would be for the benefit of the country.

Hon, Mr. CAMPBELL thought his hon.

which fell from him (Mr. Campbell) yester-

day, he (Mr. 8.) had taken quite an unneces-

from which he had read extracts to prove his

consistency. What he (Mr. Campbell) said.

was said in the most innocent manner. He

(Mr. Campbell) had not referred to those old

debates, because he considered them unin-

teresting kind of reading, but he had said if

When his hon, triend told him be was wrong

occasion taken the ground which he now

takes. The subject before the committee was

ject of any hon, member's consistency. He was

perfectly consistent in what he said yesterday

as substantiated by what he said previously

the amendment to the Bill, and not the sub-

sary trouble in looking up those old debates



SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1869. For Ottawa Markets and Interesting Reading Matter see Fourth Page.

In the Senate yesterday the remaining clauses of the Patents of Inventions Act were passed through committee, several Bills were read a second time, and the Senate

In the Commons there was a fair share of Government business done. The House sat in the evening, and made some progress Civil Service items, a general desire seemed to prevail that some time ought to be allowed to digest the report of the Civil Service Commission, and the committee rose, and the House adjourned at 9:50.

YESTERDAY afternoon the Hon. MINISTER OF FINANCE laid before the House a message theless, the example set by the Hon. Mr. Rose is a good one, and will require to be followed hereafter, unless some excellent excuse can be got up for a further delay. These estimates are made up for the year

1869 70 with a comparative table for 1868- with ordinary business capacity, though for 69. The first item, as usual, is the interest on the public debt. This item, payable in London, rises from \$3,721,146.40 last year. to \$4,064,782 35, the increase being due to the Intercolonial Railway Loan. The with capital. The latter is but labour com- Foote, and find that the provisions of rule 73 to all parties, and will give satisfaction to the total charge for interest on the There is also an item of \$258,341.84 for "charges of management," against \$255,545 | who would risk his capital in the utilizfor the same service last year. " Premium ation of a new invention, if he knew that the and Exchange" represent a sum of \$20,000. day after he had invested it, his next door against double the amount in the last year's neighbour might start in opposition to him? estimates. For the redemption of the pub. It is strange beyond measure that men who

he debt, (mutilated notes of Nova Scotia,) is readily recognize the right of property sinking funds, \$336,190.02. To this state- hands should be so ready to sequestrate the ment concerning the public debt, is append- more valuable productions of the brain! ed a note, stating that the monies temporarily invested by the Government, will probably yield interest during 1869-70 amounting to \$236,079.

against \$719,366,66 last year.

For the Administration of Justice, sum of \$52,000 is set down to be voted the Legislature, and the expenditure authorized by statute \$261,866.66, making a total of \$313,866.66, against \$316,016.66 for the

For police the estimates set down \$43,440, against \$55,000 last year; and legislation, the expenditure to be voted is \$269,617.93, against \$299,143.63 for the year ending 30th June next. The authorised expenditure for the same service is \$183,245. against \$182,495 for the current year. The total for geological survey and observations is \$39,760, against \$39,750 for. 1868-9; for arts, agriculture, and statistics \$6,100, against \$2,500 for 1868-9; for immigration and quarantine \$55,270, against \$35,575 for 1868-9; marine hospitals \$34,500, against 37,000 for ourrent year; pensions to be voted \$16,072; auth \$33,999.79 : total \$55,672.54, \$50,158.34 for current financial year. For public works and buildings a total of \$3,638,385, against \$2,503,000 last year, is asked for; but then there are Intercolonial Rulway; so that the ordinary appropriations for public works appear to be somewhat reduced. The last item of the estimates so far brought down is for ocean and river steam and packet service, shewing the sum to be voted \$134,941, and the authorized substdy of \$218,000 to the Mon-Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, making a total of \$352.941.

WHILE the Act relating to Patents of Invention is under discussion, it is not surprising that the question whether Patent Laws are, or are not, just and beneficial, should come in for a share of attention. Many authorities entitled to respect hold that there should be no Patent Laws. They hold that the creations of genius should become the common property of all mankind, the moment they are promulgated; that there, is no property in brains; that the long, and ever has been, the Hudson's Bay Comweary years of study and experiment should bring no other reward to the artist than that which he can afterwards wring from the hard competition of men who, without study, can adopt the inventions of others to the improvement of their own business.

This we regard as a most outrageous fallacy. No property ought to be held more sacred than the property which is the creation of genius. The Patent Laws and the Copyright Laws hold out a reward to the productions of the brain, without which invention would be paralyzed and literature dwarfed to contemptible dimensions. It is said if inventors have a special right to protection, why should not the patent be made perpetnal, like the inheritance of real estate. The inference is utterly inconsequential. Real estate represents a substantial accumulation of labour. It is something which, once ac- Canada to the southern shores of Hudson's quired, remains in perpetuo, unless disposed Bay, say Moore Factory, it is needless to of, for an equivalent, real or presumed. The say much. Those by the Ottawa and its not this merit. One man in this generation proa hed that quarter, about 250 miles north respected. may conceive it. If his discovery or inven- of this, by the St. Maurice. tion is forgotten, another in the next generation may revive it. But no man can its lower reaches, for over one hundred miles, Patent," was read a second time, create new acres of real estate. The it is fit for steamboat navigation ; its second property of mind is essentially personal hundred miles is, with but little exception, a property; and hence well considered legislation has always set a limit to the duration river,) of prevailing gentleness-to the hardy. of a patent or a copyright; while it has tourist, a route of great and pleasing inwisely allowed a succession of titles to advice, and I shall have done. But this I generations. It is remarkable that postscript.

most ranks of society to advocate a system whereby the product of their brains might be legally forfeited to the first adventurer who might seize it, while they would shrink from the suggestion of allowing their own broad acres to be equally divided among their less fortunate neighbours. If there is to be property in land; if there is to roperty in the fruits of a man's own handishould it be said that the brain should work for nothing? Yet honourable Senators nen who sit and legislate by prescription; men whose judgment we should be glad to respect, were it only consistent with even Smmon honesty, have said there should no Patent Laws. Let the public depend upon it these gentlemen have never been guilty of making a discovery, or contriving

It has been said, and high authorities are those grown in this Dominion. quoted in proof, that the inventor seldom receives the benefit of his invention ; that he is compelled to sell it for a trifling cost to some enterprising speculator, who takes the the lion's share of the profits granted. what does that prove? That the whole public should be permitted to rush in upon the inventor, and take from him, for nothing, what now, because of his impecuniosity, he is compelled to sell at a very small price? No. surely. It only proves that as yet

an invention that would pay the cost of

from His Excellency, communicating (in full protection in their rights. If even part) the estimates for the public service for with our Patent Laws the inventor is genthe year ending the 30th June, 1870. We erally, or too often, robbed that ought not and others, of the county of Bonaventure, 570 in 1868, and up to the 24th April in this a country where patent laws are free to the estimates should be before Parliament ought to be robbed all the time; but rather by being repealed, wholly or partially. him more thoroughly from the harpies who Mountain and others, of the city of Quebec, Patents. The increase in the assignments of are shutout by reason of our own illiberality then severally passed, with the exception of

really useful design, may generally sell a soon as possible. part and retain a part of the profits ; so that, want of capital he may be unable to reap the that they be received and read by the clerk, r-adily derive about \$60,000 from fees paid whole benefit, he is still enabled to gain something, and even to profit by the alliance which the Patent Law enables him to make solve his marriage with Mary Elizabeth clause as it stands is correct in principle, just pressed, or realised, and it has debt is \$4,617,831.15, beneficent quality of being able make "raw" labour profitable. But ordered that the 51st rule of the House to set down at \$50,000; and for the several ownership in that which is the work of one's

NORTH WEST ROUTES.

Letter 3.

To the Editor of THE TIMES. Sm,-As my first letter, under this head voted is set down at \$554,985; authorized has been kindly accepted by you, I shall by statute \$146,066.66. 'fotal \$701,051.66, | continue the subject. But, first, I would notice two small typographical errors in the the first ; both occur in " routs 2," viz, " Kennegan' should be "Dunvegan;" and, in describbe " laked." In fact, I would remark that that particular pert of the route is not well relief of John Hoars Stevenson, which was Minister of Agriculture on free trade, and a Canada. Fractically the Americans are the " Bald" Mountains-so, descriptively, called.

> Ottawa city to mouth of Winnipeg R., as per route No. 1 1,270 40 M. of Winnipeg B. to Fort Garry, Red River Settl-ment, cance. Fort Garry to Fort Ellice, prairie horses and Red River cart . . . Fort Ellice to Fort a la Cornne, peairie horses and Red River Thence to Carlton, prairie horses and Red River cart Thence to Edmonton, prairie horses, and, perhaps, cart 400 14 Thence, by Leather Pass to steam navigation Frazer R., horses ...

Total 2,799 tion. The mixed one-American and British -is, at present, the quickest, best and safest. ROUTH NO. 4.

Ottawa city to St. Paul, Minne-

sots, rail and stramboat, say ...

rbence to Fort Garry, stage and steamboat	10
Thence to Edmouton, as per route	5
No. 3 Thence to Frazer R	38 18
Total cost.	76
Route No. 2, Peace river, each man, exclusive of hire, say Route No. 1, Saskatchewan and Leather Pass, each man and	\$ 100
Route No. 3, Winnipeg B., Prairie	200 '
and Leather Pass, each man and horse	250

Lesther Pass, each man and horse Deduct from Nos. 1, 3 and 4, value horse or horses at journey's end, and the balance is the net cost. There is another route, but not a northwest one, which it may be well to give. It is, pany's sole transport route-except, of late, a little by St. Paul, Minnesota,

York Factory, Hudson's Bay, to Norway House 425 [Transport by boats, of about five tons, hauled over portage.] Norway House (near head of Lake

Winnipeg) to mouth of Saskatchewan 75 -2 Thence to Red Kiver-other end of Lake Wine peg 250 5 This route is a wilable for only about four

mouths of the year, and is ever an arduous Hudson's Bay is open for navigation scarcely hree months in the year. York Factory is, in air line, about 3,30

ship's course, say 3,500 miles from London (England,) and is about 2,000 miles from gearest) Pacific tide water the Bentinck Arm) in British Columbia, via the " Leather Pass" aforesaid-making a total of 5,500 miles from London to the Pacific. As to the routes-all easy, by canon,

(southern branch,) are, I believe, the best.

Of this noble river-la grande riviere as its The Bill Intituled " An Act respecting Joint soyageurs call it, I cannot say enough. In Stock Companies incorporated by Letters

OSTAWA, April 27, 1869.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT SECOND SESSION : FIRST PARLIAMENT.

> THE SENATE. THURSDAY, April 29, 1869.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

The following petitions were severally By the Hon, Mr. BLAKE, of George Leask

and others, of the county of Norfolk, praying that the "Export duty on Loge," &c., " may By the Hon, Mr. FLINT, of William Lang

By the Hon, Mr. SANBORN, of Thomas

Locke, M.P.P., and others, of Stanstead, for an mpo-ition of a duty upon all foreign grown

bops imported into Canada, and for protecting By the Hon, Mr. SANBORN, of Mines

matter in hand, and who subsequently reaps ve-sels navigating Lakes Huron and Michigan, with the example of England before us, we the Dominion, would get here? to life and property exposed on Lake Huron. tants of the universe. England, wealthy and of inventive talent has the effect of producing

grown hops when imported into Canada. By the Hon, Mr. FERRIER, of Alexander Miller, a permanent Sessional Messenger of genius | the late Legislative Council, graying for com-

praying that the 14th paragraph of the 13th
section of the Fisheries Act, may be amended to the year 1864, 162 in 1865, 263 in 1865,

by paying \$500, but as soon as a law is passed other country.

Hon, Mr. CHAPAIS believed the lees were by paying \$500, but as soon as a law is passed other country. believe that it is entirely exceptional that certainly to be held as a reason why he praying that the 14th paragraph of the 13th

But, as things go now, the inventor of any ordered to be expended for that purpose as remarkable. The fees received in 1864 wer- further remarks upon this subject, because he After some time the House was resumed.

onded by the Hon, Mr. TESSIER, it was dispensed with, in so far as it relates to the

petition of the Hon. John Young, of the city of Montreal. Hon, Mr. SIMPSON, from the joint mone, on the printing of Parliament, pretollows :- That as the several contracts for session, it is necessary that provision should be made for the future performance of those

On motion of the Hon, Mr. SIMPSON, seconder by the Hon. Mr. SANBORN, it was

years, commencing on the 1st January, 1870,

with the right on the part of Parliament to

consideration by the House to-morrow. Hop, Mr. CAMPBELL pres-nted

heard by his counsel at the second reading to heard by his counsel at the second reading to all feel convinced that our condition will not and the United States. We can only speak constitution of this Board, and not in any Commission was in the hands of members. ing, or sufficient proof adduced of the impossibility of so doing, and that she be at liberty agreat respect for that honourable member, diminish our resources by this item now, or Finance Minister and Government. to be heard by her counsel what she may have

vorce or touching any action at law which person, &c., &c.

Hon. Mr. FLINT gave notice that on the reading of the petition from George W. Jones, of Port Perry, praying for D voice from the petitioner has not complied with the 75th. 78th and 84th rifles of this House. Hon, Mr. LOCKE g.ve notice of motion

for Monday next of an enquiry whether it was present S saion to fill the vacancy in the S nate caused by the death of the Hon. B.

Edward Island.

QUESTION-AMERICAN PISHERMEN. Hon, Mr. ARCHIBALD enquired, " What is the policy of the Government in reference to permitting American Fishermen to fish in our waters during the present sea-on?"

SECOND READINGS.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill intituled, "An Act respecting Patents of Inventions."-Hon. Mr. WILMOT in the chair.

and others, for removing the obstructions to plained yesterday by the Hon. Postmaster- sented itself to the Minister of Marine was, a liberal Patent Law, and any, one who ex-By the Hou. Mr. LESLIE, of La Banque du ground as the debate covered yesterday, and ciently educated for Reciprocity in patents. bearing the considerations mentioned in Peuple, of Montreal, for a continuation of their all the clauses were then well discussed and He (Mr. Sanborn) thought that the Minister mind -we have prepared as liberal a measure considered. It was, in his judgment, treele- of Marine was still of the opinion that the as could be introduced. vant to the point in dispute here, to cite the people of this country were not sufficiently examples of the old countries in Europe, educated up to the point to seek a liberal which were nearly equal in wealth, commerce, measure in regard to patents or inventions. and lost, extent of territory, industry and population. It is said we would suffer from our peculiar Our neighbours on our borders were the par- position on the borders of the United States, Clarke and others, for a dur on foreign hops, manufacturers against their richer, older and patent issued here, the patentee would get Provinces. Leaved of this ball he had assimilated the law of three a second time. more favoured rivals. In protecting our- the advantage of nine times the number of By the Hon, Mr. BENSON, of James Liv- selves we are logical. Free trade in older and consumers that any inventor in the ingston and others, masters and owners of wealthy countries might be wise, but surely United States, taking out a patent in praying that steps may be taken to have the would not now be justified, without some So the argument, instead of availing anything Scotia. All the trouble the Government have harbours of Kincardine and Chantry Island mighty considerations of an equivalent, to in the way it was brought by the Postmasterput in a position to afferd greater protection throw open our patent rights to the inhabl- General, is against us. If the encouragement patent for five years, for which twenty dollars By the Hon. Mr. BENSON, of Ptolemy and populous, insists on protecting her home results stimulating that talent, awakening tentee being obliged to come back and get an Company. oth rs, of the county of Wentworth, praying manufacturers, and why should we be foolish and bringing into life products and arts that a duty may be imposed on all foreign enough to act differently. He did not say which otherwise would never be brought extension of time, having to pay additional but the time might soon come when, to se- forth, have we not good reason to suppose cure some greater boons for our people, we that it would awaken and stimulate them in would be suicidal, and in no respect tors an opportunity of obtaining a patent for and had worked very well. more so than regards patent rights, In the year 1864 we had 170 applicants for By the Hon, Mr. TESSIER, of Pierre Allard Patents, 184 in 1865, 274 in 1866, 396 in 1867, United States a foreigner, unless coming from should be remedied. By the Hon. Mr. TESSIER, of Mathew G. sent time in this year we have granted 195 praying that the sum of \$100,000, voted to Patents and Free Trade maps, c. p, rights and in refusing to pass a liberal patent law. He one or two sections, which were allowed to construct a suitable Post Office in that city, be industrial designs, were equally steaty and did not wish to detain the House by any stand over. \$3,267 95. in 1865 \$3 618 76, in 1866 \$6,132 78. Hon. Mr. ALLAN, from the Committee in 1867 \$8,110 10, in 1868 \$11,052.42; and on Standing Orders an | Private Bills, pre- up to the 24th April of this year \$5,403.48 sented the 2nd and 3id reports. Old r.d | Under the present Bill he thought we would as follows :- Your committee have examined | for the Patent Rights of this Dominic n. which the petition of John Horace Stevenson, of the | would no doubt go on increasing every year, city of Toronto, praying for an Act to dis. with the onward progress of the country. The

Sanborn), which he hoped would receive the Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUS commenced to speak in English, but soon apologized and made an energetic speech in French.) He looked upon this as a purely retaliatory measure. (Hear, hear.) Hon, gentlemen may cry hear, hear, but what else could be inferred from the speeches of the honourable grant us Reciprocity, we If he could believe that our narrow-minded policy on this question would secure us a fair, printing paper required for the Parliam nt of honourable measure of Reciprocity, he would the Dominion of Canada, for the period of five willingly join in passing this stringent Legislature. Now, as to the subject before the measure, but no same man could believe for a moment that such a petty consideration cans to stand here upon the same footing as troduced. would have any effect on the American policy regarding Reciprocity. But to be consistent ordered that the said report be taken into eries and canals. But they did not hope to obtain Reciprocity so soon as they would lead before his application," and the effect of this of motions. to us to believe in their explanations on this would be to admit any foreigner to obtain the House a Bill entitled "An Act for the Bill. We had a great speech from the Hon. a patent of invention in the Dominion of variety of subjects foreign to this Bill, but only foreigners which would use this priviwhat was remarkable was that his preaching lege. He did not desire, unnecessarily, to is very widely different to his practice. He occupy the time of the House in repeating said free trade was all very well in theory, arguments which had been made use of yesbut objectionable in practice. Now surely who such doctrine was preached from high ridiculed the idea that withholding this right, Hon. Mr. ROSE was aware that the sole Mr. JONES (Leeds and Grenville) thought places, we ought to speak boldly on senti- for a time, would in any way affect the relaments in condemnation of id as. We must tions between two great nations like Britain Minister, and it was not intended by the postponed till the report of the Civil Service Low Rates. and his opinions generally, so he regretted to when we come to treat with the United

differ with him on this occasion so wid ly. States. His hon, friend from Grandville was When we give free use of our canals and wrong in stating that this cannot possibly of any member of the Government? If so, he Mr. McKENZIE said the report of the Ordered that the said John Horsee Stevenson do attend this House on the 1 th day of
May next in order to his being ext mined upon

May next in order to his being ext mined upon

May next in order to his being ext mined upon

Mr. McKENZIE said the report of the Great Britain and America. It is not reciprotive to his being ext mined upon

Mr. McKENZIE said the report of the Minister of Customs had already given an adverse decision.

Mr. McKENZIE said the report of the Minister of Customs had already given an adverse decision. Act for the Relief of John Herses Stevenson," marks now, further than to say that he must and the United States with which we are Hon, Mr. ROSE said it was customary for if this House shall think fit. Whether there has or has not been any collusion directly or has or has not been any collusion directly or those rights we have in hand, because it is Hon, Mr. SANBORN said his hon, friend with them, and them only, tout we can ex- Privy Council. seemed to think that the Ministry had been pect to treat with the Americans. It is idle Mr. ANGLIN wished to know if any permay have been brought by him against any list-ning to St. Paul, and that west they to laugh at those things we have in band, and son, not a member of the Council, could apwould, they do not, and what they would not, say they are small, and would not affect the peal to the Treasury Board? The case referred that they do. His bon, friend, and also the relat ons between two great empires. If to by the Finance Minister was one in which Postmaster-General, was troubled about his they do not affect them, they will not be a Minister, having some doubts upon a ques-(Mr. Sauborn's) consistency. He (Mr. San- given. N gociations for reciprocity do not flow tion, could refer it to a committee of the born) thought public men of the present day entirely from friendly feelings, but they Council. Anne Catherine Martin, he would move that hadforgotten all about consistency of character. come from considerations of interest, the said petition be not received, insomuch as If he had expected that he would have had to It is because the people of the United States defend his consistency, he would have come | d sire to obtain the benefit of fisheries, canals, prepared ; but having seen such extraordinary and other advantages, that we hope to obtain changes in sentiment, in party, in views, and | the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty which above all in votes, that it never once occurred has been a benefit to this country. Circumto him that it was necessary for him to main- stances have occurred which have prevented tain his consistency in the views which he us feeling the loss of this treaty very much took upon this question. His hon, friend but this may not always be the case, therefore had attributed motives to him, but he (Mr. | we should keep ourselves in as good a posi-Sanborn) thought if they undertook to ascer- | tion as possible for its renewal. Let hon. Hon. Mr. MILLER gave notice that sain each other's motives, they would find it g ntlemen laugh as they may at the smallon Monday next he would move for an humble | impossible to get at them. (Laughter. He ness of this item of patents; it is still a point Address to his Excellency the Governor- was happy to learn the Postmaster General of some importance as shown by the eager- Company. General, praying for a return of all appoint- was pleased with that sentiment. Considering | ness of some hon. gentlemen to get the proments made by the Government since July his opinion, locality, and office, he (Mr. position altered, so that the Americans can 1st, 1867, to public offices in Ottaws, distin- Campbell) has all the peculiarities of mind come in here and take out patents. Some guishing the Provinces from which such offi- and body a man has when out of office. hon gentlemen have said, why be so chary of Sometimes office produces extraordinary the privilege when you have been so lavish Hon. Mr. MILLER gave notice that on changes in principles and actions, which canof your fishery and canal privileges? We not be would move for an humble not be attributed to any other thing than the have not been lavish of those privileges; our Address to his Excellency the Governor- circumstance of being in office. He (Mr. fisheries have been so managed as to make it Gen ral, asking a full return of all correspon- Sanborn) was put to the necessity of sustain- necessary for those Americans who desire to dence between the Dominion Government and ing his consistency on this subject. He take fish in the waters of the Dominion to referred to the reports of a former Session obtain a license under our laws, and to pay when this Bill was before them, and he found fees for those licenses. They are made subbetween the Government of the Dominion his remarks made on that occasion were servient to the rules Parliament has laid Miles. Days. and any other parties in connection with the almost identical with those made by him at down for the government of those fisheries. question of a Coast and Deep Sea Fisheries, the present time. Hodid not know whether | Occupying the position we do in reference to the granting of Licenses to Foreign Fisher- the Postmater-General was absent or present at | the United States, we must bear in mind that arrangement with the company did no inmen, and any alleged infraction during the that time, but he, (Mr. Campbell,) did not then they are a strong prople, and we are last two years of the treaty of 1818, between | consider it of so great importance, in main- not, and it is our desire, and for our Great Britain and the United States in refer- taining our relations with a neighbouring interest, to pursue our rights in the fisheries ence to the Fisheries, by the Colony of Prince country, as to hold out inducements to thein so as not to provoke any feeling of hostility to negociate a reciprocity treaty, as he does or unkindness on the part of that nation. We Provinces gained, if anything, by the arat the present time. That argument was not should deal prudently and gently with all rangement entered into. original, but he, (Mr. Sanborn,) had never subjects affecting our relationship with the t put forward with so much earnestness as United States so far as possible, considering yesterday. He had never seen any person so our position in the British Empire, and as far impressed with its importance as the Post- as we can consistently with our own selfmaster-General then was. It seemed strange respect and feelings of independence, as the Hon. Mr. MITCHELL in reply said the to him, (Mr. Sanborn,) that an hon. Senator people of Canada. In that spirit, every-Government have determined to continue the of the acknowledged ability of his learned thing has been done for the purpose of same policy that was pursued last year: that friend, (Mr. Campbell,) could work himself protecting the fisheries, and preserving them was that all foreign vessels may be permitted into such enthusiasm on a subject so small, for our own use, as well as for the United to fish within three miles of our coas's by H., (Mr. Sanborn,) would read the remarks States. In reference to our canals there is paying the usual fee of ten shillings per ton, made by himself when the Bill was before no provision made allowing them to be used In regard to the protection of the fisheries:
them last year, viz.: "It has been recognized by the people of the United States which the costs of the Dominion a very respectable that the granting of Patents to the Individthat the granting of Patents to the Individof the honourable member for Grandville, force of arm-d vessels for the purpose of en-torcing the observance of the laws parsed by ness. What does a man desire to invest for simply imply a passage through the Welland the Dominion for the regulation of the fishe- if it is not for the purpose of obtaining a Canal; and this was not only for the benefit one Province, but the whole Dominion. tributary, the Montreal river, and the still ries. The Dominion Government will sup- profit? and this should be secured to him of their commerce, but for the purpose of invention or discovery, or creation of genius, shorter one from Canadian waters, from plement that provision by vessels now under by Patent rights, otherwise there will be augmenting our tolls. It was idle for the statement sent down, that the total debt of or whatever name may attach to the work Michipocoton, Lake Superior, to Moore giver, the control of the Dominion. A reasonable nothing to stimulate men to invent new honourable member from Grandville to throw the company to the Government was \$4,367, amount of protection will be given to see improvements. There is no country where out the taunt of having allowed the Ameri- 117. According to the agreement the com-I have not gone over them, but have ap- that the laws for fishing on our coasts are inventious have gone on so extensively as in cans to obtain the more important interests, pany only had to pay \$3,254,901, leaving a the United States, and in no country has such and being se cautious about this. He felt he balance remitted to the company of \$1,112,- for the current year, and also for the transaction practical results attended them. He then had somewhat trespassed on the time 216. To this add the interest for two years of general business, will be held at the referred to his endeavours to get a Patent Law of the committee, but he desired to on the difference in the amount the Govern passed, which he had introduced into the show that none of these points, which will, ment ought to pay, and what they were to Legislative Council of Canada twelve years and must, come up, when negociations for a pay by the agreement, amounting to \$138.410. On motion of the Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL, age, when some of the members, who at first Reciprocity Treaty are commenced, have been making a total amount of \$1,250.626, which were interested in the measure, suddenly given up. It is our policy to place ourselves it was proposed to present to this wealthy comhundred miles is, with but little exception, a bugge framing torrent; while its upper waters, ramified, are, with one exception, (the Ribbon river,) of prevailing gentleness—to the hardy.

| hundred miles is, with but little exception, a seconded by the Hon. Mr. MITCHELL, it was changed their minds, under the conviction in such a position as to have something to changed their minds, under the conviction in such a position as to have something to changed their minds, under the conviction in such a position as to have something to give up at that they were violating the principles of the Whole House on Monday tree trade. He said they should look at the friend from Wellington Division (Mr. San-whole amount, and devote it to the opening of tend. results of Patent Laws, instead of treating born) had spoken of Reciprocity in patents; the Northwest territory. If the Government terest. One word of general description and The first five sections passed without debate. them as tending to produce monopolies. In what Reciprocity on fair terms can be had would do that, he believed they would be wisely allowed a succession of titles to advice, and I shall have done. But this I Upon the reading of the 6th section, Hon. Mr. countries where inventions were encouraged, between a people of four millions, and a supported in it by the whole House. He concentrate that the enterprise was excited, and new discoveries people of thirty-six millions. The United cluded by moving that the Bill be not read a people of thirty-six millions. words "having been a resident of Canada for were made in every branch of industry. He States market is already open to us; by the second time, inasmuch as it is inadvisable to at least one year next before his application" thought by compelling foreigners to establish payment of five hundred dollars confirm an agreement by which \$1,250,626 is also jobbing attended to, at branches of their manufactories in our Do- an inventor can get a patent ex- lost to the country.

The Bill intituled "The Canada Joint minion, the objection of granting Patents to tending over the whole United States. Stock Companies' Clauses Act " was read a foreigners would be removed, then it would This Bill places the people of this country, ment, and contended that there was no second time, and ordered to be referred to a be impossible for them to take out Patents | whether native born or aliens, upon the same | necessity for remitting so large a sum to the Committee of the Whole House on Tuesday here for the purpose of selling. If our Patent | footing in obtaining patents, and when nego- | company. Laws are liberal, the trade will regulate ciations are entered into, we shall be able to Mr. MAGILL spoke of the benefits the comitself, and instead of our having inferior arti- give this right to the citizens of the United pany had conferred upon the country, and the cles of machinery manufactured here, we States, and in giving it to them we will give assistance that had been given by the Governshall be able to get better articles at cheaper pri- it to all foreigners. We can then take a ment to a rival company. The Great Western ces." The same line of argument was then used pledge providing as was hinted by the Railway Company were obliged to build their that was employed on the present occasion. On hon, member from Wellington Division- road upon the bread gauge, in order to har-Hon. Mr. CHAPAIS (in French) said he that occasion the Government was more par- that certain manufactures, which involve a monize with the railway policy of the Government must oppose the amendment just proposed. ticularly represented by the bon. Minister of large expenditure of labour, shall be estab- ment. They lost very materially by that After the long discussion on this Bill last Marine and Fisheries, who stated as a gen- lished within the confines of the Dominion. arrangement, because in order to accommosession the Government had endeavoured to eral principle that the Bill, as then proposed, But it is desirable, and for the interest of the date their immense traffic they had gone to meet the hon, members who opposed that was one that was designed to be held out as country, that these points; should remain the expense of one million dollars to Bill half way, but there was no satisfying the an inducement to obtain Reciprocity, but he until the period indicated shall have happen- lay down a third rail, which they would not opponents of this measure. The Govern- argued this with other principles, and was re- ed, or until it is shown that there is no pros- have had to do, had it not been for the policy ment had made this as liberel a measure as it minded that he was speaking on the wrong pect of its happening. In the meantime we of the Government. was possible to do in their judgment, as ex- side of the question. The difficulty that pre- should go as far as we safely can, in making

> The amendment moved by Hon, Mr. SAN-BORN, to the 6th Section, was put to vote,

On the motion for adopting the 17th Secties we had to cope with, and it was useless in obtaining free patents of inventions. Does tion, Hon. Mr. Mc REA referred to a remark a few remarks by Mr. OLIVER, the amendto d-ny that we should protect our infant not the thought occur at once, that for each | made by the Minister of Agriculture, that in Provinces. Instead of this he had placed the fees for obtaining a patent at three times the amount formerly charged in this Province, and fifteen times as much as charged in Nova

Hon Mr. CHAPAIS said the principle might offer to foreigners free trade in patents. the Dominion of Canada. In adopting re- which his hon. friend objected, had been In a young country like ours, free trade ciprocity in patents, you give to our inven- adopted in almost every country in Europe, Banking and Commerce. a mere triffe. Inventors are generally poor Hon, Mr. SANBORN said this increase of

mer, and under present circum-tances in the the fees was a serious defect in the Bill, and Trade.

same terms as the Americans. Our inventors The remaining sections of the Bill were

knew they would be unavailing. He hoped and the Hon. Mr. WILMOT reported that the amendment would be adopted, and he they had taken the said Bill into considerawas in earnest in seeking what he believed | tion, had made some progress therein, and had directed him to ask leave to sit again. Ordered that the said committee have leave to sit again friend (Mr. Sanborn) was somewhat over to-morrow. sensitive considering the experience he has

had in the Legislature. As for the remarks until to-morrow at 3 o'clock p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, April 30. The SPEAKER took the chair at three

Mr. M. P. RYAN presented a petition Sanborn) had on that occasion taken his others, of Montreal, praying to be relieved from certain dues and charges imposed on that it did not extend the patent rights of his | vessels navigating the inland waters of the | The Department of the Secretary of fellow subjects residing in New Brunswick. St. Lawrence.

Hon. Mr. ROSE presented a despatch from in taking this view, he at once retracted, and his Excellency the Governor-General, with admitted he (Mr. Sanborn) had on a previous | the estimates for the ensuing year, of the Joint Committee on printing, pre-

sented yesterday, was adopted Sir J. A. MACDONALD introduced a Bill respecting proceedure in criminal cases. when the Bill was before this branch of the Mr. McKENZIE called attention to the convenience of the rule requiring private House; whether we should allow the Ameri-Bills to be printed before they could be in-

our own people do in obtaining patents for inventions in this country. His hon, friend the rule should be enforced; but that by the pone further consideration of the estimates, proposed to strike out "Any person being a general consent of the House, private Bills till the report of the Civil Service Commission resident of Canada for at least one year next | might be introduced any day under the head | was in their hands, he would not press the

the Department of Figure.

terday. His hon, friend (Mr. Letellier) had service did not require it.

Hon, Mr. TILLEY said any person could Minister to the whole Council, and the matter

could be referred by the Council to the Trea-The Bill was then adopted, reported, and fixed for a third reading.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY DEET. Hon Mr. ROSE moved the second reading of the Bill to confirm and give effect to a cer-

tain agreement between the Government of Canada and the Great Western Railway a second time. Mr. ANGLIN regarded the agreement as a very material divergence from the financial arrangement entered into at the time of Con federation. Large concessions had also been made to another Province, and if concession

was the order of the day he thought his

to enter into a re-arrangement of the whole | merce. Hon, Mr. TILLEY contended that the to ten justice to the Lower Provinces, because had TOO LET OR SELL. the full interest been regularly paid, it would have gone to the assets of Ontario and Quebec.

Mr. McKENZIE believed that the Lower Hon, Mr. HOLTON said the debt of the company and the interest undoubtedly be long to the Dominion. At the same time be Ottawa, May 1. believed the settlement was a fair one to all

lery, but was understood to object to the agreement with the company, on the ground | is prepared to repair and tune pianofortes, and that it was making the Lower Provinces pay other musical instruments. for the concession to another Province. Hon. Mr. ROSE said the debt was an asset of the Dominion by the Union Act, and

Mr. CONNELL was insudible in the gal-

the whole question was, were not these the best terms for the whole Dominion that could be secured? It was not a question affecting

Mr. OLIVER also objected to the agree-

General. It was useless to go over the same that the people of this country were not suffi- amined the Bill would agree with him, that- Edwards (Mr. Ross) was correct, the agreement was an injustice to New Brunswick. Hon. Mr. HOLTON said he took it for granted that the figures of the hon. Finance Minister were correct. If so, he thought the

motion was out of order, though he was not disposed to press that point, After some explanations by Mr. ROSE, and ment was put and carried, and the Bill read

On motion of Hon. Mr. ROSE, the House went into committee of supply-Mr. Street It being six o'clock, the Speaker left the

Mr. MORRISON introduced a Bill to increase he capital stock of the Suspension Bridge Mr. LANGLOIS introduced a Bill respect-

which Committee the Bill should be referred to; it was finally sent to the Committee on Mr. JACKSON introduced a Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Toronto Board of

On motion of Hon. Mr. ROSE, the House went into Committee on the Estimates -Mr. Street in the chair.

Hon, Mr. ROSE explained the arrangecomparing the votes asked this year with those passed last year. He referred to the report of the Civit Service Commission, and sugg sted that the consideration of it be He explained that under the Civil Service | Containing Parliamentary Debata officials should get a certain salary, commencing at a minimum amount up to a maximum amount. A vote would be asked for an The House adjourned at 5:30 o'clock p.m. average amount, but \$40,000 was asked to Telegraphic, Agricultural, mee: any possible amount b-youd that

> The following items were then adopted: partments at Ottawa, viz.:

The Governor-General's Secretary's Office \$8,955.00
The Department of the Privy Council...... 10,550.00 he remembered right his hon, friend (Mr. from J. B. Lemare, John McLennan, and The Department of Justice 7,000.00

State..... 25,290.00 Hon. Mr. HOLTON suggested that no more items be adopted at this sitting, because it

was necessary that members should be in possession of the report of the Civil Service | Neat, Quick and Cheap, Commission, in order to vote intelligently upon the estimates, under the head of Civil Hon, Mr. ROSE was disposed to give every

facility for a careful consideration of the estimates; at the same time he might say that prejudge the question of the proper re-organization of the Civil Service. However, if it After some discussion it was agreed that was the general wish of the House, to postmatter. There was no desire to take the House by surprise. Government invited the On motion of Hon. Mr. ROSE, the House assistance of the House to put the Civil Serwent, into committee on the Bill respecting | vice upon as efficient a footing as possible.

Hon, Mr. HOLTON objected to the estab- to have the main discussion on the Estimates lishment of a Treasury Board, as the public at this stage. This was the practice in Eng-

make out the truth of the allegations of the be improved with the United States by our for this part of the empire, and though our way, to lessen or divide the responsibility of Mr. ANGLIN thought no vote should be course. H. regretted that his honourable interests may be small as affecting the in- the Finance Minister. The powers to be taken till the Finance Minister brought Books, PAMPHLETS, Foote may have a copy of the said Bill, and friend ir m Toronto, (Mr. Ross) who was a terests of Great Britain and the United conferred on the Board were limited, but it down his budget, and they knew what was that notice be given her of said second read- good Liural of the old school in trying States, they are all the interests we can deal would be very useful in dealing with the the state of the finances of the country. To

Mr. ANGLIN asked if there would be any conform to the general desire of the House

By general consent the committee post-

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN moved the second ading of the Bill for the gradual enfranchisement of Indians, the better management of Indian affairs, and to extend the provisions

of the Act 31st Victoria, Chap. 42. Mr. McKENZIE called attention to an omis-ion in the Bill of any provision making Indians liable for a share of the expenses onnected with the administration of justice. Hon, Mr. LANGEVIN said he intended to propose an amendment to that effect in Committee of the Whole.

The Bill was then read a second time and referred to the Committee of the Whole on On motion of Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN

documents engrossed on parchment was read The following Bills were also read a second Mr. GODIN-To slter the limits of the

purposes .- Referred to a Special Committee.

Mr. STEPHENSON-For the improvement

Province had as good a claim as any for con- of the navigation of the river Sydenham -Resideration. With this view he was prepared ferred to the Committee on Banking and Com-Mr. MILLS-To facilitate the removal of of the Union, but he could not consent to obstructions to the navigation of the river special arrangements affecting only one Sydenham.-Referred to the same Committee.

The House then adjourned at 10 minutes

A HOUSE of seven rooms, eligibly situated within five minutes' walk of the Parliament Buildings, to rent ; and several houses and vacant lots in the city for sale, on part time. ROD. ROSS.

DIANOFORTE TUNING. J. BESWICK, Pianoforte Maker and Tuner,

Orders can be left at Gowan's Music Store, Centre Town; and Sutherland's Jewellery Store, All work warranted to give satisfaction.

OTTAWA CRICKET CLUB.

RUSSELL HOUSE, ON MONDAY EVENING, 3rd MAY, at EIGHT o'clock.

LL'sorts of TIN, IRON and COPPER WORK,

The Annual Meeting for the Election of Officers

All interested in the game are solicited to at-By order B. H. BENJAMIN, * 8 0. C. C.

Ottawa Times

THE OTTAWA TIMES.

THE LARGEST AND BEST

DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN

WILL CONTAIN DURING THE SESSIO

Full Reports of Parliamentary Debates of both Senate and House of Comme Telegraphic Reports from

all-parts of the War Editorials on Leading Topics, Local News, General New

Commercial News, de, de DELIVE RED TO ALL PARTS OF ing pilotage. A discussion arose respecting

THE CITY BEFORE? O'CLOCK EVERY MORNING. At 12 Ceuts per week, payable to the Carrie

THIRE WEEKLY TIMES.

Editoriais, Local Name

OR MAILED TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AT

\$6 A YEAR.

Commercial and General New

UBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY NORNIE

Delivered at our office in the city, or mailed at \$1 a YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

TOB PRINTING.

New Improvements

branch of the establishment of

BOOK & FANCY JOB TYPE POWERFUL STEAM ENGINE PAPER CUTTER

AND CARD CUTTER.

POSTERS, HANDBILLS,

CIRCULARS, CAB

BINDING AND RULE done at prices to defy competition.

Serving Machines. HERGER & WILSON



hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, gather at only machines in the world to which as plied the delicate and ingenious land tachment and Ornamental Stick Inc. Call and See our NEW TUCK GUIDE, Price, \$3.00. THE HOWE SEWING MACEUM ad pted for tailoring, carriage unitalist

Call and examine the Adjustable Circulars and samples of sewing sen

N.B .- Sewing done to order, an G. A. WALTON, 105 King-st, West, Toronto, 37 Sparks st., Ottawa. R. W. STEPHEN, Manager for Ottawn CITIZENS' BALL

IN HONOUR OF HIS EXCELLENCE THE GOVERNOR GENER

LADY YOUNG, COUNCI THE PRIVY THE SENATORS AND MEXERS

HOUSE OF CURMONS, IN THE SKATING RI OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, MAY

COMMITTEE. Currier, M P; Dr Grant, M P; Alenso
P; R W Scott, M P P; R Lyon, M P F.

Parties desiring to be present, or who
procure cards for triends, will please make eation on or before

WEDNESDAY, the 28th APRIL instant, by letter or otherwise, to the ESMONDE'S. Ottawa, April 20, 100

A LITTLE LIG To the Editor of THE TIM Sin,-Will you kin In 4867 a cup wa

and express your op some brother volunt companies composing and was won by No. year the same was re being, disbanded th themselves to presen had already been to Colonel. Although the cup

officers' money, I been once fired for, it perty, and became the and that the day the list it became the pr as ruch should have Ca; tsin, and have members of the said No man of the late respect tor Col. Wile not help thinking tha say questionable, me A MEM OTTAWA, April 30, 18 of We cannot see could have ben the

having ceased to exist " property" of any co was held as a mark of gentlemen who were ment, and therefore ri on the regiment's dis think they could he gallant Colonel, not actir, but as a source cor, s. This is our presied .- En. Times] THE EXPORT DU

Sig.- I wish to call fact that the appreh duty upon raw logs degree, affect the intel of the Ottawa Valley, On examination of tion Returns, will re export trade in saw 1 county of Noriolk, on Erie. Four-fifths of export duty collec that county, and from It is only under within the limit of market that the ex practicable. The pin folk is towed in raft

Buffalo, a distance

moderate expense.

however, be made to

the Otta vs to any An

of transportation wot

effectual barrier to th

of the trade. The only be down the Ottawa and the first attempt against the current to Lake Champlain, utter absordity of successful trade in logs by this route. saw logs from the Ott not fril to be nearly d porting sawn lumber; true with regard to the dributaries of the logs might be sent to and canal, and Lake (great expense. The umber from Oswego very greatly less than and the saving effected and the difference lat Oswego and Albany, Albany, would com log rafts up the with a lift and sall of and the Epense and ri from King ton to Os evident that the lum vali-y flows in its natu be diverted from its creation of an export this being the case, a logs can aff of the int of the valley neither

Eris, and the region The trade from the Be country in the rear of with timber for loca Black River Valley re Capala, and the only from sending (andi which is designed for be sawed, is the sale of for which would be 1 the s le of which wor cover the extra risk is The saw log export Norwik and Elgiu ba the good qualities of has been cut for lun

sapling and buckwher

expenses if converte

The only localities

to the United States

the counties of Norf.

ported. This class of as saw logs, is mostly thirty feet and upw same class of wants that is supplied in square pine. It enten with Michigan pine, wave the loss of timber of hewing ; but will r the Eric canal, as the cost of transportation and round pine confir western New York. the burden of an en bulk of the class of round state, will be a poses. The export de no consequence what men, bears beavily settlers who occupy folk and Elgin, and t berest of the Ottawa aware of all the tacts cannot wish to exert of the continuance

VINITORS to the car through the new Dry dussell, Sparks-st., goods, suitable for be can be found in imm GENTLEMEN JAD get to order at Magee & F West of England Bro Venetian Coatings, Sc. minion Tweeds, &c.,

CARPETS AND HOUSE Mutchmor & Co. I speciality; they bave and complete stock of curtain materials, &c the attention of partie NOTWITHSTANDING ! we are gratified to to sell's sales for this me per cent, more than time. This should a predicted they were !

going to the sixp-nny it is now the eightee that the public are where they get well a The Alabama claims too long the citizens of the communities. The care statesmen, the indiffer

and the cupidity of an bined to keep this quo the great political system human frame, which as checked and expelled by REMEDY. For sale by all