The Times

VOL. VIII. NO. 2531 | OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1874 | PRICE 3 CENTS

ANGUS & IRWIN,
FUNERAL UNDERTAKERS,
38 SPARKS-ST.
A good assortment of Metallic and all kinds of COFFINS AND CASKETS, SHROUDS, CRAPES, &c. Orders by telegraph promptly attended to.
Jan. 2, 1873. 2476-ly

DR. O. C. WOOD,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Ottawa, Ont. Day Office opposite the TIMES office, Sparks Street, Centre Town. Night office at his residence, Maria Street, Centre Town.
Cancers cured without the use of the knife, by a new but certain, speedy and almost painless process. Reference given to parties successfully treated if required.
Ottawa, May 9, 1870.

DR. J. D. R. MACDONELL,
Ottawa, South side of Rideau-st., near Gloucester. Consultation at all hours.
Dec. 31, 1873. 2454

DR. LOGAN,
Homoeopathic Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher. Residence—Albert Street. Office hours from 9 to 11 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m.
Special attention given to diseases and [illegible] of the terms. 1753

DR. J. P. LYNN,
May be consulted at his Office, corner of O'Connor and Albert-sts.
Ottawa, Oct. 24 1873. 2401-3m.

DR. HENDERSON,
Homoeopathic Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c., M. C. P. & S., Ont.
Office and Residence 'Connor Street, opposite the Commercial College.
Ottawa, March 20, 1872. 2523y

W. McCONNELL, D.D.S, L.D.S,
Surgeon Dentist,
Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, and also of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario.
OFFICE—On Sparks-st., a few doors East of O'Connor-st., opposite Heney & Robinson's New Block.
March 21, 1874. 1522y

TAILLON & CHRYSLER,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law.
Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, &c.
Office—Hardy's Block, Rideau Street.
G. TAILLON. F. H. CHRYSLER.
Ottawa, June 3, 1873.

NEW LAW FIRM.
The undersigned have agreed to form a partnership for the practice of Law, in the City of Ottawa, as
Barristers Attorneys and Solicitors
G. B. L. FELLOWES, Q. C.,
M. O'GARA,
H. LAPIERRE,
E. A. P. REMON.
Feb. 5 67 2485

PINHEY, CHRISTIE & HILL,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCERS, &c.,
(Of the late firm of Lewis & Pinhey.)
OFFICES—Elgin Street, Ottawa.
C. H. PINHEY. | A. J. CHRISTIE. | H. P. HILL
Feb. 5, 1874 481-3m

ARCHAMBAULT & LEAMY,
Notary Public and Advocates.
O. ARCHAMBAULT, Notary Public. ANDREW LEAMY, Advocate.
Have opened an office conjointly in the Village of Hull, Province of Quebec, for the transaction of all Notarial and Legal business, either in the Province of Quebec or Ontario. Special care given to the collection of accounts in both Provinces.
Hull, Jan 10, 1874. 2481

THOMAS P. FORAN,
ADVOCATE, SOLICITOR, &c.
No. 12 St. James-S MONTREAL.
Sept. 8, 1873 2082-3m

W. MARSHAL MATHESON,
Barrister, Attorney, Notary, &c
OFFICE:
Master in Chancery Chambers,
COURT HOUSE,
OTTAWA CANADA

ROBERT CASSELS, JR.,
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, &c.,
Elgin-st., opposite Russell House.
March 4, 1874. 2507

C. V. H. FERLAND,
ADVOCATE,
Temporary Office at Dr. JOS. BEAUDIN'S,
MAIN STREET, HULL.
Hull, March 9, 1874. 2512 ly

THE HON. JOHN O'CONNOR, Q.C.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c.,
(Successor to William Mosgrove, Esq.)
Mosgrove's Building, Ottawa.
March 7, 1874. 2510f

J. W. P. COUTLEE, B. C. L.,
Barrister, Advocate, &c.
OFFICE—Over the Exchange Hotel,
HULL, P.Q.
1873. 2225-6m

BELL & BRUNEL,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS,
Solicitors in Chancery, &c.
J. H. BELL, M.A. | G. BRUNEL, M.A.
Office—Hay's Block, No. 25 Sparks-st, Ottawa.
March 17, 1874. 2518-6m

DONALD M. GRANT,
INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE AGENT
Mortgages purchased, and Loans negotiated.
OFFICE—No. 3 Bell's Block, Elgin-st., Ottawa.
Nov. 27 1873. 2428-ly.

F. YIELDING.
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
OFFICE:—G. SLWELL'S Drug Store, Sparks Street, and at T. C. BRIGHAM'S, Esq., Sussex Street, opposite Hamilton Bros

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate "La Societe St. Pierre d'Ottawa."
FELLOWES, O'GARA, LAPIERRE & REMON, Solicitors for Applicant.
March 7, 1874. 2511-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament, at its next session, to amend the Act relating to the Fredericton Boom Company, in the Province of New Brunswick.
March 2, 1874. 2505-2m

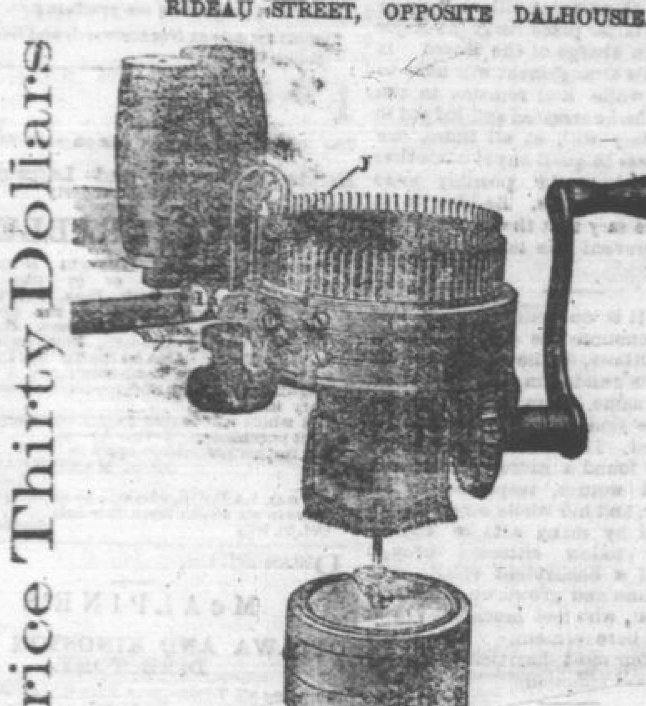
NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session to incorporate the "Dominion Agricultural Insurance Company."
ROBERT CASSELS, JR., Solicitor for Applicants
Ottawa, Feb. 26th, 1874. 2503-2m

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada at its next session, for an Act to authorize and confirm the issue by the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company of mortgage debentures or bonds, in lieu of the mortgages heretofore given by said Railway Company to the (then) United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, the Township of Elizabethtown and the Town of Brockville, and to authorize and confirm the acceptance of said mortgage debentures or bonds by the holders of said mortgages in lieu thereof, and for other purposes.
C. H. REDHEAD, Secretary.
Brockville, Feb. 15, 1874. 2503-2m

MONEY—WAGES!
TO ALL HAVING SPARE TIME | $20 a week guaranteed. Business new and permanent, home or abroad, day or evening; no capital required. Thousands coming money. Full instructions and samples (that retail for $5) mailed free. Address
R. J. STANTON, Hoboken, N.J.

REMOVAL.
The undersigned HAS REMOVED to
Stockdale's Block,
RIDEAU STREET, OPPOSITE DALHOUSIE.

Price Thirty Dollars



Price Thirty Dollars

—THE IMPROVED—
Family Knitting Machine
A Triumph of Mechanical Genius, Warranted for Three Years, will Knit 20,000 Stitches in Minute. It will Knit
Stockings with Double Heel and Toe, Drawers, Hoods, Socks, Comforts, Smoking Caps, [illegible] Muffs, Fringes, Afghans, Nubias, Undersleeves, Mittens, Skating Caps, Lamp Wicks, Mats, Cord, Undershirts, Shawls, Jackets, Cradle Blankets, Leggings, Suspenders, Wristers, Tidies, Tuffed Work.
JAS. BAILIFF
Sole Agent for Ottawa and Vicinity
OFFICE—Stockdale's Block, Rideau-st., opposite Dalhousie.
Ottawa, Oct. 8th, 1873.

The only reliable Gift Distribution in the Country.
$60,000.00
in Valuable Gifts,
To be distributed in L. D. SINE'S 168th Regular Monthly
Gift Enterprise,
To be drawn MONDAY, MAY 4th, 1874.
TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF
$5,000 Each in Greenbacks.
Two Prizes $1,000 } EACH IN Greenbacks.
Five Prizes $500
Ten Prizes $100
1 Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600.
One fine Rosewood Piano, worth $550.
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each;
Five Gold Watches and Chains, worth $300 each;
Five Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each; Ten Ladies Gold Hunting Watches, worth $100 each.
800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, in all, worth from $20 to $300 each; Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewelery, &c., &c.
Number of Gifts, 6,500. Tickets limited to 60,000.
Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.
Single Tickets $1; Six Tickets $5; Twelve Tickets $10; Twenty-five $20.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to
MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86
101 W. Fifth St. Cincinnati, O.
March 23 1874. 2521 d&w

To the Queen and Royal Family;
To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales [Special Appointment]; and to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments and Railway Companies, established 1749.
J. W. BENSON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER,
Prize Medalist of the London, Dublin and Paris Exhibitions.
Maker to the Chronograph, by which the Derby and all other Races and great events of the day are timed.
Manufactory and City House—58 and 60 Ludgate Hill.
West End Establishments—25 Old Bond Street and 99 Westbourne Grove, London.
MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS and WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited, before sending their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufactory the Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery and Electro-Plate which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.
Orders can be sent direct to the manufactory, Ludgate Hill, or through merchants and shippers in England.

WATCHES	CLOCKS
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns.	Of all kinds, from 2 to 1000 Gns.
Lever, Vertical,	Church, Turret,
Horizontal, Duplex,	Carriage, Chime,
Chronometer, Chronograph,	Dining and Drawing-room,
Keyless Centre Seconds	Hall, Shop,
Repeaters, Indian, &c.	Library, Bracket, &c.

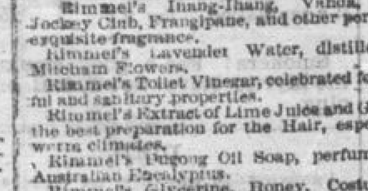
English Ormolu Clocks, designed by English artists, and manufactured by J. W. Benson, to exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this establishment.
FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental ateliers of the highest reputation, at moderate prices.
Artistic Gold Jewellery, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after designs by the most accomplished artists in the precious Metals, Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings, and all kinds of bijouterie, as supplied to members of the Court, and other distinguished personages.
Presentation Plate —Testimonials of different sorts, Racing Cups, and Jewelled and other Boxes, as provided by Mr. Benson for the Corporation of London and other public bodies, to enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c., &c.
Silver and Electro-plate in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. Electro-plate it is necessary to secure sound materials and a sufficient coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. No [illegible] is really cheap at any price, nor worth buying.
Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., exchanged. Merchants, Shippers and Clubs supplied.
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Plate [illegible] to all parts of the world.
Jan. 17 1874. 2467-1wly

CHANGE OF AGENCY FOR
Savory & Moore's
PREPARATIONS, &c.
Messrs. Lymans, Clare & Co., 382 St. Paul-st., Montreal.
" Lyman Bros. & Co., 157 King-st., Toronto,
Beg to state that they have entered into arrangements for the exclusive Wholesale Agency for the PANCREATIC EMULSION and other celebrated Medicinal preparations of Messrs. Savory & Moore's Chemists to the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, H.I.M. the Emperor Napoleon, H.M. the Khedive of Egypt.
143 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.
COCOA FOR INVALIDS.—Nutritious and Digestive Cocoa, specially prepared for sufferers from Indigestion, Debility, and Pulmonary Complaints, is highly nutritious, easily digested, and palatable, and adapted for the most delicate stomach. Sold by the Manufacturers, Savory & Moore, 143 New Bond-st. London; and all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout Canada and the States.
March 17, 1874. 2518-12m

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE
See Deuteronomy, chap. x 23.
CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE
Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
The Great Blood Purifier and Restorer
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases and sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It cures old sores,
Cures ulcerated sores on the neck,
Cures ulcerated sore legs,
Cures blackheads, or pimples on the face,
Cures scurvy sores,
Cures cancerous ulcers,
Cures blood and skin diseases,
Cures glandular swellings,
Clears the blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of testimonials from all parts.
Sold in bottles 2s 3d each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all chemists and patent medicine vendors throughout the world.
Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Apothecaries Hall, Lincoln, England.
EXPORT AGENTS.
Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co., Coleman-st., London.
Newbery & Sons, 37 Newgate-st., London.
Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon-st., London.
Sanger & Sons, Oxford-st., London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS IN CANADA:
Montreal—Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Lymans, Clare & Co.
Toronto—Elliott & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
" Shapter & Owen.
Hamilton—Winer & Co.
Halifax—Avery, Brown & Co.
Aug 29 1873

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.
Bright! Cheerful! Earnest! and Progressive!
The "Home" takes rank with the best periodicals of the day. It is the
Cheapest First-Class Magazine
in the country, and more thoroughly identified with the people in their social and domestic life than any other. Every yearly subscriber has a choice ONE of the following large and elegant Steel Engravings, one of which was awarded the First Prize at the Late Provincial Exhibition in London,
"Peace Be Unto This House."
"The Christian Graces," "The Angel of Peace" "Bed Time," and "The Wreath of Immortelles."
Agents wanted on salary or commission Send at once for circulars to
J. W. JONES, London, Ont., Sole General Agent
Nov 13 2418ly

NOTICE.
Morson's Effectual Remedies
Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.
PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½ and 1 pint bottles.
CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, MORSON & SON have prepared this. Sold in ¼ oz., 1½ oz., and 3 oz. bottles.
GELATINE—The purest preparation is MORSON'S.
Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.
THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions.
31, 33 & 124 *Southampton Row,*
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.
PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES
Selected, and Shipping orders executed [illegible] despatch 2245



RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMES
Patronised by all the World.
Rimmel's Ihang-Ihang, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipane, and other perfumes of exquisite fragrance.
Rimmel's Lavender Water, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties.
Rimmel's Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.
Rimmel's Dugong Oil Soap, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.
Rimmel's Glycerine, Honey, Costum and Floral Crackers, very amusing for Bal and Parties.
Rimmel's Violet, Rose, Leaf, Rice, and other Toilet Powders. A liberal allowance to shippers.
Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96 Strand, 128 Regent Street, and 24 Cornhill, London, 17 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, and 76 King's Road, Brighton.
Sold by all Perfumery Vendors.

WANTED.—We will give men and women
Business That Will Pay
from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having leisure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars Free. Address
J. LATHAM & Co., Washington St. Boston, M

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
On and from this date British Mails via New York will be closed at this office on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, at 8 o'clock p. m. All letters must be specially addressed via New York and pre-paid by stamps, 5c. per half ounce.
G. P. BAKER, Postmaster
P. O., Ottawa, Jan. 2, 1874.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL
(Formerly the British Hotel,
CORNER OF
Sussex & George Streets, Ottawa.
This Hotel has just been thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished at great expense, making one of the best Family and Commercial Houses in the City.
The parlors, sitting-rooms, and bed-rooms are properly heated and ventilated Telegraph Office in the house. Carriages to and from the Railway.
CAPITAL YARD FOR STABLING.
Sample rooms for Commercial Travellers.
J. B. MACKENZIE, Proprietor.
Ottawa, Feb. 18th, 1874. 2495y

ALBION HOTEL,
Nicholas and Daly Streets, Ottawa.
ROBERT GRAHAM.
Wishes to inform his many friends and the public, that he has succeeded his brother, JOHN GRAHAM, as proprietor of this Hotel, and that it is his intention to make all who patronise the house thoroughly comfortable.
In the house are ladies' and gents' Parlors, suites of rooms for families; combined sitting and bed rooms, and upwards of fifty bedrooms, all well heated.
The Bar-room is replete with the best Wines, Spirits, Liquors and Ales that can be purchased. Good Yard and Stables.
ESTABLISHED FIFTEEN YEARS.
Ottawa, Feb 14, 1874. 2492

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL
Chicago,
The largest and most Complete Hotel in the World.
The Lessees [well known as the Proprietors of the SHERMAN HOUSE before its destruction in the memorable Conflagration of October 8th and 9th, 1871], take pleasure in announcing the completion of this new enterprise, which is now open under their personal management for the accommodation of guests.
GAGE BROS. & RICE, Lessees for Twenty Years.
Chicago, June 1, 1873. 2295 3 law

The Victoria Stables
Adjoining the Bank of B. N. America, WELLINGTON-ST., the best and most convenient Livery stables in the city.
Parties desirous of securing good rigs, prompt attendance, and reasonable rates, will please favor the undersigned with a call.
N.B.—Horses boarded and groomed in the most satisfactory manner. A specialty made of this feature.
BROWNLEE & CO.
March 11, 1874. 2514y

AUTUMN 1873
O'MEARA & CO
50 Sparks Street, Ottawa.
Our assortment of
Ready-made Clothing
being now complete, we have the pleasure of waiting on you with our Autumn Circular through which medium we beg to inform you that we will submit for your inspection a complete assortment of
MANUFACTURED CANADIAN TWEEDS AND CLOTHS,
in a variety unsurpassed by any other house in the Trade. Our energies having been particularly directed to the manufacture of
CLOTHING SUITABLE FOR THE OTTAWA TRADE,
we feel assured that all orders [illegible] to us will be satisfactorily filled. [illegible] lumbermen's inspection to our stock of
Blankets
Bags,
Buck and Beef Moccasins
Is earnestly solicited.
O'MEARA & CO.
A. DUFF,
Ottawa, Aug. 5 1873. 289

NEW
Plumbing, Gas & Steam Fitting Shop,
No. 54, SUSSEX STREET, OTTAWA.
The undersigned beg to inform the public that they have opened a Shop
At No. 54, Sussex Street,
Where they will be prepared to execute all work in
PLUMBING, GAS & STEAM FITTING,
Intrusted to their care, at the SHORTEST NOTICE.
Being first-class workmen, and having a large experience, all parties can rely upon the quality of our work.
We are prepared to give our customers the benefit of all new improvements in the [illegible] line referred to.
All work warranted for One Year.
MASON & CO
Ottawa, March 2, 1872 2505

MR. C. KENNEDY,
BUTCHER,
Begs to announce to the public that he has opened a shop on WELLINGTON-ST., opposite the Bank of B.N. America, Where he will keep constantly on hand all kinds of Fresh Meats.
March 6, 1874. 2509-ly

SPRING 1874.
H. HODGES,
56 *SPARKS STREET,*
Opposite British Lion Hotel, has just received a full assortment of
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
FELT HATS!
Also, Lincoln, Bennette & Co's and Christie's
SILK HATS,
For Spring Trade.
March 18, 1874. 2518ly

ROYAL
Insurance Company.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
CAPITAL . . £2,000,000 Stg.
SECURITY SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATION.
This old and favorite Company offers this year its large Capital, and the unlimited liability of the shareholders.
Special attention is drawn to a new feature in Life business, just introduced by this Company,—that of insuring on the half-credit system. By this method, persons who wish to insure for their families an insurance for a large amount, but whose present income, though improving, will not admit of it, or persons in business who wish to utilize their funds to the fullest extent and cannot therefore spare the necessary premiums for a large life policy, can insure $5,000 for the same amount of premiums as is required for $2,500, the remainder half-premium standing at 6 per cent. interest, as a debt on the policy until paid off.
BONUS.
Persons insuring now, or *within the next few weeks*, will obtain the benefit of one year's bonus.
Tables and all information will be given at the office of the Company, corner Sparks and Elgin streets.
T. M. CLARK. Agent
Jan. 1874. 2450

$5 TO $20 PER DAY. Agents wanted. All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.
May, 1873. 1257 ydaw

Dominion Parliament,

First Session Third Parliament.

THE SENATE.

MONDAY, March 30.

[CONTINUED.]

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST said he could not express himself in English as well as he could desire, but the members of the chamber had ever treated him with great indulgence, and he expected that would be continued. (Hear, hear.) He must join in the congratulations that had been expressed at the accession of the Hon. Mr. Penny, a distinguished member of the press, to a seat in the Senate, which was quite as satisfactory as when the present Government asked the Hon. Geo. Brown to accept a seat. He thought the more talent and wealth they could get into that chamber the more influence it would have. He would not follow the hon. gentleman who had spoken last, who said they had become Conservatives when they might have been Democrats and socialists; but if to-day it was said that they were taking up any of the measures that the late Government had brought forward that did not give any reasonable grounds for saying that they should have passed over these measures. If they were good in the hands of the late Government and tended to the well being of the country, and of the morality of the country, then they could not be bad in the hands of the present Government. Since they got Confederation in 1867, they had been told from the Throne every Parliament, that a law for the suppression of corruption would be passed. That law had not been passed, but the present Government were going to pass such a law, and simply because the late Government neglected to pass it. He had no desire to quarrel with his friend opposite. He knew that gentleman could be very mild when he pleased, and as bitter as gall when he took it into his head. (Laughter.) He desired to preserve the good temper of the House, and deal fairly with all matters brought forward. He would leave it to his friend on his right (the Hon. Mr. Scott) to say what he thought proper in answer to the observations that had been made, and he had no doubt that every one would be satisfied that the Premier had done all in his power when they heard what Mr. Scott had to say.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said it was exceedingly gratifying to hear the observations of the Hon. gentleman from Kingston. On the first blush of it he could not but recollect that he had long been in sympathy with the party to whom he alluded, and who had very much to do with the gentlemen who sat in that chamber. He felt satisfied, from the kindly remarks that had been made by his hon. friend, that all measures which the Government would lay before the Senate would be fairly considered—that the gentlemen opposite would give a kindly aid in the consideration of every bill to come before them, and in forming the laws that they all desired for the good of the country. There could be no doubt that the Government must consult what the people desire, and that only so long as they form laws that are in the interest of the people so long will they be in power. It was quite true there was very little in the Speech with regard to reciprocity with the United States, but nothing had been matured on that subject, and when it came up for consideration he had no doubt it would like all other matters receive fair play from the members of the Chamber. There were very few paragraphs in the Speech which had not been ably dealt with by the mover of the Address, and as he had been long connected with a leading newspaper in the Dominion, he was familiar with the affairs of the country. His hon. friend opposite had referred to the appointment of Mr. Jenkins, as Emigration Agent for the Dominion in London, and while it was in his memory he would say a word or two in reply. Mr. Jenkins was appointed simply in the place of the late Mr. Dixon, when he was here in this country. He was known to be a man of great ability, not because he was the author of "Ginx's Baby," but as a writer for several papers and magazines. It spoke no small things in his favour when the people of Dundee returned him as their representative in Parliament when he was 3000 miles away from them. With regard to his appointment to represent the Dominion, he was simply nominated as the Emigrant Agent for Canada, but after he had been nominated as the successor of Mr. Dixon, and he was returned as a member of the Imperial Parliament, the Government thought that there would be no objection to his position being considered in a wider sense. He was also a contributor to many papers, and it was thought that his appointment should be considered in a wider character than that of a mere Emigration Agent. The letter of instructions to him conveyed something more than that he should act merely as agent, but it did not in any sense authorize him to act as the representative of Canada, either in commercial circles or court circles, but in some such sort as Mr. Childers in Australia. He was in no sense recognized as the medium of communication with the Minister at the head of colonial affairs. With regard to what he had said of Mr. Disraeli, they could not hinder him the freedom of speech, nor were they in a position to control what he might say. He was a public man, and was particularly identified with the labour movement in England. He (Mr. Scott) did not share any sympathy with him in lampooning Mr. Disraeli, but the words complained of were uttered by Mr. Jenkins as an independent member of the Imperial Parliament, and not as in any way representing Canada. Passing from that, he might say that the first part of the Address referred to the ballot, which might be said to entirely affect the other chamber. In Ontario it had been under agitation for some time, and now it had been carried by an almost unanimous vote. In England, the House of Lords allowed it to pass without any alteration, but it was somewhat paradoxical that the party in England who had been fighting for the ballot, had gone under by the people's vote when the ballot was brought into operation. He hoped that would not be the result on this occasion. (Laughter.) A legacy had fallen on the shoulders of the present Government from the hon gentlemen lately in power, in the shape of the Pacific Railway, and with regard to that the Government would bring in a bill in which their policy was set forth. They were anxious to carry out the arrangements with British Columbia, but no faster than circumstances would permit. They must not rush into liabilities and responsibilities that they were not equal to. A mixed manner of making a communication with British Columbia by land and water had been shadowed forth during the late elections, and that no doubt could at once be made more useful than attempting the larger scheme immediately. It would only require the construction of a comparatively small extent of railway, whereas to reach British Columbia by the Canadian Pacific would require the construction of a road 2 500 miles in length with no possible facilities except at these points. The really important question, to his mind, would be found in the 9th paragraph of the Speech, in reference to reciprocal trade with the United States. If they could accomplish that they would have accomplished enough for one session. It was very important for the people of this country that reciprocal trade should be brought about. It was quite true that the progress of Canada had been extraordinary, but there were circumstances that had brought about things that were not expected. It was a very large question, but they entertained the belief that the American Government was now prepared to discuss that question on broad principles. The American Government seemed inclined to pay compensation to Canada in consideration that the Canadian fisheries were more valuable than theirs. They knew that in their past negotiations with the United States, Canada had always been the sufferer. Whatever negotiations might in future take place must be filtered thoroughly. Of course they could do nothing without the sanction of the Imperial Government. England had the fixing of the boundary and the people at the Colonial Office, either through ignorance of the country, or from some other cause, allowed the Americans to get the better of them. Whether in the north or in the west, wherever there could be any injury done to Canada by a deflection of the line, that line was bent inwards. It was, however, the determination of the present Government in any negotiations with regard to reciprocity to get as good terms as they could, and to respect the expression of opinion so lately given by the people. He hoped the Government would submit only such measures as could be approved of, and he was sure the Senate would give them a fair and impartial consideration. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD, (Victoria) said. I regret that the speech from the Throne did not place something definite before us with regard to the Canada Pacific Railway. I hoped to have heard that the easy construction of this work had been fully determined upon in the most vigorous and expeditious manner, but although we have not been told this, yet I am willing to believe that the Government will lose no time in pushing on this great work, and that their scheme will be a liberal and comprehensive one, satisfactory to the country generally, and to British Columbia in particular. Our Province expects that the railway will be commenced this year, and nothing short of a down right earnest beginning and prosecution will satisfy us. Just a commencement, merely to keep within the letter of the law. I understand that the plans and surveys of the Pacific end of the road have not been destroyed by the late fire, and that there is no good reason why the work should not be commenced without much delay. While caution is to be used, and while British Columbia does not wish to cripple the resources of the country, she at the same time expects earnestness and vigour to be used in carrying out this work. Although this road is of vital importance to British Columbia, it is none the less necessary to the progress of the whole Dominion as the only means of filling up our waste lands and keeping pace with other nations. I trust that the Government scheme, or railway policy, will at an early day be laid before Parliament, being a very important matter, the discussion of which will doubtless occupy considerable time. The sooner it comes before us the better.

The Hon. Mr. WARK said he did not wonder that there should be a desire that the work of constructing this railway should be entered upon as soon as possible, but he would not be in a hurry, because a railway was a thing that could be laid down, but it could not be taken up again, and a blunder at the outset would be one of a permanent character. He hoped it would not be undertaken prematurely, nor until all the features of the country were fairly investigated, and all the information obtained that it was desirable to have. It was highly desirable that the Government should obtain this before they commenced and as it was desirable that the session should not be prolonged, it was doubtful whether that information could be obtained in time. But he trusted that what had been done would be carried through, at all events, if not in the first session. It was not desirable in this first session that they should be done thoroughly. Reference had been made to the measure for taking votes by ballot, and that measure he looked upon as one of progress. If the people were to be deprived of the right to vote by ballot, it would be forcing them back to the evils of the old open voting system. In New Brunswick and other places the scheme had obtained the hearty approval of the people. He would only say in conclusion with regard to the Pacific Railway that the late Government had not been very successful in the matter. It was unfortunate that they had undertaken to complete it so early.

The Hon. Mr. CORNWALL said that the people of British Columbia were now and had been for some months past in great doubt as to what the policy of the Government was with regard to the Pacific Railway.

The Hon. Mr. READ said that the first paragraph in the Speech alluded to existing commercial depression, but he did not know where. He supposed it meant Canada, but if that was what was meant he must say that he differed with the language used in the paragraph. He thought it was very unfortunate that such a paragraph should have been placed in the Speech, and at a time when we were asking for a new reciprocity treaty with the United States. If there had been a commercial depression in the country, he had failed to discover it, and to satisfy his mind on this point, he had referred to statistics, and, perhaps, as good a test as any with regard to the country's prosperity was the bank capital of the country. The result of his examination of these statistics was as follows: Paid up bank capital, 30th November, 1872, $48,767,532; paid up bank capital, February 28th, 1874, $58,237,671; increase since 30th November, 1872, $9,470,138; bank deposits other than the Government deposits, November 30th, 1872, $52,906,992; 28th February, 1874, $58,773,779; increase from 30th November, 1872, to 28th February, 1874, $5,866,786; bank capital paid up to 30th June, 1870, $29,801 13; increase in three years and nine months, $18,435,892; bank circulation, March, 1873, $26,575,223; Feb. 28th, 1874, $28,343,195; increase, $1,767,972. He objected to the paragraph, and it should have been made to read something like this: "Notwithstanding the commercial depression that has occurred in other nations, it is satisfactory to know that the prosperity of the Dominion has not been seriously affected." He thought those were the words that should have been put into the mouth of His Excellency. He had had the pleasure of hearing the Finance Minister speak, and he heard him state what seemed most extraordinary: He said that if the Pacific Railway was built every man would have to work one month each year to pay the interest on the money. Now if that were true there was no doubt but that the gentlemen from British Columbia must wait. But he hoped the time was not far distant when the people would forego the opportunity of constructing that railway on their own land and at the earliest possible moment. He had to say to the Government that if they would bring down any reasonable scheme for the construction of the road he would give them every possible assistance in his power.

The Hon. Mr. WILMOT said there was one fact alluded to in the Speech, and that was to the effect that the income would not meet the expenses. That was certainly vague. Either there must have been some falling off in trade or there must have been some extraordinary expenditure to call for that particular statement in the Speech. They knew what had occurred in the neighbouring Republic. Any such calamity in that country this Dominion must feel injuriously on her trade. He thought the paragraph was right, but the general state of trade was not at all bad, though there were sufficient grounds to make allusion to it. With regard to the Pacific Railway, it was a matter of the most intense interest to British Columbia and for the interests of the Dominion that within a reasonable time that road should go on; but hon gentlemen knew, and it had been always his opinion, that it was something almost monstrous that they should commence the road in two years and finish it in ten. It was a road of almost 2,700 miles in length, and the expense of it they could not comprehend. He was glad when he heard that the contract had been broken through, and he thought the expression of the people throughout the country went to show that they were not sorry. He hoped they would never give encouragement to the breaking of public faith. What British Columbia asked in the first instance he was always willing to grant. With regard to reciprocity he wished to say a word or two as a warning to his honourable friends. They knew very well that the last treaty was abrogated by the United States, because it was their idea that it would force this country into annexation. What was the history of what occurred since? It had the effect of throwing this country on her own resources. Before that time a great deal of the lumber trade with the Western Isles and South America passed through the United States, and the profits which belonged to New York and Boston came into the pockets of the people of Canada. Boston was the ready market in which to sell fish, and, in consequence of a great fish trade being done with South America and the West Indies, the profits that before went to Boston came into the pockets of our own people, after the abrogation of that treaty, because the people got vessels of their own for the purpose of carrying on the trade direct with those countries.

Hon. Mr. MILLER observed that the hon. gentleman's remarks did not at all apply to Nova Scotia.

Hon. Mr. WILMOT continued to say that he was speaking of his own Province, and he was not aware until now that his observations would not apply to Nova Scotia also. He could only say that a direct trade was opened up between the West Indies, South America and Canada. He must have been misinformed with regard to Nova Scotia, and that reminded him that he could not but express regret at a vacancy in one seat on the other side, occasioned by the death of an hon. gentleman who was largely engaged in the trade, and it was from him he gained his information. In reference to this new reciprocity treaty he trusted that particular caution would be observed, for Americans were particularly sharp in taking advantage in the smallest matter. In this part of the country they produced a large quantity of hay, and the Americans imposed a duty of 20 per cent. on some hay, he had exported because they said it was a manufactured article. There was no more reason to call hay a manufactured article than to call wheat, that was thrashed from the straw, a manufactured article, but he hoped the Government in making the new treaty would keep their eye particularly sharp upon hay. (Laughter.) He had the honor of supporting measures brought in by the late Government, and he had the honor to say that he always treated measures on their merits. With regard to financial measures, the late Government which he had the honor of supporting had brought only such measures forward as had been most advantageous, and they had been the cause of the state of things shown by the hon. member for Belleville. There had been an advance of over twenty-eight millions of dollars in circulation besides twelve millions in the Dominion banks. He believed this was a state of things that the people were well pleased with. They were in favor of the Dominion banks because they tended to equalize the currency.

Hon. Mr. ALEXANDER said that he, as coming from Ontario, and hearing the statements made by the hon. member from New Brunswick in reference to the reciprocity treaty, could say that matters were very much the same in Ontario. It was not expected that the Speech from the Throne should annunciate in very decided terms what the policy of the Government would be. In fact, as had been well said, the purpose of such a speech was to look at everything and touch nothing. It might fairly deal with any of these great questions which had been canvassed and discussed by this country, but he regretted that the Government failed to give information on one or two occasions. He did not think that the country was prepared to wait, but they expected that the Government would proceed with all activity, with maturity and wisdom and justice, with experience to improve on the last Government. They looked to the present Government to proceed vigorously, and to come forward with measures well matured and of the right sort. If they had any faith in the future of this great country and in the resources of the vast Northwest, there could be no doubt that men of right experience would be able to to build the road and extend the means of communication to the great fertile belt that was described as the most fertile part of this great continent. And when they looked at what the neighbouring Republic had done and were still doing, there was no need to fear the result. They had constructed railways much inferior to those through which the Canadian Pacific was to pass. But one thing he wished to say, and that was that he should like the Government in constructing that road to be very cautious, as indeed they ought to be, as to the principles on which it was to be constructed. As a Government work it would be fraught with great danger if not great evil, and to say the least of it there would be great difficulties in the way. The safest course was that pursued by the United States in giving a bonus in land. That was the course pursued by the country alongside of Canada, and he could not see why our own country could not succeed by following out a plan that had been successful in another. With regard to the action of the Senate Chamber, he was sure that it would be willing to assist the Government in all wise legislation, for while parties are necessary to the making of a free Government, a partisan spirit should never be carried to such an extent as to prevent the possibility of success for any great and good measure. He hoped that all parties would unite for the accomplishment of a great work which was calculated to double and treble the population of the country, and develope her resources. They should all unite to carry it through. He would also express a hope that the Government would try to promote the manufacturing industries of the people. While it was not the desire to establish any monopolies they must take care of the local trade. They knew what risks local manufacturers had run, and although it might be said that their enterprise was for their own profit, still it ought not to be forgotten that they had added greatly to the country's wealth. It was therefore a great national interest to foster such home manufacture, and he hoped it would not be forgotten. It had been stated that a commissioner was to be sent to the United States, but he hoped the Government would take care that there was no erroneous impression made by sending a commissioner to Washington for the purpose of obtaining a reciprocity treaty. Really the abrogation of the treaty which was so much feared by many had led to the happiest results to this country, and had built up in every possible way commerce which would have gone to the States instead of to Canada. He hoped the Government would therefore take care that no impression would go to Washington to show that Canada was not entirely independent of them in her commercial relations with the world. If the States had suffered in consequence of having abrogated the treaty that formerly existed let them come to us and seek terms by which to obtain a share of that trade that has enriched us. They all knew that the market for grain and many other products of the soil was as high almost as the farmers desired. When wheat was selling at $1.20 that was high enough, and we were in no way indebted to the United States for the prosperity of Canada. He again expressed a hope that the Government would not loose sight of fostering the home manufacturing industries, and as long as the farmers got such prices as they were now getting, there would be contentment in the country, for the fact was that farmers were growing rich all over the country, so that there was no doubt we were perfectly independent of the United States. He hoped the Government would go on in such a course as would strengthen the confidence in the general government. They all felt that the administration of the affairs of this country since the Union had been a great success, and he said a people would be ungrateful, or might be charged with ingratitude, who were afraid to express their sense of the great public services that had been rendered the country by the late administration during many years past. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. REESOR thought that if additional revenue must be raised, it was worthy of consideration whether it would not be proper to protect the iron trade of this country by imposing a duty upon iron. That would lead to the development of the iron mines of the country, and as iron is a thing in general and common use in all trades and manufactures, it was very important that a stimulus should be given to the development of the iron mines in which this country is so rich. After all the taxes were paid by the people who used it, and every one had an interest in the iron trade because all were in the habit of using it for one purpose or another. If a tax were put upon iron it would be the means of developing a source of industry now almost neglected, which in a few years would add materially to the wealth of the country.

Hon. Mr. CARROLL desired to say, and he thought he was stating the conviction of many people, that a complete investigation should take place as to the policy of the Government, because any policy not having for its object the commercial well-being of Canada, could not be acceptable to the people. It had been proposed to make a water and railway communication, instead of building the Canadian Pacific Road, but the river was frozen over for seven months of the year, and the water was so low in the river during the summer months as to unfit it for navigation. It had been said that it would be a saving of thirty millions of dollars to the Dominion, and it would be still keeping faith with British Columbia; but such a policy would not satisfy the people, as it would be but a mixed means of communication, and that would be one of the greatest absurdities that could be thought of. He hoped that better councils would prevail, and while such was not at present the case, when the policy of the Government was made known they would be ready to deal with it. He did not wish to detain the House further than to say that he would give any measure of a sound character his support. He certainly did not desire to offer any hostility to the Government, but he hoped they would take his advice and shape their policy so that they would do all they could to carry out the Pacific Railway.

Hon. Mr. SUTHERLAND, of Manitoba, said he might just say in reply to the remarks that had been made regarding the statements of the Finance Minister on the Hustings in reference to the policy regarding the Pacific Railway, that if any such policy were pressed he would be chased away. [Laughter.] Most people were not aware of the feeling that existed in his Province in regard to this matter. British Columbia was on the seaboard and it was important for her to have the railway, but it was equally if not more important to Manitoba who had no outlet to have this railway. The greatest interest was taken in the building of the road, and from all sources that he could learn, there was great disappointment felt at the policy of the Government. He had no doubt that the proposed means of communication, partly by land and partly by water, would be very unsatisfactory, because goods would have to be frequently transhipped and that was a very serious objection. He did not think he had any more to say just then; but he would reserve any further remarks that he had to make, until he saw what was the policy of the Government.

The motion as follows was then put:—

"That the following address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to offer the respectful thanks of this House to His Excellency for the gracious speech which His Excellency was pleased to make to both Houses of Parliament, and it was unanimously adopted as follows:—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Frederick Temple, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye, of Clandeboye, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick and Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

May it Please Your Excellency:

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, respectfully thank Your Excellency for your gracious speech at the opening of this Session.

We thank Your Excellency for having convoked Parliament at the earliest moment consistent with the delay entailed by the recent dissolution.

We receive with satisfaction the announcement that our attention will be invited, during the present Session, to measures having reference to the Representation of the people in Parliament, embracing the system now prevailing in Great Britain and in most other countries enjoying Constitutional Government, of taking votes by ballot, and to the establishment of a General Court of Appeal, and that measures will be submitted to us for the amendment of the laws relating to Controverted Elections, the Militia and Insolvency.

The enactment of 1872, respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, having failed to secure the prosecution of that great enterprise, we assure Your Excellency that we shall be ready most earnestly to consider what plan will best and most speedily provide the means of trans-continental communication with British Columbia. We shall receive with pleasure the report of the Chief Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, showing what progress has been made during the past year in the surveys connected with the proposed line, which Your Excellency is pleased to say, will be laid before us, though we regret that the destruction of the railway offices by fire involved a serious loss of maps, plans and papers, the possession of which would have made the report more complete.

We are gratified to learn that the Canal and Harbour Improvements are being vigorously prosecuted with a view to ensure adequate accommodation for the rapidly growing trade of the country.

We thank Your Excellency for the assurance that the Report of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works on the proposed canal between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy will be submitted for our consideration.

We are pleased to learn that from the progress already made in the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, it may be completed in another year; that a report indicating its actual condition will be laid before Parliament, and that a measure will be introduced to vest in the Department of Public Works the power now exercised by the Board of Railway Commissioners.

We rejoice to learn from Your Excellency that the question of