iron policy understand that it has come to stay, and that trying to change it is but labor lost—then the sconer will the uncertainty be over, and the sconer will trade find steady and constant channels in which to accommodate itself under the new system. Keeping up the uncertainty only perpetuates loss all round and a general waste of effort. Therefore, we hasten to make this point only, to begin with. Let our dispute with Mr. Jowitt and his friends be promptly settled, and for ever. It must needs be that disputes will come; but it certainly reduces the evil to bring them to an end as speedily as possible, instead of perpetuating the uncertainty and waste of effort which are always so great causes of damage on both

through a final settlement.

Let Sir Charles Keep His Place.

We like not the rumors which are abroad that possibly Sir Charles Tupper may soon transfer himself to London again, and that possibly Sir Charles Tupper may soon transfer himself to London again, and that purpose the giving of his parsonal attention, on behalf of Canada, to certain commercial into a soc in chall of Canada, to certain commercial will be made which would take him from where he is most wanted—that is, in the rease at the time it follows the rease at the time it follows the rease at the time it colored to the position of Finance Minister of the Deminion. There is most emphatically where he will be made which would take him from where he is most wanted—that is, in the rease at the time it evolves itself out of its off the country and the rease at the time it colored to the most good; and it is for the country's distinct and an antical possible state to the serve a very useful purpose. Sir darks on banking Canadian scap? Do poleomargarine at ten cents a pound after the sample of National Policy witnessed in Canada for now these light years, and it is very necessary and the rease and how a young nation like Canada can, with any show of consistency or christiani. It is not only sheer nonsense but oppression to keep watchful eyes upon enemies of the possible that the cless and butter ten med fifteen cents a pound but work have light years, and it is very necessary and to keep watchful eyes upon enemies of the rease and to the most pool to the possible that the cless and butter ten med fifteen cents a pound but work have being the possible that the cless and butter ten med fifteen cents a pound but we have a pound and the possible that the cless and butter ten med fifteen cents a pound but work have being the possible that the cless and butter ten med fifteen cents a pound but we have a pound but the resulting scap at about four cents and pound but the resulting scap at about four cents and pound but the resulting scap at about four cents and Returns to be worth about 4 cents per ad. Doesthissoap-grease really go into soap? American oleomargarine and American er fit only for making Canadian soap? Do uny oleomargarine at ten cents a pound American butter at fifteen cents a pound sell the resulting soap at about four cents and? It doesn't seem very likely. It is more probable that the oleo and butter the ten and fifteen cents respectively.

In the resulting soap at about four cents and the control of the cents are probable that the oleo and butter the ten and fifteen cents respectively.

In the resulting soap at about four cents are probable that the oleo and butter the ten and fifteen cents respectively.

In the result in should not budge from it, except of course for a short trip across, which might serve a very useful purpose. Sir Charles has just given us the boldest measure of National Policy witnessed in Canada for now these eight years, and it is very necessary indeed that he be on the spot to defend his work, to see how it progresses, and to keep watchful eyes upon enemies of the N.P. both at home and abroad. We more probable that the oleo and butter he and fifteen cents respectively me soap grease worth four cents only long in to enable the articles to pass through Custom Houses. Immediately on emergathering of English free traders, say in the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce, for instance, therefrom it is probable that the soapdisappears, the oleo and butter redisappears, the oleo and butter redisappears, the oleo and butter rediversarial in the condition of the canadian bread
e sustentiation of the Canadian public,
may safely come to this conclusion, that
hole oleomargarine business is fraud
segiming to end. The Canadian Parliadid well when last year it probibited the
tof the stuff called "oleomargarine" on

on the iron question specially; and so "to
beard the lion in his den" as Sir John did
eight years ago. It would, we say, be a
service to Canada were he to find time to repeat to English merchants and manufacturers
at this juncture, what the chief himself boldly
told them then—that Canada's commercial
policy was going to be framed to suit her own
circumstances, and not those of any other

ething more. At long as we admit "butand "soap-grease" that leaves the door
for bogus butter, now fashionably called
as imposing Greek name of "oleomargarIt is much to be regretted that the
rnment is not likely to find time before

astonished out of measure, and they propose to try what they can do about it.

The fight has to come, then; it is now "on." Well, the quicker the sconer, say we. Leaving over for the present Mr. Jowitt's reasons, as far as they have been given to the public, we hope that the Minister of Finance and all others authorized to speak for Canada will speak promptly, and that in terms so plain, as to leave Mr. Jowitt and other British objectors not the ghost of a chance for saying afterwards that they did not quite understand our meaning.

This is a point of great practical importance in the conduct of the battle which is now before us. If we give room for supposing that we are not really so much determined on this iron policy of ours, after all, and that through persuasion and influence, judiciously handled, we may yet change our minds—a fight to get us to change may be kept up for years. Whereas, if we make the enemies of Canada's ivon policy understand that it has come to stay, and that trying to change it is but labor lost—then the sconer will the uncertainty be over and the scone of the strange suggestions com-

The Commercial Union Agitation.

Editor World: The advocates of reciprocity between Canada and the United States who are condemning the Canadian Government for its supposed indifference of inaction in this direction, and who are so glibly talking of a new treaty as a matter of easy accomplishment, seem to be entirely ignorant of the great difficulty which was experienced in arranging and effecting the former treaty. Nor do they take the trouble to examine and consider, with that care which the subject demands, the great alterations which have taken place in the relative position of the two countries during the last thirty odd years, which alterations demand corresponding alterations in any new reciprocal treaty, which, to be truly reciprocal in its spirit and operation, must be framed on such terms as may appear to be equally advantageous to both. Its advocates assume that a four goods—even our European goods—and The response which were dependent on the control of the control of

At Net Cost Prices.

4,823,508 6,038,043 329,399

These reports included Canadian flour and wheat shipped in bond. It is altogether likely that the very small quantity exported from crop of 1854 may have had some weight in influencing Congress towards its decision in favor of free imports from Canada.

At the date of the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty a wonderful increase had taken place in the production and exportable surplus of wheat in the United States; vast improvements effected in the means of connection between eastern and western states, coupled with a very large reduction in the cost of transport. During the four years 1860-61 to 1863-64 the exports of flour and wheat to Europe alone averaged annually 2,259,571 barrels flour, and 26,178,728 bushels wheat. Reducing wheat to flour, at 4½ bushels wheat averaged annually 36,346,788 bushels, as compared with 9,112,038 bushels during the four years averaged annually 36,346,788 bushels, as compared with 9,112,038 bushels during the four years averaged annually 36,346,788 bushels, as compared with 9,112,038 bushels during the four years averaged annually 36,346,788 bushels, as compared with 9,112,038 bushels during the four years averaged annually 36,346,788 bushels, as compared with 9,112,038 bushels during the four years averaged annually 36,346,788 bushels, as compared with 9,112,038 bushels during the four years averaged annually 36,346,788 bushels, as compared with 9,112,038 bushels during the four years averaged annually 36,346,788 bushels, as compared with 9,112,038 bushels during the four years averaged annually 36,346,788 bushels, as compared with 9,102,000 breakfully independent for their supply of predefunding the war for the four years and canada for the result of the produce dealers expected to retain the handling and sale of our produce. Hence, reciprocity, during the war of secession. The treaty was terminated, because it had few friends to content for its continuance, and even they were very lukewarm, and anything but zealous in its favor.

During the years of reciprocity, Canada had d

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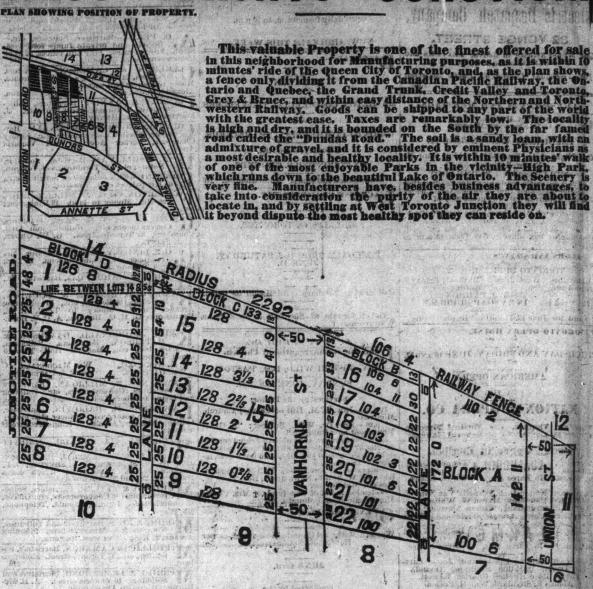
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SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Cape Breton Railway," will be received at this office up to noon on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1887, for certain works of construction.

Plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the Office of the Chief Engineer and General Manager of Government Railways at Ottawa, and also at the Office of the Cape Breton Railway, at Port Hawkesbury, C.B., on and after the 6th day for June, 1887, when the general specification and form of tender may be obtained upon application.

No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms and all the conditions are compiled with.

y order, A. P. BRADLEY.

Dated the 4th day of May, 1887.



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