

THE TIMES
Published every Friday morning and on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

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OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 11, 1875.

A NEW LINE OF DEMOCRATIC
FREE TRADE PROTECTION.

A great deal of space in yesterday's issue of our contemporary the Montreal Gazette was devoted to a subject about which thought is as difficult to make political capital as to draw substance from countermine. The subject in question is the free trade policy of the country and unpromising as that is as a field for the production of the implements of political warfare, the Gazette goes into the matter apparently with a consciousness that something can be done by a great effort.

For our own part, we believe in the principle of free trade. The doctrine of protection is losing its hold upon the public mind, and is passing away before enlightened and popular opinion. The Protectionists are a good deal like the Tories. They are timid and apologetic when questioned as to what they are. Hope and there, now a days, we find a Tory who has the courage to call himself a Tory; but most of them are Conservatives more or less liberal. So it is with those who cling to the exploded fallacy of protection. Some of them, entrenched behind their couched circle of reasoning, venture to tolerate boldly that reasoning, but they are free traders, however, will tell you that they are free traders but that a country must nurse its young and struggling manufactures, must protect its agriculturists against the superabundant productiveness of a neighbouring country, must develop its mining interests, and so on. They are not Protectionists, no—they are not; but they ask that everything should be protected. When the opponents of a principle are found to be advanced in their faith, and to deny it, it has ceased to be formidable. The Protectionists who are so weak in the knees as to stay themselves by incidental protection, and they are now the great bulk of the professors of that ancient faith, have practically yielded the whole question. The problem then becomes one of how far to go in the direction of entire freedom of trade. The question becomes one not any more of principle, but wholly of expediency.

The affinity between the Tory who owns Ironstone and the Protectionist who believes in incidental Protection is obvious and remarkable. It is not surprising that the organs of the party of the first part calling upon its affiliates, the party of the second part, to join hands, to enter into a league of mutual offence and defence; and, of course, for that is the inevitable implication, abandon distinct political and economic principles, and set out upon an illogical, absurd, and incohesive platform. It remains to be seen how successful the Gazette and its fellow labourers in the same cause will be in their recruiting scheme for the ragged remnants of the once great Conservative army. There are a great many protectionists, and incidental protectionists who are not Tories, not even Conservatives, who will see through the too thin garb of candour and good faith, assumed by the organs and the wire-pullers of the opposition. There are on the other hand not a few in the rank and file of the Conservative force, who like Free Traders are of the most pronounced type. With say in the course of a few months, with say that realises its objects, will be able to secure their trade opinions in respect to the protected alliance between the po-

Political friends and their trade opponents may be consummated. The observations will be of an interesting but daily recorded as those of Old Probabilities.

The advocacy of protection credited by our contemporary to the Clithian Planet is exceedingly like its source; but we are as anxious as the Gazette giving place and approval to such unqualified non-sense. Does the Gazette believe with the Planet that within a few years "political" parties in Canada will be divided on the question of encouraging home manufactures, and building up home markets, as against the doctrine and practice of free trade? If such is its belief, and doubtless it is since that is the line of division between parties that is deemed desirable to establish, it must have a very mean estimate of the political convictions of the people, and must of course have overcome the difficulty which most of us will find in squaring our party associations by the rules of political economy. Our friends of the Planet and the Gazette may save themselves from falling into the ridiculous position in which they are now floundering by reviewing the yet recent records of their own party. It is but a very short time since the political leaders of these journals were in office and controlling the policy of the country. They had administered the affairs of the country with the full we may say the enthusiastic approval of the journals we have named, for a long term of years. Yet during that period they had no thought of adopting an extreme protectionist policy. On the contrary they, as steadily as drifting towards the goal of free trade, and in everything they did, from the sale of the Charter of the Pacific Railway for money with which to bribe the electors, they were most largely supported by the Gazette and the Planet. If the Conservative party were to take office to-morrow we should hear no more of "political" parties in Canada dividing on the question of encouraging home manufactures "and building up home markets" as against the doctrine and practice of "Free Trade." We should hear no more of such absurd propositions in the first place, because it is impracticable, and in the second because there was no longer need to gull people with it.

The policy of free trade is in the interest of a very large majority of the people of Canada. Whether it is sound economy to tax the majority in order that the minority may have special advantages has not yet been effectually settled, however firmly we may hold to the Free Trade side. An unyielding rule could not perhaps be wisely applied to the case. It may be expedient that a certain license be permitted in the direction of incidental protection. But that political parties in this country should ever divide as Free Traders and Protectionists is a notion that may serve the purpose of party union, but which has no other object than to improve their prospects of achieving office, and who have no character to be injured by the use of disreputable means.

RUSSELL PROTECTION.
Mr. Roque, who, since the nomination has been the Iteford Candidate, is pursuing his canvass with a good deal of vigor. He has the active help of a host of influential gentlemen from the City and the County, who are deeply concerned in the issue on political grounds. And apart, from the unfortunate manner of his conducting it, he is making a judicious and energetic effort to turn the scale in his favour. He is, as we said in a former review, a very much backed-up man. It is not probable that before the millennium at any rate the differences between the Free Traders and the Protectionists will be removed, and both become of one way of thinking. That state of things must be held to belong to the time when the sun and the lion shall lie down together, and that that will be in our day.

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Mr. Diarsell, on taking the chair, was very warmly cheered. He said—Gentlemen, I am happy to meet for the first time the members of the committee who have before consulted upon the subject which will engage our attention to-day. Before going further I wish to take this opportunity to attempt to direct your thoughts to the contemplation of the real object that we have before us. In the twenty-fourth of this century a poem was published by a young man named Byron, who commanded the sympathies of the nation. There is no instance in literary records of a success so sudden and so lasting. To read the works of Byron is to feel that we are in the presence of a genius who has not only outstripped his contemporaries, but has also outstripped the ages. Byron's genius was not only a poet's, but a philosopher's. He was a man of letters, and a man of letters who has not only outstripped his contemporaries, but has also outstripped the ages.

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Government Notices
Ontario Advisory Board
Canadian Commission,
International Exhibition of 1876,
at Philadelphia, U. S.

MAIL CONTRACT.
Tenders, endorsed, "Tenders for Extension West Block," addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock on Friday, the 11th inst.

To Contractors.
Sealed Tenders, endorsed, "Tenders for Extension West Block," addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock on Friday, the 11th inst.

The Ottawa Collegiate Institute
WILL be opened on the 11th inst. for the reception of pupils for the year 1875-76.

TENDERS
WILL be received by the undersigned for the construction of a new building for the use of the Public Works Department.

PREMIUM CHESTER WAGON
WILL be sold by public auction on Friday, the 11th inst. at 10 o'clock.

Carpets.
OTTAWA CARPET HOUSE.
SHOOLBRED & CO.
Have received their Spring Importations, 50 HALLS CARPETS and CURTAINS.

Druggists.
T. T. SHEPHERD.
Chemist & Druggist,
CORNER OF DALHOUSIE STREET.

Carvers & Gilders.
WILSON & ORR.
Carvers & Gilders.
LOOKING-GLASS and PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURERS.

Insurance.
General Agent
Citizens Insurance Co.
CAPITAL \$2,000,000.

Equitable Life Assurance Company.
Cash Assets Over \$26,000,000.
J. T. Sutton,
General Agent.

Agent's Outfit Free!
Large Commission & Cash Premiums.
LIBRARY OF FAMOUS FICTION.

Borthwick Springs.
A limited number of Borthwick Springs are available for sale.

Morson's Effectual Remedies.
Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.

THOMAS MORSON & SON.
Medicines and Juras at all the Great Bazaars.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN
Extract from an old and reliable authority.

Burnett's Extracts
Burnett's Extracts
Burnett's Extracts

Agents Wanted
PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE.
MONTREAL, P. Q.

Hair Cutting.
A. G. GENDREAU'S
New Parliamentary Tonsorial PARLOUR.

Bank Notices.
BANK OF OTTAWA.
Victoria Buildings, Opposite West Block of Parliament Buildings.

Flour & Feed.
ALEX. TAYLOR.
Successor to D. McLaren.

Carriages.
The Victoria Stables.
Applying the best of the U. S. American, W. L. LINDVOLD, the best and most convenient.

LIVERY STABLES.
W. CHAMBERLAIN begs to draw the attention of his patrons and the public generally to his Livery Stables, Carriages and Vehicles.

Pyramont Scyssel Asphalt.
This Asphalt is the best for roofing and paving.