Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION

W. T. FOX, Editor and Proprietor. "The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number."

$1.00 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE, $2.00 AT END OF YEAR.

GODERICH, ONTARIO, D. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1870.

VOL. XXIII.—NO 8

Business Directory.

Dr. P. A. McDougall

WILL BE AT HOME FOR CONSULTATION up to 11 o'clock, a. m. every day. Will visit tients at any hour after wards, night or day w49

G. C. Shannon M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c., GODERICH, C. W. 13:40-ly

DR. McLEAN.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, CORONER, &c. Office and Residence third door east of Central School. 49

G. M. McMICKING, M. D.

LICENTIATE COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, C. E. Residence, the house formerly occupied by Mr. J. F. C. Haldan, Elgin Street.

DR. CASSADY,

(of McGill College)

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., Office, over his Drug tore, Goderich, Ontario. sw102

J. F. Danter, M. D.

SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR, Homœopathic Physician, and Medical Electrician. Examining Physician of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of Albany, N. Y.

☞ Office and Residence Park st., St. David's Ward, Goderich. 1yw42

Medical.

RICHARD MOORE, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND Accoucheur, Manchester, C. W. February 7th, 1867. w3vr

M. NICHOLSON,

SURGEON DENTIST.

Rooms over the Post Office, West Street, Goderich. November 27th 1869. w45-tf

Ira Lewis,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, and Solicitor-in-Chancery, County Crown Attorney, Goderich, Canada West. Office in Court House. v14n40

M. C Cameron,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c., Kingston st., Goderich, Ont. w49

Cameron & Garrow

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, &c. Office, Kingston street, Goderich. M. C. CAMERON. w52 J. T. GARROW.

D. Shade Crooks,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Goderich, C. W. Office, upstairs Watson's Block, West street entrance first door west of Glasgow House. w49

John H. Gordon,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Goderich, Ont., Office, on the south side, of West Street, third door from Court-House Square. w49

Isaac F. Toms,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR in Chancery, &c., Goderich, Ontario. Office—Crabb's block, Kingston street sw77

Doyle & Squier,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNIES, SOLICITORS-in-Chancery, &c. Goderich, Ont. B. L. DOYLE. sw5 W. R. SQUIER, B.A.

Hays & Elwood,

BARRISTER & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, SOLICITORS in Chancery & Insolvency, Conveyancers, &c. Money to Lend. OFFICE: *Crabb's Block, over Mr. Archibald's Store.* sw37

William R. Bain. B. A.

CHANCERY AND LAW OFFICE, CRABB'S NEW buildings, Kingston Street Goderich. N. B.—Conveyancing, Money lent on reasonable terms. Disputed and defective titles to real estate quieted. Goderich, Dec. 24 1866. sw34

P. F. WALKER, Attorney-at-Law Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Court House, Goderich Ontario sw94

T. B. Stokes,

AGENT FOR STRATFORD AGRICULTURAL works (Joseph Sharman, proprietor). Residence, sydenham Road. w11-1y40

S. Malcomson,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c., &c. Clinton, Ont. MONEY TO LEND. w35

Strong & Squier.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS, NO. 6, Arcade Building, Buffalo, N. Y. JAMES C. STRONG, Attorney at Law. H. R. SQUIER. Nov. 13th, 1869. w43

D. McDougall

LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD, County of Huron. Sales in village or country punctually attended to. w9-1yr8

L. B. Hamlin,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND Agent and Conveyancer, Kincardine. 1

JOHN HALDAN, Jr.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE,

INSURANCE, LAND AND GENERAL AGENT, Money at 8 per cent. Office—West Street, opposite the post office, Goderich

SMAILL & CROOK

ARCHITECTS.

PLANS and specifications of Buildings, &c. got up in a neat and correct style. ☞ Office over J. C. Detlor Co's store, Goderich. May 10, 1869

HAZLEHURST & COOKE

AUCTIONEERS,

COMMISSION AGENTS, &C., &C.

Crabb's Block, (Van Every's old stand)

KINGSTON STREET, GODERICH

ONTARIO.

☞ Sales in town and country punctually attended to. Goderich July 12th, 1869. w24

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

F. R. MANN,

House Sign & Carriage Painter.

DESIRES TO ACQUAINT THE PUBLIC THAT he has fitted up a shop on North street next to the Wesleyan Methodist Church, with varnish room attached where he is prepared to fill all orders promptly, and at reasonable prices. Thankful for the patronage of the last 7 years solicits a continuance of the same

Now is the time to Paint your Cutters, Sleighs, and Carriages.

☞ Orders from country Carriage shops attended to with dispatch.

Sign Painting, Gilding, Graining, Glazing, Paper-hanging, &c., &c.

F. R. MANN. Goderich, Nov. 8, 1869. w42

FREDERICK ARMSTRONG,

LAND AGENT, VALUER, &c.,

WEST ST., GODERICH.

MONEY TO LEND,

Agent for the Canada Landed Credit Co.,

Farms for Sale

Crown Land Patents taken out. Debts Collected. Goderich, Oct. 1st, 1869. sw4-tf

Money to Loan on Real Estate,

APPRAISER to the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada. M. TRUEMAN, Market Square, Goderich w6

Business Directory.

HURON HOTEL,

ZURICH, CO. HURON.

JOHN PRANG, - - Proprietor.

This house is fitted up with every convenience for the travelling public.

☞ Good Stabling and prompt attendance. February 1st, 1870. w2-tf

MRS. DAYS' HOTEL

WROXETER.

ON the direct road from Seaforth to Walkerton. Every necessary accommodation for the travelling public. HANNAH DAYS. Wroxeter, Nov. 5, 1867. w4

Commercial Hotel Mitchell C.W

JOHN HICKS, Proprietor. This is the largest and best Country Hotel in Western Canada, and charges as moderate as any House in Mitchell. Stage Proprietor. Good stabling for 100 Horses. Horses and Carriages for Hire, on Shortest Notice. 14y7

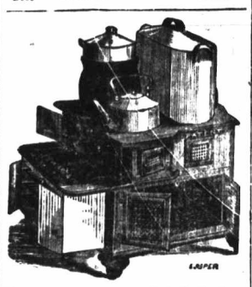
COLBORNE HOTEL,

GODERICH.

E. MARTIN & SON.

Good Accommodations. Ample Stable Room.

☞ This is admitted to be a First class house kept in Good Style. Dece 20th, 1870. sw44-tf



THE subscriber in returning thanks for the liberal patronage so long bestowed upon him, begs to inform his numerous customers and the public generally that in consequence of the late fire, he has removed his business to the store formerly occupied by Mr. Booth, West street, next Bank of Montreal, where everything in his line will be found and

All Kinds of Job Work will be Done

the same as usual.

G. N DAVIS. Goderich, 29th March

G. BARRY & BRO.,

CABINET MAKERS

WOOD-TURNERS

AND UNDERTAKERS,

Hamilton St., Goderich,

KEEP constantly on hand for sale all articles in their line, such as

Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Sofas, &c.,

☞ All kinds of wood-turning done, such as Newel posts, stair bannisters, neckyokes, &c Always on hand, a complete

ASSORTMENT OF COFFINS

and a HEARSE to hire on reasonable term Goderich, May 3rd, 1866 15w6m*

Ontario Carriage Shop,

(Hamilton St., Goderich.

R. J. WHITELY,

IS still in full operation, and is turning out superior

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons

of all kinds, SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, &c.

A number of first class Buggies on hand, and for sale cheap for cash Prices of all articles in the line that will compare favorably with any in the County

☞ All work warranted

Particular attention paid to Wagon and Carriage Repairing R. J. WHITELY. Goderich, Nov9th. 1869 w42

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

THE undersigned having purchased the Planing Mill and Sash Factory owned, and occupied by Donald Cumming, are now prepared to carry on the business of manufacturing

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Flooring, Siding,

and all kinds of

CIRCLE WORK,

such as Circle and Gothic Sash and Frames They think from their experience in Factory Work, that they can give satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call.

N. B.—A libera discount to the trade.

20,000 feet of Dry inch and a quarter Flooring on hand.

JAS BUCHANAN, DAVID LAWSON, WM. ROBINSON. Goderich, March 4th, 1867. sw55

INSURANCE.

Fire, Marine and Life Insurances

EFFECTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Office—Kay's Block, corner Court House Square and West St., Goderich, C. W. JOHN HALDAN, JR. Agent Goderich, 27th Sept., 1866. w36tf

Business Directory.

Stoves! Stoves!

CISTERN PUMPS, LEADPIPES, &c., &c.

EAVETROUGHS & CONDUCTING PIPES.

PLAIN AND FANCY

TIN WARE,

COAL OIL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

☞ Coal Oil Lamps, &c. &c. Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Wool Pickings, and Sheep Skins taken in exchange. J. & J. STORY,

☞ Sign of the Large Coal Oil Barrel, Goderich. March 1st, 1867 6-

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE

CRABB'S BLOCK, KINGSTON STREET,

Prices to Suit the Times!

Photographs reduced to $1.00 per Doz.,

OR 75cts. PER HALF DOZEN.

Large Photograph Reduced in Proportion.

Also will make the largest Photographs made in Goderich, very cheap. Porcelain pictures from one dollar upwards at

D. CAMPBELL'S Photograph Gallery. Goderich, Oct. 19th, 1869. w27

PHOTOGRAPHS

$1.00 Per Dozen.

HALF DOZEN FROM BACK NEGATIVE 51 cents, postage free. One dozen from back negative 87 cents, postage free, to any address.

☞ Particular Attention paid to Copying old Ambrotypes.

For either large or small photographs. The subscriber in returning thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, would just say that he has made such improvements in his gallery as will merit a continuance of the same.

☞ **A Great Reduction on Large Photographs.**

E. L. JOHNSON. Goderich, Oct. 26, 1869. w44tf.

SAW-LOGS & STAVE-BOLTS WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PREPARED TO MAKE contracts for the delivery of a quantity of

Elm, Ash, Beech, Pine, and Hemlock, Sawlogs, also, Stave Bolts

Delivered on their premises opposite the railway station Also to undertake the sawing of Custom Logs For particulars apply to Mr Gunn on the premises or at the residence of Mr James Tomlinson

STANDLY & Co. Goderich, 23rd December, 1869 w49-tf

ROOM PAPERS

ROOM PAPERS.

A VERY LARGE VARIETY OF

Three Different Kinds of Papers

REQUIRED

For Halls, Parlors, Dining Rooms and Drawing Rooms,

ALL NEW PATTERNS,

Good Stock and declared by Painters and Paper Hangers to be the most beautiful designs.

The Best and Cheapest

PAPERS EVER INTRODUCED IN GODERICH.

FOR SALE AT

BUTLER'S.

Goderich, April 15th, 1869. w11.

Feed! Feed!!

JUST RECEIVED

AT

Shephard & Strachan's,

20 TONS OF BRAN, SHORTS & Midlings,

WHICH THEY WILL

Sell Cheap for Cash.

Goderich, June 7th 1869. w19-tf

REMOVAL.

ALEX. WALLACE, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, WEST STREET, GODERICH.

THE Subscriber having removed to the Store lately occupied by A. Naysmith, West Street, opposite the Post Office, wishes to thank his friends and the public, for the liberal support with which they have favored him for the last 25 years, and begs to assure them that no effort will be spared to merit a continuance of their patronage, his anxious study will be to supply

Watches Clocks and Jewelery

which will give satisfaction to the purchaser, and as all work has been done by myself, customers may depend on having it well executed.

☞ A good assortment of Gold and Plated Jewelry Watches, Clocks &c., always on hand.

ALEX WALLACE.

Goderich Oct. 26th 1868. w40

ALLAN P. MACLEAN,

TAILOR & CLOTHIER,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE

ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHS

Consisting in part of West of England Broadcloths, Beavers, Whitneys, Bearskins, Fancy English Scotch, and French Tweeds, Cashmeres, Doeskins, and a variety of Canadian Cloths; Plain, Satin, and Flowered Vestings, Shirts, Gloves, Caps, &c., &c.

He feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may favor him with their orders.

TWEED SUITS (all wool) $12 and upwards.

☞ N. B.—Cutting done to Order. ☜

Goderich, Sept 25th, 1866 sw8

GODERICH

CABINET FURNISHING

WAREHOUSE.

DANIEL GORDON,

CABINET MAKER

UPHOLSTERER,

AND

Undertaker, &c., &c.,

HAS now on hand a large stock of

FURNITURE

in every variety, which cannot fail to command the favor of all in want of furniture who may favor him with a visit, whether in style or price, such as

Bureaus,	Wood Chairs,	Cane Chairs,
Bedsteads,	Sofas,	Lounges,
Tables,	Bookcases,	Cupboards,
Extension Tables,	Easy Chairs,	Rocking Chairs
Wardroes,	Side boards,	Chiffoniers,
Wash Stands,	Kitchen Tables,	Stands.
Sea Grass Mattresses,	Wool do,	Moss do

Hair do, and 4 or 5 different kinds Spring Mattresses N. B.—Keeps always on hand a large assortment of Washable gilt and Rosewood Moulding-frames, square or oval, made on the shortest notice.

Having made arrangements with JACQUES & HAY, Toronto, can furnish anything here or at their Warerooms in Toronto,

☞ Has always a complete assortment of

Coffins & Shrouds in the Latest Style

Also, HEARSES to hire.

Cheap FOR Cash

Goderich, February 1st, 1870 w2

THE

PARLOR GEM PIANO FORTE,

MANUFACTURED BY

Marshall & Wendell of Albany.

EVERY Instrument is fully warranted and has the modern improvements, full iron frame overstrung bass and bushed ivory front keys. For

STANDING IN TUNE,

we guarantee these Pianos second to none.

Pianos, Melodeans and Organs Tuned,

R. RADCLIFF, Agent at Goderich

☞ Second hand Pianos taken in exchange. Goderich, 17th June, 1869. w21-6 m

Land Office,

A REGISTER of Improved Farms and Wild Land for Sale, G. M. TRUEMAN, Goderich March 1, 1867. Market Square

NOTICE.

All parties indebted to R. Runciman & Co

EITHER BY NOTE OR BOOK ACCOUNT are hereby notified, that unless they

CALL AND PAY UP AT ONCE

they will be sued, without further notice.

R. RUNCIMAN, Huron Foundary, Goderich, Ont. Goderich, 29th Dec., 1868. w49.

TAILORING

D. ADAMS

RETURNS HIS MOST SINCERE THANKS for the very flattering encouragement he has received since he commenced business in Goderich, not being able to execute over one-half of the orders brought to him last season having now secured extensive

Carrying on Business Extensively

and employing none but first-class tradesmen And as D. A. believes his experience as Cutter is second to none in the Province, having carried on business extensively and successfully in Hamilton, principally first-class customers, and having been Cutter in one of the Principal Establishments in Edinburgh, Scotland, he earnestly state to a discerning public that

CLOTHING CAN BE MADE

at his establishment equal to the best Establishment in Toronto or Montreal. Goderich, October 3rd, 1863. sw17

CHEESE, CHEESE.

Shephard & Strachan,

GROCERS, GODERICH.

HAVE been re-appointed sole agents at Goderich for the sale of the celebrated Exeter Factory Cheese.

Local dealers supplied at the Factory Prices.

SHEPHARD & STRACHAN. Goderich, May 27, 1867. w18tf

Silver Mining at Thunder Bay.

BY PROFESSOR BELL.

The Montreal Mining Company have had Mr. Macferland at work again all summer on Lake Superior. In addition to surveying and exploring the Company's locations he has been engaged in carrying on mining operations on an island in front of Jarvis location, where he had discovered a valuable vein of silver ore. He has also erected a building, and sunk a shaft on the small island in front of Wood's location; Thunder Cape, where he discovered silver last year. Work was to be continued in this shaft all winter, comfortable quarters having been provided for the men and horses on the main land opposite. A number of barrels of silver ore have been sent down from each of these localities

Owing to some difficulty with the American partners, the Shuniah mine, near Fort William, has not been worked as was intended this season. The Thunder Bay Silver Mining Company prosecuted operations with a considerable number of men, and sent down several thousand dollars' worth of native silver. They also erected a stamp mill, to be driven by water power at the mouth of the Current river, but through some defects in the construction, it had not been got into successful operation at the close of navigation. Some preliminary trials, however, proved the ore on hand to be rich with silver and easily reduced. Trials have been made of the rich iron and lead deposits, near the shores of Thunder and Black Bays, and extensive operations are contemplated in the spring.

The mines of this region are best known to the Americans, by which it is expected, they will be principally worked.

The following is the verdict of a negro jury:—'We de undersigned, bein' a Koroner's jury to sit on de dead body ob de nigger Sambo, now done dead and gone afore us, hab been sittin, on de said nigger aforesaid, and find dat de same did on de night of 14th November, come to def by falling from de bridge ober de riber and brokin his neck, whar we find he was subsequently drowned, and afterwards washed to de riber side, whar we suppose, he was froze to def.'

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, 7th March

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

Several petitions were presented, asking for an imposition of a duty on coal and other articles imported from the U. States; also a petition from the Baptists of the Lower Provinces, asking for the establishment of an asylum for inebriates.

Mr Morris introduced a Bill to provide for the amalgamation of the Canadian Bank of Commerce with the Royal Canadian Bank.

Mr Sproat asked whether it is the intention of the Government to place in the estimates for this year a sum sufficient for the construction of harbors of refuge on the east coast of Lake Huron and if so, whether it is intended that such work shall be proceeded with during the current year.

Hon Mr Langevin said that a report on the subject had been presented to him, and that subject was under the consideration of the Government.

Mr Coffin asked whether the American Government have been notified by the Dominion Government that it is their intention to place an armed force on the Canadian waters for the protection of Canadian fishermen.

Sir John A Macdonald said there had always been an armed force supplied by Her Majesty's Government for the protection of British fishermen. The Canadian Government had no reason to believe that that force would be withdrawn and therefore had no intention of putting on an armed force to its own. It was the intention of the Government to have a certain number of police vessels there for the enforcement of law in these waters.

Mr Savary moved for copies of all correspondence respecting a uniform system of currency—Carried.

PROTECTIVE DUTY.

Mr Oliver moved for an address to His Excellency, praying for the imposition of an import duty on wheat, flour, Indian corn, hops, coarse and fine salt and coal.—He said the Government had sent a deputation to the West Indies and South America, with a view of opening up a trade with those countries, but since its return nothing had seemingly been done by the Government to open up these fields for our commerce. He thought that a little attention to the subject would greatly increase our commerce; for instance, immense quantities of flour were being imported into the Maritime Provinces, which, if a proper duty were imposed, would be supplied by the upper Provinces. In reference to the reciprocity treaty, he said that Canada was now giving up liberties on our fishing grounds. In fact they have all the privileges we have to offer, and therefore they were not anxious to renew the Reciprocity Treaty as they would otherwise be. Whenever there was any excitement or uneasiness in any of our local markets, the facilities afforded to American manufacturers were such as to enable them to step in and offer their products on better terms than Canadians; for instance, he stated that last year we imported into Canada 1,655,000 bushels of Indian corn, which comes into direct competition with our own coarser grains. The largest distilers in the country did not pretend to buy Canadian grain, and had no interest in the local market, which, in consequence, suffered great loss. In coal we imported $951,000 worth, and exported, in the face of a restricted tariff, $630,000 worth.—There was no doubt, he said, but that if a proper duty were placed on the article, there would be brought about the free trade, which was predicted in the Confederation debate, on inter-Provincial traffic, that would be beneficiary to the whole Dominion. In the item of salt, which would be referred to more fully by the member for Huron, who was interested in the commodity, the country had also suffered last year. According to the trade return we imported $442,000 worth from the United States, which comes directly in competition with our own industry, on the shores of Lake Huron, erected at a cost of about $200,000. The object of the American salt manufactures was, he said, to cripple these manufactures, and they were succeeding. He had read a circular issued by the proprietors of the Syracuse salt wells, in which they offered to deliver salt in Canada at one dollar and sixty cents a barrel, while at the same time, they are charging one dollar and ninety cents at their own wells, their object being to obtain a monopoly for the whole American Continent. The trade in hops was also being much injured by the freedom afforded for American competition. He believed it was the interest of the Province to secure to our own people the markets of the country. If American produce came into the country, they should, under present circumstances, do so under a tax which would add to the revenue of the country, and which we will require for our larger public works.

Mr. Cameron—(Huron)—Next had the floor, but said he would give way to the hon. Finance Minister, as he was anxious to hear an expression of his opinion on this question.

Sir Francis Hincks was afraid that anything he could say would not be exceedingly satisfactory to the hon. member. He inferred that the hon. member for Oxford had secured his object in bringing his resolution before the House. Nothing could be more inconvenient to the Government than being asked so soon to bring down their financial policy to the House, it was particularly inconvenient just now, because there was a pressure being made on the Government of the United States, with a view to having a clearer commercial intercourse with this country than has existed hitherto (Hear, hear.) Although he had intimated on a former occasion that he could not hold out any probability of anything in the shape of a renewal of the old reciprocity treaty, yet he could say that he did not despair of something in the shape of a reciprocity measure or treaty, which would impose very low duties on some articles, and perhaps allow free trade altogether in others. He trusted the hon. member would see the expediency of not pressing his address, and waiting till the Government came down with their measure, which he hoped would meet with his support.

Mr Cameron said that perhaps on the whole, the Hon the Minister of Finance was not to blame for not speaking on a subject like this. He had not expected him to state that he was going to put a protective duty on salt, in which he and his constituency were particularly interested, or on coal or any other article, and he took it that the Government would not wish to say that they would deal with the question in a manner suitable to their Ministerial position. He was not so sanguine, he must say, as the hon. Finance Minister, in respect to a renewal of our trade relations with the U. States. These movements on the other side, for a renewal of Reciprocity, had been going on for years and always, most opportunely, just as this House was going into session. (Hear, hear.) Something of this kind had occurred every year ever since the abolition of the old treaty, and we would have the same thing renewed every year until the Canadian Government took an independent stand, dictated by Canadian interests and Canadian interest alone. The moment this House rose, so soon would all these movements cease. Was the Government prepared to say that any advances had been made by the American Government towards reciprocal trade arrangements?

Sir Francis Hincks—Yes.

Mr Cameron was glad to hear it; but did not consider that that was in accordance with the views expressed by the President of that country on the subject, which were decidedly hostile to reciprocity.

Sir Francis Hincks begged to contradict the hon member. The President expressed himself as being opposed to a renewal of the old Reciprocity Treaty, but not against trade relations with this country.

Mr Cameron said that view was taken at any rate by a great many members of the Congress and Senate. The leading organ of the liberal party in Ontario had taken the step of advocating free trade, and he was glad to hear that it was almost the only one that had warned the Government not to betray our trade relations with the U. States. If he for a moment believed that the motion of the member for Oxford would have the effect of retarding or preventing the renewal of the reciprocity treaty, he would sooner allow his constituents to suffer for a time longer than jeopardize its renewal. In his humble judgment the Government could take no better step than to protect Candian products.—Why should the Americans want the renewal of the reciprocity treaty? Are not all the Canadian markets open now to them, while their markets are closed up against us? In almost every commodity they reap all the benefits of free trade, and we have all the evils of protection without any of its benefits. In support of his position he quoted J Stuart Mill to the effect that a retaliatory policy was in some cases justifiable. Fortified with such opinions, they could afford to overlook that of journals, which were opposed to this proposal. They had heard the same thing talked of for the last six years, that reciprocity would be sure to come immediately. He agreed, however, with the member for Cumberland, that the period had now arrived when they must pursue a policy of independence, on this question, consulting their own interests, independent of what was said or done on the other side of the line. For want of doing so, many interests were languishing, some were paralyzed. In fact, with regard to the salt interest, even if it stood alone, he held that that the Government should not hesitate to extend a measure of protection in its favor. In Western Canada, before the discovery of salt in the vicinity of Lake Huron, they had to depend on the American market for supplies, while the Eastern portion depended on Liverpool. Before that discovery the price was $1.60 and $2 per barrel; the price, after the manufacturing was begun here, was reduced to $1.50 by Canadian makers; the Americans then brought it down to $1.50 and the Canadians to $1.45. When it was so reduced, the Canadians, not because they were obliged to do so, but from regard to the interests of the country, reduced their price to $1.15 at the wells. The American Company then issued a circular to their Canadian agents to reduce their price, the circular stating that in consequence of their discovery of a new vein at Onondago, they were prepared to sell at Toronto at $1.60 per barrel; their price, along the Grand Trunk line, being reduced considerably as they approached Goderich. The sole object of this was that they might have the market to themselves. It was asked if the Canadians were able to manufacture salt as cheaply as their neighbors, why were they not able to compete with them, but in this respect the American Government had always pursued a policy of protection. When salt was first discovered in Michigan, they gave a bounty of twenty cents a barrel on all that was exported, and the wilderness of Saginaw was now one of the most thriving settlements in the States. New York had followed a similar policy. Every ounce of brine, the works, the land, everything but the evaporator, were the property of the State, and there had been laid out there, $10,000,000, for which the State received only a nominal return of three quarters per cent, whereas here all had to be provided out of a limited local capital, while the duty on importations into the States was 70c in gold. The policy of the salt manufacturers there was to supply the home market first, and send off the remainder. When they had supplied all their own customers and sold off all their stock, they disposed of the remainder in Canada, and sent in large quantities at uncertain times. He did not object to healthy competition, but to an unhealthy and illegitimate traffic, by which all operations were disturbed.—Every industry was nearly in the same position, but salt stood in a peculiar position from the wealth of the manufacturers who had resolved to crush the infant manufacture of Canada. Then the Americans had the benefit of return freight, the Canadians having to pay nearly three times as much for conveyance of salt, not being able to obtain return cargoes. The market, too, was limited, and did not extend beyond Ontario, as the article was kept out of the United States by a discriminating tariff, and the Eastern Provinces could not compete with Liverpool. He referred to the action taken in this matter by Newfoundland, Australia and other colonies, and urged the Government to deal in this matter as one of the greatest importance to the Dominion, the ultimate progress of the country demanding that there should be some measure of protection accorded. He was not, on the whole, an advocate for a retaliatory policy, but there were some articles, with regard to which it was judicious and right to adopt it. He believed that the country was excited on the subject, and petitions had been presented from all quarters.—He had presented himself petitions from County Huron, the largest and most respectable county in the Dominion, (laughter,) and which contained fully one-half of the population of New Brunswick, and all the County Councils in Ontario were in favor of the proposals brought forward by the member for Oxford. He had voted with the Government on the banking resolutions. It was a popular movement and would be found to be so; but popular as it was, the present movement was fifty per cent, more so. The press, almost without a single exception—that great organ of the great liberal party—was with the people and made itself the reflex of public opinion. The Toronto *Telegraph* for some months had been advocating the same thing, the Toronto *Leader*, which up to the day before yesterday had been advocating the duty of doing nothing, has at last changed its tone, showing that a change had come over the views of those who controlled it. (Great laughter.) He hoped that the Finance Minister would see that this country was no longer kept in the humiliating position of waiting patiently on another nation to legislate for the benefit of Canada.

Mr. Gibbs would endorse the views of those who had spoken, and congratulate the gentlemen opposite on their change of manner in discussing the question. He quite agreed that every indication pointed the way to such a policy, and that the Finance Minister, from being one of the most unpopular men in the Dominion, which he undoubtedly was a few months ago (laughter), would become the most popular, if he introduced a measure to carry into effect the proposals of the member for Oxford. When he read the message of the President of the United States, he hoped that its effect here would be to put an end to *laisser faire* policy, and that Canadian interests and no other, would be considered. He had every desire for reciprocity and proper commercial relations, but if this could not be obtained, then they must legislate for their own interest, without reference to that.

Mr. Wood said the question raised by the motion had been discussed by agricultural associations and county councils in his section of the country for the last two years, and was one which farmers took a deep interest in. They rightly or wrongly were almost unanimously of opinion that there should be a revision of the tariff and the adoption of the policy dictated by Canadian interests and by no other consideration. He fully endorsed the statement that no measure would give greater satisfaction to Western Canada, particularly the agricultural portion, than the revision of the tariff, with a view to the protection of Canadian interests.

Mr. Mackenzie said of course this was not the time to enter into a discussion of this question. He would simply say that he did not believe that the adoption of a retrograde policy, a policy that would go back to the legislation of thirty or forty years ago, would be satisfactory to the people of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Howe said that for the last twenty years a large majority of the people of the Maritime Provinces had been in favor of free trade in its widest sense; but the policy indicated by the Government in this discussion was becoming popular there, not because they were less free traders than before, but because the United Stated were making use of their fiscal relations with us to attempt to coerce us into political union with them.

Mr. Anglin was inclined to endorse the words of the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Mr. Pope hoped the Government would come down with a Canadian policy, and if they did so, he promised them his hearty support.

Mr. Magill said it could not be denied that there was a growing feeling in Ontario in favor of a Canadian commercial policy, formed with the view solely to the interests of Canada, and he hoped the Government would pursue such a policy. Free trade was sound in theory, but under the present condition of trade with the United States it was not free trade. We had but heavily taxed exports into the United States.

Mr. Ferguson said his constituents were unanimously in favor of the policy indicated, and he hoped the Government would bring down such a policy.

Mr. Scatcherd believed that every section of Ontario was in favor of protecting Canadian interests without waiting any longer to see what we could get from the United States.

Mr. Colby remarked that we should thoroughly revise our tariff, item by item, and frame it solely with a view to the interests of our own country.

Mr. Stephenson said that the county adjoining Lambton was strongly in favor of the policy indicated by the motion.

Mr. Webb had no hope that reciprocity would be obtained. His constituents were in favor of a national policy, and he hoped the Government would bring such a policy down.

Sir John A. Macdonald said he must sympathize with his hon. friend the Minister of Finance.

Mr. O'connor said that nine out of ten of his constituents were in favor of the policy indicated by the motion.

Mr. Oliver replied to the remarks of the member for Bothwell; Mr. Mills thought that there were times in Canada, and it was so now, when certain articles were too cheap. The farmers were most prosperous when wheat and flour were higher, and when the farmers were prosperous, mechanics and merchants and laboring men were also prosperous. He had no objection to withdraw his motion, and would say that if the Government brought down such a policy as indicated by his motion, he would support it, if not, he would take the liberty of moving an amendment at a proper time. Motion withdrawn.

Mr. Stephenson moved for reports, &c., respecting the harbors of refuge on Lakes Erie and Huron.

Hon Mr. Langevin said he had received a lengthy and very important report on the subject from the Engineer of the Department, which he had to consider, before bringing the matter before his colleagues, therefore he would ask the hon. member to let matters stand over till the end of the week, when the papers would be brought down.

Mr. McCallum resumed the debate, referring to the expenditure upon the Welland Canals, and advocating the enlargment of canals. Whenever this matter had been brought up before, the Government had always replied that they had it under consideration, but he trusted they would now give it their attention, and have the necessary improvment made.

Hon. Mr. Langevin said that when the estimates were brought, an appropriation would be asked for to complete the work, and he would have some further explanations, and the hon. mover of the resolution would find that the Department of Public Works had provided every thing satisfactorily. Motion passed.

Mr. McDougall (South Renfrew) moved an address for the reports of the Surveyors, or others employed by the Government in the neighbourhood of Lake Neepigon, etc. He urged the great importance of ascertaining the state of the country between Ottawa and Fort Garry, in order that the best route should be selected for the railway, or other means of communication. He referred to the strong interest taken by the people of Toronto in extending the Railway to Lake Nipissing, and the people of Montreal were likewise considering the advisability of contructing a railway to go up the Ottawa valley, and as it was understood by the American people that the United States Pacific Railway must prove ultimately an unsuccessful enterprise, some steps should be taken to acquire information respecting the Canada route.

Hon. Mr. Langevin said the preliminary report had been received from Mr. Bell, but that a full report was expected shortly, and he suggested to the hon. member to withdraw his motion.

Mr. McDougall (South Renfrew) said as the report would be in shortly, he would allow his motion to stand over.

Mr. Mackenzie would ask the Government if they had decided upon any policy with reference to this matter. Last year, they had given the House to understand that they would be prepared to bring down a measure to effectually open up communication with the North-west country.

Sir John A. McDonald said that recent events in the Red River territory had thrown out the Government plans a little, and they could not come before the House so well prepared as otherwise they would have done.

Mr. Mackenzie asked if they would have anything about the railway.

Sir John A. Macdonald said they would have the means of communication with the North-west.

Ottawa, March 8

The Speaker took the chair at 3.20

A large number of petitions were received from the merchants of Toronto, Montreal and other parts of the Country for a removal of the 5 per cent excise duty on petroleum. Other reports and petitions were also presented.

Hon. Mr. Holton introduced a Bill to construct the Coughnawaga Ship Canal. Referred to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

Mr. Dunkin introduced the Census Bill, and alluded to the necessity of legislating upon the subject, in order to take census of the Dominion of Canada in a satisfactory manner. 1871 was essentially a census year, when the census of Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, the Three Kingdoms, and the United States were to be taken. In preparing this bill, the legislation of the late Province of Canada was rather more followed than any other; but advantage was taken of legislation in other countries upon the subject. He then explained at length the various provisions of the bill, which provided only for the census of 1871.

Mr. Mackenzie thought that too much power would be placed in the hands of the Census Commissioners. He urged the importance of accuracy, and especially in the vital statistics, and arriving at a correct statement of the value of property, which in Ontario could not be obtained as proposed from the Assessment Rolls, where only about one-third of the value of the property was given. He suggested that the arrangment of Ontario for the registration of the statistics should be availed of.

Mr. Dunkin said they would probably take advantage of such arrangement in the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Blake inquired if when the census returns were made, a change would be made in the basis of representation?

Sir John A. Macdonald said it was the intention of the Government—if it then existed in the present form—to make such change of representation.

The House then went into Committee on the Banking Resolution.

Sir Francis Hincks announced that the Government had agreed to reduce the minimum amount of capital for banks to $500,000.

Mr. Colby argued strongly for a less amount, and suggested that in cities of 200,000 inhabitants, or over, the minimum amount be $1,000,000, but in all other places be $200,000.

Sir Francis Hincks would not accept this suggestion, or go below $5000,000.

Messrs, Huntington, Bolton and Secord argued for a reduced amount.

Mr. Young thought the Finance Minister had gone quite near enough in that direction

The resolutions were passed.

The seventh resolution was struck out.

The House rose at six.

After recess Sir F. Hincks said a large deputation of bankers from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were in town, desirous of consulting with the Government respecting the Resolutions, and he suggested that the Committee should rise, report and ask time to sit again.

After some further debate the Committee rose, reported and asked leave to sit on Friday.

The House went into Committee on the Dominion Notes Resolutions, Hon. Mr. Gray in the chair, and after some debate they were adopted and report. Report to be received on Friday.

The House adjourned at 10:20.