrs. W. K. Farlinger, and Miss Jessie Little, 462 Lewis street.

Saved From the Fire.

The late Mr. Little (who lived in Ottawa for several years previous to his death) had a fine collection of clippings of the Independent and of the Gazette, but during a fire in the Advertiser office at L'Original a number of years ago they were burned. But he saved three copies of the Gazette of the years 1837 and 1840, together with several copies of the Constitutional, which he had published at Cornwall. These copies are treasured today by the family.

The copy of the Gazette, which is about to be described, is dated May 24, and is the 59th issue of the volume in its first four-page sheet. Like most of the newspapers of the period in Canada, it is singularly devoid of local news. The front page of the paper is made up of recent matter of a general character.

Financial Troubles.

Page two was devoted to a description of the financial troubles of the time, which seem to have been very bad, both in Canada and the United States. Many of the banks in the United States had suspended specie payments. Meetings of the merchants in Montreal and Kingston had been held to consider the situation, and resolutions had been passed in both places urging upon the Canadian banks to prevent the exportation of specie to a foreign country. At the meeting held in Montreal the following resolution was passed:

"That the circumstances which have led to the suspension of specie payments in the adjoining States are deeply to be regretted, and that although these provinces are happily freed from the apprehension of similar circumstances, as arising out of the business of the country, yet there can be no doubt that from our proximity to, and generally intimate relations with, the U.S., our interests will be most injuriously affected, unless we resolve to protect ourselves."

The resolution goes on to say that positive information has been received that individuals have been employed in New York "to proceed to these provinces for the purpose of withdrawing the specie from the vaults of our banks."

Crib Over the Falls.

Pages three and four are made up almost entirely of advertisements. There were, however, a few local items of interest. One item of eight lines, headed "Singular Escape," told a story of a raft with two men going over the Chaudiere Falls, which today would have commanded a column or more with a flare headline. It appears that while Henry Mondue, of Quebec, and one Henry Chaw were rowing a crib of timber into place above the falls it broke away and went over the falls. "The strength of the current carried them out," the item says, "and after descending the falls on the crib they were picked up uninjured in a boat near the old cholera hospital."

Insurance Company Formed.

There there is the story of the formation in Ottawa of a mutual insurance company, under an act of the Canadian Parliament, by legislature. The meeting was held Friday, May 5. Geo. W. Baker was in the chair, and Adam Boyd acted as secretary.

John Chitty, Adam Boyd and Geo. R. Burke were appointed a committee to open books and receive subscriptions. These at the meeting were G. W. Baker, R. Fisher, Lyman Perkins, John Chitty, John McCarthy, G. R. Burke, Geo. Patterson, Dom. Kennedy, James Johnston and A. Boyd.

Another item tells of a meeting held at Vankleek Hill in the district of Ottawa," for the purpose of organizing an agricultural society, to be known as the Ottawa District Agricultural Society. Chauncey Johnson, Sr., was chairman, and Wm. Cannon, secretary.

Another item states that "the steamboat Tay, now the Endeavor, purchased by the new Ottawa Forwarding Company, has been brought down the canal, and was tried on the Ottawa River on Monday last. She is intended for towing scows from Grenville to Bytown."

Freeholders' Bank.

An advertisement tells of a meeting held in Toronto re the organization of the new Freeholders' Bank, the new name for the Farmers' bank. A committee to promote the interest of the proposed bank in various parts of Ontario was named. G. S. Gurnett, of the Citizen, of Ottawa, were selected to look after the Ottawa and L'Original districts.

Market Prices.

The report of the Bytown market reveals some interesting prices. Eggs were at one shilling to ten shillings per dozen; and butter at "one shilling to ten shillings" per pound. Flour is quoted at 40 to 50 shillings per barrel (about ten to twelve dollars); oats at 4 shillings to 4 shillings and a half; potatoes at 3 shillings and sixpence to four shillings; beef at sixpence per pound, and mutton at threpence per pound.

The Ottawa and Rideau Forwarding Co. quoted freight rates on merchandise from Montreal to Bytown as follows:

Earthenware and glassware, in crates and casks, 29 shillings.

Furniture, 25 shillings.

Groceries and groceries (generally), 30 shillings.

Heavy hardware, 25 shillings.

The prices on certain freight from Bytown to Montreal showed a big difference. Flour, 1 shilling and 6 pence; pork, 2 shillings 6 pence; wheat, per bushel, 4 pence. No quotations are given on merchandise from Montreal to Bytown, but this was hardly necessary, as no merchandise went down the river then.

Chaudiere Lake.

Alfred Tufts announces that he has leased from Chas. Symmes, at Aylmer, the Aylmer hotel, "situated on the lake shore in one of the most pleasant parts of Lower Canada, embracing a fine view of the Chaudiere Lake" (now Lake Deschenes). Mr. Tufts announces that a stage to Aylmer will leave Richard's Inn, Hull, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

Chas. Symmes, of Aylmer, and George Buchanan, of Bytown, both advertise for cooks and waiters for their steamers, the Lady Colborne and the George Buchanan, and it is noteworthy that both state that "none but men of respectable character need apply."

There were very few mercantile advertisements in this issue of the Gazette. But Shriver and Co. announced that they had for sale "two cases of London porter" and also "75 bbls. of prime mess pork." W. H. Lyman, Montreal, and Co. announced that they had "4,000 gallons of whiskey for sale," while W. B. Hunter announced that he would do house, sign, carriage and landscape painting, and would "give instructions in the mysteries of evening parties when required."

The issue tells the people that he has opened a chair factory "on Sparks street, near the Scotch church, where he will keep on hand ready made chairs of the newest pattern."

EARLY FIRE FIGHTING

In 1537 in Huntley township a log house owned by a man named McFadden caught fire. The fire started in his wooden chimney. The neighbors came to his assistance. First they saved McFadden's furniture, or most of it. Then a man with a pike pole began to tear the "scops" off the roof. They got all the roof off, only to find that the fire had attached the log walls. They then attacked the logs and pulled them down one after the other till none were left standing. The fire then attacked the floor, which was made of basswood slabs. The neighbors, in the absence of water, got wet clay and fought the fire. After the fire was put out the neighbors rebuilt the log house in a few hours, put on a new roof, and left McFadden as he had been. This story is vouched for by the Bytown Gazette. Believe it or not!

ABOUT BLIND TOM THE MUSICAL WONDER

It was about 1885 that Blind Tom, the negro musical wonder, came to Ottawa and gave a concert in St. John's church Sunday school hall, Mackenzie avenue. Rev. Henry Pollard was rector and Rev. A. W. Mackay was curate.

Blind Tom was a colored man who, though absolutely unlettered, musically or otherwise, could play the most wonderful music, rendering the work of all the great musical composers with remarkable fidelity. To show that he was not merely rendering pieces which he had learned by heart, he would repeat any piece, impromptu or otherwise, which any musician in the audience would play on the piano. A Canadian musician played at random a medley of airs, and Blind Tom at once had and reproduced the effort so faithfully that the musician was in genuine astonishment. Mr. Evelyn Y. Rubidge, of the Secretary of State Department, who was organist at St. John's, was greatly impressed with the negro's ability. Mr. Rubidge was a real marvel, though his ability was put to shame by Blind Tom.

NOT A LABORER BUT A TRUMPETER

Mr. Wm. Stuart, the well-known musician, tells a funny story of the early eighties. An Irishman applied to him for a job.

"Are you a stone mason?" Mr. Stuart asked.

"Well," the applicant replied, "I guess I could move the stones a bit."

After considerable questioning the man was forced to admit that he had never any sort of a mechanic.

"Why," said Mr. Stuart, "you are just a laborer."

"I don't like the sound of that word laborer," replied the Irishman.

"Well," said Mr. Stuart, "if you can't be a mason, or a plasterer, or a bricklayer, what are you?"

"Mister," answered the Irishman proudly, "I'm a trumpeter."

"A trumpeter!" said Mr. Stuart. "What sort of a mechanic job is that?"

"Well, you see, Mr. Stuart," he came back, "I've been working for O'Leary, the drain contractor, and my job has been to blow the trumpet when the blasts were going to be set off."

"Well," replied Mr. Stuart, "I don't use trumpets on my jobs."

Fur Auction Sales.

MONTREAL, Sept. 7.—Two and a half million dollars worth of furs were auctioned off this week in the Canadian Fur Auction Sales Company, which ended here this afternoon. Sir H. S. Collart, vice-president of the company. Over 75,000 furs, gathered from all parts of the world, were placed on sale. Good prices were secured for Canadian beaver, silver fox, and marten pelts.

ANSWERS

Questions of general interest only will be answered in the Saturday edition of The Evening Citizen and should be addressed to "Answers Editor," The Citizen, Ottawa. Unless reach the office not later than Tuesday, if an answer is desired by the following Saturday. Correspondents need not give their names or addresses for publication, but to their questions, nom de plume or initials should be given. Answers to questions will not be sent by mail.

Questions on legal, medical or controversial matters will not be considered.

It must be clearly understood that The Citizen assumes no liability whatsoever in connection with the information given in this column though every effort is made toward attaining accuracy and reliability.

TANKS AND THEIR NAME

Q. Can you tell me why the Tanks, used in the war, were called by this name?—SOLDIER.

A. The Tanks were named after W. Tank Burrall, who is credited with conceiving the idea, and the workmen who constructed the caterpillar machines called them after the name of the designers' family name.

"GETTING THE WIND UP"

Q. Dating the war and since then, it has been a common expression "Getting the wind up." Can you tell me the origin of the saying.—GUNNER

A. The phrase, "Getting the wind up" came into general use during the war in its present acceptation. It is equivalent to getting in a state of "funk" or panic. J. S. Freeman, writing on "English Army Slang," says "Getting the wind up" has not imply at first cowardice or fear, but the apprehension of a dangerous situation. When the phrase became common, it lost its fine signification and mean frightened.

GERMAN MARK

Q. What was the German mark worth in February, 1922, and March of that year?—C. J. N.

A. According to information obtained from a local bank, their records showed the price quoted in Montreal on February 1st, 1922, was 22 cents for 100 marks and on March 15th, 1922, the price was 20 cents for 100. The par value of the mark was about 23 cents.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Q. As production, trade and industry develop so must the means of exchange, or the volume of and price money in circulation be constantly added to. How is this done without disrupting the trade on one side or the other, or how are established without production being bought by the manufacture of silver and of dollar bills and not the exchange of productive labor?—LIBE ONE

A. To answer this question even briefly and lucidly would take more space than can be spared here. You will find all these points and more in the report of the Select Committee on Banking and Commerce, that met at the last session of the Dominion Parliament, and you will no doubt be got by applying to the King's Printer, Ottawa.

"EXPURGATORIS"

Q. Will you please tell me what is the index "Expurgatoris"?—STUDIO.

A. It is the name given to a catalogue of books which papal authority has prohibited being read by members of the Roman Catholic Church on account of the alleged heresy, or otherwise improper character. The business of the administer trifling with such books is a special body of officials in Rome.

DR. ZAMENHOF

Q. I shall be grateful if Dr. Zamenhof. Can you give me any particulars about him?—H.T.

A. Dr. Zamenhof was born in 1859 and died in 1917. He was the author of Esperanto and had a speaking knowledge of eight, and a written knowledge of fifteen languages. He was a Polish Jew of Bialstok, and in all respects a man of remarkable character and intellect.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

Q. Please inform me if the city of Phoenix, Arizona, is situated on high altitude. I believe the state of Arizona is very mountainous and I would like to know if Phoenix is situated on high land or near the sea level.—H.E.

A. Phoenix, the capital city of the state of Arizona, is a considerable height above sea level. The actual altitude is not given in the reference consulted. It is in a oblong region, where there is good irrigation and it is called the garden city. It is also a famous winter resort. The population at the last federal census in 1920, was 29,000.

WHY GLASS CRACKS

Q. Why does a glass tumbler or other vessel of glass crack when hot water is poured into it?—T.D.

A. The reason for a cold glass tumbler when hot water is poured into it lies in the fact that the glass expands on the inside of the glass (when hot water is poured into it) are expanded suddenly by the heat and break away from the cold particles on the outside, which do not expand so rapidly. When cold water is poured into a hot glass the inside of the glass contracts instead of expanding, and breaks away from the outside particles, which do not contract so quickly. Glass which is extremely thin does not crack like thick glass, for the reason that when hot water or other hot liquid is poured into very thin glass all the particles of glass become heated and expand practically at the same time. Glass does not crack when it is placed in cold water and the cold water is gradually brought to a boil because in this case the particles of glass are all gradually heated and expand at the same time to a similar extent.

That Reminds Me

Ottawans had the privilege of being the first outside of the United American contingent to see the film version of A. S. M. Hutchinson's famous story, "If Winter Comes." It was advertised as true to the book, but more powerful.

That reminds me. When Mr. Hutchinson's novel was first published in the United States considerable controversy raged around one point in the story. Did Mark Sabre do right in destroying the note from Effie?

It was argued by some that the idea of Mr. Hutchinson was imperfect. Effie claimed that God Himself does not promise forgiveness unless it is preceded by repentance, and that to encourage such action as Sabre's would tend to create false notions.

Others urged that Sabre was simply doing what Jesus Christ would do in similar circumstances. Mr. Hutchinson, the author, wrote to one of the literary critics and maintained that it was not for him to say whether Sabre did right or not. He urged that Sabre did what he did because he was what he was. Many people were disposed to think that he did right. Few, however, were prepared to maintain that they would have done the same.

Perhaps the apparent readiness of the crowd to accept the "Humpe" the lawyer, whose pleing together of the various fragments which preceded the ultimate tragedy, presented such an apparently overwhelming chain of circumstantial evidence against Sabre; that reminds me, Mr. Justice Day, some years ago, equited a sensation by refusing to convict a certain butler charged with the murder of his mistress and who was found guilty by a jury. Evidence in the case showed that the man had been a most exemplary servant and had exercised exceptional care in looking after his mistress. The judge said he refused to believe, therefore, that the legend could change his character. Years afterwards a dying man confessed to the murder and Mr. Justice Day was vindicated.

Advertisements of the film claimed that it was true to the book. Against this reminded me, one Ottawa lady who saw the film commented to me on the scene where Sabre is being hounded by a mob in a narrow street, and the court trial. She said it reminded her of the pictures of Christ being taken to His crucifixion. Perhaps that is why the film was so good. Personally, I find it rather difficult to believe that even a much-maligned English crowd would molest, and then mob, one whom the people knew to be a casualty of the Great War and who they could see only walked with considerable difficulty with the aid of a stick.

Perhaps Mr. Hutchinson had the same difficulty. It was a rare thing of chivalry revealed by the author.

As to the effect of seeing the film, I know of one husband and his wife in tears and who laconically said that they felt like kicking themselves!

Others have confessed that it left them somewhat overwrought. Some women said they felt sick and faint.

Personally, after seeing the film version of the story I felt like I was emerging from under the weight of a great nightmare. And, I reminds me. Dr. Samuel Johnson said that the most powerful novel had just been engrossing his attention. "Madam, you have no right to harrow our feelings so."—BY-THE-WAY.

Citizen Want Ads. Interest readers.

Ask Any of the 300,000 Happy Thought Users

Every corner of the home heated by a Happy Thought Pipeless Furnace is a place of comfort.

The stove-heated home can have no better stove than a Happy Thought Heater.

Their homes have been brightened and their lives enlightened by Happy Thought Ranges. They are satisfied. You will be. Baking, broiling, frying, preserving—no matter what—the Happy Thought Range is always dependable.

For forty years Canadian women have been using Happy Thought Ranges because of the satisfactory results they give. The large oven, with its even heat—the large cooking surface—easy regulation—small fuel consumption—excellent appearance—and all the little attachments that save labor have made this range their Choice.

Ask the woman who owns one. She will say "I like my Happy Thought because it's such a good baker."

Sold by FRED E. TREMBLAY
123-125-127 Bridge St., Hull, Que.
Phone Sherwood 1938
Resident Salesman—W. J. Gilders, Phone Carling 1586W.

MADE AT BRANTFORD · CANADA · BY
HAPPY THOUGHT
FOUNDRY COMPANY LIMITED
RANGES · FURNACES

Bird's Combination WALL BOARD

DO IT YOURSELF

We Are Sole Distributors for
BIRD'S WALL BOARD
Combination and Plain, and BIRD'S ART-CRAFT Roofing

We also handle PAROID Roofing and NEPONSET 2-in-1 Shingles. Colors: Red, Green or Slate. NEPONSET Insulating and Asphalt Paper.

QUALITY AND SERVICE IS OUR AIM

The Ottawa Fireproof Supply Co.

Dealers in Cement, Drain Pipes, Plastering Materials, Brick, Rock Lime, Hydrated Lime, Stain, Pitch, Tar, Gravel, Metal Roofing, Ceiling and Siding.

539 Sussex Street Phone R. 1505

Incorporated 1855
Capital and Reserve $9,000,000
128 Branches in Canada

THE MOLSONS BANK

PROMPT AND EFFICIENT

The service that the Molsons Bank extends to its customers is both prompt and efficient. Branches throughout Canada. Savings deposits at 3.60 and upwards invited.

G. B. PATTESON
Mgr., Ottawa Branch.

MINING STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
J. T. RICHARDS COMPANY
Canada Life Bldg. 75 Sparks Street
MEMBERS MONTREAL MINING EXCHANGE
Toronto Correspondents: Homer L. Gibson & Co.
MEMBER STANDARD STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGE

Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds bought and sold.
LEWIS R. SIFTON & COMPANY
Birks Building Queen 5190

Money to Lend
AT A REASONABLE RATE
On well-improved residential property within the limits of the City of Ottawa. Apply to
The Sun Life of Canada
W. Lyle Reid.

HOMEWORK
We require parties to knit men's wool socks for us at home, either with machine or by hand. Send stamp and address for details. Address:
The Canadian Wholesale Distributing Co., Orillia, Ont.

MONEY IN GRAIN
$2.00 buys guarantee option on 20,000 bushels of wheat or corn. No Further Risk. A moderate sum at a time gives you opportunity to take $100, $500, $1000, etc. WRITE TODAY for Our Latest Free Market Letter.
Commodity Option Dept. 6, W. B. Branch, Dept. C. 301
1004 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

When Remitting Send a
DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDER
For Sale at C.P.R. STATIONS and DOMINION EXPRESS AGENCIES

Don't Miss Beach Foundry Exhibit
Stove Dept. Grandstand Building Ottawa Exhibition

Joy reigns on the faces and in the hearts of all the house where a Beach product holds forth.

QUEBEC HEATERS — Beach heaters have proven to be efficient, economical and durable. They contain many exclusive features that have taken a number of study to perfect. They are no longer an experiment.

MAPLE LEAF "PRIDE" RANGES—Beach ranges are attractively built, handsomely trimmed and of standard construction. Users of the Maple Leaf Range all testify to its splendid value and satisfactory performance.

FURNACES — If building a new home or putting in a new furnace in the old home, the Beach Pipe and Pipeless Furnaces are guaranteed to save fuel and keep every corner of the home comfortable in the severest weather.

All Beach Foundry products are guaranteed.
BEACH FOUNDRY LIMITED
See our Gas and Electric Stoves.
HINTON AVE. S. 1300 OTTAWA
While at the Fair, tell the Beach man your heating troubles. Information gladly given without obligation on your part.

W. M. DUNLOP
Chartered Accountant and Auditor
6 Sussex Street, Ottawa
Executors and Trust Estates Administrator Management and Accounting

SHELDONS
FANS, BLOWERS, EXHAUSTERS.
Exhaust systems for planing and woodworking mills increase production. Correspondence invited.
SHELDONS LIMITED
Galt - Ontario

EXPERIENCED ADVERTISERS PREFER THE CITIZEN.

Copyright © 2025 Newspapers.com. All Rights Reserved.