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SMOKED WHITEFISH,

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Finest American Table Cod,
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Feb. 24, 1874 2434

The Spencer Hat

AT DEVLIN'S,

THE CHATHAM HAT

AT DEVLIN'S.

Hats that R Hats

AT DEVLIN'S.

Feb. 24, 1874 2500-3m

OTTAWA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—The seventh Lecture of the course will be delivered by R. H. Thornton, Esq., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the Society. Subject: "Chaucer." Admission 10cts.

H. P. HILL, Secy.

Feb. 26, 1874.

BUNNELL'S WASHER.

BROCKVILLE, Oct. 25, 1873

After using your Washing Machine about two months, I find it does all is claimed for it. I would not be without it for twice its cost.

Mrs. Reynolds

Feb. 26, 1874.

FOR

Breakfasts,
Lunches,
Dinners,
Suppers,
Soups, or Oysters,

Well cooked and properly served,

TRY NOONAN'S.

HORSES WANTED.

TENDERS

Will be received by the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, until MONDAY, THE SECOND DAY MARCH, A.D., 1874, at seven o'clock p.m., for furnishing three Horses, required by said Corporation for the purpose of drawing the new Steam Fire Engine.

WM. P. LETT,
City Clerk.

Feb. 24, 1874. 2501-td

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF OTTAWA.

Tenders for the following will be received at the office of the undersigned until noon of the 9th of MARCH, 1874:

Tenders for the removal of 150 toise of Stone from the west end of Queen street, Wellington Ward.

Tenders for the breaking 300 toise of Stone.

Tenders for the supply and delivery of two-inch and three-inch Plank for the current year.

Tenders for the supply and delivery of Cedars for the current year.

Tenders for the supply of Hardware for the current year.

For further particulars apply at the office of the City Engineer, on and after Tuesday, the 24th February.

ARTHUR SOWDON,
City Engineer.

City Engineer's Office,
City Hall, Feb. 23, 1874. 2500-td

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SPRING IMPORTATIONS!

Just Received at Peacock's,

Thirteen cases English and American Hats,—newest Spring Styles.

SIGN OF THE RED HAT,

33 RIDEAU-ST.

Just opened, a fine assortment of Lincoln & Bennett's

SILK HATS.

Also, a supply of

CHRISTIE'S CELEBRATED HATS.

Remember the place, No. 33 Rideau-st.

Feb. 24, 1874.

WANTED—Ladies and Gentlemen to learn Telegraph Operating, for Railway Stations and Commercial Lines in the Dominion. Send for circular.

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REMEDY FREE.

We send free a simple and sure means of self-cure, for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Scrofula, and any disease of the Throat or Lungs. Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, Weakness, and all disorders brought on by youthful imprudence.

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MR. WARD,
BARRISTER,
HAS REMOVED
To the Law Offices lately occupied by Mr. Horace Lapierre,
OVER MR. BENN'S HUCKELL'S FLOUR STORE
Cor. Sussex and York Sts., Ottawa.
Feb 20, 1874. 2467-6m

New Advertisements.

The New Reform Church
Bennell's Washing Machine
Ottawa Literary Society—H. P. Hill

The Ottawa Times

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1874

Mr. Adam Brown, of the firm of Messrs. Brown & Gillespie, Hamilton, is in town and staying at the Russell.

Major Walker, M.P., for London, is in the city as a delegate from the London Board of Trade, and staying at the Russell House.

The members of the Quebec Delegation to the Dominion Board of Trade were present yesterday, taking part in the meetings. We noticed His Worship Mayor Garneau, Messrs. A. Joseph, Woods, and Ledroit.

In British Columbia the elections may be said to be virtually all over, as Thompson is likely to be elected again for Cariboo. All are disposed to give the new government a fair trial; but if classification be insisted upon, we might say that Messrs. DeCosmos, Roscoe, and Cunningham are pledged supporters of the new Administration, while it may possibly happen that Messrs. Bunster, Dewdney and Thompson will take an independent position in the house.

VALUE OF A LIBERAL COMMERCIAL POLICY.

It is a little surprising, at present, to learn of such a decision as the telegraph has credited the Secretary of the United States Treasury with, namely, that pilots and engineers of steamboats employed upon the great lakes must be citizens of the Republic. Considering the vigour of the Free Trade movement in the States, at present, and the efforts made of late years by the National Board of Trade and other representatives of advanced opinion in fiscal and commercial matters, to wean the general mind from theories of the exclusive or Chinese type, we should have expected more liberality with the Administration. It is pleasing to find that this order has met with disapproval even in the States, if we may judge from the story that strong efforts are making to secure its re consideration. It certainly resembles such a regulation as a very jealous and feeble Government might lay down in a period of war, excitement, or retaliation, against some similar Government, and not what might be looked for at the hands of a great nation, built up of the citizens or emigrants of all other nations. We should hope the order will be rescinded. The most liberal and enlightened citizens of Canada and the Republic have been earnestly desiring a freer and kindlier intercourse of late years, on commercial and still higher grounds. A good deal has been done to wear down the old asperities produced by the war, and in regard to which Canada had nothing to reproach herself with, and the idea that progress towards at least better trade relations had been made, has been a source of gratification to most people of the Dominion. We wish to live on the friendliest terms with our neighbours, and can see no reason why each of us should not be as obliging and useful towards the other as possible. We do not want any unfair advantage in any commercial compact that may be made, and we give our neighbours credit for an equally fair spirit. Our conduct speaks for itself. For years several important articles of American produce have been admitted free into Canada from the States, though they levied a heavy tax on the same articles when raised by us. Besides, our duties on all the chief articles of commerce have been far below the American, the difference being represented by about 15 on one side, to 45 or 50 on the other. Moreover, we have stood for years ready to frame a new Reciprocity Treaty, suited to the altered circumstances of the States, at any rate since the War. These facts have been pretty well learned by the business community across the line, of late, and largely through the instrumentality of the Boards of Trade of both countries. Nor are we without agreeable evidences of the good impression made by this knowledge. We have been told by the American delegates to the Dominion Board of Trade, now among us, that the feeling in favour of improved trade relations is extending rapidly, and leavening the minds of the leading men at Washington. Each country has much to gain by a change of this kind, and we hope that a very short period will see it effected.

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION.

This hackneyed question was discussed yesterday again by the Dominion Board of Trade. We don't think much new light was shed on it, or that many novel arguments were adduced. One of the chief difficulties in the handling of all subjects of difference is to get at the facts. We are told they are stubborn things, and this application is not inappropriate if the trouble of finding them be considered. The searcher for truth must often be stubborn in his resistance to the obstacles in his way, if he hopes ever to reach it. The point of our remarks will be perfectly understood when we state that one set of intelligent-looking gentlemen would no sooner affirm that ruin had fallen on certain Canadian industries, mainly on account of the insufficient protection they received, and that the present condition of many of them was feebleness, threatening early decease, than another set would paint their prosperity in glowing colours, and credit it to that judicious assistance of late years accorded. We confess to have experienced additional surprise as well as perplexity, on learning from those who challenge Canadian industrial decline, that the manufactures of the States were flourishing beyond comparison. Many of us, daily reading United States papers, had arrived at the opposite conclusion, having naught but visions of closed factories, mills on half time, and starving or needy operatives to excite our sympathies. There must be a mistake somewhere, and we suspect our friends of the Board are not wholly clear of it. There is still great prostration of trade or industry in many parts of the States, and multitudes are out of employment. We hope matters will soon mend there, but are convinced that the present very high tariff will not hasten but retard the improvement. Certain it is that while it enhances enormously the cost of the necessaries of life, such as clothing, to the poor, it has killed the United States export trade. Although quantities of goods are occasionally sent over to Canada at prices below cost of production, the outside world has seen much less of American goods of late than formerly, nor is it easy to see how any change can be effected in face of the Free Trade policy of Britain, and the wonderful development of her own and the Belgian, German, and French manufacturers. With regard to Canada, we have as a general thing done well, although our tariff is no more perfection than other human devices. Some industries have languished even with the assistance of fifteen per cent, freight and insurance thrown in; but it is a question whether insufficient skill in the workmen, or judgment in the managers, or lack of capital, may not constitute part of the explanation. Besides, this country does not afford an adequate market for certain wares of costly or luxurious description. As remarked yesterday in the discussion, moreover, all industries can not equitably be put on the same footing. Some from their nature—whether on account of dear material, elaborate process, great requisite skill in workmanship, or other causes, may demand more aid than simpler and cheaper manufactures. The various circumstances, whether social, pecuniary, or natural, must all be considered by wise tariff makers. It may be, as one of the speakers, Mr. White, stated, that a deficient revenue may demand an alteration of the tariff in the direction of increased protection to our manufactures. We cannot speak positively on the point; but should hope the deficit, if any, will be small. We remember, however, Mr. Cartwright warning Mr. Tilley, last spring, against rash or onerous undertakings, on the ground of the probability of a commercial re-action from the extraordinary prosperity of the preceding five years. It was considered a morbid or forced development, which portended a warning to the country. Mr. Tilley did not think this a correct view, and talked sanguinely of our power to incur vast expenditure in the building of a Pacific railway and other grand schemes. Events have shown that the cautious, economical policy was the best, and it is gratifying to know that the gentleman who then urged his prudent yet unpalatable counsel in vain, is now in a position to repair, to some extent, his predecessor's errors, and carry out his own judicious views. It is but right to say, in conclusion, that the majority of the meeting were in favor of a respectable amount of encouragement to Canadian manufactures, and that the feeling out of doors would probably warrant a slight increase of the present duties—to at least 20 per cent.

In the course of yesterday's proceedings of the Dominion Board of Trade, the following Hon Ministers and ex-Ministers were introduced to the meeting amid hearty applause: Messrs. Cartwright, Smith, Burpee, Ross, Laird, Fournier, Letellier, Dr. Tupper, Mitchell.

In the evening the Premier and Mr. Huntington met with a warm reception. They listened to the discussions until the adjournment. The above hon gentlemen took a great interest in the proceedings apparently.

In reply to a question put by Mr. O'Donoghue, M.P.P., last night, in the Toronto Legislature, in regard to the proposed new Normal School, the Attorney General replied that the delay in prosecuting the work was occasioned by two causes. One was some difficulty as to the conveyance of the site of land chosen, the other was the possibility of completing it with the vote of last year as the contract prices ranged so high.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TIMES will not be held responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—An individual, glorying in the name of "Churchman," (?) glories also, in your issue of yesterday, in the prospect of a schism in the Church. Now, sir, I would not notice this new theologian were it not that he has mixed up some truth with much nonsense. The bad grammar of the effusion might be allowed to pass did this "Churchman" not set up to be an instructor of a class of men who, if not as sound thehologians as he, have at least the reputation of being scholars and gentlemen.

It *is* true that a few clergymen in England are striving to Romanize the Church; but what are they among so many? This is the one truth in "Churchman's" letter. But how is it, Mr. Editor, that so many changes are rung on the Popery that exists in a Church that is, and always was, Rome's one grand opponent, while not a word is heard of the infidelity and even Atheism that has eaten the very heart of Christianity in many countries in which Episcopacy has not prevailed? Witness Germany, Geneva, Boston. The Church of England was, and is, and will be, when both Dr. Cummins and "Churchman" are dead, buried and forgotten, the champion of truth and freedom.

This "churchman" (?) says:—"To speak plainly of this Ritualistic or High Church party or movement, if it is not checked, it will lead Protestant English Church men and women, and children into the fold of the Catholic Church." Does this "churchman" ever go to church? Does he repeat the Creed which contains this bit of Popery: "I believe in the Holy Catholic Church?" Is it possible that this censor of bishops and clergy is ignorant of the fact that both High and Low churchmen, glory in the name of Catholic? Is he not aware that by repudiating that title, he abandons the whole controversy with Rome, and puts himself beyond the reach of Christ's ordinances? Is he not aware that even Dissenters claim to be Catholics? "Oh tempora! oh mores!" Alas for peace, and truth, and goodness, when, in an age of light, such ignorance of the very alphabet of religion, is displayed, publicly displayed, in a newspaper, by one who undertakes to lecture the clergy! If the "Sainted Luther", or the "Martyred Cranmer, could revisit the earth, how would they not stare at such a phenomenon as this "churchman?"

Again "churchman" says: "Some ministers are exalting the ministers or preachers of the Gospel into the position of Priests, with the power of forgiving sins and offering up a real sacrifice." Did "churchman" ever open a Prayer Book? If not, then his effrontery in writing this twaddle is simply inexhaustible. The Prayer Book calls the ministers of the church *priests*. It says they *have* power to forgive sins. It calls the Holy Eucharist a "real" sacrifice. It is not for me to instruct "churchman" in the *Prayer Book* meaning of these things. If he doesn't know what the Reformers meant in putting these things in the Book, it might be as well that he *try* to inform himself before making another such exhibition of himself as he has done in advocating the description of a Church to which he claims adherence, but of whose whole system, doctrine, and practice, he is evidently in profound ignorance.

Yours truly,
ANTI-DEFORMER.

Ottawa, Feb. 25, '74.

DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.

SECOND DAY.

Wednesday, Feb. 25, '73.

The Board met at 10 o'clock a.m. The President, Mr. Howland in the chair.

THE AMERICAN DELEGATION.

Mr. McLennan called the attention of the meeting to the presence of the Delegates from the United States Board of Trade, who, he was very glad to see had reached the capital in time to take part in the proceedings. It was unnecessary to remind the Board of the unvarying courtesy and kindness with which Canadian delegates were treated by the Sister Association of the United States. They had been greatly impressed by it, and nothing could be done in the way of civility or hospitality capable of exceeding the similar treatment they had received from their American neighbours. On his motion the American delegates were received and accorded all the privileges of the Board. Their names are as follows:—

Wm. P. Maclaren, Milwaukee, President; E. P. Dorr, and Frank Dorr, Buffalo; Geo. S. Bushy, Philadelphia; and Hon. R. Hawley, Detroit.

The President then introduced them and they were invited to take seats.

Mr. MacLaren, of Milwaukee, addressed the meeting by request. He commented upon the utility of those associations and meetings and upon the value of the International Association they had brought about. In a social as well as a commercial sense, the results of these interviews and comparison of opinions was important. They pointed to, and he hoped would secure at an early day, new reciprocal trade relations for Canada and the States. At the recent meeting of the United States Board, reciprocity was the chief subject discussed, and with great unanimity of opinion and prospect of actual result. He looked upon these great commercial meetings as in every way desirable and successful. (Loud applause.)

RAILWAY TARIFFS.

Mr. Macpherson of the St. Johns, Que., Board of Trade, complained that Railway Companies were in the habit of neglecting to submit their tariffs to the Governor in Council for examination and sanction, and consequently there were varieties of rates, extortion and other evils. The abuse required a remedy, and he moved: "That the attention of the Government should be called to the infringement by several railway corporations of clauses 27, 28 and 29 of the act concerning railways, Chap. 66 of the Con. Stat. of Canada," seconded by Mr. Darling.

CANADIAN TONNAGE AND MR. PLIMSOLL'S BILL.

Mr. Marshall, of St. John, N. B., read a lengthy and instructive paper on this subject, in which were discussed the extent, condition and prospects of the Dominion Mercantile Marine, as well as its status in the matter of classification. The discrimination against Canadian vessels hitherto was effectively described as also the present means of classification by the Bureau Veritas and Lloyd's. A Canadian classification and registar, to place Canada on a footing of equality with Britain and the United States was ably recommended.

Mr. Marshall concluded by moving a resolution giving practical effect to his views, set forth in his paper:

Resolved, That the mover and Executive Council be a Committee to draft a memorial to be forwarded by this Board to His Excellency the Governor General, urging upon our Government the importance of adopting such measures as it may seem necessary to prevent any legislation that may be proposed in Great Britain in consequence of the report of the Royal Commission held in London, prejudicially affecting the tonnage of the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Farewell seconded the motion.

The Chairman then introduced one of the American delegates as very competent to address the meeting on this important subject. (Applause.)

Captain Dorr, of Buffalo, said the navigation of the present in sailing vessels and steamers had not shown the progress it should have achieved. One cause was the contest for supremacy, to which the interests of human life were sacrificed. Build your vessels of the best material, man them properly, and then commit them to the deep trusting to Providence. He thought iron did not afford the proper protection to life. He believed this country contained the best material and in abundance for ships and iron would never compete with wood in the matter of safety. He saw the remains of the 'Atlantic' last summer, near Halifax, and it was amazing to notice how utterly, powerful, well-built iron vessel as she was, she had broken up. He was convinced no wooden vessel would have sustained such damage. She would have forced herself over the rocks, and lasted long enough to allow more lives to escape. In the 'Atlantic's' case no women and only one boy had succeeded in reaching land. The speaker went on to give his views in a familiar, pleasant manner upon the status of lake ship masters, their qualifications, and the method of manning and classifying vessel. The Captain, in most amusing style, related an anecdote of wonderful labor, sacrifice and courageous seamanship on the part of even an ignorant man, through the stimulus of a certificate granted him, and which he had pledged himself not to disgrace. The poor ship master, after carrying his vessel across the lake to Buffalo, in a fearful storm, exclaimed he never would have brought her there, except for that d—d "thing," meaning the certificate He testified to the importance of the subjects involved in the paper just read, and urged the meeting to keep hammering at the Government till the reforms in the interest of the shipping were secured. (Applause.)

MOST DIRECT ROUTE BY RAIL, MONTREAL TO MARITIME PROVINCES.

Hon. Mr. Jones, St. John, moved, seconded by Mr. White, Montreal, whereas it is of great importance that all the lines of railway leading from one part of the Dominion to the other should be practical the most direct line, and whereas all the lines leading to our own or our neighbors country, the United States, are to a large extent circuitous, therefore, resolved, that the Dominion Board of Trade look favorably to the early construction and completion of the Lake Megantic Railway, which will make as nearly as possible a direct line to the seaboard including New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. He described the distances between the chief Eastern trade centres and St. John. From Montreal to Lennoxville was 100 miles. The road from Sherbrooke to the boundary at Maltawamkeog, 65 miles was the only section that had to be built. Thence to St John was about 175 miles, making, in all, from Montreal, 447 miles, or from 100 to 150 shorter than any other route. They did not ask Government aid, but he wished to impress the meeting that we never could have a good and speedy route to the Lower Provinces, except by this railway. At St. John there was open water all the year. Boston was striving to make herself a winter port for Canada. Portland being unable to secure the necessary shipping to accommodate our trade. He hoped the Board would think well of this proposal.

Motion carried unanimously.

MINISTERIAL VISIT.

At this point Hon. Messrs. Cartwright, Smith, and Burpee entered the room, and met with a cordial reception

The Chairman introduced the Ministers of Finance, Marine, and Customs and asked them to take select seats, which they did. He expressed a hope, also, that they would address the meeting.

Mr. Hardy moved, seconded by Mr. Clemow, the appointment of a Committee to consider the subject submitted by the Kingston Board of Trade relative to the management of Inland Steamers, the best mode of equipping them and protecting passengers. The Committee comprised Mr. Neelon, St. Catherines; Mr. King, Sarnia; Mr. McLennan, Montreal; and the mover and seconder.

CONSULATE FEES.

Mr. Macpherson of St John's, Quebec, brought up the subject of Consulate Fees. He complained that the charges were excessive, especially since there was no discrimination between large and small quantities. He did not see the need of consular restrictions in small places, and the regulations were absurd. In his own small town there 1152 consular certificates issued at a tax upon the trade of nearly $5000. He thought the *modus operandi* in the consular examination of lumber served only to make the delay onerous, and to afford the fees to the inspector, while the trade suffered severely. He concluded by moving "that efforts be made to reduce the onerous charges made on entries on four produce going into the United States, and especially the heavy and useless fees demanded by the Inspectors on vessels passing through Lake Champlain." He stated in addition that the amount of fees paid by Canada for the month of June last was $65,000 for consular certificates.

Mr. Robinson, of Galt, thought the motion should be directed against the like abuse in crossing the bridge at Buffalo.

Mr. Spratt said we could hardly complain of these dues and fees which were the necessary results of all such international establishments. The frontier officers seemed necessary for the protection of the revenue and other public places.

Hon. John Howlan, of Prince Edward Island, followed shortly in the same sense, stating that he had no doubt that some good might be effected by some representations from this Board to the U. S. Board of Trade which could use its influence with their Government. We had no right to dictate to a foreign Government, however, upon the subject. Reductions of such charges had always been made upon representations of commercial bodies. After some further discussion, the motion amended, on the suggestion of Mr. Thos. White, requiring the reference of the matter, to the Executive Council, with the view of the subject being submitted by it to the National Board of the States was agreed to.

The meeting now adjourned for lunch.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The members of the Board re-assembled at two o'clock.

PROTECTION TO CANADIAN INDUSTRY.

It was moved by Mr. Jas. Macpherson, seconded by Mr. Alex. Mitchell, that a duty of 15 per cent is fair and reasonable and no disturbance of the tariff is at present desirable. He spoke in favor of the present tariff, with its moderate protection, and also counselled protection to the agricultural interest.

Mr. Gillespie, of Toronto, entered into a lengthy argument in favor of Protection, which he held would benefit all interests even the importing itself. He moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. W. F. Cowan, Oshawa, That it is in the interest of this Dominion to stimulate and foster manufacturing in order to afford diversity of employment to our surplus population; and that it is expedient to increase the duty to 20 per cent on all manufactured articles, now bearing 15 per cent in order to afford the necessary protection.

Mr. Cowan, of Oshawa, argued that protection would benefit all interests by increasing the population and inducing greater prosperity. He strongly advocated the concession of the manufacturers' demand for a return to the twenty per cent. duties.

Major Walker thought that 15 per cent., with the additional charges for freight and insurance, were sufficient protection to Canadians. There was a danger in over as well as in under protection. He pointed out the danger of over protection, including probable indifference of manufacturers to new improvements in their methods and defective enterprise. He thought that our present dullness of trade did not prove inadequate protection, but that the former might be due to over production. We ought to be thankful for the measure of prosperity we have enjoyed in comparison with the United States. He imagined that the slackness of trade was general, and that the imports latterly showed a falling off as well as manufactures. A demand for additional or undue protection might create a reaction in favour of free trade. We had declared last year that 15 per cent., with the present extra charges of freight and insurance, was a good incidental protection. He moved in amendment to the amendment:—That this Board approves of an incidental protection to home manufactures of 15 per cent. *ad. val.*, and are of opinion that in the event of any increase of revenue being required, it should be raised by increase of duties on articles that are "luxuries" and not "necessaries" of life; and that this Board is further of opinion that permanence in the fiscal policy of the country is most important alike to its commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Andrew Robertson supported the motion for increased Protection duties.

Hon. Mr. Howlan, P. E. I., instanced the prosperity of England as a proof of the wisdom of a low tariff. The public documents proved Canadian manufactures had flourished under the fifteen per cent tariff. High tariffs encouraged smuggling, as the experience of P. E. I. and other countries showed. He believed that if the United States reduced their duties, they would obtain much more revenue. He instanced the experience of that island after the abolition of the Reciprocity Treaty, to show that the streams of commerce could not be dried or dammed up by tariff restrictions. The Islanders, when shut out from the States, found new markets for their produce from some of which they expelled the American article. He did not think we could secure free trade or reciprocity with the States, in view of their enormous debt; but such a reduction of present duties might be obtained as would bring about a freer interchange of products with advantage to both countries.

Dr. Ille spoke in favor of ample protection, instancing the failure of the pig and bar iron manufactures in Canada as an evidence of the folly of no protection for the first, and only a trifling one for the second, and acknowledging the tolerable success of the hardware manufacture on account of the 15 per cent duty. Then the iron manufactures of the United States had, under the high Morrill Tariff, risen from one hundred to three hundred and fifteen millions from 1860 to 1870. The increase in population in the same period was but 22 per cent. It was discreditable to us that, with an abundance of good iron ore, we had to get our partially manufactured iron from the States, to which we previously sent the ore.

In the course of the reading of the speaker's paper, Hon. Messrs. Fournier and Letellier de St. Just appeared at the door, when Mr. Garneau, of Quebec, called the Vice-President's attention to the fact. The hon. gentlemen being introduced to the meeting, were invited by the Vice-President to take select seats.

Dr. Ille continued the reading of his paper recommending sufficient protection for the inauguration of iron and steel industries.

Hon. Mr. Ross, Minister of Militia, having been introduced, was requested to take a seat.

Dr. Ille went on to say, by our stepmother policy of neglecting our manufactures, we had driven hundreds of thousands of our people to the States, and enormously increased their wealth. This foolish policy had made of Canada a vast breeding-farm for the settlement of the States. (Laughter.) Had our people been retained at home our growth within the last decade would have reached 22 per cent, that of the States, instead of the 12 per cent recorded of us. He also advised the husbanding of our forest resources for climatic as well as economic reasons. Our mineral resources should be utilised to the utmost.

Wm. Elliott, Toronto, thought it highly important to Canada to set up a variety of industries, as well for the employment of our own people as of the crowds of emigrants from Britain constantly arriving among us. He did not think 10 per. cent. at all too much encouragement for general manufacturers. He believed Government would be acting wisely and patriotically in raising the protection to native manufactures. We should have a permanent tariff of 20 per cent. It did not follow that this would enhance prices to the consumer, though an increased tariff would protect Canada from being made the slaughter-market of the States in times of depression or panic there.

Mr. A. Brown, of Hamilton, said some articles on the tariff might not require 15 per cent. protection, others might more. His view was—that articles that could be produced here, should just receive as much protection as would prevent the introduction of the same articles from another country. (Hear, hear.) We wanted first population, and then employment for that population. It would be unjust to attract people here and leave them with nothing to do. We had the spectacle of manufactories in this country shut up by those of the United States, against which our frail tariff of 15 per cent was no barrier. These manufacturing centres created by wise protection were a great benefit to the farmers, whom they afforded a market. It was the protective policy of the United States that had made them what they are. He thought the iron men of this district moderate in their demands for protection, and that 10 per cent should be put upon pig iron. He said he would cordially support Mr. Gillespie's amendment.

Mr. Woods, of Quebec, said that as the United States had a population of nearly forty millions, their prosperity was largely if not mainly due to free intercourse within such an immense region, and internal free trade among such a great population. The trade of Canada, last year, amounting to over 200 millions dollars, proved, by its great increase over that of the preceding year that our country was making satisfactory progress. We had no reason for shame or depression. In the case of the sugar interest, we had had in Canada the whole people paying half a cent a pound on his sugar for this industry employing only 300 or 400 persons. It would have been better to pension them all with $500 a year than maintain such a duty. There was no satisfying Pretectionists. The

Mr. Thos. White, of Montreal, said it was not the business of this Board to frame tariffs, but merely to express general principles. He learned that the revenues of the country for the first six months of the year fell short of the expenditure by $600,000, and he believed that the country would, for the first time since confederation, have to face a deficit. It would be necessary therefore to review the fiscal policy and alter it to meet the requirements of the country. It became us therefore to suggest to the Government a general policy which should govern this case. With regard to the loss of population, a system of intermigration prevailed all over North America, by which all the old states lost multitudes of their native born people. New York, up to 1861 had lost 835 000. Though we suffered in the same way at present, like the United States, we could no doubt, ere long be able to afford homes to our out-pourers in our own far West. (Applause.) He pointed out the difficulty of tying down the Government to a 20 per cent limit, in all cases, the circumstances of one interest differing often from those of another. He read a letter from the clothiers, and shirt and collar makers of Quebec and Ontario, showing the imports of foreign articles had risen from $108,000 in 1868, to $855,183 in 1873. The preparation of a tariff adequate to the protection of the industries of the country could not be done by any bold statement or adoption of a ten, twelve or fifteen per cent. duty. Our tariff presented great anomalies, each while requiring special consideration. With regard to the remark as to our duty, not to bring emigrants here without finding work for them, he could state he found even in England, among the working classes, a feeling in favour of protection to home industries. People said—we didn't want to leave home while we can find work at fair wages. The raw material was sent to Belgium and other countries, whose people were competing with the English. He advocated a variety of industries here, for the benefit of all classes and crafts, and instanced the value of the lumber manufacture in our north, or back country, in encouraging its settlement and assisting the farming population generally. His motion, when it came to be proposed, would set forth that, in view of the largely increased and increasing obligations of the country, and of the fact of a deficit in the revenue, and that some change in the tariff would be necessary—it be a recommendation to Parliament that they shall, in making necessary changes, adopt a policy of protecting our manufactures so far as that can be done consistently with the commerce and revenues of the country.

Mr. Osborne advocated protection to home industries as calculated to advance the well-being of Canada.

In the course of the sitting the Secretary read the following letter:—

CHICAGO, Dec. 15, 1873

W. J. PATTERSON, Esq., Secretary of the Dominion Board of Trade, Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—I am instructed in behalf of the National Board of Trade, and in behalf of that body to respectfully call the attention of the Dominion Board of Trade, to the subject of obstructions to navigation in the waters of the Dominion, but used more or less by the vessels of both countries, and to suggest in view of the larger class of vessels now navigating the Lakes, as compared with former years, and the probability of a still further increase in the number of such, by both countries, on the completion of the improvements in the Welland Canal now in progress, that a more thorough supervision of these, in some sense common waters, is desirable on the part of the Dominion Government than has hitherto been deemed necessary; to the end that any obstructions that may exist in the usual path of vessels, endangering life and property may be removed.

The National Board of Trade would respectfully request that in case the subject commends itself to the good judgment of the Dominion Board of Trade as being a proper one for action on its part, that it would cause the attention of the Dominion Government to be drawn to this question, and the Dominion Board may exert its good offices in impressing upon the Government the necessity of favourable and prompt action in the premises.

May I ask that you will be so kind as to present this request to the Dominion Board in such time and such way as you may deem most fitting.

In behalf of the National Board of Trade I have the honour to be

Very truly,
Your Obet. Servant,
CHAS. RANDOLPH,
Secretary.

It being half past five, the meeting adjourned till half-past seven.

EVENING SESSION.

The President took the chair at 7.30.

The President before proceeding to business said he would announce in advance to the members of the Board, the invitations to the banquet to-morrow evening, which the members of the Administration would kindly extend to them. They would accept this attention on the part of ministers as a recognition of their standing as a representative body. He would add that in case members had not come prepared in every respect for dining out, they need not concern themselves about it, since the usual dress requirements had been dispensed with.

Mr. Spratt resumed the discussion on the question before the Board. He thought one of the most important of all industrial enterprises seemed to be lost sight of altogether. The mill proprietors seemed to have sunk to mere machines, for the purpose of distributing bank bills throughout the country. For the last year at least the milling interest had made no money, but suffered much loss. A great many branches of domestic manufactures depended upon the milling interest, yet each one of those minor industries had its advocates here while the great leading interest was utterly neglected. He referred to the speculation which made the business hazardous, and was understood to argue that the trade might be protected from the influence of the great gambling market of Chicago. He appealed to the Lower Provinces who had been benefitted by the Washington Treaty greatly at our expense, and he hoped they would see that it was due to the Upper Provinces that protection to the milling interest should be conceded.

Mr. Fairweather thought the figures and statistics given by the gentleman from St. Catharines fallacious. He said the protective tariff of the United States, which was 46 per cent., was barely high enough to keep their manufacturing establishments open. If a high tariff would save manufacturers he thought that class in the States should be satisfied. Then, again, the depressed state of some manufacturers of this country and the flooding of our markets by U. S. goods was a favorite argument in behalf of protection. But he regarded these as exceptional circumstances, that would shortly remedy themselves. He would oppose the protection of the milling interest suggested.

Mr. Dougall thought the advocates of special interests cared little, if they flourished, at what cost to the people generally. He argued in favor of protecting general interests, but he did not see how that was to be done by a high protective tariff. It was just as reasonable to protect the farmer in every article he raised as it was to apply a protective tariff to the extent some delegates asked. He thought the present 15 per cent tariff should not be exceeded for the present.

Mr. Neelon, St. Catherines, argued in in favour of a high protective tariff. He would protect flour to the extent of 40 cents per bbl., and wheat 5 or 6 cents per bushel. He attributed the great progress and wealth of the United States to their high tariff and thought we should take a lesson from them in that respect.

Mr. Darling, Montreal, argued in favour of incidental protection, it appeared from the point of view of an iron manufacturer.

Mr. Lacke, Oshawa, spoke at great length, making an elaborate argument in the protectionist interest.

Mr. Ogilvie, Montreal, gave it as his experience that a protective duty on wheat did not give the Canadian producer any advantage in the market of the world.

Mr. Andrew Robertson, Montreal, found the tariff constantly growing, but he did not anticipate a good effect from a greater advance. In the woolen trade of this country the present depression was the result of over production, not over importation. He thought the tariff should not be in excess of the revenue necessities of the country. He trusted Mr. Walker's motion would be carried by a large majority.

Mr Garneau, Quebec, would vote for the Mr. Walker's motion because he was against frequent changes of the tariff, which had done this country great injury.

Mr. Drummond, Montreal, sustained the protectionist principle as the true policy for this country.

Mr. McLennan, Montreal, hoped there would be an amendment yet proposed that would assert some principle rather than establish a figure, and thus reconcile the differences of the Board.

Hon Mr. Jones, Halifax, sustained the view of Mr. Robertson relative to the woolen manufactures of this country. It was over-production that had for the present paralyzed the woolen manufacture, and he declared the result would be the same if the tariff were 50 or 100 per cent. He would vote for Mr. Walker's amendment.

Mr. Thompson, Toronto, spoke in favor of permanency in the tariff. He deprecated the violent changes to which the country had been subjected as very hurtful. He would support Mr. Gillespie's amendment.

Mr. Turner, M.P., of Hamilton, spoke as an importer and a protectionist.

The amendment to the amendment (Mr Walker's) was put and lost by 20 to 34.

Mr. White, seconded by Mr. McLennan then renewed his amendment held over from the afternoon, which is as follows:—

That in view of the large obligations already assumed by the Dominion, and the fact that during the first half of the current fiscal year the expenditure has exceeded the revenue by a considerable sum, it is probable that some revision of the fiscal policy of the Dominion will become necessary during the approaching session of the present Canadian Parliament.

Be it resolved, that in the opinion of this Board the principle of protection to the manufacturing industries of the country should be embodied in such revision of the tariff, so far as the same can be carried out consistently with the commerce and revenue requirements of the country.

Major Walker asked if Mr. White had any evidence of the deficiency in the revenue which his motion alleged.

Mr. White said he had and cited the *Official Gazette*.

Mr. Walker thought the point could not be established in that superficial manner.

The amendment was put and carried, yeas 42, nays 12.

The Board adjourned at half-past ten until to-morrow at 10 a. m.

The Halifax *Citizen* says:—"The resignation of Hon. E. P. Flynn, late Commissioner of Crown Lands, who has been elected to represent the County of Richmond in the Dominion Parliament, having created a vacancy in the Local Government, A. J. White, Esq., M.P.P., for Cape Breton, was offered and accepted the office, and was yesterday sworn in. Mr. White has represented Cape Breton County for some seven years in the Local Legislature, and the excellent reputation he has earned as a working member of the House, is a guarantee that the business of the department of which he has assumed the management will be carefully and strictly attended to. Mr. White will shortly return to his constituents for re-election.

Spring Circuits, 1874.

The Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, in and for the several counties of the Province of Ontario, after the present term, will be held as follows:

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Honorable Mr. Justice Galt.

Cornwall	Tuesday, 17th March.
Ottawa	Tuesday, 24th March.
Perth	Tuesday, 7th April.
Brockville	Monday, 13th April.
Kingston	Monday, 20th April.
L'Original	Tuesday, 5th May
Pembroke	Tuesday, 12th May

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

The Honorable Mr. Justice Gwynne.

Napanee	Monday, 19th March
Whitby	Tuesday, 17th March
Belleville	Monday, 30th March.
Cobourg	Monday, 13th April.
Peterboro	Wednesday, 22nd April.
Lindsay	Tuesday, 28th April.
Picton	Tuesday, 12th May.

NIAGARA CIRCUIT.

The Honorable the Chief Justice of Ontario.

Owen Sound	Tuesday, 10th March.
Milton	Tuesday, 17th March
Hamilton	Tuesday 24th March.
St. Catharines	Tuesday, 14th April
Welland	Tuesday, 21st April
Barrie	Tuesday, 28th April

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Wilson.

Cayuga	Tuesday, 10th March.
Simcoe	Monday, 16th March.
Brantford	Monday, 23rd March.
Woodstock	Thursday, 2nd April.
Berlin	Monday, 13