THE TORONTO RUBBER CO. OF CANADA 246
T. McILROY, JR., & CO.
India Rubber goods of every description.
SPRING-ST WEST.

The Toronto World.

DIXON'S LEAD PENCILS—all grades kept in stock D. T. McAinsh, opposite Postoffice.

NINTH YEAR. THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1888. PRICE ONE CENT.

ELEVEN MILLION BUSHELS

A SPECIAL AGENT SAYS THIS IS THE MANITOBA WHEAT CROP.

Bad Damage in Streaks—Good Crops in Some Districts—Lively Gossip Among Grain Men—Manager Olds of the C.P.R. Says the Loss is Slight.

When the grain dealers met to attend the Call Board yesterday afternoon the despatches from Winnipeg and the opinions of Messrs. H. N. Baird and L. A. Tilley, published in yesterday's World, were the subject of a good deal of discussion. Some of the dealers were ready enough to say distinctly that Mr. Tilley had exaggerated the damage to the Manitoba wheat crop when he said that half of it was frosted. Those who were most emphatic in denying a great loss were given to place the loss at a minimum. President Matthews of the Board of Trade thinks that the loss will not be more than fifteen per cent. Extensive dealers in wheat, however, who are most interested, are dubious about believing that the damage is slight.

A Significant Letter.

Mr. James Carruthers, of the well-known firm of Norris & Carruthers, was called on yesterday, and when asked about the Manitoba crop produced a letter which he had just received from Mr. C. W. Band, the firm's special Manitoba agent. The letter is dated Winnipeg, September 2nd. The following are extracts from it:

"The farmers are just commencing to find out the damage done to their wheat fields by the frost of the 16th ult., and they say the yield will be nothing like what they expected about the 27th ult. Some farmers will only have half a crop and others again will not have any. It will be impossible to estimate the average yield per acre until threshing is general, and that will not be till the 15th instant. The frost came so early this year that it caught the wheat in the blossom and killed it out and out, and it has damaged a large acreage that way. To give you an idea, a farmer near Alexander told me in Brandon on Thursday that he had 130 acres that is entirely worthless and he will have to burn it down, and his neighbor only a mile away has splendid crops, having escaped all the frost. So that you will see that it just went in streaks and then doubled. They had a heavy hail storm and frost also on the 30th ult. and some 60 miles to some other part of the province.

"From Binscarth to Minnedosa there has been a large amount of damage done by the frost. Some estimate it as high as from 40 to 50 per cent. From Neepawa to Portage la Prairie on the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway little or no damage has been done. Portage la Prairie is all O. K. and will have a large yield. From Moose Jaw to Moosomin the acreage is larger than last year and the yield will be large and quality good. Everything is harvested in this section and past all danger. From Virden to Douglass there has been more or less damage, some stations from 10 to 33 per cent. Brandon will be 10 to 15 per cent. At Carberry the crops are fair and all along the main line of the C. P. R., as far as High Bluff. From Deloraine to Manitou the damage has been very serious. It is estimated now at 40 to 50 per cent. Take them on an average they will have 20 per cent. frosted wheat for sale and the other 20 to 30 is filled out and out, not worth a cent.

"From Mordon, including Gretna, to Morris the wheat is all right and big crops, and there will be fair crops in the Emerson section. I have not heard yet much information from the South Western branch.' From Carberry, I will go down there this week and report later on.

"I only saw Edgar for a few minutes in Brandon and he is very much disappointed with the wheat yield. He only estimates it at 8,000,000 bushels, but from what I can learn I think he is a little too low. I think now the yield will be from 10,000,000 to 11,000,000 bushels. A good deal depends on fine weather. What this country wants is 30 days or 3 weeks yet of hot forcing weather, as there are a number of fields yet very green, which I am afraid will never ripen in time before we get another heavy frost."

What Mr. Carruthers Says.

Mr. Carruthers said: The loss cannot be estimated correctly, as our agent says, till threshing is general. We gave our agent instructions to go into the fields and see for himself how the crop was. From reports received from him I should say that the loss will be about 30 per cent. I see Mr. Tilley places it at 50 per cent, but I think that is a little high, judging from reports we have received.

"What is frosted wheat worth?"

"That altogether depends. If it is very badly frosted it is not worth much. If slightly frosted it will sell within 10 cents of No. 1. But as a general rule frosted wheat will sell at half price. Ontario millers do not care to handle it if it is much damaged. We have to get a market for it in England."

Bad Motives Imputed.

Among those who talked a good deal yesterday about the interviews published in The World there were some who hinted broadly that it was to the interest of big grain men here to run down Manitoba wheat.

Secretary Wills, of the Board of Trade, informs The World that he has arranged to get special reports as to the condition of Manitoba crops. He expects to have them in to-day.

Manager Olds Says 10 Per Cent.

Mr. John N. Sutherland, general freight agent of the C.P.R. for the Eastern Division, told The World yesterday that he was satisfied that the reports from Manitoba about the wheat crops being damaged by frost were greatly exaggerated. Mr. Kerr, general freight agent for the Western Division of the C.P.R., with headquarters in Winnipeg, is at present in the city and informed Mr. Sutherland that from advices received from Winnipeg he was certain there was not half the damage done by frost as was stated. "On seeing The World this morning," continued Mr. Sutherland, "I telegraphed to Montreal to General Freight Manager Olds, and have received a reply stating that the damage does not exceed 10 per cent. on the crop."

WHAT THEY SAY IN MANITOBA.

Not Much Certain Can Be Known About the Damage Yet Awhile.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 5.—As to the effect of the frost on the wheat the truth is that not much certain can be known about it until reports from the thrashing machines begin to come in. The cylinder and the concave will tell the story sure. Still there are buyers and their agents who are now on the tramp and examining with eager eyes what there is to be seen, and some of these are no fools at the business either.

Ontario people will admit not many better judges of the situation are to be found than Sir Wm. P. Howland, who is now here just after an extensive drive over the prairies, and whose opinion is, as stated in The World this morning, that the reports of losses are greatly exaggerated.

People in the east will scarcely believe it, but it is a fact that for information as to weather, both immediately past and to come, people here are wholly dependent upon Uncle Sam's probabilities office at Washington, or say rather, on the enterprise of the Winnipeg papers and the vividness of the American associated press. This is astounding to think of. In a few days deputations will wait upon Mr. Greenway to see if he has any influence with the powers that be in Ottawa in the matter.

To-day the air has appeared softer and so much like frost that would be dangerous, though somewhat chilly.

A Winnipeg Press Opinion.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 5.—The Sun says to-night that the exact position of the crops is not easily learned. Damage has been done in some localities by the frost and continued cold weather makes it probable that more injury will be done to grain. At the same time there is reason to believe that the reports made as to the extent of the damage are greatly exaggerated and that a considerable portion of this year's crop can be saved in good condition.

It is almost certain that with the higher prices and the larger area under cultivation the farmers will receive more money than last year.

The Latest News.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 5.—11.40 p.m.—It is the talk here to-night that half the wheat is damaged to half its value. That would be a loss of one-fourth of the total.

THE IRISH QUESTION FIRST.

Mr. Gladstone Says it Must be Disposed of Before Taking up Welsh Matters.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Mr. Gladstone, in a speech at Wrexham yesterday, said The Times had done him an unexampled compliment in answering a speech not yet delivered. He had no wish to interfere with the natural and legitimate performances of The Times in throwing dirt upon him. He remained strong in the opinion that the criticisms of a man's enemies were more useful than the cheers of friends. He maintained the truth of his former statement, that he had seen a political prisoner in Naples better treated than were the imprisoned Irish members of Parliament. It had not been denied that some of the Parnellites had broken the law, but the framers and administrators of that law were more guilty than the Parnellite offenders. He would not say that imprisonment had killed Mr. Mandeville, yet he declared that Mandeville was used in a manner that disgraced the Irish Government, and any Government in the world would be disgraced that did the like. While on the subject of the treatment of political offenders, he observed that it was seldom that he was able to speak with satisfaction of the policy of Austria, but he had learned with the greatest satisfaction that Austria had given liberal home rule to the Galacean Poles, and in that respect she was far ahead of England.

Referring to Welsh sympathy with the Parnellites, he said the people of Wales would not be losers by the present agitation. They would find that the Scotch, who were a determined people, would be with them when there came a demand for the solution of Welsh questions, but that demand could not be made until the Irish question was disposed of.

"Athlete" cigarettes (10c.) are richer in flavor, sweeter and cooler than any other brand in the market.

THE WORK OF A MADMAN.

Woman and Child Suspended Outside a Window by a Maniac.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 5.—At 10 o'clock last night a thrilling scene was witnessed by persons passing along Springfield-avenue. From the third-story window of No. 83 the figure of a woman was suspended, head downward, holding in her arms an infant. In the window overhead, and clinging with a tenacious grip to the limbs of the woman, stood a young man in his shirt sleeves, his face and general appearance indicative of the wildest fury. The woman screamed and in a moment a dense throng of people gathered below.

A number of men made their way up the stairs and entered the room. The man at the window paid no attention whatever to the intruders, but appeared to take fiendish delights in listening to the piercing cries of the woman whose life he held as by a thread. Two of the rescuers suddenly got the window and when directly behind the maniac they clutched the feet of the woman and called to her to have courage. At the same moment five men sprang upon the would-be murderer and bore him to the ground. He was speedily overpowered and the almost exhausted woman was lifted in safety within the window.

The Jacksonville Refugees.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The World's correspondent at Jacksonville says Dr. Guiteras and his officials are doing all in their power for the unfortunate people whom fate has consigned to their charge at Camp Perry. This is all that can be said in favor of the place to which Surgeon-General Hamilton wishes to consign those who seek to escape from yellow fever in the stricken city. The train as arranged is bad. The fumigation regulations are outrageous and the tenting is worse. On all sides the complaints are loud and bitter, and many say they would almost prefer to face the yellow fever than go there. It is a place that no woman or child should be sent to. Every one has a good word to say for the courtesy, kindness and good intentions of the doctor and all employed under him, but he cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

Seven New Cases at Tampa.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Seven new cases of yellow fever are reported at Tampa, Florida. They are of a mild type. Also one case at Manatee and one at Palmeto.

For Cigarettes B.C. Cigarette Tobacco has no equal. 246

Pitched Through a Railway Bridge.

PORT ARTHUR, Sept. 5.—Two miles west of Middleton, a loaded freight car jumped the track as the train was approaching a trestle bridge near that place. The bridge is 40 feet high and the car struck it with such force as to break it down, thereby allowing a couple of cars, as well as the caboose to pitch into the gulf below. Conductor Peacock was seriously hurt externally and internally by going through the bridge. He was brought here and grave fears are entertained of his recovery. The collapse of the bridge caused a delay of traffic for some hours.

An Italian Knife-Stabber.

PORT ARTHUR, Sept. 5.—An ugly fight took place between a couple of Italians on the Fort William road, near the west angle, ending in a stabbing affray. Jas. Ross and Calabee De Ross, both Italians, were seen by Ed. West at the place mentioned, fighting desperately. All at once Ross pulled a large knife and gave his opponent a fearful stab in the forehead, inflicting a horrible gash. De Ross fell down and Ross continued to stab him, cutting both his hands in a horrible manner. West sprang to the rescue and pulled off the cowardly villain. Ross was subsequently arrested.

Parties visiting Hanlan's Point can get tea, coffee, hot water, also cakes, &c., at city prices. Bakery in connection, at Mrs. Durnan's.

A Montreal Forger.

MONTREAL, Sept. 5.—Auguste Mely was arraigned yesterday charged with forging the name of Galibert Brothers, manufacturers, to a check for $100. There were two counts in the indictment, another check for $200 having also been forged. Mely had given M. Doloy, a boarding house keeper, the check, not in payment for anything, but merely to keep it for him.

You can have that umbrella of yours recovered while you wait and save 50 per cent. East. Manufacturer and Importer, 336 Yonge-street.

A Chicago Workman's Terrible Fate.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Louis Larsen, a workman for Crane Brothers, this morning crawled into an iron cylinder used for the piston of a hydraulic elevator to clean it. He took with him a lighted candle and built a fire of benzine. In a short time the cylinder was filled with inflammable gas. An explosion followed and the man was enveloped in flames which filled the entire cylinder. The workmen were attracted to the spot by his cries but it was impossible to get at him, and enough water could not be at once procured to quench the flames. His companions were therefore compelled to stand helpless and listen to the burning man's cries until they were stilled by death.

For Chicago.

Passengers can engage sleeping car accommodation at the G. T. R. ticket office, corner King and Yonge-streets, for trains leaving Toronto at 2.50 p.m. on Friday and Saturday, the 7th and 8th, and arriving at Chicago at 7.20 o'clock next morning. This extra service is via Detroit. Sleepers Detroit to Cincinnati.

Proposed Ship Canal in England.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The provisional committee appointed to enquire into the advisability of building a ship canal between Liverpool and Birmingham, has made a report favoring the project and recommending that immediate steps be taken to obtain from Parliament the necessary power.

The #, and 6's, New Entrance to Gotham.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 5.—It is stated that an agreement has been made between the Baltimore and Ohio and Reading Railroads by which the former's trains shall run to and from New York over the Reading line.

THE RETALIATION DEBATE

ANOTHER DAY OF TALK IN THE UNITED STATES HOUSE.

Congressmen on Both Sides Apparently Willing to Vote for the Bill but Anxious to Make Political Capital Out of the Situation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The House resumed consideration of the Retaliation Bill to-day and Mr. Phelps (Rep., N. J.) arose to speak on the subject. He said:

"We will give the President this power and any other additional power he may ask for, but we wish there was more likelihood that he would use these powers now than there was that he would use the original powers of eighteen months ago. The powers were then thought to be ample and they were. If the treaty stipulations are abrogated, as the President claims, they are sufficient to cut off Canada from all commercial intercourse, foreign and domestic. If they are not, the powers are still sufficient to deprive Canada of all intercolonial or interstate commerce both by sea and land. At the time these powers were granted everybody thought them ample, and nobody since, President or citizen, has suggested that there was not all the power necessary to harass and coerce Canada into good behavior, until Thursday, Aug. 23. Then the President went out alone and shot the rocket of his presidential message into the clear and peaceful air.

"The President reversing his energies so suddenly was reckless of consistency or courtesy. He urged Wednesday that the rights were Canada's and we must buy them. He was urging Thursday that the rights were ours and we must take them, and in the haste with which he appropriated the cry of fishermen's rights or retaliation he forgot to turn to the Republican senators and say, 'I thank you for those words,' and yet he had fought long and well for his original opinion. His opinion was that we had no right to tranship our fish, and in order to maintain this opinion and justify Canada in refusing to let us do it he was forced to do and suffer many unpleasant things. He had first to get rid of the 29th article of the treaty of 1871. There were two ways to cancel this: One was to hold that the article was cancelled by infraction when the Canadians refused to perform their duty under it; the other was to hold it was cancelled by formal abrogation with the fisheries treaty. The first method would bound the obligations of the article were cancelled by infraction and everybody knew and acknowledged the fact. The other was indirect and uncertain, but the President chose it. He determined to take the other road, that is it was abrogated. I venture to say that the first inkling Canadian authorities had that the President thought the article was abrogated was when they read the President's message. If it was abrogated it ceased to be operative July 1, 1885, but every thing went on as far as our side was concerned just as before and so on their side until June, 1886. Then they told us the privileges granted us under the article and used by us for thirteen years to tranship our fish were withdrawn. This was a violation of the article and cancelled. But the President did not say so. He did not say it was cancelled by abrogation a year ago. He said nothing. He did not protest, he submitted, and what is worse, he continued to perform all our obligations under the article just as if it were not cancelled by abrogation or by infraction and to perform them with increasing fervor. It is a painful retrospect."

The speaker held that the President, under the article which he believed to have been abrogated, was heaping favors on Canadian shippers by land and sea, that they might compete with their American rivals. He referred to the special favors granted the Canadian railways, particularly the facilities extended to the Canadian Pacific in the way of allowing them to carry goods in bond, detrimental to the American railroads, and concluded:

"The President because he would not tell anyone that he thought the twenty-ninth article was abrogated but would keep on executing its provisions just as if it were, has had trouble with not only Canada but everybody else. The Senate not knowing his views committed itself against them and so did the House. But more regrettable than the unfortunate position into which his silence brought him was the effect it had upon the Canadian authorities. Finding what they knew to be an infraction of one treaty stipulation was accepted without protest, they were told to disregard at their pleasure other stipulations of the treaty, and the result has been a new series of annoyance and aggression which seemed to be invited by the failure of the President to make manful protests and employ the usual means of self-defence committed to him. But these unpleasant things are behind us. If Article XXIX was not cancelled by abrogation, it was by infraction and our hands are free if we wish them to be. The responsibility we are willing to leave with the President. He is now president of the measure—not the president of the treaty. He is no longer the Governor-General of Canada—he is the President of the United States. He no longer takes the Canadian view, he takes the American view. If now he will act, if he will do anything, we will encourage him in his new departure, we will give him everything he asks for, necessary or unnecessary, and the past will be forgiven. [Applause].

In the course of his remarks Mr. Phelps referred to the declaration made by Mr. O'Neill (Dem.) of Missouri that the President's message was a good campaign document.

Mr. O'Neill: "Don't you think it is?"

Mr. Phelps: "I do, and the gentleman from Kentucky (McCreary) said that message ought to be kept with the free trade message."

Mr. McCreary: "I did not say that the message should stand with the free trade message, for I deny that the President has sent to Congress any free trade message. [Derisive laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. Phelps said the gentleman had referred to the two messages to which he (Mr. Phelps) had alluded. The two messages ought to stand together as the Siamese twins.

Mr. Belmont's Speech.

Mr. Belmont (Dem., N. Y.) then addressed the House. After referring to the two Republican gentlemen (Hitt and Phelps) who preceded him, and whose opinions he greatly respected, he said, after hearing their arguments on this measure, and remembering that in not one single sentence has either of them declared his intention to vote against the bill, and after hearing such remarks as they have made upon it, his only difficulty was to believe that even those who may be politically opposed to the President should in such a grave crisis as this charge upon him motives inconsistent with his duty, so bravely and well performed, to guard and protect the rights of American citizens and maintain the dignity and honor of the nation. He said: "We are not Democrats and not Republicans when confronted by the unfriendly acts of a foreign power. In addressing the House upon this subject, a matter of serious consequence, our relations with another Government, a Government with which the Executive had reached a settlement by means of a treaty, that treaty having been rejected by the Senate, and the House being now called upon to act, it becomes impossible to properly discuss the questions presented without reference to the action of the Senate. In the last Congress a controversy arose between the two Houses over a similar measure. I do not deem it improper for me to say that at the time of the preparation of the bill adopted by the House in 1837, the President was consulted in regard to the power to be vested in him and I now state that at that time he desired to have the same measure of authority placed in his hands for which he now asks in the message before us. The Senate, however, was unwilling to grant what the President and the House considered sufficient power to carry out the policy which we are now endeavoring to establish. I do not think it necessary to recall the points of difference which then existed. There is reason, however, to believe that obstacles which were then placed in the way of such a measure have in part been removed. Closer investigation has shown the wisdom and necessity of the policy inaugurated by the House and many minds, hitherto in doubt as to the power under the treaty of 1871 to withdraw certain privileges from Canadians, have now become clear in the opinion that the 29th article is no longer in force and such privileges can and should be withdrawn. There can be no doubt that Congress has power to pass this bill, whether it ought to pass is the question which we ought to decide.

The question of the fisheries has since the foundation of our Government been a source of irritation. The whole history of our relations with Canada is a long series of controversies on this subject. To belittle it, to postpone it, or apply inadequate remedies is to continue the cases of irritation and trouble. We have entered many earnest protests against the unfriendly and, I will say, the ungrateful acts of Canada. The Government of Great Britain has been unable or unwilling to urge upon Canada different courses. We cannot therefore continue to accord Canada privileges which Canada does not accord to us. To continue the privileges now granted by statute in the face of existing facts would be to write further aggressions from Canada and would be a notice to Great Britain and all the world that our protests in behalf of our rights are mere formalities, not to be followed by action.

In answer to Mr. Phelps' assumption that the privileges exercised by Canada of transporting merchandise across the border were exclusively derived from Article XXIX of the Treaty of 1871 and that his (Belmont's) assertion to the contrary was news to Mr. Phelps, news to Lord Salisbury, news to the Canadians themselves as well as news to the rest of the world, he read from laws approved by the President March 14 and July 28, 1886, five years before the Treaty of Washington, which, he said distinctly conveyed the rights of transit in bond of imported merchandise to and from the Canadian border.

Replying to Mr. Hitt's assertion that by the projected treaty of 1888, vast regions of fishing waters had been abandoned and turned over to Canada by the delimitation provision of the treaty, Mr. Belmont said that was a statement based on the report of the majority of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, who estimated that the area thus surrendered was 1127 square miles, whereas by an accurate measurement the area covered by delimitation measurement was 749 square miles. He added that while he had some thing to learn from his friends across the aisle about the treaty, we might both learn something from our enemies across the border, and we seem to come out even. He had read an extract from a speech of Mr. Ellis in the Canadian Parliament, being a pointed resume of the advantages Canada had gained under the treaty.

Oh! for One Hour of Grant.

Mr. Davis (Rep., Mass.) followed Mr. Belmont. He said the President had not seen fit to exercise the powers already conferred on him by Congress, that he had negotiated a treaty which had been properly rejected by the Senate. He denounced it as a part and parcel of the free trade conspiracy.

"The sheathed sword which Congress had placed in his hands the President did not dare to draw. He did not dared even touch the hilt with his nervless hand. Oh, for one hour of Dundee, oh, for one day of Jackson or of Grant!" [Applause on Republican side].

The utterances of the President in opposition to the policy of his Administration, he did not, could not, ought not to command the confidence of the country. It would fail of its effect. The Irish class would indignantly resent the idea that sham menace to Great Britain and that is worse, the continued to perform all our obligations under the article just as if it were not cancelled by abrogation or by infraction and to perform them with increasing fervor. It is a painful retrospect."

The speaker held that the President, under the article which he believed to have been abrogated, was heaping favors on Canadian shippers by land and sea, that they might compete with their American rivals. He referred to the special favors granted the Canadian railways, particularly the facilities extended to the Canadian Pacific in the way of allowing them to carry goods in bond, detrimental to the American railroads, and concluded:

"The President because he would not tell anyone that he thought the twenty-ninth article was abrogated but would keep on executing its provisions just as if it were, has had trouble with not only Canada but everybody else. The Senate not knowing his views committed itself against them and so did the House. But more regrettable than the unfortunate position into which his silence brought him was the effect it had upon the Canadian authorities. Finding what they knew to be an infraction of one treaty stipulation was accepted without protest, they were told to disregard at their pleasure other stipulations of the treaty, and the result has been a new series of annoyance and aggression which seemed to be invited by the failure of the President to make manful protests and employ the usual means of self-defence committed to him. But these unpleasant things are behind us. If Article XXIX was not cancelled by abrogation, it was by infraction and our hands are free if we wish them to be. The responsibility we are willing to leave with the President. He is now president of the measure—not the president of the treaty. He is no longer the Governor-General of Canada—he is the President of the United States. He no longer takes the Canadian view, he takes the American view. If now he will act, if he will do anything, we will encourage him in his new departure, we will give him everything he asks for, necessary or unnecessary, and the past will be forgiven. [Applause].

In the course of his remarks Mr. Phelps referred to the declaration made by Mr. O'Neill (Dem.) of Missouri that the President's message was a good campaign document.

Mr. O'Neill: "Don't you think it is?"

Mr. Phelps: "I do, and the gentleman from Kentucky (McCreary) said that message ought to be kept with the free trade message."

Mr. McCreary: "I did not say that the message should stand with the free trade message, for I deny that the President has sent to Congress any free trade message. [Derisive laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. Phelps said the gentleman had referred to the two messages to which he (Mr. Phelps) had alluded. The two messages ought to stand together as the Siamese twins.

Mr. Belmont's Speech.

Mr. Belmont (Dem., N. Y.) then addressed the House. After referring to the two Republican gentlemen (Hitt and Phelps) who preceded him, and whose opinions he greatly respected, he said, after hearing their arguments on this measure, and remembering that in not one single sentence has either of them declared his intention to vote against the bill, and after hearing such remarks as they have made upon it, his only difficulty was to believe that even those who may be politically opposed to the President should in such a grave crisis as this charge upon him motives inconsistent with his duty, so bravely and well performed, to guard and protect the rights of American citizens and maintain the dignity and honor of the nation. He said: "We are not Democrats and not Republicans when confronted by the unfriendly acts of a foreign power. In addressing the House upon this subject, a matter of serious consequence, our relations with another Government, a Government with which the Executive had reached a settlement by means of a treaty, that treaty having been rejected by the Senate, and the House being now called upon to act, it becomes impossible to properly discuss the questions presented without reference to the action of the Senate. In the last Congress a controversy arose between the two Houses over a similar measure. I do not deem it improper for me to say that at the time of the preparation of the bill adopted by the House in 1837, the President was consulted in regard to the power to be vested in him and I now state that at that time he desired to have the same measure of authority placed in his hands for which he now asks in the message before us. The Senate, however, was unwilling to grant what the President and the House considered sufficient power to carry out the policy which we are now endeavoring to establish. I do not think it necessary to recall the points of difference which then existed. There is reason, however, to believe that obstacles which were then placed in the way of such a measure have in part been removed. Closer investigation has shown the wisdom and necessity of the policy inaugurated by the House and many minds, hitherto in doubt as to the power under the treaty of 1871 to withdraw certain privileges from Canadians, have now become clear in the opinion that the 29th article is no longer in

NEW BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERS.

Electing Them Under the New Rules—Choosing the Grain Standards.

A meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade was held yesterday, President Matthews presiding. These gentlemen were elected members of the Board of Trade in accordance with the new rules: Wm. T. Jennings, engineer; John Matthieson, coal merchant; John S. Spilling, cigar manufacturer; John T. Russel, crockery merchant; T. W. Humphrey, grocer; Richard B. Johnston, coal merchant; Sylvester Brown, flour merchant. The new members are all of Toronto.

The examiners were appointed for the current year as follows:

Grain—W. D. Matthews, H. N. Baird, Geo. A. Chapman, Thos. Flynn and W. Taylor.

Flour and Meal—W. Galbraith, J. H. Peer, W. Stark, J. L. Spink and J. F. McLaughlin.

Hides and Leather—E. Leadly, W. Beardmore, D. W. Alexander, E. J. Davis and D. McLean.

Monday, Oct. 1, next, was appointed as the date for choosing the Dominion grain standards.

The Council unanimously approved of Secretary Wills' arrangements for the reception to be given to the Governor-General. The Secretary says that the scarlet carpet is to be laid, that the Governor will repose under a dais, and that the whole affair will be *recherche*.

The Roller Rinks.

After a prolonged quiet, consequent on a serious illness, Mr. Turnbull Smith has emerged Phœnix-like and announces the grand reopening of his roller rinks. On Saturday evening next the Princess-street and Shaw-street rinks will be opened for the season, and no pains have been spared to make this event an unusually attractive one. The floors are being ground smooth, and with a splendid band in attendance it is safe to predict that a pleasant time may be spent.

Mr. Smith further promises that during the ensuing season he is going to eclipse all previous years in his fancy dress carnivals and other celebrations. He is always reliable, so that patrons of the roller art can look forward confidently to a surfeit of enjoyment.

Goldsmith's Poems.

To me more dear, congenial to my heart,
One native charm than all the glare of art.

He had evidently not seen Shannessy & Hall's photos at 238 Yonge-st. 246

Will go out of Commission on the 15th.

The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company have decided to withdraw their Toronto boats for the season on the 15th inst., and send them into winter quarters at Sorel. This will be considerably earlier than at any period since the company's formation. Last year they ran up to Oct. 1, and some years even later. The reason for the present early withdrawal is dulness of traffic, owing in part to the continued wet and unseasonable weather, which has impaired, and will continue to impair, river travel generally, and also the sparse prospects for autumn business as a whole.

Closing Sale of Pictures.

Owing to the immediate return to England of Mr. Dillon, under whose direction a successful series of exhibitions have been conducted, with the result of introducing to the art-loving public in Canada representative works by standard British artists, who have thereby secured a large number of admirers; this, the real and legitimate object of visiting Canada, being attained, on behalf of himself and artists represented, Mr. Dillon now places the entire collection with Messrs. Oliver & Coate for immediate sale, which takes place in their premises, 57 King-street west, W., when an exceptional opportunity will be presented of securing really choice works of undoubted authenticity, and probably at prices very much under their value.

CITY HALL SMALL TALK.

Grains of Gossip which The World Gathered Up Yesterday.

Contractor Cathro has begun the work of laying the cedar block roadway on Bedford road.

Work on Centre Island has been suspended for two days owing to the city dredge breaking down.

The work on the Carlaw-avenue sewer was commenced yesterday by the contractor, A. J. Brown.

The Waterworks Committee meets to-day to discuss general business and the new high level pumping station.

Relief Officer Taylor has sent in a long report to the City Fathers, touching how to treat the poor and tramps.

Ald. Galbraith and Frankland returned from Europe on Tuesday, and yesterday paid their respects to the Mayor.

Ald. Dodds, chairman of the Reception Committee, spent Tuesday evening at Exhibition Park, making arrangements for the visit of Lord Stanley to the fair.

D. L. Van Vlack has secured the contract for the block paving of Simcoe-street, from Queen to Osgoode-street, as $7926.

The Reception Committee meets to-day to make final arrangements for welcoming the Governor-General on the 10th.

Ald. Hallam has invited the Mayor, the City Council and all the heads of the city to be present at the Lancashire Lads' reception to the Governor-General.

Medical Health Officer Canniff has been requested by the Mayor to investigate a peach yellow, a disease which is affecting the fruit sent into the local market.

The President and Secretary of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society called on the Mayor yesterday, to make arrangements for presenting an address to the Governor-General.

All the councillors will attend a meeting of the Board of Works include in the figures all extra haul and cost of inspection. The city pays the inspectors but deducts the amounts thus disbursed from the progress and final certificates.

The Mayor and Ald. Dodds visited the contractor who has charge of the block paving of Front street, yesterday, and arranged with him to have the work proceeded with by night as well as by day, so that the street would be all right for the Vice-Regal party to drive over.

Assistant City Solicitor Caswell fought a water wasting case in the Police Court yesterday. The defendant being the landlord of the house where the offence was committed. The landlord proved that he had employed a plumber to mend the pipe, and he was discharged. Now Mr. Caswell is considering what is to be done with the plumber.

Things are on the jump at the Canadian Soo. Work upon the water power canal will begin this fall, and it is expected that the canal will be completed by next spring. The right of way has been secured, except through the Hudson Bay Company's property, and negotiations are under way for that now. The canal will be 300 feet wide and about half a mile long. It will begin above the railroad bridge and strike the river again in the neighborhood of the Hudson Bay Company's property.

Bids are being received by the Canadian Government for the construction of the ship canal, and now that the threatened retaliatory legislation by the United States has come into such prominence, it is thought that the work will be pushed speedily forward. These improvements, together with the work of the Canadian Pacific Road in putting in big yard facilities, promise to make a lively whirl in the Canada Soo for the next year or two.

Messrs. Oliver, Coate & Co., advertise a sale to take place on Monday, 10th of Sept. of 100 choice lots.

Coming a Long Way for Them.

Middy Jones to Middy Clugarnet—I say, old fellow, I have to dine in the wardroom to-night. Lend me one of your shirts, I saw your washing come aboard to-day, and was astonished to see you had a hundred. Clugarnet—My dear fellow, I would if I could. I have only two, one is No. 1, the other 100, is was the 100 you saw, but when I join the Pacific fleet I will cross Canada and stop over at Toronto and get White to make me a dozen at $23.00.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Mr. Patton called on The World yesterday to say that it was not at his shoe store that the man Grogham died. The store is kept by Mr. Murphy at 216 Queen-street east.

Rev. Dr. Parsons gave an address on African mission work at last night's missionary meeting in Knox Church.

Firebugs Sentenced.

SMITH'S FALLS, Sept. 5.—George Ringer and Albert James, two firebugs who have been convicted of setting fire to buildings at Smith's Falls, were sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment each, at Perth, yesterday.

TOPICS FROM THE CAPITAL

THE QUEBEC CIRCUIT COURT ACT TO BE DISALLOWED.

The Kentish Ranger to Be Asked for an Explanation—The London Capitalists' Memorial re the Quebec Debt Conversion Act Under Consideration.

OTTAWA, Sept. 5.—The rumor was fully circulated here to-day, based on a telegram from Montreal, that the Circuit Court Act passed at the last session of the Quebec Legislature, and under which Mr. Mercier recently appointed two judges, had been disallowed, but no confirmation of the rumor could be obtained to-night. Your correspondent, however, has reason to believe that there is ground for the rumor.

It is stated that the attention of the Militia Department having been called to the letter which appeared in The Toronto World, signed "George H. Douglas, Lieut. 24th Kent Infantry," dwelling upon the possibility of war with the States and suggesting that "our prime move would be the capture of Detroit," an official communication has been sent to Lieut. Douglas requesting an explanation of his attaching to his signature his rank in the Canadian militia. The Department would not interfere with Douglas writing as a private individual, it is the ventilation of his warlike feelings in connection with his rank as a volunteer that is called in question.

The memorial of London capitalists, forwarded through the Imperial Government, asking the Canadian authorities to veto the debt conversion bill passed by the Quebec Legislature, and which practically means repudiation, has been received here and is under consideration.

Major Anderson, engineer of the Department of Marine, will leave in the course of a few days for Lower Traverse, St. Lawrence River, for the purpose of locating two stationary piers there to take the place of the present light ships. The work will be very expensive and probably cost in the neighborhood of $100,000.

The Department of Justice forwarded today to the prison authorities at Montreal a release for the daughter of an Otiawa citizen who went astray. She has promised to lead a new life and her father has consented to care for her.

Col. Irwin, Inspector of Artillery, who has just returned from an official tour of inspection in the Maritime Provinces, reports a marked improvement in the force.

On Monday next the Exchequer Committee will take up the claim of the Government against the city for $2400 arrears due on certain coal wharves.

Hon. C. H. Tupper and Hon. G. E. Foster left to-day for Beaverton to participate in the political demonstration there to-morrow. Sir John Macdonald, who intended also to be present, was detained at the last moment by pressing public business.

IN THE FAR WEST.

The Mission Board of the Methodist Church to Meet in Winnipeg on Monday next.

The Mission Board of the Methodist Church meets at Winnipeg on Monday next. This will be one of the most important ever held and will deal with the whole mission work of the Canadian Methodist Church. The complaint of the British Columbia Methodists that the Dominion Indian Department unduly favors Anglican missionaries and puts obstacles in the way of Methodist missions will be thoroughly investigated.

It is expected that the Skeena mission will be able to send full reports of the condition of affairs in that region. The delegates from Toronto Conference are Revs. Drs. Williams, Potts, Stone, Shaw, Briggs and Sutherland and Rev. G. Webber, and Hon. John Macdonald, J. J. Maclaren, Geo. A. Cox and Senator Cowan, lay delegates. This is the first time the Mission Board has met west of London, and the Methodists of the Far West are looking forward to the visit with great interest.

The income of the board for the past year amounts to nearly $220,000, which is an increase of about $19,000 on the previous year. There is an increase of fully $6,000 on ordinary income and nearly $13,000 in legacies.

Notes of the Exhibition.

The Secretary's offices will be moved from Church-street to the exhibition grounds on Saturday.

Hon. C. H. Tupper, Minister of Marine, will probably attend the opening ceremony.

Mayor Clarke has received official notification that about 100 Syracuse Bremen in uniform with a band, and about 100 Syracusans will visit the exhibition on Tuesday and Wednesday next.

The British Columbia section will be a most interesting one. Specimens of coal and thirteen cases of other minerals have already arrived. There will also be whalebone, ferns, fruits, Indian curiosities, etc.

Caterer Betts at the Exhibition.

Caterer Betts is making great preparations to feed the public at the exhibition. He has a full staff, and says he can feed all comers. He is bound to give satisfaction.

"Derby" cigarettes (5c.) are superior to any ten cent package manufactured by any manufacturer.

Warrants Flying Through the Air.

The developements in Central Bank affairs yesterday was the issue of two warrants against Roland Israel Gideon Barnett (the "Wandering Jew") on a charge of defrauding the bank out of some $10,000 before its collapse. Barnett was last heard of in London, Eng., on July 21. On that date he was seen by a Toronto business man at the Alahambra Palace, a noted place of amusement. The New York police also want Barnett. It is said the London police will be asked to arrest him if he is in that city yet.

The World last night asked Sergeant Detective Reburn what course would be pursued to capture Barnett, but that officer had not hung to impart.

Mr. E. S. Cox was in the Police Court yesterday to answer the second charge against him. No evidence was offered, nor were the arrangements completed for his release on bail. He comes up again to-morrow.

At a tea-party the other evening, a gent's necktie (color, bright yellow) was the reward for the best original riddle, and won by an old lady. Behold the riddle! Why is Cox like a leaky boat? Because it takes a good bailing to float him out of dock (prisoner's dock). All that White has to say is, that if he could not make a better *shirt* than the old woman can make a riddle, he would never get $11.50 for a doz, and as for the necktie he trusts the next one sold will be of a less gaudy hue—that it will fall to the lot of that sex who can wear it with better propriety—and it will be given for a more deserving cause.

Among the Friendly Societies.

Robin Hood Sanctuary, Shepherd's degree, A.O.F., met in Shaftesbury Hall last night, Pastor Robert Tyndall presiding. There was a large attendance a number of new