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RAJOTTE'S BLOCK.



executed p omptly.

A. M. BU: GESS.

PRINTER AND PUBLISHER

Fatale, T. W. KENNY & SINNA, Merchant Tallors Agent "Stay" [hie thawa *, *Just reed where con-enswiar. * 2 cases N-w spet & Woll he. Feb. 1, 70, 40,681

new Advertisements.

lunch Bill of Fare-que n Restaurant



The Times.

UTTAWA, FRIDAY, FEB. 25, 1876. We are informed that James Gordon

Bennett, of the New York Herald, to gether with the party accompanying him, intends leaving Ottawa to-morrow.

James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, Mrs. May, Miss May, Miss C. May, Miss Bennett, Miss Queilat, Col. Schuyler Crosby, Mr. Howland, Mr. Mott, and Mr. Wright, of New York; Hon. R. W. and Mrs. Scott, Miss Macklem, of Toronto; Thompson, M.P., Welland: dined with the Premier and Mrs. Mackenzie last

fact that the labouring men employed by the city are paid in cheques, which they are unable to get cashed, and consequentify are compelled to undergo many privations, involving the lack of many real necessities. In these exceptionally noon. hard times it really seems that some measures should be adopted which would relieve the working class, who depend upon the wages of their daily labour for

As several persons who have received cards for the approaching ball to be given by the members of the Dominion Govern ment from the Province of Quebec have o'clock. requested to be informed whether they may appear in fancy costume, we are authorized to say that not only will such costumes be admitted, but that all hoklers of cards who can conveniently appear in fancy costume are especially invite I to do so. We also take this occasion to anrigidly enforced.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

mons by the Minister of Finance vesterday afternoon. The statement covers the period from 1st July, 1875, to February 10th, 1876, and shows the income for that period to have been \$12,820,785; expenditure, \$13,965,509; showing a deficiency of \$1,145,724.

THE BUDGET.

Hon.] Mr. Cartwright will deliver his Budget Speech this afternoon. Considerable interest is centred upon his utter- and Banking. ances, and considerable anxiety has been displayed as to the nature of the proposiview to meet the requirements of the posed to be, according to the estimates, extent that it is in England, but to confine that Province and the East. This being as we have already shown in these it simply to questions of order, and to the case, I think this House should take columns, very considerably reduced, but provide that whenever a cheque or draft into consideration the position of the the falling off in the receipts from the that either the payee or maker may cross article of such importance. The great ordinary sources of income during the the cheque or drsft and make it payable Province of Untario is entirely depast few months has been such as, it is to any other incorporated bank, and that pendent upon a foreign country for generally presumed, will demand some slight increase in the tabil. What the Mr. SPAKER—The strict rule, of are entirely dependent upon the United extent of that increase is likely to be is, course, would require that such a measure States for their fuel, and any civil comof course, quite unknows: Indeed, it is as this should originate by resolution in motion that might take place in that Renot known positively that there will be any, although we should say it is quite had not been enforced.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YES-

present. Mr. Cimon also asked why the given to Ambroise Trudelle for \$900, work from Louis Lavoie, Murray Bay, for \$490; Joseph Tremblay, Chicout mi, for \$500; Joseph Warren, Muarray Bay, for \$590; Joseph Warren, Murray Bay, \$600. Hon. Mr. Mackenze stated in reply that the tenders of Louis Lavoie and Josep fremblay did not arrive in time ; that Joseph Warren refused to take the con tract when it was awarded to him, and

on the subject if the hon. member would

correct way of getting the information

posed on coal imported into the States.

and co:sidered that an equally protective

motion of Hon. Mr. Blake, at 6 o'clock.

DOMINION LEGISLATURE

Third Parli ment-Third Session.

HO! SE OF COMMONS.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 3

House to the fact that no issue of the

presenting reports had passed.

The Bill was read the first time.

EXAMINATION OF ENGINEERS.

Hon. J. H. CAMERON introduced a

explanations as to the object of this bill,

Hon J. H. CAMERON-As it is now,

THURSDAY, Feb. 24.

that the next lowest offer, Mr. Trudelle, received the work. Mr. Cuthburt put the question, whether the Government were taking steps for the removal of the abstructions now placed on Canadias vessels in the inland waters of the United tates, and Mr. Mackenzie in reply

aux Morts) at the mouth of the Saguency, not think that the imposition of a duty man for Cape Breton said I gave no tleman will find that they accepted the stated that the Government had taken what steps they deemed necessary for that purpose. The Premier further added that more information could be afforded

move for papers, which would be the

wanted. In reply to Mr. Thompson of ningham asked whether it was the inten-

Act hard labour as a part of their seu subject of protection rersus free trade, on

a motion for a return of the amount of ernment are taking any, and if so, what awaited anxiously a solution of it. He Mr. McGREGOR heartily endorsed the posing a duty on for ign flour coming into mining population of the Lower Provcing them on the same footing as Ameri- or two points. He hoped to see trade tariff should be established in favour of can barges navigating our rivers?

American coal coming into Canada, Mr. Jones, Leeds, concurred in the views gentleman has put his question in such a also have a duly imposed on certain qualiwhich had been expressed by Mr. Mac way t at I would require to make a ties of coal coming into Canada-that Kay; and Mr. Carmichael, who seconded the motion, said he was anxious for answer it. It is not convenient that not be levied on coal we do not possess. questions should be asked, nor is it regu- He was of opinion that 75 per cent. of lar they should be put in that manner. the article used in Untario is Lehigh, because they wanted information upon I can only answer him by saying that the anthracite, and hard coal employed in Government have taken such steps as | blasting, furnaces and factories, and this Government the propriety of reducing the they conceived to be most judic ous for sort is not mined in Nova Scotia. The duty upon coal going into American this purpose. That will be the proper way hon, member in naming for the return territory. Mr. Macgregor, Mr. Dymond, to ascertain what steps have been taken, should have it so framed as to show what and Dr. Supper also took part in the but it is quite impossible for me to make quantity of bituminous, anthracity coal is mention of what the steps are. Mr. THOMPSON (Haldimand). asked States. for Cumberland with his usual satirical whether it is the intention of the Govern-

severity, and during his remarks said he ment to continue the pensions given to had heard his hon, friend at one time the Veterans of 1812-14, and whether Although fully impressed with the imfiercely arguing for free trade and again they propose to increase the amount portance of the question he could not for protection, but to-day he was arguing awarded to each person, and to what entirely commit himself to the views exonly for protection to certain special productions. The hon, gentleman had been tion. Mr. VAIL-If the hon. member

requently an ally of his (Mr. Mackenzie) is the intention of the Government to ask steps had been taken by the Administrathe House to vote the same sum as last tion to induce the American Government again, when he would certainly utilize year. Any further information that the to reduce the duty on Canadian coal. hon, member requires will be furnished Althought we are not entirely dependent cheered from the Ministerial benches. In by the Government when they reach that on the action of that Government it is stated that the Government would cer-

Mr. WOOD asked whether it is the intainly do all they could do to foster the tention of the Government to introduce a coal trade both in Nova Scotia and else where, but he was not prepared then to sels navigating the inland waters of the our market, unless it be levied not on Dominion to procure certificates of com- bituminous coal but anthracite. Mr. Oliver followed, and said the levying petency before taking command? of a tax upon all the produce coming from Hon. Mr. SMITH-It is not the inten the United States into Canada would not | tion of the Government to introduce a

force them to give us reciprocity. They measure on the subject this session. were an exporting country. Mr. Bowell Both last session and the session would favour reciprocity, but failing that before a bill was introduced on he would have a reciprocity in protection, this subject. There was a good deal of which was the best commercial policy for opposition to it, both from Untario and we do not produce. The manufacturers a country like Canada. After remarks Quebec, and we did not press it. If, how- of Quebec and Ontario demand protection, from Hon. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Young, ever, it is the desire of hon. members but when it comes to additional taxation

members to speak to the motion, which Mr. CUNNINGHAM asked whether it was then declared carried. Hon. Mr. is the intention of the Government to ment of expenditure and receipts up to "An Act to amend certain laws respecting 10th February, and stated that if no acci | Indians and the extension of the same to dent intervened he would bring down the the Provinces of Manitoba and British annual financial statement this after- Columbia," so as to confer on convicting Magistrates the power to give to all per The House then adjourned, on the sons convicted under that Act hard labor

as a part of their sentence? ject of the hon, member's question is under the consideration of the Government, and taliatory policy toward the United States. in a few days the Indians' Bill will be The remarks of the hon. member for

a return of the number of tons of coal effect be on Nova Scotia? It might benefit imported into Canada during the past the coal interests, but would work to the year from the United States, and for cor- general injury of the Province. The rerespondence between the Government of sult also of the imposition of a duty would Canada and the United States relative to be a retaliation against Great Britain. Tansard report had been translated into duty. He said -"In connection with this It might shut out a few tons that come French, although the House had decided motion, I beg leave to say a few words, into Quebec, and as far as Montreal, but two weeks of the session had passed with. not yet heard anything said with reference duty will be to tax the people who purout a number of the Hansard in the to the mining interests of the Province of chase the coal. It is impossible that French language having been distributed. Nova Scotis, and if anything respecting it could effect the Americans to that extent

Mr. B WELL said the Chairman of the has been uttered it has not been done in as to induce them to lower their duty. Committee, who was the President of the the forcible manner which its importance We had far better show that we have a Council, was not present to submit the requires. When you take into considera more correct idea of the true principles of report which had been prepared. The tion that there is as large a sum as trade, and follow the example of the United States, it will be fraught with Committee had thrown the responsibility twelve millions of dollars capital Mother Country in such matters. The danger and disaster." That was one of of the translation of the debates into invested in the Province of Nova true method to promote the mining and that there of Nova true method to promote the mining and the objections. Another was that it The statement of Revenue and Expen. French upon the translators of the House. Scotia coal trade, and that there other interests of Nova Scotia is to refuse would have the effect of very largely diture for the last eight months was laid At a subsequent meeting, and after mak. are 500,000 tons of shipping annually to inaugurate this protective policy we ing an enquiry into the matter, it was engaged in the carrying of coal from the heard so much about Protection meant deemed advisable to change the mode of Province to other parts of Canada, and to taxation, and by adopting such a system translation, and give it out by contract, foreign countries; that there are as many the cost of living would be increused, and provided a suitable person could be found as 23,000 hands employed in connection the cost of producing coal would be cono undertake the duty.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said this mat.

with this shipping; and taking into consideration that in 1873 there was as be had given utterance to might be used ter could, of course, be brought up as a much as \$123,000 expended monthly in against him in his own county, where the matter of privilege, but it would be bet the payment of different persons employed cry was, "Protect our industries;" and it ter to leave it until a little later, when in and about the mines, this House will would be stated that a man from Pictou, deserve some consideration at our hands. Mr MASSON explained that his reason The extent of the coal fields of Nova for bringing it up was that the time for scotia is very great. By reference to works published on this question, it will be seen that the largest available deposits bill to amend the law relating to Banks of coal in Canada exist in Nova Scotia, It is true that there are some deposits in Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT asked for the Northwest, but it is not known whe ther they are of the quality to make them and how far it effected the rights of serviceable or not. It is well known that there is coal in the Province of British Columbia, out it is so far west that it never slight rearrangement of the tariff, with a the banks frequently have great difficulty can be of any possible value to the in reference to bills and cheques which Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, or the this could be easily accomplished. It was propose to extend the law to the same possibility of a coal trade arising between then it shall only be payable to the last every ton of coal consumed in it.

Mr. CARMICHAEL-The more reason public might have the effect of closing Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE said the rule down all these factories and raising the price of coal in Untario to famine prices. Therefore there is only one place where would be mutually beneficial. When a testified only to what he had seen. Quebec and Ontario can depend on, un statement of that kind is made the House THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY.

In the House yesterday a few pixeled as people of a sengineer elsewhere is consumed a stage and a consumerate the post of the examination and licensing of people as engineer elsewhere is consumed the post of the examination and licensing of people as engineer elsewhere is consumed the post of the examination and licensing of people as engineer elsewhere is consumed that it is consumed the post of the examination and licensing of people as engineer elsewhere is consumed and the post of the examination and licensing of people as engineer elsewhere is consumed that it is consumed that it is consumed that it is consumed that it is consumed to the constraint of the examination and licensing of people as engineer elsewhere is consumed to the constraint of the examination and licensing of people as engineer elsewhere is consumed to the constraint of the examination and licensing of people as engineer elsewhere is consumed to the constraint of the examination and licensing of people as engineer elsewhere is consumed to the constraint of the examination and licensing of people as engineer elsewhere is consumed to the constraint of the examination and licensing of people as engineer elsewhere is consumed to the constraint of the examination and licensing of people as engineer elsewhere is consumed to the constraint of the examination and licensing of people as engineer elsewhere is consumed to the constraint of the examination and licensing of people as engineer elsewhere. The hold is an examination and licensing of people as engineer elsewhere. The hold is a constraint of the examination and licensing of people as engineer elsewhere. The hold is an examination and licensing of people as engineer elsewhere. The hold is a constraint of the post of the examination and licensing of people as engineer elsewhere. The hold is an examination and licensing of people as engineer elsewhere. The hold is a constraint of the post of the examination and licensing of people as engineers elsewhere and th Mr. COOK introduced a Bill to provide supply, and that is Nova Scotia. It authority on which it rests. I think the

and by consent was withdrawn, but he The Province of Ontario, being almost en | can send a very large quantity to the Pro- adopt the policy.

longer permitted to act outside their least can trade with the West and exrespective Districts?

trade interests protected; unless the between the Fronties that tax could be perfectly willing will find this is what took place—A mo-Hon. Mr. BLAKE I stated in answer to a question the other day that the Gov.

Seems to me that the basis of remaining imported from the United States, as a resolution of the duties. The Government of which ernment have under consideration several in the position which we now hold, is that turn. I represent a constituency that I was a member, and a number of their own friends, voted to put all these toment of the Insolvent Act, but have not something towards the other; that each ment, and I will say further that the congether in the resolution, so as to have the ment of the Insolvent Act, but have not arrived at any conclusion on any of them. I do not know whether this suggestion will be acted on in the manner indicated or not.

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in connection with the Light House on United States coals would fall so grounds for stating that coal can not be motion of this House to abolish these heavily on the people of Ontario as some carried to Ontario. I thought the reason duties. The Administration at Hon. Mr. SMITH—It is not the intenpeople consider it would be; at the same was obvious to every member. For inthat time commanded a large tion of the Government to erect a fog time I think, in the interests of the stance, my hon. friend has stated that majority of this House but the whistle there.

Mr. CIMON asked why the contract for building two beacon lights at the entrance of the River Saguenay was given to Ambroise Trudelle for \$900, while tenders had been received for the work from located from the United States Stells 380 every person is aware they were much of the Common price, indeed, was \$2.20 the common price, indeed, w broise Trudelle for \$900, while tenders had been received for the work from Lawie, Murry Bay, for \$490; Joseph Warren, Murray Bay, for \$590; Joseph Warren, Murray Bay, for \$590; Joseph Warren, Murray Bay, for \$590; Joseph Warren, Murray Bay, for \$600.

Hon, Mr. SMITH—The reason why Lavie of breadstuffs are opened on the 20th of February. His tenders were opened on the 20th of February. His tender was not received until the 23d; Tremblay's was not received until the 23d; That makes \$4.10 for the country. The hon, gentleman acquainted was purely patrictic, and in the interests of the country. The hon is an time they were much depressed, was \$2. That makes \$4.10 for the country. The hon is an time they were much depressed, was \$2. That makes \$4.10 for the country. The hon is an time they were much depressed, was \$2. That makes \$4.10 for the country. The hon is not quite fair in his remarks toward the hon. member for my hon. Friend did not denounce the Nova Scotia coal as being very ball. Every opal mine, including those of Nova Scotia coal as being very ball. Every opal mine, including the past year has a purely patrictic, and in the interests of the country. The hon cou tence? Mr. Blake said the subject 24th; Warren had two tenders. We accepted the one for \$190, and notified Rill dealing with it would be received until the tenders with consideration, and a complete the one for \$190, and notified the mine. Never-this House who is a coal processible to improve any data leading who is a coal processible to improve any data leading the subject 24th; Warren had two tenders. We accepted the one for \$190, and notified the mine. Never-the this House who is a coal processible to improve any data leading the subject to the subject 24th; Warren had two tenders. We accepted the one for \$190, and notified the mine. Never-the this House who is a coal processible to improve any data leading the subject 24th; Warren had two tenders with a subject 24th; Warren had two tenders with carriage, brings the coal up to above the subject 24th; Warren had two tenders with a subject 24th; Warren had two tenders with carriage, brings the coal up to above the subject 24th; Warren had two tenders with a subject 24 Bill dealing with it would be brought down in a few days.

It is persectly clear that it is impose any duty less than two or three delivered on the American Government, which owner now in the United States is my or three delivered on Day the coal is delivered on Day. would probably next levy duty on fish authority—that coal is delivered on De- the coal of Nova Scotia to the Upper parrels. The question was most import troit River at \$3.50, so how is it possible to Provinces; and it is equally impossible Mr. CUTHBERT asked whether the Gov- tant to the people of Nova Scotia, who carry coal from Nova Scotia.

steps towards removing the obstructions hoped that the Dovernment would take remarks of the hon. member for Pictou. the country, because what governs the now placed in the way of Canadian ships steps to cause the duties imposed by the Mr. DY MOND said the coal which and barges, or Canadian Forwarding Com- United States on our coals to be removed, rea hed Toronto from Nova Scotia was but the price in the European markets; panies' boats passing from any port in or to levy equal duty on American coal. not of the kind required there. The and what governs every kind of grain Canada to New York, and back via the Mr. J JNES agreed in the main with practical experience gained under the going to Europe is the European markets. Richelieu River, Lake Champlain, Cham- the remarks of the hon, member for national policy of taxing the coal im- It is a mere matter of convenience to the plain Canal and Hudson River, and pla Cape Bretou, but took exception to one ported into Untario was against the between eastern and western provinces Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE - The hon fostered as much as possible. He would speech of considerable length in order to mined in Nova Scotia—but duty should and poorest, there it was that the tax produce at one dollar or a dollar and a half

brought into Ontario from the United Mr. CARMICHAEL seconded the mopressed by the hon, member. His prin ciple object in seconding this motion will examine the estimates he will see it was to accertain whether any and what much to be desired that a reduction be placing of duty on American coal would

Mr. JONES, No! Mr. CARMICHAEL-We see the pr sition in which strong protectionists place themselves when it comes to the practical point of imposing duties. The only way of meeting the Americans is to the Speaker said that the debate had got from Untario and Quebec it can be intro- on them, for we all know to what extent

Mr. JONES asked the hon. membe Cartwright laid on the table the state amend the Act passed in 1874, intituled in this country for manufacturing pur-

Mr. CARMICHAEL was very certain that it was largely used. This coal was surely more extensively used for producing steam more than the anthracite; at any rate he knew that it is used extensively. Quebec is the largest market for Hon. Mr. LAIRD The particular sub Nova Scotis coal; and there it was burned on steamboats. He favoured a rerepresenting the coal interests, was ophe was disposed to explain only his honest convictious He had no doubt that it was strongly resist anything like the beginning of a false protective policy. Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT said that

Customs returns don't discriminate between salt and coal. Hon. Dr. TUPPER thought it very desirable that the Customs returns should only necessary to have a single word in Mr. COURIER-There is one thing my hon. friend from Pic ou is mistaken about know of no steamboats or stationary engines which use soft coal. At any rate,

why anthracite should be included. member for Pictor to state that he deems t almost impossible to organize a trade

Mr. Cimon having asked whether it was had been introduced by him last session, while we admit the very same article free. less per ton; and I contend that if we House that induced the Government to and by consent was withdrawn, but he The Province of Unitario, being almost en vince of Quebec -if we can send as far Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE-I shall voluna steam fog whistle placed on Lark Point (Isle aux Morts) at the mouth of the Saguenay, in connection with the light (Saguenay, in connection with the light (Saguenay) in connection with the light (Saguenay them until they could be rescued. At them to understand, that as the tariff Coilingwood twelve lives had been lost, all of which might have been saved, if such means of escape had been provided. In Toronto and other places many persons of the United States, I contend that we cured the duty on flour entering luto the can send as far as Toronto, if not further, Maritime Province of the United States, I contend that we cured the duty on flour entering luto the war send as far as Toronto, if not further, Maritime Province of the United States, I contend that we cured the duty on flour entering luto the war send as far as Toronto, if not further, Maritime Province of the United States, I contend that we cured the duty on flour entering luto the were some little inducement held a duty on coal introduced in the Province In Toronto and other places many persons had been drowned in the same way.

Mr. BECHARD asked whether it is intention of the Government to amend the Insolvent Act in such a manner as to the Insolvent A provide that the Official Assignees be no trade interests protected; unless the between the Provinces that tax could be man says I abolished the policy; if the

proposal of the hon, member. It would grain imported into this country. be a tax of a most miquitous nature, The hon, gentleman knows that which would fall only on a portion of the salt community. Where our manufacturers a duty on salt when we have the rick were, and where our population is densest salt wells in the world, and we are able to proposed would fall most heavily, but he would have been ar unjust and dishonourable man if he had ever voted for gan. It is so preposterous to say that the Hon. Mr. TUPPER-I had not intended

hon, member for North York to the national policy. He has emphatically condemned it not only on the present but on former occasions. After a very general expression of opinion on both ment of which I had not then the hon- anything on the general policy indicated our to be a member, introduced their by the hon, gentleman occasionally on and several other articles. It is true that fierce advocate of protection, but I defy duty was subsequently abandoned. Al-though a number of hon. gentlemen, day or at any other time to say he is an among them my friend from North Ox- advocate for protection for anything ford and Mr. McGill, who was then mem- except for a few articles on which he ber for Hamilton, and who, I am happy were the loudest advocates in favour of The hon, gentleman did not propound a adopting a policy of that kind, fixed policy on matters on trade, but when they found the Government were whenever he is prepared to discuss matdisposed to meet their patriotic ters of trade policy I shall be declarations in favour, not of a retaliatory prepared to meet him and take policy in reference to the United States, issue with him if I object to the but a reciprocity tariff, then they formed combination to embarrass the Govern- been able to boast of the hon. gentle ment and prevent them from carrying man as an ally in questions of trade out the very views they had themselves xpressed. There was one honourable exception to this -Mr. Cameron, of South Huron. I will do him the credit to say

he resisted all party seduction on that to adopt the policy he urged upon them. regard to the motion before the House, it will be interesting to show the various urging the Government to adopt classes of coal, and the amounts that comm tted to it, not only voted interesting question to know how far any against it, but joined his party in endeav- legislation we can adopt in this country is ouring to obstruct us in every possible to effect the coal imports upon salt and way. Under these circumstances the coal; and I supported it; and this course Government were placed in a position of it would have by which they were enabled to carry this gation of the hon. member for Cumberbrought down, and their policy will be Cape Breton implied that if you give us a of the gentlemen who had previously Hon. Dr. TUPPER-I must interrupt of the gentlemen who had previously hon friend and sak on what authorpolicy was a very small one, only seven land. Now I consider, that if we protect

loudest in urging it upon them. Although have no hesitation in saying that the it was only a year on the statute book, it statement is entirely unfounded. was long enough in existence to dissipate After some further discussion in which that this work should be done imme diately. He thought it was the duty of the Comm tree to explain how it was that the Dominion of Canada. I have tariffs—a policy that would have, more table the statement of revenue and exthe free trade party in the United States -how were we met by the hon, gentlemen on the opposite of the House, now sitting articles-coal for instance -without giving any benefit whatever to the country. which produced them. The experiment was tried for a single pear, and as every person who has paid attention to the subject knows, there never was a time in Canada when coal was cheaper in Quebec and Montreal than during that period. What was the effect in the United States? Was there exasperation, excitement, or any attempt to injure us? No; the natural result followed. No somer had we coal than the duty on the same article in the United States was reduced from \$1.25 to 75e per ton. There was also an immediate reduction of duty on potatoes an i several kinds of lumber, and though the policy was in force but one year, Canada has reaped the benefit of it ever since. The result was to stimulate the coal trade in Nova Scotia, and the com petition engendered by the investment of \$1,000,000 in that interest, had the effect of bringing down prices in this country. The arguments of the hon member for Pictou are suicidal. I give him credit for

the coal used for steam purposes. I be distasteful to his constituents, but he forgets the results which will follow the anthracite is always used in this part of been proposed. Two objects would the country. For heating our houses and | be attained. The protection to flour from the great Province of Ontario would fully counterbalance all they would lose by the duty on coal. The trade which would follow the adoption of this policy by sending flour down and bringing coals

back would have the effect of reducing

Mr. DYMOND explained that he had

Fog Whistle" placed on Lark Point (Isle the little Province of Nova Scotia, I do Mr. CARMICHAEL—The hon. gent'e. Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—The hon. gent

charge two dollars per ton for in M chi salt interest has been fostered by protection, that I am amazed at the hon. gentle to speak on this question, but I feel called man at this peaiod of our history making upon to make some remarks in reply to such a remark. We know very well that Halifax, St. John and other parts of the Maratime Provinces is imported as return freights from the ports of Boston, New York and Portland, by vessels carrying sides of the House in favour of meeting simply to make these people pay more for the probibitory tariff of the United States | their flour or give them less for their upon articles the growth and produce freight-he may take it in any way he of Canada by a similar tariff, the Govern- pleases. It is not my intention to say policy, imposing a duty of 50 cents per one side and occasionally on the other. ton on coal, and a duty upon salt, grain I have heard the hon, gentleman as a

expects to make some political capital course he pursues. I have sometimes policy, and I hope to utilize him yet in to say that there is not a gentleman in trade policy of any kind who will not some time or other as an ally of his. With policy, and after they were came into the country, and it will be an

my hon, friend, and ask, on what authortinuance, and the Government were com- ity he says that the hon. member for pelled to abandon it, owing to the bad Cumberland used any influence to secure faith of the hon, gentleman who had been the omission of wheat foom the list. I obligations that had been Messrs. Oliver, Jones, Bowell, Young

> The House adjourned at 6 o'clock WASOLVENTACT OF 1875.

Villege of New Edinburgh, in the County of Carleton, Province of Quebec. In the matter of NEIL MoDAUL

registered in the Registry office of the said

D. P. EASTWOOD Dated at Ottawa, th Jacouary, 1876.

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Hon. Mr. KAULBACH move able Address be presented cellency the Governor Gener

THE SENATE

that His Excellency will cause before this House, copies of and correspondence between the ment and the "Direct Cable Co the "Angle American Company other Atlantic Cable Companies 1st October, 1873." It must be the minds of every honourable present, the animated discus ast session on the Government titled "An'Act to regulate the tion and maintainance of Marine Telegraphs, 11 landing on our sha seemed that the legislation of t ernment was inspired in the i a company known as the Dire Company, which company in vious session of Parliament so itself similar legislation, and circ ces justified an impression the gentlemen, now in the Government some interest in stimulating the tion of last spring. It was appar at every step in the progress of the Government not only consult but was dictated to by the said of it is currently reported that a sch not only been out ined and prompt but circulars explaining, have been for the fusion into the Angle A. Company of the Direct Cable Co It is well remembered that the pr of the latter company impressed to not only on the public, but on son gentlemen here, that they were ar with the desire to prom to the interest in cheap telegraphy, and aid of the fovernment Bill, per cable competition would be a Now it is just possible that the am tion of the two companies may no place, but this much appears of they have clutched at monopoly and united as to tariff charges, and the cause of full competition, dis abroad, created a greater mono previously existed. The Direct Company showed by their pr that one shilling a word would yie charge seventy-five cents? It sied this result, and moved to aximum rate to fifty cents a which we had reason to believe the ernment would have agreed to but nce of the Direct Cable Co It is to be hoped that it will not fessed purity, have, through any infli opoly. I do not know what or matter but I hope they can that none of them are sonally interested in this Com With the consent of the House, I wi the words "Also all correspondent reference to the extension of the Cable Company's line over the Domis Hon. Mr. MILLAR-I may stat the Anglo-American Company has sued a pamphlet on the subject. Hon. Mr. SCOTT-There is no tion to the Address, and I beg to member of the Government has any terest, directly or indirectly, in the They favoured the construction of ne, with the view of cheapenin graphic messages over the Atlantic noment the cable of the Direct Company was able to remit m the rates of ocean telegraphy were brondown, and the very day the Compa ates shot up at once. Twice since distd, and I saw a proclam ragged across it. I think if the honfor the last few months, be will find raised their rates. The Direct Co Company lost £100,000 sterling in reging the breaks, and, from what I read, they suspect foul play. I do think that there is any amalgamation Hon. Mr. KAULBACH-Do I w stand my hon friend to say that th Hon. Mr. MILLAR-The hon. ge man who has just spoken has stated an amalgamation has taken place bet what to say about it; if there has any such amalgamation if I can find t nguage to use against the new comstronger than I expressed against the one, I will employ it. This House not know the Company when they we passing the Bill last session. We have Bill before us involving a very impor public benefit, and a very large ma us supported it on that ground. It is y well known that in this House the ernment have not a political majority their back, and the Government was a ported in this measure by a large num

nies as to their tariff, and if it has Company have been guilty of a fraud on ti the measure belie, ed that the policy rolved in it was a sound one, and ben the day. It does not follow from that are responsible for what has taken play I know that some gentlemen say we wrong in not fixing a maximum rate messages. The reasons why I did no agree to it were these :- In the fir place, we were assured by these gen vested rights of the Anglo-American Con pany, and an agreement was entered into that if any invested or legal right was invaded by the Government, the compa

of hon, gentlemen who differ from the

must confess, to hear that some arm

pose that anything more than a miscar uld not have arisen at all, as I the of the gentleman from Nova Scotia, had

am not surprised at the indignation he has shown a the imputation that ther has been an amalgamation of the tw (Mr. Miller,) was perfectly sincers in his advocacy of that bill, I will do him that justice, and I think he will say that opposed it from equally consciention motives. Nor will I say one word to show to this House that what I then pre-dicted has since taken place. He has appealed to the hon, mover of this resolu-tion to state on what ground there is a companies. I do not know this, from hav-ing been in London for the last four or

five months; I saw it stated in the columns of the Times and the Daily New

that there was a working arrangeme