5,000 OIL CHROMOS (Mounted)

WILL BE

GIVEN AWAY

TO

CASH PURCHASERS OF $1.00

AT PRESTON'S

PALACE SHOESTORE,

No. 71, SPARKS STREET.

☞ Boots and Shoes of every make and all kinds made to order on the shortest notice.

Ottawa Feb. 4, 1876. 4049y1

"Queen" Restaurant.

Lunch Bill of Fare.

Saturday, Feb'y 19.

Soup,
Julienne,
Cream Bouillard Crackers,
Mock Turtle,
Pork Chops,
Apple Sauce,
Cold Joints,
Ham,
Corned Beef,
Roast Beef,
Roast Mutton,
Oysters—fried, stewed and raw
Tea and Coffee.

☞ Dinner at 5 o'clock. ☜

Local Intelligence.

SEE Chas. Bryson's new cottons.

GAME! GAME—All kinds of game arriving daily by express at Thompson's Rideau street. 4 3.

FROZEN PIPES.—The portable steam engine is still at work about the city, thawing out frozen hydrants and gas pipes.

FINEST Eating Room in town. London Restaurant.

THE WATER WORKS.—The three pumps at the Water Works will be in operation this afternoon at Pooley's Bridge, and those who wish to see them at work will have an opportunity of doing so on any Saturday during the session.

COTTONS, COTTONS.—American white cottons, soft finish, from 12½c. up, at Stitt & Co's.

MUCH NEEDED. By order of Chief Young, the men of the "Conqueror" and Sally street stations were out on Thursday filling wells which had run dry in the latter locality. Citizens in the vicinity are thankful for the favour.

CHOP or steak at any hour at the Commercial House on and after Tuesday next.

COSTUMES.—A telegram was received here last night from Messrs. Curtis & Wild, costumers, of Boston, stating that they would arrive in Ottawa to-day. Persons, therefore, who wish to obtain costumes, may depend upon getting them after the arrival of the afternoon train.

NICE Hot Lunch, from 12 to 3 p.m., at London Restaurant, Rideau street.

BRITISH LION.—The following members of Parliament are stopping at the British Lion Hotel on Sparks street, *i. e.* Messrs. Oliver, Shiriff, Irvine, Bymal, Charlton, Ross, Browman, Galbraith, Cockburn, Church, McKay, Forbes, Gilson McNab, McCraney, Thompson, Higginbotham.

All delicacies of the season arriving daily at Thompson's Rideau street. 4074 i 3.

THE PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY. — Last night the new Parliamentary Library was lighted up and opened for the inspection of the public. The new building looks very well, and the apartment is a most spacious one, well ventilated, lofty, and handsome in all its proportions. The members of Parliament who visited it said they thought that the building was much better adapted for the meetings of the House of Commons than the chamber at present occupied.

JUST received, 4 cases of American hats. All new styles. Al x. Brobery, 435, Sussex street. 4072i2

MR. WHITE'S CLAIM. — Last evening there was a meeting of the Joint Committee of the Board of Works and Finance Committees in reference to the claim of Mr. White *re* Exhibition Buildings. The opinion of the City Solicitor was that the city was not legally liable for the whole or any part of the sum claimed by Mr. White. It was resolved, however, to recommend the City Council to grant an additional sum of $600 per annum to the Agricultural Society, which would be sufficient to pay interest and sinking fund on $7,500, provided that two members of the City Council be appointed on the Board of Directors annually.

NEW COSTUMES.—New fancy costumes for the Fancy Ball have just arrived and may be seen and tried on at Rooms 2 and 4 Clarendon Hotel, to-day and following days. 4073tf

VERY APPROPRIATE.—Not a hundred miles from this city a merchant in a small town got into difficulties, and called a meeting of his creditors the other day. On investigating the merchant's affairs, and asking him what he was able to pay, the insolvent party stated that he was not able to pay a single cent on the dollar. This was rather discouraging, to say the least, but one creditor, whose loss did not prevent his wishing to enjoy himself, suddenly remembering that their debtor was possessed of a voice, and could sing a good song, asked him to favour the company and drive away dull care. He readily complied, and sang what must have touched their feelings amazingly:—"You'll remember me." That body of gentlemen must have felt that the song was an exceedingly appropriate one, and many a merchant, placed in a similar position, will wish that they could throw off their burdens as easily.

KNOX CHURCH.—Last evening the annual re-union and distribution of prizes to the children attending the Knox Church took place in the basement of that edifice, on City Hall Square. There were some hundreds of happy children with their teachers present, as were also the pastor, Rev. F. W. Farries, and Messrs. C. R. Cunningham, A. Mutchmor, D. Mason, T. Potts and several other prominent members of that church. After tea—kindly prepared by several ladies present—had been served, a hymn was sung by all present, and immediately after prizes were given to several children who were remarkable for punctuality and proficiency in Bible knowledge. Mr. Fopley very courteously amused the little ones for over an hour with an exhibition of beautiful dissolving views. Short addresses were delivered during the evening by several gentlemen present, and after a short prayer by Rev. Mr. Farries, the entertainment was brought to a close at about half past nine.

VISIT Fred Fooks' Restaurant, 32 Rideau street. 4072i3.

TABLE BOQUETS, hand boquets and flowers of every description obtained within twenty-four hours' notice at Thompson's Rideau Street. i 3.

POLICE COURT.

Before M. O'GARA, P. M.

FRIDAY, 18th Feb.

Thomas Jelly, charged with being drunk on the public streets, discharged with a caution to sin no more.

Wm. Briggs, a dissipated old customer, was charged with committing a breach of the peace, by beating his wife with a club, fined $5 and costs, or two weeks in gaol. He went to gaol.

A. Desjardin was charged with leaving the employ of J. R. Booth, contrary to the terms of his agreement. He was fined $20 and costs or ten days in gaol.

THE PROHIBITORY LEAGUE.

Shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the Council of the Dominion Prohibitory League waited upon Hon. A. Mackenzie, Premier of the Dominion; for the purpose of calling his attention to the resolutions passed at the Montreal Convention. Those composing the deputation were Senator Vidal, President of the Council; Rev. Thomas Gales, Secretary; R. McLean, President of the Ontario Prohibitory League; Mr. Raper, Mr. E. McGillivray, D. McDonald, Montreal; Rev. W. Scott, Smith's Falls; J. M. T. Hannum, Ottawa; Mr. R. N. Barrett, Charlottetown; Mr. J. Cunningham, M.P., Westminster, B. C.; Hon. Malcom Cameron, Mr. Dymond, M.P., and Rev. A. A. Cameron.

The deputation were courteously received, and at once proceeded to state the object of their visit.

Hon. Mr. VIDAL briefly introduced the deputation, who explained their mission.

The PREMIER expressed his regret that Mr. Ross, M.P. for Middlesex, who had been the leader of the temperance people in the House of Commons, was not present. He acknowledged his sense of the moderation with which the subject had been discussed by Mr. Vidal and the Council. He had given the subject great consideration since the meeting in Montreal, and regretted that the efforts of the temperance people throughout the country had not met with more success, as was demonstrated by the increased consumption of ardent spirits by the people of the Dominion. If the traffic in liquor mcreased it is natural to suppose that the people are not in favour of prohibition. Alluding to the commission appointed to visit the United States to enquire into the working of prohibitory laws in certain of the states, he drew attention to the alleged defect in their instructions, which did not empower them to inquire into the subject of the consumption of hydrate of chloral, absinthe, etc. The failure of the Dunkin Act in many places where it had been adopted, was another indication of public opinion in respect to this subject. Two ways had been suggested of ascertaining the actual desire of the people on the question of prohibition. One was by a plebiscite, which he regarded as impossible, and not in accordance with our institutions. The other was that at elections voters should give a simple "yea or nay," which he thought more practicable. No doubt the Federal Government possessed the power to prevent the importation of liquor, but he was not clear as to the manufacture, as it involved rights which were under the control of the Local Legislatures. He was prepared to give effect to the moral sense of the community whenever it could be shown that public opinion on the subject was in favour of such legislation. He was bound to accept the evidence with regard to the possibility of effecting legislation in the premises, but certainly the increased consumption of liquor was powerfully indicative that public opinion was opposed to a change.

After some remarks from Messrs. McLean, Raper and others, the deputation retired after thanking the Premier for his courteous reception.

At the conclusion of the interview, the members returned to the Victoria Chambers, where the sitting was resumed.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The report of the committee appointed to draw up rules for the government of the alliance was then presented. It recommended that it be called the "Dominion Alliance," for the total suppression of the liquor traffic, the object of which shall be to centralize and direct public opinion on that question, with a view to legislative action. The composition of the council, the mode of their election, and the duties of the various officers were defined. The report was approved, and it was decided that the annual meetings of the alliance be held in the city of Ottawa within two weeks of the meeting of the Federal Parliament.

Some discussion now ensued as to the fees, and it was decided that the payment of $2 entitled the holders to membership until the annual meeting.

Mr. R. McLEAN now moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Barrett:

"That whereas much of the success of the Dominion Alliance will depend upon the proper selection of the Secretary, with a view to his qualifications, experience and otherwise, for the efficient discharge of the duties devolving upon him; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the Rev. Thos. Gales, of Montreal, so long and favourably known as Secretary of the Quebec Prohibitory League, being in the opinion of this Council eminently qualified to discharge the duties of such office with prudence, judgment, and ability, that he be appointed Secretary of the Dominion Alliance"

Mr. McLEAN in moving the resolution, paid a high compliment to Rev. Mr. Gales' qualifications for the position.

Rev. Mr. SCOTT endorsed the resolution in the heartiest manner, and was followed by Mr. MACDONALD, of Montreal, who spoke in a similar strain.

The resolution was put and carried.

Rev. Mr. GALES thanked the Council for the honour conferred upon him, and then took up the question as to how the matter should be conducted. He thought he should be empowered to confer with the Quebec and New Brunswick Leagues, in order to secure their co-operation. In regard to the remuneration of the Secretary, he thought no definite arrangement should be made until the meeting of the Dominion League.

Mr. McLEAN suggested that $400 and expenses be the remuneration of the Secretary for a period of three months, prior to the annual meeting.

Mr. SCOTT approved of Mr. McLean's suggestion.

Mr. GALES very generously declined to accept so large an amount, and the figure was accordingly reduced to $300.

Mr. McLEAN moved the re-election of Hon. Mr. Vidal as President of the Council.

Rev. Mr. SCOTT seconded the motion, and in so doing, eulogized Mr. Vidal very highly.

Mr. BARRETT spoke in a similar strain, and the motion was put and carried.

THE TREASURESHIP.

On motion of Rev. Mr. GALES, seconded by Rev. Mr. SCOTT, Mr. McLean was appointed Treasurer.

SECRETARY'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Mr. McLEAN now moved the following resolution:—

"The Secretary shall be required to attend the meetings of the Quebec and New Brunswick Leagues, special meetings of the Ontario and Western Leagues, also a joint meeting representing the various temperance orders and associations in Nova Scotia. He shall also seek special interviews with the Committee of the Provincial Roman Catholic Temperance Societies of New Brunswick, and Ontario and Quebec, with a view of united effort in the cause of Prohibition."

Rev. Mr. GALES then moved the following resolution, seconded by Mr. McLEAN: "That this Council gratefully records its thanks to Mr. Raper for his presence and valuable assistance during our deliberations, as well as for his efforts to advance the cause of Prohibition in the various parts of Canada. We trust his temporary sojourn amongst us will throughout be most pleasing to him as it will be advantageous to us, and that on his return to Great Britain he will be kind enough to convey to the United Kingdom Alliance, of which he is a distinguished officer, our high appreciation of their labours, and our deep sympathy with them in the great struggle they have in hand."

Mr. RAPER responded in a happy speech, in which he urged upon them not to be discouraged, but to rest content that the reward of their efforts would come in due time.

After some further business of a general nature, the meeting adjourned.

CHEAPEST Oysters in Town at Fred Fooks.

FLOWERS! FLOWERS! FLOWERS!—Parties desirous of obtaining flowers for the Fancy Dress Ball, will please leave their orders immediately at Thompson's Rideau street.

DOMINION LEGISLATURE

Third Parliament—Third Session.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 3:05 p.m.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Mr. YOUNG moved that the public accounts for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1875, be referred to the select standing Committee on Public Accounts. Carried.

SALARIES OF COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE moved for a Committee of the Whole for Thursday, to consider certain resolutions respecting the salaries of the County Court Judges in the Province of Nova Scotia. Mr. Blake stated that the resolutions were the same as last year. Carried.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE moved that the House will on Tuesday next resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole House, to consider the following resolution:—That it is expedient to provide that the Assistant Inspectors of Penitentiaries to be appointed under the Bill intituled "An Act to provide for the appointment of Assistant Inspectors of Penitentiaries in Manitoba and British Columbia," shall each receive a salary not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars per annum and travelling expenses, to be determined by the Governor in Council. Carried.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE moved that the House resolve itself into Committee on Monday next, to consider a resolution having for its object the payment of clerks, officers or sheriffs, to be employed under the Criminal Statistics Act. Carried.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT presented a message from His Excellency, transmitting the estimates for the year ending June 30, 1877.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT moved that the message, together with the estimates accompanying it, be referred to the Committee of Supply. Carried.

Hon. Mr. TUPPER asked when the Finance Minister proposed to bring down his budget.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT—I cannot give my hon. friend that information now, but I will give it to him as early as possible.

On motion of Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT the House went into Committee of Supply, Mr. Scatcherd in the Chair.

Item No. 2, Governor's Secretary's office, $8,150, was passed.

The Committe rose and reported the resolution.

Hon. Mr. JONES (Leeds) resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of Hon. Mr. Mills for the appointment of a select committee to enquire into the causes of the present financial depression. He said he considered the matter a most extraordinary one, and he did not understand why the House had been called together if the Government ever intended that such a motion should pass. The discussion should have taken place on the Budget. Now that it had been brought on at this time, he, as a manufacturer of 25 years' standing, would beg to offer a few remarks. The country required a fixed policy, and not a tariff, which was constantly chnging. In a land like this, with a comparatively scant population, capitalists could not be expected to establish manufactures when one year the tariff may be twenty, and the next year fifteen per cent. It was this incidental protection which had left the country in its present state. He contended that the manufacturing, mercantile and farming interest should be blended. He represented a farming constituency with 25,000 inhabitants, and though the *Globe* warned the representatives of farmers in the House against declaring adversely to free trade, he declared himself a protectionist. He stood there to advocate a national policy, and a tariff which would not change from year to year. He believed that with a proper policy we could manufacture as cheaply, and make the country as great, as the United States. The man who opposed him in his election, seeing how the wind blew, set his sails accordingly, and declared himself a protectionist, notwithstanding he (Mr. Jones) carried the constituency, which she *Globe* declared to contain a farming population opposed to protection. He disputed the conclusions arrived at by the hon. member for Bothwell, contending that that hon. gentlemen was too theatrical, and not sufficiently practical to understand the legislation we required. France, under her policy of protection, had paid an enormous indemnity in a very short time; and the United States, with a highly protective tariff, was underselling the world in many articles. As had been correctly stated by the hon. member for Hamilton, she was doing so in cottons, hardware, woollens, and in iron and steel. For the past twenty five years he had used in his own business large quantities of steel, which he had imported from England; yet he was obliged to go to the United for a portion of that commodity. It is an acknowledged fact that great Sheffield houses cannot supply iron and steel as cheaply as Americans. In Sheffield itself, under the great free trade policy of Britain, the Americans are able to undersell. Under the bonded system of the United States, they import large quantities of iron from Norway and Sweden, at a very heavy rate of duty; and when it is rolled into sheets, strips and bars, are very rightly manufactured in bond, they export it to this or any other country, utilizing the labour for the benefit of the farmers and the population generally. So with the drawback system regarding every article manufactured in the United States. When sent here, the duties levied on the component parts are returned. He could make a dozen shovels as cheaply as they could be made in any coutry, or he could ship them to British Columbia in face of the San Francisco market, and he spoke for all our industries and a great American firm, which manufactures the enormous quantity of four hundred dozen shovels a day, when they shipped them to this Dominion are paid back the duties received on such parts, obtainining in fact a dollar per dozen fair profit. He did not care what party was in power in this country so long as that party was true to our interests. He complained of the manner in which we had been treated by the United States for the last fifteen years in regard to the canals and manufactures. The high-mindedness of the people across the line, which has been so often talked about, was exemplified yesterday by the hon. member for Montreal West. He blushed for his country which had had railroads for 25 years, and still imported rails, locomotives, axles, cranks, and such articles. We had in the whole Dominion but one small locomotive company—that at Kingston—which existed through having a sop thrown to it from time to time. Had a sound policy been pursued, millions of dollars would have ere now been diffused throughout the country through this branch of industry. He did not think there should be any duty on rye, oats, wheat, and perhaps, flour, because we raise good wheat and can compete in flour with other countries. But in this connection we must remember that the Grand Trunk Railway will deliver a cargo of flour from Michigan to Montreal or Halifax as cheaply as it will from Toronto, Oshawa or Whitby. On the article of corn, he considered there should be a duty. We grow a considerable quantity in the Western country, but not sufficient for the distilleries, in whose interest the duty of 10 cents per bushel was taken off. In the United States such is their love of country that they bear the impost on this article, but what is the consequence? In many articles they undersell us. If we would build up this country, let us carry out our policy in regard to the Pacific Railway. We have borrowed money from the British Government, to whom we are pledged for its construction. It may be built in ten or fifteen years, but let us do what we can. We had to build up this country. Let us carry out our solemn contract in regard to the Pacific Railway. We have borrowed money on the faith of it from the British Government to whom we are pledged for its construction It may be built in 10, 15 or 20 years but let us do what we can. Our canals are sufficient for our free trade for the present. Let us drop unnecessary works on which we are expending large sums. It may cause an outcry here and there, but the country will be the gainer. The people of British Columbia do not insist on the completion of the railroad in ten years so long as we show an earnest desire to construct it as fast as possible. Let us build that road in advance of settlement as is done in the United States, and it will give employment to our men who are loitering about our streets and prosperity to every interest in the Dominion. He believes that is the true policy of this country, and he would not like to say what he believes will be the consequence to this country if it is not carried out.

Mr. DAVIES said in the Maritime Provinces they had to compete with the world Some time ago they had protection, when it was the policy of the Imperial Government. At one time there was a protective duty on timber, but since then they had had free trade. Their products were now shut out of the United States, and it would be hard for them to live if in addition to that they had to bolster up certain industries in Ontario. He was not prepared to say whether the adoption of protection as a national policy would not be good for this country. It is not fair, however, that one class should be protected at the expense of the others Small manufacturers, such, he supposed, as we had in this country, can not undoubtedly very well compete with large ones. Extensive manufacturers can produce at very much cheaper rates. Possibly it may be good policy to afford some additional protection to some of of those industries. That would be a very good subject for a Committee to enquire into. He then referred to the generous policy of the Government of his Province in their trade relations with the United States. They had given up part of their carrying trade to the United States flag. A line of steamers is allowed to coast to Halifax and various parts of the gulf in violation of their navigation laws. Those steamers are injurious to the Government railroad through the Lower Provinces, and monopolize to a great extent the trade that should fall to their provincial vessels. He does not agree with the hon. member for Leeds who says we should show our patriotism by agreeing to submit to protection for the benefit of a certain class. He thinks a great deal of information may be got from the labours of the committee. If it be clearly shown that some small protection should be afforded in order to build up large manufactures here he would not say he would be against giving them something of the kind: but he should prefer a national policy to protection; was not prepared to say it would not be the best policy.

Mr. ORTON said it was not his intention to trouble the House with any remarks in this discussion, but it had been stated by some hon. gentlemen that the manufacturing and agricultural interests of the country were opposed to each other. As representing an agricultural constituency, he felt it his duty to contest this idea. He did not believe that what benefits manufactures injures agriculture.

Mr. DECOSMOS did not believe that the Committee in question would be productive of much good. He, therefore, proposed to offer an amendment to the hon. gentleman's motion, with the object of obtaining the sense of the House as to whether it is in favour of protection or a revision of the tariff or free trade. In doing so he asked the indulgence of the House for a few moments, in order to make some allusions to the state of matters in British Columbia. As far as he was aware, business has been in a very healthy condition during the past year. He is informed by merchants from all parts that it was never more so; also that the Dominion revenue in that point never reached so high an amount, over $5,000,000 between the 1st of January and 31st of December, 1875. Their prosperity in proportion has been greater than in any other section of the Dominion, but he feared that depression would reach them during the coming year, unless the Government carry out the promise made to British Columbia in the construction of the Pacific Railway. That Province was the only one having the balance of trade in its favour. Its importations in the fiscal year, 1874-5 amounted to $2,490,593; whilst its exports amounted to $2,824,812, without counting the products in gold.

The present state of things the people of this country feel is, to some extent, chargeable upon the Government. In Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and New Brunswick, the balance of trade was against these Provinces. He referred to the remarks made by the Minister of Justice about British Columbia, during a recent election in Toronto. His statement about the population was not correct, and he (De C.) gave figures to show the errors which followed from that misstatement. He is in favour of a protective tariff, but not of a prohibitory one. Every nation that has risen to any manufacturing prominence, has been at one stage under a protective tariff. He thinks it will be sound policy to revive the tariff and discriminate in favour of home industries. He asked leave to offer the following amendment:—

"*Resolved*, That the early revision of the tariff is very desirable, and that a revised tariff, discriminating to a greater degree than the existing tariff in favour of home industries and manufactures, but not unduly stimulating one section of the country or one industry against other sections and industries, would be productive of great benefit to the whole Dominion."

Mr. SPEAKER thought the hon. gentleman had not put the amendment in a shape to be submitted. Perhaps the House would allow him to put it in such a shape as to be submitted.

Mr. MILLS said that the amendment, in addition to not being germain, also proposed to commit the House to the principle of increased taxation.

Mr. DE COSMOS, after some further remarks from Mr. Speaker, amended his resolution, but the Speaker still thought it was not in proper shape to be presented to the House.

A prolonged discussion followed on the subject, in which Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Speaker, Sir John A Macdonald, Mr. Mills, Mr. De Cosmos, Mr. Devlin, Hon. Dr. Tupper, Hon. Mr. Blake, Mr. Scatcherd and Mr. Irving took part, Mr. Speaker finally ruling that the resolution was in order.

Mr. BUNSTER was proud of Mr. Speaker's decision. It was in his opinion a step in the right direction. He (Mr. B.) said the Americans were flooding his country with their produce to the ruin of the interests of this Province. He mentioned this for the information of the Government, inasmuch as they had very little knowledge of his district, none of its members ever having been there. The farmers of British Columbia suffer more than any other province by the Americans making Canada their slaughter market. He (Mr. B.) entered fully into the consideration of manufacturing agricultural and commercial interests of the country.

It being six o'clock the House took a recess.

After recess,

Mr. WOOD resumed the debate on Mr. Mills' motion, and in doing so said he was not prepared, like his hon. friend, the member for Kingston, to saddle the Administration with being the cause of the bad state of trade, but thought that an intelligent enquiry might do something to solve the difficulty. He was of opinion that they ought assimilate their tariff to that of the United States, and impose such duties as would protect the industries of the country and keep Canadian manufactures for Canadian people.

Mr. BERTRAM asked if the tariff was raised 25 per cent. to-morrow would it increase the manufactures of the country. Periods of inflation and depression came as naturally as any other changes which are expected regularly, and could not be averted by any legislation whatever.

Mr. WALLACE stated his belief that the present depression was entirely due to the system of carrying on business on credit, and that the high importations instead of being an evidence of prosperity were an evidence of debt. Credit was a wretched offspring of a miserable sytem. He could not understand the logic of taxing industry to protect it, but thought it possible to levy duty so as to stimulate and encourage the industries natural to the country.

Hon. Mr. BLAINE then moved an amendment to the amendment to strike out the word "financial" and insert the words "manufacturing and commercial."

Hon. Mr. DE COSMOS, with the consent of the House, offered to withdraw his amendment, and the amendment of Hon. Mr. Blaine was then put against the original motion, after being altered so as to be in order.

Hon Mr. BLAINE, in speaking to his amendment, expressed himself strongly in favour of a protective tariff, and hoped the Finance Minister would bring down such a scheme as would afford sufficient protection to manufactures and industry.

Hon. Mr MILLS rose to refute the allegation of Hon. Sir John Macdonald that the motion was equivalent to a vote of want of confidence in the Government, and quoted precedents from the records of the Imperial Parliament, both in the House of Lords and Commons. He ably refuted the arguments of hon. gentlemen opposite who were clamouring for extra taxation and a protective tariff, and concluded by hoping that the committee would be appointed, and accepted the amendment of Mr. Blain.

Hon. Sir JOHN MACDONALD again asserted that the substnance of the motion as originally put, was still to his mind, like a vote of want of confidence in the Government, though he knew well enough that such was never intended. He still adhered to the ground which he had taken at first, but as his hon. friend the member for Bothwell had accepted the amendment of Mr. Blaine, which made it a very harmless motion indeed, he would make no further remarks upon it.

Dr. TUPPER suggested that the word "Mining" should be added to the amendment, and Mr. P. Mitchell also suggested that the shipping interest be included in the motion.

The motion was then amended to include the word "mining," and a lively discussion ensued as to the propriety of having it again further amended to include the words "shipping, lumbering, and fishing." The motion as originally amended was then carried.

The House then adjourned, on motion of Mr. Mackenzie, at 10.30.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18.—The attendance at the market to-day was the largest witnessed for a long time past. Beef and pork was plentiful, and sold lively at our quotations. There was a fair supply of butter, and other articles which found ready sale. There was a large supply of hay and wood, with a scarcity of buyers.

MEAT—Beef, prime hind, from $6 00 to 6 25 per 100 lbs; secondary, $5 00; fore, from $4 50 to 5 00. Mutton, from 7c to 8c per lb for hind quarters; fore, 6c. Pork, $7 50 to 8 00 for prime quarters; secondary, from $7 00 to 7 50.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Tub butter, 20c; print and roll do, 22c to 25c. Eggs, 25c to 30c per dozen. Lard, 16c.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES—Potatoes, 25c to 30c per bushel. Turnips, 30c per bushel. Carrots, 40c to 50c. Beets and parsnips, 50c to 60c. Celery, 60c per dozen. Sage, 5c per bunch. Savory, 5c per bunch. Cabbages, from 5c to 15c per head; from 60c to $1 00 per dozen. Onions, $1 00 to 1 20 per bushel.

FISH AND POULTRY—Fish, lake trout, 12c per lb; white fish, 12c; pike, 10c; haddock, 6c; fresh cod, 7c; fresh herrings, 35c per dozen; finnan haddies, 12c per lb; lobsters, 12c; oysters, per can, 30c to 35c; black bass, 10c per lb; flounders, 10c. Poultry—Geese, 50 to 60c; turkeys, 81c to $1 50; chickens, 50c to 60c per pair; partridges, 50c per pair.

FRUIT—Cranberries, 80c per gallon. Apples, from $3 50 to 4 00.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Double extra flour, $6 00; single, $5 75; No. 1, $5 25. Provender, 90c per hundred. Bran, wholesale price, $16 00 a ton; retail, $14 00. Canaill per ton, $20 to $22. Oatmeal, $4 50 par barrel; oats, 30c per bushel. Corn, 65c; buckwheat, 45c. Pease 55c; barley, 47c to 50c; rye, 45c.

HIDES—Rough, $5 00; No. 1 inspected $6 50.

FUEL.—Wood, from $2 50 to $3 per cord for best brands; $2 for soft qualities.

COAL—Chestnut, $8 75; egg, $9; stove, $9 50; screened grate, $10; unscreened ditto, $9 50.

DELICIOUS OYSTERS at Fooks' Restaurant, Rideau street.

FRESH Shell Oysters, 25c. per dozen, at Fred Fooks' London Restaurant.

FOR splendid value in cottons see Stitt & Co.'s new American cottons. 4071i4

LADIES.—See Stitt & Co.'s window for the latest fancy lace goods 73 Sparks street.

LADIES.—We are now showing the latest novelties in American collars and cuffs at Stitt & Co.'s, 73 Sparks street.

THE LATEST improvement for weak sight, tinted crystal spectacles. H. Hearn, druggist, Dufferin Bridge. 4073tf

MEMBERS OF PARLIMENT and strangers purposing being photographed, will do well to call on Mr. Jarvis at his studio, 140 Sparks street. His motto is "First class work at moderate prices." Call and see specimens. 4067tf

CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.

JOHN SMITH & CO.,

(LATE METCALFE'S,)

Are now prepared to show a very large stock of

OVE COATS, PEA JACKETS.

And every description of Fall and Winter Clothing.

UNDERCLOTHING, FLANNEL SHIRTS,

And a Large Assortment of Men's Furnishings.

ORDER DEPARTMENT.

In this Department will be found a very large Stock of

OVER COATINGS, BROADCLOTHS, TWEEDS, VESTINGS, ETC., ETC

COMPARE THE PRICES

AT THE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

115 *SPARKS STREET.*

Ottawa Oct. 8, 1875. 3964

JUST RECEIVED,

An immense supply of fresh

Roots, Barks & Herbs,

Also a supply of TILDEN'S CELEBRATED EXTRACTS, at

H. F. MacCARTHY'S,

MEDICAL HALL, Wellington street.

00 bottles BLOOD COMPOUND for beautifying the complexion.

SARSAPARILLA or BLOOD COMPOUND, the only sure remedy for removing all kinds of skin diseases and giving health and beauty to the complexion.

Ottawa, Jan. 4, 1876 4052m3

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

ALEX. TAYLOR,

Successor to D. McLarnon,

—CORNER OF—

RIDEAU AND CUMBERLAND STS.

—DEALERS IN—

Flour & Farm Produce.

A selected stock always on hand to suit all parties. Orders promptly attended to.

☞ The highest price will be paid for the kinds of Farm Produce.

Hotels.

THE

"London" Restaurant,

SAPPERS' BRIDGE.

LUNCH,

Every day at 12 noon.

DINNER,

At all hours.

OYSTER SUPPERS

THE

Best Served and Best Cooked

IN OTTAWA.

SHELL OYSTERS

Just Received.

☞ Liquors and Cigars of the finest brands

FRED FOOKS,
Proprietor.

Ottawa, Feb. 9, 1876. 4069c

THE "CLARENDON."

MR. JUBB, [late of St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal] MANAGER.

One of the best appointed Hotels in Ottawa, comprises

Suites of Rooms

Suitable for Members of Parliament and Visitors to the city. It affords the

Finest Accomodation

To Boarders either by the day or month, at reasonable charges.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

WILL FIND

THE CLARENDON

The most comfortable and convenient House to stay at during the Session.

The Table d'ote is the best appointed, and the LIQUORS are of the finest imported brands.

Ladies' Entrance:—George street.
Main Entrance:—Sussex street, Ottawa.

WILLIAM MILLS,
Proprietor.

Ottawa, Jan. 19, 1876. 4048m3

RE-OPENED.

THE

Commercial House,

ELGIN STREET,

(GLISBY'S OLD STAND)

Russell & O'Connell,

PROPRIETORS.

This House is now fully stocked with choice Liquors, Cigars, etc., of the finest brands, and will be conducted on first class principles by the new proprietary.

THE

BILLIARD HALL

Is in charge of a competent marker, where every attention will be paid to Visitors.

Ottawa Jan. 11, 1876. 4041f

THE "ALHAMBRA,"

RYAN'S BLOCK,
Cor. Sparks and O'Connor Streets.

BERNARD MELLON,

PROPRIETOR.

The above, conveniently situated and thoroughly fitted up Hotel, has been opened by Mr. B. MELLON, [late Steward at the Russell House] who respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage, which he hopes to merit by providing obliging and attentive service, and urnishing only the best qualities of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Oysters and Luncheon in first class style at all Hours.

N.B.—A commodious Hall, capable of holding 600 persons is attached to the Hotel, suitable for Balls and Public Meetings

Ottawa, Jan 11, 1876. 4041-1m

Bank Notice.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

Notice is hereby given that a further call of Ten per cent, upon the Capital Stock of the Bank of Ottawa, has been made, and will be due and payable at the office of the Bank in this city, on WEDNESDAY, the Fifteenth day of March next.

By Order of the Board,
P. ROBERTSON,
Cashier.

Ottawa, Feb. 14, 1876. 407014

BANK OF OTTAWA.

Office:
Victoria Buildings, Opposite Western Block of Parliament Buildings.

DIRECTORS:

James McLaren, Esq., President.
Charles Magee, Esq., Vice-President.
C. T. Gate, Esq., Hon. L. S. Church, M.P.P.; Robert Blackburn, Esq., M.P., Alexander Fraser, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Allan Gilmour, Esq., George Hay, Esq.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Gold, Currency and Sterling Drafts Purchased and Sold.

Savings' Department.

PATRICK ROBERTSON
Cashier.

11-3-75. 3678

MARKET TOLLS, 1876

The Lease of the Tolls of the By and Wellington Ward Markets for ten months, commencing on the first day of March, and ending on the thirty-first day of December, 1876, will be sold by Public Auction, at the City Hall, in the City of Ottawa, on

Monday, the 21st day of February, 1876

At the hour of One o'clock, p.m.

The successful bidder will be requested to furnish securities to the satisfaction of His Worship the Mayor and the City Solicitor, for the due fulfilment of the terms of the contract; and to pay two and one-half per cent on the amount of the bid, at the time of Sale; and in the event of his not furnishing such securities and signing with them, his contract within three days from the time of Sale the deposit of $200, will become forfeited to the Corporation.

BUTCHER'S STALLS, SHOPS, &c.

The Butcher's Stalls and Shops in the By Wellington and and Victoria Ward Markets, for a term of Four years and nine months, commencing on the first day of April next, will also be sold by Public Auction at the same time and place, to determine the amount of bonus over and above the upset price of each Stall or Shop to be paid by Lessees for the choice of location.

General terms will be made known at the time of sale.

W. P. LETT,
City Clerk.

Ottawa, Feb. 15, 1876. 4071td

CHAS. W. LEONARD,

HOUSE, SIGN AND FRESCO PAINTER,

Wellington street, - - Near Pooley's Bridge.

☞ Every description of House Decoration, including Gilding, Graining, Marbling, etc. executed in a superior style and at prices to suit the times.

Ottawa, Feb. 14, 1876.

ARTHUR P. COTTON,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR AND DRAUGHTSMAN.

Successor to W. R. Thistle & Co.

Office, as formerly, over Mann's Hardware Store. 3519tf

In retiring from the practice of my profession I have left with my former Assistant, Mr. A. P. COTTON, my Plans and Records of Survey in Ottawa and vicinity, and have much pleasure in recommending him as my successor

W. R. THISTLE & CO.

PATENT

GIBBS & COURSOLLE,

SOLICITORS OF

Patents of Invention,

[TRADE MARK REGISTERED.]

VICTORIA CHAMBERS, WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA. 38

J. T. LAMBERT,

LUMBER AND COMMISSION AGENT, BROKER, ETC., ETC.

Rajotte's Block, Wellington street.

Ottawa, Jan. 15, 1876. 4045f

LIVERPOOL HOUSE.

Opening of Parliament.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

For the best value in Ottawa, in the following Goods, viz:—

Linen and cotton Sheetings,
Linen and cotton Towels,
Bleached and unbleached Linens,
Damasks and table Covers,
Table Napkins,

Call and Inspect the Stock

Chisholm & Brannen

Ottawa, Jan. 18, 1876. 61, RIDEAU STREET. 4047y1w4

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS!

FURTHER REDUCTIONS

FOR CASH,

Will be made during the remainder of this month, in order to make room

FOR SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Call early and secure some of the Bargains offered.

Millinery and Fancy Goods still Offered at Half Price.

DRESSES MADE TO ORDER.

ROBERT FORGIE,

KAVANAGH'S BLOCK,

Wellington Street.

Ottawa, Feb. 14, 1876. 4070y1

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING GOODS,

am now selling all

Winter Goods at Cost.

ROBERT STEWART,

Queen street, Chandlers.

Ottawa, Feb. 12, 1876 4069y1

REMOVED.

D. S. McKINNON & CO.,

Have removed their Music Warerooms to the GLISBY HOUSE BLOCK, corner of Wellington and Elgin streets, opposite the Eastern Block of the Parliament Buildings, where they will be found as usual.

AGENTS FOR

W. BELL & Co.'s PRIZE MEDAL ORGANS

AND ORGANETTES.

Hallett, Davis & Co.'s, H. Hardman's

AND

C. D. PEASE & CO.'S PIANO FORTES.

Also Sheet & Book Music. Violin Strings, &c., always in Stock.

Ottawa, Feb 12, 1876.

CHINA HALL.

RIDEAU STREET.

SELLING AT COST,

China, Dinner, Tea, Dessert and Chamber Setts,

ENGLISH CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASSWARE,

CUTLERY AND PLATED