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THE DOMINION'S FINANCES.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER MAKES HIS BUDGET SPEECH.

The Tariff Not Disturbed—Canada's General Condition, Expansion of Trade under the N. P., and the Growth of Interprovincial Commerce dealt with—Some Vigorous Remarks about C. U.

OTTAWA, April 27.—Sir Charles Tupper made his Budget speech this afternoon, and he managed to get through it in about 2½ hours. The fact that it was understood that the tariff was not to be molested in any way detracted from the general interest and anxiety that is felt in the world of commerce in the Budget.

The speech of the Minister of Finance was varied in its scope, and included the general position of the country, the expansion of trade under the fostering care of the tariff, the great growth of our interprovincial commerce, etc., and in the wind-up Sir Charles treated the House to some lively expressions concerning Commercial Union, Unrestricted Reciprocity and the various other matters that the two great political parties have been wrestling with for the past few years.

Sir Charles having disposed successfully of the Treaty Bill as far as the Canadian Parliament is concerned, seemed greatly relieved when he got the Budget, his last big effort of this session, off his hands.

Sir Charles was enthusiastically received when he began to speak at 3.30. He said that he had been under the necessity of being absent from Ottawa for a considerable period since last session, and although his Department has been watched over during his absence by the Minister of Customs with his usual ability, yet the House would expect from him as Finance Minister the usual statement as to the financial condition of the country.

Nearly $100,000 Surplus Last Year.

Taking first financial affairs for the year ended June 30 last, they estimated that the revenue received from all sources would amount to $35,300,000. It was with pleasure that he informed the House that the total revenues for the year were $35,734,993, or an increase over the estimate of $454,933. [Cheers.] The yield from customs, which was estimated at $22,000,000, actually amounted to $22,378,800. [Cheers.] This increase was no doubt mainly caused by the revenue of the following year being anticipated owing to changes made in the tariff. In 1887 there had been an increase in duty on coal and coke (although 150,000 tons of anthracite coal was admitted free), fancy goods, silks and sugars as compared with 1886, while the quantity of spirits imported and taken for consumption had decreased, showing conclusively that the temperate habits of the people were gaining ground.

Coming to matters of excise it was estimated that the yield from this source would be about $6,000,000. As a matter of fact the yield was $6,308,201. [Hear, hear.] This increase is accounted for by the fact that an exceptionally large quantity of spirits was entered prior to July 1, 1887, when the provision of the Inland Revenue Act came into operation respecting enforced warehousing of spirits for two years prior to sale.

In miscellaneous items there was a slight decrease, but the postoffice showed an increased revenue of over $100,000, and in public works, including railways, there is an increase of about $200,000.

It was estimated that the expenditure for the year would be $35,600,000, leaving an estimated deficit of $300,000. The actual expenditure for the year was very close to the estimate, being only an excess of $57,680, and the estimated deficit of $300,000 has been turned into a surplus of $97,313. [Cheers.] In view of the statements made last year the Government could not, he thought, be accused of laying an over-sanguine statement before the House when they compared the estimate with the final realizations. [Hear, hear.]

Revenue for the Current Fiscal Year.

He then proceeded to review the probable expectation of operations of the present fiscal year. Last year he had stated that the total revenues expected to be realized for the fiscal year 1887-'88 would be $36,400,000, made up as follows:

Customs	$22,500,000
Excise	6,400,000
Miscellaneous	7,500,000

Taking first customs revenue, he said that during the year a series of ups and downs had been experienced, and it might have been thought likely about last Christmas that the revenue from customs would not realize what was anticipated, and this might have been expected from the fact that the revenue from that source exceeded expectations in 1886-'7 by about $300 000, owing to duties having been paid in advance of alterations made in the tariff last session. But after Christmas the revenue from customs began to recover itself, and on March 10 the amount exceeded the amount received in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year by $100,000. Since March 10 the revenue from this source has again dropped, and he regretted to say that up to late returns, those to April 20, the yield from customs as compared with last year had fallen off $227,000. As the total revenue from this source in 1886-'7 was $22,378,000 he did not think it would be right to calculate on a greater revenue than $22,000,000, although an early spring might tend to a revival of business, and a possible increase of revenue might again accrue during the latter part of the fiscal part. But he did not think it would be advisable to calculate on a greater yield from customs than $22,000,000.

The Commission of Inland Revenue had informed him within the last few days that the amount that will be received from excise revenue would be slightly in excess of $6,400,000, and from this source of revenue $6,450,000 might be estimated.

The estimate of miscellaneous revenue had been revised by officers of the Finance Department and it was thought that from various sources forming that revenue the amount likely to be received would be $7,550,000.

The total estimated revenue for the current fiscal year would, therefore, he believed, be in the neighborhood of $36,000,000.

Expenditure.

Coming to the expenditure side of the account it would be seen that Parliament during the last session granted supply which, with actual expenditure, amounted to $35,969,981. As members were aware they had brought down estimates in addition thereto of $1,112,000. These two sums would amount to $37,082,000, and taking the usual savings into account on estimates, and these last year amounted to $100,000, it was very probable that the expenditure will be in round numbers, $37,000,000. It was but fair, however, that the House should take into account the fact that in the year 1886-7 he anticipated a deficit of $300,000. In reality this had been turned into a surplus of over $97,000, and it was but right to estimate that this sum of $400,000 was paid in in anticipation of 1887-8. With regard to the probable result of this year he considered that this fact should be taken into account, and having due regard to economy and expenditure, he trusted that the accounts for the present and coming year, taken as a whole, will balance. [Hear, hear.]

Coming to probable results for the year 1888-9, he was inclined to think from the general tendency of trade that the merchants of Canada would be careful in the matter of importations, and it was not likely that there would be any material increase in the amount of importations over those in the last and in the present fiscal year. To be within bounds he put down customs revenue likely to be received as $22,500,000, being $500,000 in excess of the estimates for the current year. The officers of the Inland Revenue Department calculate that the excise yield for 1888-9 may safely be placed at $6,650,000. As regards miscellaneous he had informed the House that the revenue estimated to be received from this source during the present fiscal year would be $7,550,500. If to this sum was added the normal increase of revenue likely to be derived from the Postoffice Department, he thought he could safely estimate that the revenue from miscellaneous sources during 1888-9 will reach $7,750,000. He therefore put down the total revenue from all sources at $36,900,000.

A Probable Equilibrium.

Dealing with the estimates for 1888-89, he said that, as owing to the new departure many votes have already been taken into account and explanations given in regard thereto, it would not be necessary to offer extended observations as to variations in expenditure as compared with the estimates asked for in supply last session. The amount of estimates now laid before Parliament was $35,421,440.22, but, as the House was aware, no sums have been placed in the estimates for mail subsidies and steamship subventions. There will therefore have to be added to the amount already brought down sums sufficient to cover these services, and further amounts will undoubtedly be asked from Parliament in such supplementary estimates to complete the services of the year, but he believed that, taking all things into account, at the close of the year 1888-89 revenue and expenditure would about reach an equilibrium.

It was but right to mention some items in expenditures to be incurred next year which show variations and which call for remarks. The interest on public debt showed an increase of $116,000. This increase was chiefly made up by the amount of $63,000 required for savings banks in consequence of increased balances held by depositors on Dec. 31, 1887, and by the probable amount required to meet further indebtedness, $250,000, less interest on loan maturing, in round numbers, $29,000. They had also asked for an increase of $68,000 in investments for sinking funds, that amount being required to make additional dividends requiring to be invested. The votes for civil government have already passed the House, and explanations have been given of the increase of $32,000 therein, and also of the increase of $14,000 in the administration of justice. In pensions and superannuations there is an increase of $21,000, largely made up of pensions to officers, who have been retired owing to the abolition of their offices, and to a great extent this increase is offset by savings in other branches of the service. The Minister of Militia and Defence would explain the increase in his services, mainly in cavalry and infantry schools. In railways and canals (income) there was an increase of $78,000, of which $45,000 is for overhauling the foundation of St. Ours Lock, and the balance is made up chiefly for expenditure on the Welland Canal and Trent River navigation. The lighthouse service requires an additional expenditure of $10,000, $6000 of this amount being for maintenance and repairs to lights and $4000 in salaries and allowances of lighthouse keepers. In miscellaneous there is an increase of $55,000, made up by increased cost required for the government of the Northwest Territories, expenditures at Banff Park and the plant required for the Government printing office and bindery. The other large increase is $300,000 in the service for railways and canals. This amount is made up by $290,000 required in increased cost of repairs and working expenses of the Intercolonial Railway.

On the other hand the immigration vote has been reduced by $100,000, being the estimated saving in general immigration expenses owing to the abolition of assisted passages and other causes. The £20,000 sterling ($97,000) contribution of Canada to the Imperial Institute having been paid is of course dropped. The public works in the vote asked for shows a decrease of $750,000, but he was afraid this vote would be supplemented to a certain extent. Generally, however, the estimates have been framed with full desire to add as little as possible to the expenditures of the country, and the Government have endeavored to ask for nothing more than sufficient to keep the public service in a state of efficiency consistent with economy. [Hear, hear.]

The Debt Account.

He then proceeded to deal with debit account, remarking that at the present moment we are in debt in England for temporary accommodation to the extent of £1,000,000 sterling.

Since May last the country has experienced a certain amount of financial stringency, and one of the results has been that three banks have ceased to transact business. The past summer was one of unusual heat and drought in the Province of Ontario, and the harvest was not up to the average. The same cause has operated against the extensive lumber industry, and on account of the lowness of water the timber which had been cut and which lay in the streams could not be made marketable. This has caused a certain drain on the resources of the banks in order that the legitimate requirements of those engaged in the industry should be provided for. But against this we have occasion to be gratified by the splendid harvest in Manitoba and in the Northwest. Still it must be borne in mind that we were going ahead rather too quickly. In our cities, and especially in Toronto, there has been a certain amount of speculation in real estate. In the end, he believed, it will be found that the short crop in Ontario and the other attendant circumstances will prove a blessing in disguise by curtailment of importation. However, by the exercise of economy and prudence Canada will soon recover from the present stringency. Her trade, he was satisfied, is sound at the core and will soon return to its normal condition.

Savings Bank Deposits.

At the commencement of the fiscal year the Government, chiefly in deference to the banking community, lowered the limit of deposits in savings banks and fixed the amount to be received from any depositor at $300 in any one year and $1000 in all. Originally savings bank deposits were unlimited. A reduction was then made to $20,000 and afterwards this was again brought down to $3000. Now the limit is, as he said, $1000. The effect, however, on Government savings bank deposits has been that some of the larger deposits held by the Government have been withdrawn and have gone to swell the general business of the country by transfers to banks where enhanced rates of interests were offered.

The deposits in the postoffice savings banks show an increase, and if we set one side against the other, savings bank balances since July 14 last are nearly stationary, that is to say deposits equalling withdrawals. Still the country is to be congratulated that deposits have increased in a marked manner from the poorer classes, showing that labor is fully employed and adequately paid. [Cheers.] To illustrate this he might state that the number of depositors in postoffice savings banks March 31 last was over 100,000, an increase of over 10,000 since Jun 10 last, and the number of depositors in other savings banks under the control of the Finance Department increased from 56,000 to 57,000 in the same period. [Hear, hear.]

The stationary character of the savings bank balances is not to be put down to any withdrawal of capital from the country. These moneys have undoubtedly, for the reason before stated, gone to banks and have been placed in other investments. The Government are of opinion that by lowering the limit of deposit in the savings bank, the funds thus set loose eased the strain on banks throughout the country and had the effect of mitigating the stringency.

As a result, however, of the stationary character of these balances, the capital expenditure of the country to a large extent has had to be met out of the ordinary revenue, and the Government have been obliged to have recourse to the English markets and have borrowed to the extent already named. It therefore becomes necessary, to complete capital expenditure, as shown in the estimates submitted to Parliament and to pay several subsidies to the various railways as detailed in public accounts, that further borrowing powers be authorized and a loan bill will be introduced hereafter when it can be definitely ascertained how much the Government will have to place on the market. But he was glad to inform the House and the country that the Government have determined for the present, with unimportant exceptions, to stop any further outlay on capital account beyond that to which the country is now committed.

The Tariff and the Iron Industry.

Sir Charles then proceeded to show how far the tariff changes of 1887 had affected the iron industry. It had provoked hostile criticism in England at the outset, but like the fiscal policy adopted in 1879 it was now more clearly understood, and the British press viewed in a more friendly spirit our efforts to develop our Canadian stores of mineral wealth within our borders. Sufficient time, however, had not yet elapsed to demonstrate fully the effects of the new tariff, the act having virtually not come into operation until the present fiscal year, and capital being cautious and very slow to move in new fields of enterprise. But he might state that the Mills and Randall bills now before Congress showed a fixed determination on the part of our American neighbors to continue an efficient measure of protection to that great industry. [Hear, hear.]

The United States, after twenty-six years' uninterrupted protection, now lead every country in the world in the production of iron and steel, and the duty on their manufactures in the United States last year was 41 per cent., and the Mills bill only proposed to reduce it to 39 per cent., while under the amended tariff in Canada the duty was only 23½ per cent.

The average rate of duty on all United States imports last year was 31½ per cent., while on all imports into Canada the duty was 21½ per cent. Other figures showed a similar state of affairs.

We had in Canada to overcome the opposition of those interested in the handling and manufacture of foreign products. People in Canada had faith in the advantages which local industries conferred on the country, and people of every shade of politics had shown unmistakably the importance they attached to the operation of active home industry by the readiness with which they assist by free sites, exemptions from taxes and cash bonuses to start new enterprises to give industrial employment. [Hear, hear.] He then gave an account of the effect on market prices caused by changes made last year in the tariff and said that the effect of the tariff on market prices of iron has been to make a small increase, but not to the full extent of the increased duty. Sir Charles added:

Values at Glasgow, that being the best gauge of the general level of the iron market, and as at Glasgow prices were pretty even during February and December, 1887, I will take these months for comparison. Taking pig iron the price in Canada was only from $1 to $1.25 per gross ton higher in December than in February, 1887, while the additional duty which took effect on July 1, was $2.24 per gross ton, indicating that the foreign makers, carriers and importers had made a concession of about $1 to $1.25 per ton to retain the trade. In other words, the consumers paid only one-half the amount of duty contributed to the revenue.

As to bar iron the price was in February, 1887, $1.60 to $1.65 per 100 lbs.; in December, 1887, $1.87 to $1.90, showing an advance of only 25 cents per 100 lbs., while the extra duty was 45 cents per 100 lbs.

As to cast iron water pipes the contract price for the corporation of Montreal averaged for 1885 $28.50 per gross ton, in 1886 $26.21, in 1887 $33.14, in 1888 only $32.10, and this notwithstanding the increase in duty has been $8 per ton. These pipes for Montreal have been contracted for and are to be made in Canada."

Industries Developed by the Tariff.

The Minister next referred to the effect of the tariff in the explorations made as to new fields for the development of this industry. Extensive and valuable deposits of iron ore, he said, had been discovered in the vicinity of Port Arthur, Ont., and on Hunters Island near the boundary line. When the Thunder Bay Colonization Railway reaches the ports the opening of these deposits will be facilitated.

South of the Canadian Pacific crossing of the Seine River, about 100 miles west of Fort William, an immense deposit of high grade bessemer iron ore has been discovered. It is said to be the largest and finest bed of ore ever found in America. The ore is a black magnetic oxide and analyzes from 62 to 70 per cent. of metallic iron.

The various iron works that have been established in the Dominion under the changed tariff were referred to at length, and Sir Charles gave figures about the operations of the Bristol mine in the county of Pontiac, Que., the mines along the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, the proposed blast furnace at Trenton and in the iron district of Cape Breton, at Nova Scotia, the Pictou field, the Loudonderry steel works, the Nova Scotia steel works at New Glasgow, the Coldbrook rolling mills at St. John, N.B., Pillow, Hersey & Co.'s $800,000 joint stock company, the Canadian Pacific Railway's proposed passenger car shop, the Montreal rolling mills, the Hamilton Bridge Company and many other new industries, to show that the expansion in the iron trade had more than doubled. Twice the number of workmen were employed, capital was flocking into the country from Europe and workingmen in these lines of industry were making good wages with plenty of labor.

Increased Output of Coal.

As closely connected with the development of manufactures, proceeded Sir Charles, and as an evidence of the steady progress of the country, it may be mentioned that in addition to the expansion of the iron industry the changes in the tariff had a beneficial effect in the increase of the output of coal from the mines. In the Nova Scotia and Cape Breton mines a close estimate of the output was:

Name of place.	*For year* 1886.	*For year* 1887.
Cumberland County mines.	416,000 tons.	469,242 tons.
Pictou County mines	369,000 "	338,050 "
Cape Breton mines	588,000 "	717,000 "
Total	1,373,000	1,524,292

In 1879 the coal raised at Spring Hill was 92,000 tons, in 1887 the output had increased to 442,000 tons. [Hear, hear.]

Trade with the West Indies.

Passing on to our trade with the West Indies Sir Charles, after quoting the details about the sugar trade in particular, gave these general results:

In 1878 the total value of the imports entered for consumption from all the West Indies was $1,181,728, and in 1886 it had increased to $3,249,624, and he expected that in the general trade there would be a still further development in the present year. As regards the whole trade, both imports and exports, in 1887 the total value of these amounted to $4,689,473 and in 1886 to $5,553,892, and when there was taken into account the development in the importation of sugar on the one hand and exportation of fish and other products of the country on the other, it was more than likely that the total value of the trade would increase in the near future.

The Dominion's Cotton Industry.

Sir Charles next gave the House something about the cotton industry of the country. At the present time about 60,000 bales of raw cotton, valued at $3,000,000, was being annually used in the Dominion. This was an increase of 50,000 bales in ten years. Half a million spindles were running and 9000 hands were employed, and the capital invested was $8,000,000.

Interprovincial Trade.

The interprovincial trade of the country was referred to at length. In 1878 and 1887 the following movements took place over the Intercolonial Railway in articles carried both ways:

Articles.	1878.	1887.
Flour	637,778 bbls.	753,480 bbls.
Grain	331,170 bush	1,016,334 bush
Live stock	46,498 head	80,782 head
Lumber	56,600,000 feet	161,100,000 feet.
Manufactures.	140,858 tons	820,000 tons
Other articles, not including firewood.	230,741 tons	820,000 tons
Total freight	522,710 tons	1,131,334 tons
Number of passengers	618,957	940,141

Of the above in both years, flour, live stock and lumber were local, as distinguished from through freight for export. As regards grain there were 440,454 bushels of local freight in 1887, against $331,170 in 1878. The total increase of freight in 1887 as compared with 1878 was 608,000 tons, and of the proportion between local and through freight the increase is about equally divided. In 1879 but 570 tons of coal was shipped from Nova Scotia to the upper provinces. This increased to 10,246 in 1880, and in 1886 had reached 175,512 tons. [Cheers.] Shipments of refined sugar from Halifax and Moncton to the upper provinces last year were 145,988 barrels. A large increase in traffic was also reported in various other lines and showed the enormous increase of our inter-provincial trade. In addition to coal, the Intercolonial carried westward in 1887 600 tons of stone, 20,000 bbls. of plaster, 45,000,000 lbs. of iron, 13,300 bbls. of pickled fish, 3,000,000 lbs. of fresh fish, 4,225,000 lbs. of dried fish, 725,000 lbs. of canned fish and 16,000 bbls. oysters, all for the upper provinces. [Cheers.]

The coasting trade of the Dominion has steadily increased from 1877 to 1887. In the former year the tonnage was 8,968,862, and in 1887 it had reached 17,513,677 tons.

Trade Results for 1886-'7.

The chief results in Canadian trade in 1886-'7 were pretty much as follows:

The total exports exceeded those of the previous fiscal year by $4,225,000, being 8 per cent. in advance of the average of 20 years of Confederation. The export of fisheries show an increase of 15 per cent. over the average of 20 years of Confederation, export of mines an increase of 13 per cent, the forest export a decrease of 7 per cent., exports of agricultural products an increase of 30 per cent., and exports of animals and animal products an increase of 50 per cent. [Cheers.]

The imports for home consumption were 8 per cent. more than the average for 20 years and $6,000,000 more than in 1886; imports of woolen manufactures 28 per cent. more, imports of cotton 54 per cent. less than 20 years' average and $300,000 less than in 1886.

The total tonnage of shipping employed in external trade was 14,000,000 tons, being 16 per cent. more than 20 years' average, and the total tonnage employed in the coasting trade was 17,500,000 tons, being 1,200,000 tons more than in 1886 and 21 per cent. more than twenty years' average. [Cheers.] The shipping carrying cargo into and from Halifax in 1887 was 125 per cent. more than in 1868, and Halifax increased 73 per cent. in tons of cargo carried in and out during the last ten years, which was proportionally higher than any other port, Montreal having increased 67 per cent.

All this showed that Confederation was now more than a name, and that notwithstanding the geographical conditions largely increased commercial relations were growing up between different portions of the country. He presented to the House a series of tables prepared by Mr. George Johnson showing the exact position and progress we are making.

A Cloud Swept Away.

He then referred to the fact that when dealing with the financial statement a year ago he had been obliged to state that there was one cloud on the horizon, viz., unpleasant relations that were at that time threatened between ourselves and our great neighbors to the south of us, but he was glad on this occasion to be able to state that the cloud had been entirely swept away. As conclusive evidence upon that he quoted from President Cleveland's message in transmitting the Fishery Treaty to the Senate and the opinions expressed by Secretary Bayard upon the treaty. He thought, in view of this, he was justified in congratulating the House. The only cloud that could be seen on the horizon had entirely disappeared and passed away. [Hear, hear.] The House of Commons of Canada had ratified that treaty and he had no doubt but that the other branch of the legislature, the Senate, would also do so, and he was still sanguine that it would not be rejected by the Senate of the United States. [Hear, hear.] At all events they had given evidence that the Parliament of Canada had been prepared with mutual concessions to ratify the treaty and dispose of a question which was the cause of so much friction between the two countries.

He thought he was not too sanguine in expressing the conviction that nothing could then militate against friendly reciprocity of good neighborhood between the two countries. It would not only dispel any cause for irritation, but would greatly facilitate friendly intercourse of the two nations as no other course could possibly have done.

No Tariff Changes.

He did not propose to introduce any changes in the tariff. Nothing was more important for the trade and business of the country than that there should be perfect confidence as to the permanence of existing arrangements, and he thought that they could do no greater service to Canada than by showing that it was not necessary continually to change the tariff arrangements.

He was satisfied that no Finance Minister had been less troubled than he had been by applications for changes in the tariff. He knew that the hon. member for South Oxford had a hundred applications for changes in the tariff for every single application he had received during the present session. He believed this was to a large extent due to the fact of general satisfaction upon the part of the nation with the existing condition of things, and it was not necessary to disturb them. [Cheers.]

A year ago it was his duty to submit a very startling charge with reference to the iron interest of the country and he had made very radical changes with respect to that industry. The capital required for the establishment of the new iron industry was so enormously large that not so good a showing had yet been made as some people thought should have been, but indications showed that they would soon be able to manufacture in Canada all the iron consumed in the country.

It was a source of congratulation to him to be able to inform the House that everywhere he heard expressions of uniform satisfaction with regard to this industry. [Hear, hear.] He had not received from any source a single remonstrance against the very great changes made a year ago.

He had been pressed to take another step in the same direction for the purpose of having steel rails manufactured in this country. Canada was the only country in the world which, possessing 12,000 miles of railway within its borders, did not manufacture its own steel rails, but they had to take into consideration the fact of the enormous importance of railway development to Canada, and while they considered it a subject worthy of attention when it could be properly taken up, yet he felt they must at all events postpone this year making such changes as would establish rolling mills in this country for the manufacture of our own rails. He would not say more upon the subject, but would refer to a bill he proposed to introduce in connection with a resolution on the table when they went into Committee of Means, which was to meet the changes to a large extent proposed by what was termed the Mills bill in Congress.

Reciprocal Trade Relations with the U. S.

He need not remind the House that both parties in the House had been extremely anxious to obtain a return to the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, or such reciprocal trade relations as were enjoyed under that treaty, but he was bound to say that he believed the country would be greatly disappointed if that treaty were re-enacted. It certainly had given a great stimulus to Canadian trade at that period, but it was still more beneficial to the United States than to us and he could not forget that great changes had taken place in this country in many important respects, and also in the United States, which would bear upon the question if the treaty were re-enacted.

They had endeavored to promote free intercourse by placing upon the statute book in 1879 for a very long period an invitation to meet them half-way with reference to certain articles which did not cover all articles contained in the old Reciprocity Treaty. It had been re-enacted with every re-enactment of the tariff from that time down to the present period. They had done this to draw the attention of Americans to the fact that they were still anxious to promote free intercourse between the two countries upon terms mutually advantageous.

He did not remember having seen any reference to the subject of having placed on their free list several of these articles two or three years ago. Down to the present year this Government had no communication whatever with the Imperial Government on this question. When their attention was drawn to the fact of the United States' action in this respect, they felt that under the circumstances the wisest course to pursue was to meet the proposal made and put on the free list the articles contained in the clause made free by the action of Congress. They had thus removed these difficulties and settled these causes of political and commercial commotion between the Governments of Great Britain, the United States and Canada.

He found that the bill introduced into Congress by Mr. Mills, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, put a number of articles in which they were interested in Canada on the free list, but he would say that it was one thing to make a treaty and another thing to make a statutory arrangement. In a treaty there might be a number of articles which you did not desire to put on the free list, but it was done for the purpose of getting other articles which you greatly desired to obtain, but under legislative reciprocity the whole thing was entirely altered.

They could not imagine for a single moment that the policy of the great country to the south was going to be materially altered by any action of Canada. In the Mills bill it was proposed to put lumber on the free list. They knew that this was not out of regard for Canada but because they were carrying out the policy of the Democratic party in the United States, and they desired to make this article free in the interests of their own country, and so in reference to a large number of other articles—[hear, hear]—but this proposal was coupled with the statement that lumber would only be free to countries that had no export duty on logs, so that if this bill becomes law Canada, under existing arrangements, would meet with the same duties. In order to give Canada the advantage of this it was necessary to arm the Governor-General-in-Council with power, the moment the bill became law, to repeal the export duty on logs that we might reap the advantage of the act.

Under reciprocity of tariffs both countries remained perfectly free to make free or impose any duties they saw fit as they did before, but under the circumstances he felt it was right for the protection of Canadian interests to modify the clause with reference to the articles which should be made free by the United States.

The Liberals and Protection.

He had congratulated the House when Mr. Blake, in the very throes of a general election, had stated that the opposition of the Liberal party to a protective policy had ceased, and he thought that both parties were at one on this great question. [Hear, hear.] Mr. Blake had referred especially to the hon. member for South Oxford, and undertook that he was expressing his views as well as his own. He (Sir Charles) had regarded this as a great step on the part of the Liberals toward the treasury benches, and placed them in a better position before the people of this country. [Opposition cries of "Oh!"] He felt that the laboring portion of the community who had been lifted from a condition of helpless poverty to one of comfort could rest assured of no retrograde movement. All their fears might be at rest once and forever. [Hear, hear.]

He had since learned with great regret that all the congratulation he had offered to the hon. gentleman opposite had to be recalled. [Laughter and cheers.] When Mr. Blake went away for his health, whilst they recognized the amiable qualities of the hon. gentleman who had succeeded him as leader of the party, they soon found that the Liberal ship was drifting without a rudder, instead of the firm hand of the captain on the tillers there was a vacillating hand. In fact, the hon. gentleman's (Laurier) Conservative instincts were so strong that he (Tupper) had always wondered why he had not met him on his side of the House. [Laughter from both sides of the House.]

Wrecked on C.U.

They had drifted upon the rock of Commercial Union. It must not be forgotten though that the leader of the Opposition had never committed himself to that policy, but it could not but be remembered that hon. gentlemen occupying distinguished positions in the party were ready to adopt Commercial Union.

Where was this policy now? Wiman, with all his money and ambition, stood alone to-day without a supporter on the question of Commercial Union in Canada. Loyal British sentiment was too deep in the hearts of Canadians to allow them to adopt a policy which would end by placing Canada in the despicable condition of having its tariff laws and taxes imposed by a Government with which they had no connection or become a part of that great country. [Hear, hear.]

Brought face to face with this sentiment, the ship was started away, but only to escape destruction upon the rock of Commercial Union to be stranded upon Unrestricted Reciprocity. [Cheers.] It was supreme folly for any Canadian statesman to talk of Unrestricted Reciprocity, as it must inevitably bring the people face to face with direct taxation. If the United States was to supply Canada with everything she required, as she doubtless could do, where was the revenue to come from but from direct taxation? No other feasible proposition had been made by any advocate of the scheme. It was the most wretched chimera ever put before the House. It would imperil the industries and capital of the country. Under the old treaty Canada was a slaughter market of the United States and every industry of Canada was paralyzed. Did hon. gentlemen want to take Canada back to 1874?

There was no more chance of obtaining Unrestricted Reciprocity with the United States than there was of dictating to the Imperial Government who should be her Her Majesty's advisers. There was not a newspaper in the United States that ever gave countenance to the scheme. Wiman himself laughed at it. They would not be so regardless of their own interests as to take away the trade barrier between Canada and the United States and leave Canada free to admit products of England upon our own terms. There was no party in the United States Congress who would dare adopt such a policy. The Liberal party could not have discovered a more ridiculous policy if they offered a premium for one. [Laughter.]

The United States had attained their position as rulers of the world by a high protective policy, and there was no free trade there. The Mills Bill simply proposed to make raw materials and natural products free, and a reduction of iron duties from 43⅓ to 41. That was all the free trade they admitted there, which was the same policy as that of the Canadian Government.

The Horizon Bright with Promise.

Canadians had a country of vast extent and illimitable resources, the country was fast developing, and they were entering upon a career of rapid advancement which would draw the attention of agriculturists all over the civilized world. [Cheers.] Under these circumstances, what had Canada to be afraid of? They had accomplished much and had no need to throw away their birthright for a mess of pottage when the horizon was bright with promises for them.

They had the flag floating above them which had floated triumphantly over the most remote regions of the earth, and an army and a navy behind them, and a moral power among nations which in the past had carried its weight in the destinies of the world, and would forever continue to do so.

Sir Charles Tupper then moved:

That the Speaker do leave the chair and that the House resolve itself directly into committee of ways and means.

The hon. gentleman resumed his seat quite hoarse after his great effort and was received with loud, enthusiastic and continued cheering.

Sir Richard "Views with Alarm," etc.

Sir Richard Cartwright, after a lengthy speech, moved in amendment:

That the net debt of Canada on June 30, 1878, was $140,362,069; that the net debt of the Dominion on March 31, 1888, was $228,235,786; that the expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1878, was $23,503,158, and for the year ending June 30, 1887, was $35,658,161; that the estimated expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1889, is $35,421,440, wholly apart from divers known unprovided expenditures, which will raise the amount likely to be expended to at least $37,000,000, being an increase of the net debt to the amount of $8,000,000, and of the total annual expenditure of $13,500,000 in the space of eleven years; that the said debt and expenditure have increased in a ratio very far in excess of the increase of wealth and population of the country during said intervals; that the said expenditure is provided for by a system of taxation so adjusted as to press with extreme and unjust severity upon the thrifty and industrious producer, and especially upon all farmers, laborers, mechanics, artisans and factory operatives, who are at present subject to a custom taxation on articles necessary to life and comfort amounting to nearly 100 per cent. more than that levied upon members of corresponding classes in Great Britain and Ireland; that the mischiefs caused by the present system are further aggravated by the very general substitution of specific for ad valorem duties, whereby the injustice of the existing mode of taxation and the unfair preference shown to rich consumers over the less wealthy is at one and the same time increased and concealed, and that it is expedient that said injustice should be remedied and that the wealthy classes should be compelled to bear their fair proportionate share of the burden of taxation.

That this House views with alarm the extremely rapid increase of the debt and taxation of the Dominion, especially in view of the fact that there has been contemporaneously a very great reduction in the debt and amount required for necessary taxation in the United States, and that this House is of opinion that any considerable addition to the debt or taxation of the people of Canada will work very great hardship to the bulk of the population and will tend powerfully to place them in a position of great disadvantage as regards the people of the United States, besides seriously prejudicing their chances of securing improved commercial relations with the people of that country.

Hon. Mr. McLelan moved adjournment of the debate.

The House adjourned at 10.45 p.m.

TORONTO INTERESTS.

Mayor Clarke and the Aldermanic Deputation Busy at the Capital.

OTTAWA, April 27.—Mayor Clarke, Ald. McMillan, Ald. Shaw, Ald. Gibbs, and Ald. Galbraith were busy all day in looking after other interests for the citizens of Toronto besides attending to the Esplanade matter. This latter question will have to receive a little more attention from the Railway Committee on Thursday next, when some of the clauses in Mr. Small's bill will be considered.

His Worship, the aldermen, and Mr. Small and Col. Denison saw the Minister of Militia with reference to getting a slice off Garrison Common for exhibition purposes. Col. Denison opposed cutting up the common, and intimated to some of the deputation that he would stick to the military if it cost him his seat in Parliament. The matter was carefully gone over with Sir Adolphe, and he promised that he would be in Toronto during the summer, make a personal survey of the whole situation and see if the Exhibition grounds could be enlarged without detracting from the usefulness of Garrison Common for military purposes.

The Mayor and Mr. Small also saw the Minister of Customs, the Minister of Agriculture and the Postmaster-General on various matters in which Toronto is interested.

This evening Mr. Clarke, Ald. McMillan and Mr. Small interviewed Sir Hector Langevin about the proposed deepening of the Eastern Channel. Sir Hector said that according to the plans submitted by Mr. Perley these improvements would cost $150,000. It was not a matter of dredging alone, but the building of piers would be an expensive feature of these improvements. The minister said he would send to Toronto Mr. Perley's plans at once together with an estimate of the cost, and he said if the citizens meant business he hoped they would contribute at least $50,000 of the amount.

The Mayor, the aldermen, President Matthews of the Board of Trade, W. R. Brock and G. M. Rose left for Toronto by the midnight train. President Matthews expressed a hope that the body over which he so ably presided will accept the Esplanade arrangement as worthy of their confidence.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Among the Committees—St. Lawrence Canal Tolls—Bank Dividends.

OTTAWA, April 27.—The preamble of Mr. White's (Renfrew) bill relating to the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company, after a stormy debate in the Railway Committee this morning, was carried by 34 to 32. The bill was then referred to a committee selected from the opponents and friends of the measure.

Senator Schultz' Mackenzie River Committee finished taking evidence to-day and they hope to have a report drafted within a week for presentation to the Upper House.

W. R. Baker, manager of the Manitoba and Northwestern Railroad, left for the West to-night. He has purchased all necessary material for the extension of his road twenty-three miles this season.

An order-in-council has been passed renewing the special toll of 1887 of 2 cents per ton on wheat, Indian corn, peas, barley and rye passing through the St. Lawrence canals to Montreal and eastwards. When the full tolls on these grains have been paid for passage through the Welland Canal they shall be exempted from tolls on the St. Lawrence canals. This order covers the season of 1888 only.

A. Spitall has been appointed a preventive officer in the Ottawa custom house.

Notice of application if given in The Canada Gazette for the incorporation of the Western Lumber Company, with headquarters at Toronto. The amount of the capital stock is $300,000, in $100 shares. The operations of the company are to be carried on in Ontario, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Roaf, Roaf and Armstrong are the solicitors for the applicants, who are all Ontario men.

Notices of the following half-yearly bank dividends will be given in to-morrow's Gazette: The Merchants' Bank, 3½ per cent., payable on and after June 1; Bank of Montreal, 5 per cent., June 1; the Bank of Commerce, 3½ per cent., June 1; Bank of Hamilton, 4 per cent., June 1; the Bank of Toronto, 4 per cent., and a bonus of 2 per cent., June 1; the Traders' Bank, 3 per cent., June 1.

The deposits in the Government Savings Bank during March amounted to $253,897, and the withdrawals to $383,008. The balance standing to the credit of depositors on March 31 was $204,740,642, of this sum $802,814 is deposited in Toronto. The deposits in Toronto for March were $14,472 and the withdrawals $26,622. The deposits in the Postoffice Savings Banks during March were $627,804 and the repayments $748,434. The amount of interest allowed during the month was $9047. The amount standing in these banks on March 31 to the credit of depositors is $20,106,316.

John Hubert Beatty of Toronto celebrated his 41st birthday by a luncheon and a ride on horse back to-day. The lunch was at the Russell and Mr. Beatty's guests were: Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, His Worship Mayor E. F. Clarke of Toronto, His Worship Mayor McLeod Stewart of Ottawa, John Small, M.P., C. N. Skinner, M.P., St. John, N.B., Ald. Shaw and Ald. McMillan of Toronto, James Johnston of The Ottawa Citizen and The World.

Mayor Stewart of Ottawa entertained Mayor Clarke of Toronto and the civic deputation at dinner at the Rideau Club this evening.

The debate in the Senate on the Treaty Bill was renewed until 10 o'clock to-night, when Senator Porrier moved the adjournment of the talk. Senator Macdonald of Toronto made one of the best speeches of the debate.

New Goods.

Messrs. W. & D. Dineen, agents for Heath's London hats and Dunlap's New York hats, have just received a shipment of medium and low-priced Derbys. So far as general appearance goes, these hats quite equal those of the more celebrated makers, and can of course be sold for very much less money. Many people becoming accustomed to one kind of hat will never wear any other, but to those of their customers who are not so conservative the Dineens would say that they always keep, at the corner of King and Young streets, any kind of hat that a customer can ask for, at almost any kind of a price. Their present stock of silk hats, Derbys, soft hats, and boys' and children's hats and caps, is not equalled in the city of Toronto, either as regards style, quality or price. x

Shields on Temperance-street is selling out stock of liquors at cost. See advertisement. 36

Fatality at Strathroy.

STRATHROY.—As John F. Brown of Medcalf and John Bairnes, jr., were driving home one of the wheels suddenly dropped into a hole, when Bairnes, who was sitting on a barrel of salt, was thrown out. The barrel immediately followed, falling upon him and crushing in his ribs to such an extent that he died about an hour afterwards. Insure in the Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Co. of Toronto.

Walking Sticks and Canes—largest assortment and cheapest in Canada. Oak Sticks ten cents each, Ash only five cents. Alive Bollard, Cheap Tobacconist, 199 Yonge-st. 136

Brace Up.

Or let Alfred White help you. His white summer brace at 25c is about what you want. His Paramatta waterproof coat at $7 or $8 is what you need, and his carefully-cut, strongly-sewed white shirts are what you can't do without. A dozen of collars and a tie or two would not be amiss. They are all kept at 65 King-street west. x

A Big House.

Everyone knows the great housefurnishing depot, 179 Yonge-street. Anyone who wants a pointer where to buy goods of first-class quality and at a low price should call at Strathern's, 179, before their removal to 203 Yonge-street.

THE WEARY CENTRAL BANK.

Claimants for Relief—The Master Wishes an Amended List of Shareholders.

Yesterday was the third day of hearing appeals of shareholders who feel aggrieved at being called on for double liability for the value of their shares.

A number of cases were disposed of, but no special points of interest arose. The cases decided were generally on the same grounds as those which have already been reported in The World.

The first cases considered were those concerning the deposit receipts held by Mr. Hugo Block and Dr. Morton. Mr. Block deposed that he discounted a note made by Messrs. E. S. Cox & Co. for $3000, and received a deposit receipt from Mr. Cox as security. He gave Cox a check for $2925, the balance being taken as interest. Dr. Morton was the holder of a deposit receipt for $6000, dated Oct. 18, 1887, for which he paid Cox & Co. $3500. He endeavored at one time to draw the amount, and though Mr. Allen told him it could not be drawn, he assured him that the deposit receipt was all right. These cases were adjourned.

Mr. William Carey is on the list of contributories for 20 shares which he purchased from Mr. James Lawrence, through Messrs. Osler & Hammond, acting for him, within 30 days of the winding up of the bank. Mr. Carey contended that under the "Winding-up-Act" he could not legally purchase shares within 30 days of the closing of the bank, and hence could not be held for the double liability. Mr. Foster argued, from the analogy of the English Act, that such person through whose hands any shares passed during these 30 days was a shareholder, and should be held liable. The decision was adjourned.

Frances M. Rannie is on the list for 20 shares, but pleaded in defence that she is a married woman, and therefore not liable. The Master ruled no personal liability, but gave his judgment conditional, as laid down in the appeal of Lawson v. Laidlaw.

In most of the cases the plea for relief was unavailing.

In the course of the proceedings the Master said it appeared that, in addition to shares of the value of $673,300 subscribed for, there were separate and independent contracts which this investigation had elicited. He thought he would be exercising a proper discretion if he allowed the liquidators to bring a supplementary list of such shareholders.

DENISON.

Sudbury Prospectors at Work.

Already a large number of persons have gone to Sudbury to commence prospecting. One of the miners states that some of the ore will assay $100,000 to the ton, and that the whole township is full of it. Gold has also been picked up on the surface in large paying quantities. The samples of ore and washings shown show a richness never before equalled. Mr. R. H. C. Browne, 12 King-street east, is the owner of some of the best lots in the township, and is willing to dispose of part of them. The chances are getting fewer every day for a good lot, so don't hesitate too long before buying.

The Blue Ruin Birds.

The World has been looking up the record and origin of a number of the preachers of the Blue Ruin doctrine, that Canada is going to the devil and that our people are hopeless and helpless. The World knows what it is to be poor, thinks poverty no crime, and congratulates any and every man for being able to better his circumstances.

Deacon Cameron was born of poor but honest parents on a poor farm out in Markham. He hadn't $30 to his name when he started The London Advertiser. He still has an interest in The Advertiser for which we do not suppose he would take $50,000. His income therefrom must be $8000 or $10,000 a year. The Deacon gets another $5000 a year from The Globe and renewed his agreement for five years more the other day. There is therefore no ruin in the Deacon's cup. But from reading his paper one would imagine that things were black indeed. He is a well-dressed, inoffensive little man and ought to be ashamed of his conduct toward the country that gave him birth and a happy home and good living.

Mr. Avern Pardoe, the real Blue Ruin editor of The Globe, is an Englishman from Stratford-on-Avon. He looks like Mr. Dana of The New York Sun, but is a much younger man. As was said in yesterday's World he left England with four sovereigns in his pocket, not many years ago; tried Chicago journalism, but found it so *slavish* that he was glad to come to Canada where he has saved enough money to buy a residence in Toronto that he considers worth $15,000. He has a good salary as a Blue Ruin editor and has money in the bank.

The second Blue Ruin editor of The Globe is a Mr. Thomson, a Canadian, a civil engineer and a Free Trader out and out. He also has attempted the American literary market with considerable success, but somehow or other finds the air of Canada the best for his complexion. He also has a bank account, but if you have ever read his Blue Ruin articles you would imagine that he was reduced to sawing wood for his livelihood.

As for Mr. Edgar, Mr. Jaffray and the other directors of The Globe, they are all well-to-do men, who from nothing have become wealthy and always on the make. They are keen men. Not one of them thinks of going to the States, the El Dorado of their able editors. Ask Mr. Jaffray or Mr. Edgar is he thinks Toronto real estate is going to the devil. A good deal of it is going to these gentlemen. They, too, ought to be ashamed of the Blue Ruin crusade.

Take Mr. Bunting of the Mail. He is so Blue in his Ruin prophecies that his hair is turning grey. But he enjoys the good things of this life, frequents the Toronto club, lives in a $25,000 house in the Park, and swells it when in New York or Washington. He was a "poor boy" in Toronto 35 years ago, and rose steadily from printer's devil to managing director of a concern capitalized at half a million. But how blue his preachments are! He is, his friends think, gone sour not on account of his fortunes, but on account of his unrealized ambition. Still with all his despairing wails he does not see the point of moving into the States.

And look at Mr. Charles Riordon, the main owner of The Mail. Anyone who has ever heard old honest John Riordon, his brother, tell of how poor his family was in Ireland, how he drove the tin-pedlar's wagon all over Ontario, buying rags and trading tins, in order to make enough to bring out the rest of the family and educate them, knows how good Canada has been to all the Riordons. They have coined money in their Canadian investments (always excepting their two newspaper ventures), *to pour it into rat holes in the United States.* And yet Mr. Riordon's Mail is talking blue blazes and annexation as the only hope for Canada! He, too, ought to be ashamed of himself. Why should he continually and constantly allow Chris. Bunting to blackguard this country that has done so much for them all?

And so The World could go through the list of the Preachers of Blue Ruin, but forbears to further trouble our readers. We trust, however, at another day to give further space to an account of the origin of other Blue Ruin preachers. If you happen to know a good specimen send us an account of him.

These men all preach Blue Ruin day in and day out, and not only that, but they are forever sounding the praises, and quoting in full the speeches, of Blue Ruin Dick, the Rueful Knight of Kingston. Any man who endorses Sir Richard's vilification of Canada is truly an Apostle of Blue Ruin. They ought all to be ashamed of themselves. But all the same you will never find Sir Richard migrating to New York. They have no use for that kind of a man over there.

Bowled Out.

John Irwin was taking comfort out of The Globe's article saying that the University's claim to the Park was all sheet lightning. Jahn had it pasted in his hat and read it to anyone who taxed him with neglect. "D'ye see how The Globe's backin' me up?" said Jahn. But C. J. Armour knocked the City and The Globe and Jahn over with one ball yesterday, and if they go to the Court of Appeal they will be knocked down by four instead of by one. It is therefore in order for Jahn, and the Mayor and Council of 1897 to tell the people how it was they lost the Queen's Park and two fine avenues for ever. The University's real estate agent will begin to lay out the avenues in lots in a few days.

And Still They Went Go.

The three big morning dailies are put to terrible straits to hold their circulation; every day they are distributing great numbers of free papers. One day it is Toronto, next day it is in a batch of western villages, on a third it is in the East. And yet in spite of this madness on their part The World continues to increase its clientage without giving away a single paper. And always remember that it is not of one another that the blanket sheets are so jealous as they are of The World. It is The World they are all afraid of. They all read it, take their style from it where possible, and try to circulate where it does with indifferent success.

Spring at Last.

"Spring, spring, beautiful spring;" how welcome you are. How we have longed and waited for you. Well, you are here at last, and so you are forgiven. Harris & Co.'s new hat store, 99 Yonge-street, is now the centre of attraction. The handsome store is well filled with every description of hats and caps. Latest styles from both Europe and America. Harris & Co. make a specialty of "Miller's New York Silk Hat." It is one of the finest silk hats made, and is worn by all fashionable young men in New York and other leading American cities. Harris & Co. have also a fine stock of Derby hats, all latest shapes and styles. The leading hat house in Toronto, 99 Yonge-st. x

TORONTO'S GOOD BARGAIN.

THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN TORONTO, THE G.T.R. AND THE C.P.R.

New Union Passenger Station to be Built Within 2 1-2 Years—Six Overhead Bridges to be Constructed—The Level Crossings Shall be Closed to the Public.

The Toronto deputation seems to have spent its time in Montreal this week to the best advantage. The city's representatives talked and argued with the G.T.R. and C.P.R. magnates for 22 hours, and did not by any means come out at the small end of the horn. As City Solicitor Biggar remarked to The World yesterday, the agreement is a splendid thing for Toronto.

A special meeting of the City Council has been called for Monday to consider the terms. It is urgent that the Council should come to an immediate decision, as on their treatment of the agreement depends the fate of the C.P.R. bill now before Parliament. If the agreement is adopted this bill will be withdrawn, if not it will be pressed before the Commons Railway Committee on Thursday next.

The first five clauses of the agreement deal solely with the eastern entrance of the C. P. R. into the city and the new Union Station. The C. P. R. shall form a junction with the tracks of the G. T. R. on the Esplanade at or near the foot of Berkeley-street, and in order to accomplish this, that portion of the tracks lying between Berkeley and Parliament-streets (the Midland yard) is to be deviated and rearranged. Berkeley-street itself is to be deviated, and the C. P. R. is to pay all expenses in connection therewith, and satisfy all claims.

By an agreement to be entered into between the two railway companies they bind themselves to erect before January 1, 1891, a new Union Passenger Station on the site of the present one.

The city undertakes to close Berkeley-street south of the southerly line of its deviation as soon as the companies construct the new proposed street along the Windmill Line between Parliament and Berkeley streets, and convey the portion so closed to the Grand Trunk Railway.

The G.T.R. is to take up and remove the tracks of the Midland Company on Esplanade-street between Berkeley and Roger's siding, and is to have the right to connect its Midland track now on Esplanade-street west of Roger's siding with the main line near or at Frederick-street. A sufficient roadway is to be kept open by the G.T.R. for public use along the north side of the Union Station between Simcoe and York streets, to be under the police regulations of the company.

The city further agrees to close Esplanade-street between Brock and Simcoe streets, Peter-street and John-street from the south side of Front-street southward and convey these portions of the streets to the Grand Trunk Railway, reserving all existing rights as to sewers, etc., in consideration of the Grand Trunk Railway erecting an overhead bridge at the foot of John-street on plans approved of conjointly by the City Engineer and Mr. Edmund Wragge.

Regarding that portion of the Esplanade between York and Simcoe the city agrees to close it south of the Union Station and convey the land to the Grand Trunk Railway upon the companies providing the land necessary for the deviation of York-street eastward, paying all claims and holding the city free from responsibility for compensation, indemnity, etc.

The city agrees to sell to the Canadian Pacific Railway the leasehold of the property held by the city south of the Esplanade between York and Simcoe, on the expiration of the present current leases, except the portion which is held by the Grand Trunk Railway, the agreement including a bond on the part of the Canadian Pacific Railway to indemnify the city against any claim by lessees, tenants, etc., of said property.

Overhead bridges for vehicles and foot passengers are to be constructed by the C. P. R. at the foot of York and Yonge-streets, and three other overhead bridges at such points east of Yonge as the city may determine on. The westerly half of the York-street bridge shall be upon or over the street, this being arranged so as to interfere as little as possible with the traffic to the depot. The cost of construction and maintenance will be borne in equal portions by the companies and the city.

When the Yonge and York-street bridges are open for traffic the level crossings on York, Bay and Lorne streets, south of the Esplanade, shall be closed to the public, and when the three bridges east of Yonge-street have been constructed, the level crossings upon streets running parallel with Yonge-street and lying between Yonge-street and such new bridges shall also be closed.

The rights, if any, which the G. T. R. may claim to have under existing contracts with the city respecting exemption from liability for the cost of constructing such overhead bridges, shall not be affected by the agreement, except in the matter of the John-street bridge. The city further agrees to accept the provision made in the agreement between the G. T. R. and the C. P. R. respecting siding and switch connection with the water lots lying south of the Esplanade, in lieu of the provisions of the existing agreement between the City, the G. T. R., the Great Western Railway Company, and the Northern Railway Company, dated 19th of April, 1865.

The document is signed on behalf of the city by Mayor Clarke, by Manager Hickson for the Trunk, and Manager Van Horne for the Canadian Pacific Railway.

In addition to the foregoing agreement the companies themselves entered into an arrangement in regard to terminal facilities in Toronto. It consists of 18 clauses, of which the 14th is the only one of interest to the citizens. It reads as follows: "That the owners or lessees of property lying between Yonge and Berkeley streets and south of the proposed tracks of the Canadian Pacific Company shall have the right to connect any sidings which they may construct, by switches, with the said south track of the Canadian Pacific Company, and the Grand Trunk Company shall have at all reasonable times and under the reasonable regulations of the Canadian Pacific Company, the right to reach all such sidings over the said south track of the Canadian Pacific Company from the switch connection at or near Berkeley-street."

Newest designs in printed silks for window curtains, sash blinds, etc., 32 inches wide, $1.00 a yard, fringes to match. Our draperies are noted for taste in design and execution. W. A. Murray & Co. 246

Personal Mention.

Mr. S. J. Van Koughnet, Q.C., continues to be seriously ill. Four physicians have so far been unable to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the exact character of his malady.

The Conservative nomination in Cardwell will likely be between Robert Evans of Bolton and William Stubbs of Caledon.

Rev. James Barclay, the eminent preacher of Montreal, will occupy the pulpit of the Central Presbyterian Church at both services to-morrow.

Mr. J. A. McAndrew, M.P.P., was married on Wednesday last at St. Louis to Miss Laura A. Evans of that city. Miss Evans is a sister of Mrs. C. H. Nelson of Rosedale. Mr. and Mrs. McAndrew have gone on a tour through Texas and will reach Toronto about May 10. They will reside here.

Toronto Vocal Society Concert Tuesday, 1st May. Reserved seats can now be obtained at A. & S. Nordheimer's Music Store. 50 cents and one dollar; upper gallery 25 cents.

A highly esteemed present for a lady friend—a box of Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum. Sold by all druggists and confectioners. x

The Buoyancy of Spring.

Yesterday made men feel young again. They walked with lighter steps; some brought out their spring hats; one or two even sported white vests; and everyone was more disposed to do business than when the searching east wind was blowing through their whiskers.

He Will Go to Headquarters.

A gentleman in subscribing for The World for a year, yesterday said: "I've given up The Mail. Could not stand it any longer. When I want to read the kind of stuff The Mail contains I will subscribe for a New York paper."

Warm To-Day, Showers To-Morrow.

Weather for Ontario: Moderate winds, fair and warm to-day; cooler east and northeast winds and local rains to-morrow.

Steamship Arrivals.

Date.	*Name.*	*Reported at.*	*From.*
April 27	Wieland	New York	Hamburg
" 27	Adriatic	New York	Liverpool
" 27	Erin	London	New York