The Toronto World.

EIGHTH YEAR — FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1887. — PRICE ONE CENT

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FREE COAL.

So Says Sir Charles Tupper's Budget Speech.

OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION

The Dominion to be Made a Great Iron Producing Country.

ANTHRACITE ADMITTED FREE

The Tariff Changes—The Increases in Duties and the Articles Added to the Free List—Sir Richard Cartwright's Criticism Cut Short by a Motion to Adjourn.

OTTAWA, May 12.—For four days prior to to-day Sir Charles Tupper was absent from the House or only visible in the chamber a few minutes at a time. He was understood to be preparing for a great effort on the budget speech and to-day he certainly gave evidence of elaborate preparation and made one of the great efforts of a life that abounds in great efforts. The budget speech of the session of 1887 will compare favorably with the budget speech of any previous year since Confederation, and great budget speeches have been made by Sir Leonard Tilley, Sir Richard Cartwright and Sir A. T. Galt. The House was full, the public galleries well filled, the ladies' gallery radiant with the beauty and fashion of the Dominion. The press gallery was crowded and the Upper Chamber came over in a body from the Senate. Throughout the afternoon the interest never flagged, principally because of an innovation that shall be referred to presently, and after recess the crowd was greater, though the attention given to the speaker could not be. Sir Charles spoke in good voice, slowly so as to husband his strength as much as possible, but distinctly, impressively, and, when occasion required, with all the force and vigor that have so often turned the tide of political battle in the years that are gone. The innovation referred to was in connection with the tabulated and other statements of figures. He had these made out in detail, but he only read the totals to the House, handing the detailed statements to the official reporters to be inserted in the Hansard. By this means he saved a considerable amount of time, saved the patience of the House, and yet placed the information before the public, if they care to ...d the public debates. It was exactly 3.30 ...en Sir Charles took the floor, and he started out with the statement that he did not propose to go over the old ground in the speech of the day. Under a comparatively low tariff Canada had enjoyed a marked degree of prosperity for the seven years prior to Confederation, but the time came when the protection afforded from outside sources, that made this possible, ceased, and when deficits took the place of surpluses it was deemed that an increase in the tariff duties was necessary. The people pronounced in favor of that increase in 1878, and Sir Leonard Tilley had propounded a policy that had met with the greatest success. Enough with ample material at hand, it was unnecessary to go over again the ground so well covered by previous Finance Ministers in demonstrating the prosperity that had been produced by the National Policy. He would point, though, to the great change that had come over the opinions of political economists on the tariff question. Especially he would refer to the work of that great English political economist, Prof. Sedgwick, who now fearlessly proclaimed as true theories what a year or two ago were held to be rank heresies. However he need not reason out the abstract question in Canada, because since the last session of the House the leader of the Opposition had declared his entire conversion to the policy of protection. The gentleman's re-election to the leadership of the Opposition might, therefore, be taken as indicating that from henceforth capitalists might invest their money in productive enterprises in Canada without the fear of changes in the trade policy owing to changes of administration. Sir Charles then plunged at once into the financial statement and his budget is of such importance that I give it practically in full, omitting only explanations and elucidations that he branched off into from time to time in order to make the statement more clear to his listeners. He said:

With regard to the receipts and expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1886, it will be found that the late Finance Minister, in his speech delivered in this House on March 30 last, estimated that the total receipts on account of the Consolidated Fund would amount to $33,500,000. The public accounts which have been duly distributed to the members of the House show that the actual amount received was $33,177,040.39, showing that the late Finance Minister's estimates were almost literally verified. As a matter of fact his calculation of the customs yield was realized within $150,000, but the main difference arose from the receipts from excise, which did not come up to expectations. It must be realized, however, that all through that year Canada suffered particularly from other causes in addition to the ordinary depression of trade felt all over the world; and during the current year of 1886 the effects of the rebellion in the Northwest were severely felt and the smallpox epidemic in Montreal for months laid that city under quarantine and led to a large expenditure and was the cause of a disastrous effect on the trade of the Dominion. On the other hand the late Finance Minister estimated the total expenditure at $38,126,287.61. This was increased by the actual amount expended to $39,011,612.26. The difference may be said to be made up by the charges for suppression of the rebellion in the Northwest, which were estimated at $2,300,000, whereas the actual expenditure on this head was $3,177,920.50, and in addition there was increased charge on account of Mounted Police of $1,029,869.39, as against an estimate of $832,241.66. These expenditures were unavoidable and had to be met, and unfortunately for the Dominion the deficit of last year was the consequence. It may be argued that the expenditure in connection with the Northwest Rebellion, not being of an ordinary character, should be regarded as a capital expenditure, and it is proposed to adopt this course with claims paid in the current fiscal year to complete these services, and also with the payments to be made to sufferers by the rebellion. Come now to the outcome for the current year it will be found that the late Finance Minister in his statement made to Parliament at its last session estimated that the revenue from all sources would amount to $34,500,000. Probably in making this estimate he took into consideration the depression under which Canada was suffering in common with all parts of the world, and made an estimate accordingly. However, from the returns up to date which have been laid before the House, it will be seen that the amount expected was underestimated; that Canada has in fact emerged from her depression, and that instead of a revenue of $34,500,000 it is believed that the year's income will in round numbers amount to $35,300,000. [Cheers.] It may be interesting to state in connection with this point that the columns of the Statist of Feb. 5 last, in reviewing the financial and commercial history of England for 1886, contains the following:

> There is some cause for satisfaction at the general course of business throughout the year. People in business have shaken off their long languor and depression, have found at last that things have touched bottom and have been more disposed to go ahead. There are many circumstances not altogether reassuring, and some trades, it would seem, have hardly participated in the general improvement, but on the whole merchants are more cheerful and an impetus has been given to trade which cannot but last a good while unless some untoward event should happen.

To notice the details of the estimate made above it is expected that the customs will yield $22,500,000, in the excise it was estimated that the yield would be $7,000,000, but whether much of this yield was anticipated in the previous year, or whether the habits of the people are becoming more temperate, it is not enough by the officers of the Inland Revenue Department that the income from this source will be more than $5,000,000. The miscellaneous ...s will be about as estimated, viz., $7,300,000, making a total $35,300,000. Turning to the expenditure side of the statement we find that the whole sum expended to April 30 last, as shown by the returns submitted to this House has been $25,985,548.30, from which, as has been mentioned before, it is proposed to deduct and charge to capital $210,085 82, miscellaneous charges in connection with the Northwest rebellion. The further charges on the consolidated fund services will probably be: To complete interest payments $4,500,000, sinking funds $600,000, and for miscellaneous services of all kinds and description $4,760,000. It is probable, therefore, that the expenditure may be about $35,300,000, leaving an apparent deficit at the end of the year of $300,000, and I have no doubt it will be found when the year has expired, if the revenues come up to the expectations formed, that this estimate will be about correct.

As to the probabilities for the year commencing July 1 next, which are purely a matter of estimate, the Government believe that if the present state of trade continues, and they see no reason from present appearances for any diminution, and taking into account the changes in the tariff, the revenue from customs will amount in round numbers to $22,500,000. I am informed by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue that after close calculation the result of next year from excise will be a revenue of $6,400,000, of which in round numbers spirits will yield $3,500,000, tobacco, $150,000, cigars $710,000, and malt and malt liquors $400,000, the balance being made up of receipts from licenses and from miscellaneous sources. From miscellaneous revenues, including postoffices, railways, interest on investments and all other incomes, it is safe to assume that the amount realized will probably be $7,500,000, making in all an estimated revenue during 1887-8 of $35,400,000. [Cheers.] Hon. members have before them the estimates of the expenditure likely to be made for the several services of the year 1887-8, and unless the Honorable the Minister of Public Works should require further grants to complete services under his control or to satisfy the requirements of the country it is not likely that the supplementary estimates to be brought down will add largely to the sum therein shown. In Parliament it is usual to enter into details explanatory of the variations in the several estimates of expenditure and for the information of this House this plan will now be followed. Taking the capital expenditure during the year it will be seen on examination of the estimates that as regards redemption of the public debt a sum of over $870,000 will be required to take up bonds issued by the Province of New Brunswick prior to Confederation which bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent, and which mature during the coming fiscal year.

With regard to the expenditure under the charge of the Minister of Railways and Canals, it will be found that in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway Parliament is only asked to vote $130,000 to cover expenditure in British Columbia. Against an authorized expenditure during the current year of $92,220 for the Intercolonial Railway is an increase of expenditure required of about $200,000 for consolidation account. This House will be asked to vote $450,000 as has been last year, but in consequence of the estimated large increase in the traffic over the line new rolling stock will have to be purchased to the extent of $318,000. As will be seen by reference to the estimates, Parliament will be asked to vote the sum of $800,000 for the construction of the Cape Breton Railway against an authorized expenditure for the current year of $500,000. Coming next to the question of canals, an increase has been asked of about $330,000. While the older canals require less money to complete the necessary works at present under construction, a new vote is asked for $1,000,000 towards the construction of a canal at Sault Ste. Marie.

The amounts chargeable to capital under the control of the Minister of Public Works will be reduced in consequence of the completion of the Esquimalt graving dock. The amount for the new public building on Wellington-street, Ottawa, is $200,000, against $110,000 for this year; for the construction of Port Arthur harbor, and for Kaministiquia River $90,000, against $60,000, and a revote will be required for Cape Tormentine harbor of $1,000,000. The Minister of the Interior will require an extra sum of $16,000 on capital account to provide for the payments made for surveys, etc., in connection with Dominion lands.

Turning now to the several items of consolidated fund expenditure, and taking first the interest of the public debt, it will be found that an increased amount of $330,000 is asked for in round numbers. This sum will be about what is required for interest on deposits received and to be received from savings banks. The sinking funds require an addition of about $60,000 which, in fact, is the natural increase only in the investment of the interest of the funds now held, and which is offset by the addition of that amount to the interest on investments. For charges of management there will be a small decrease, chiefly made up by the abolition of agencies in offices, the maintenance of which the requirements of the Dominion no longer demand. In civil government the increased charge is $30,875, the major portion of which is made up of increases to the Department of the Interior and to the Postoffice Department. These will be fully explained when the separate votes are under consideration, but it may be mentioned that the services under these departments are continually growing with the growth of the country and cannot be kept at stationary figures as is the case of the other departments.

In the administration of justice the total increase is $18,100, made up of new services as follows: Maintenance of Prince Edward Albert jail, $5000; new Junior Judge, County Court of Ontario, at $2000; five Judges of Superior Court, Northwest Territories, $20,000; Instalment of $12,000 as previously required, and the salaries of five sheriffs at $5000 each. In penitentiaries, the services having been thoroughly overhauled by the Minister of Justice, there will be a saving of $3356 and it is believed that when the scale of salaries that the House has been asked to sanction is put in force, the service will be put on a better footing and in the end a saving will be effected of some thousands of dollars. In legislation there is an increase of $102,375, almost the whole of which is to meet expenditure in connection with the Franchise Act, which, it is estimated, will require during the coming year $200,000, against a vote of $100,000 asked last year.

In arts, agriculture and statistics the increase asked for is $82,333.32. Hon. members on looking at the estimate for this service will find that the sum of $60,000 voted last year in connection with the Colonial and Indian Exhibition is dropped out, and similarly is omitted the $5000 to cover the expense of the census of Manitoba, no further sum being required. On the other hand, the Minister of Agriculture will require to set in operation and maintain the experimental farms which, it is expected, will be in full working order during the year. For this service the sum of $82,000 is asked, as against $30,000 in the previous year. Parliament will also be asked to vote, and that it will do so most cheerfully I have no doubt, $20,000 as the contribution of Canada towards the memorial of the jubilee of Her Majesty's reign, viz., "The Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India."

So far it may be said that all the estimates touched upon have shown increases. Coming now to the estimates for immigration it will be found that there is a decrease of $59,400, it being believed that the time has come when this service can be effected without detriment to the public interest. In quarantine the same estimate is asked as was voted in the previous year. Taking next the service, pensions and superannuation, the amount required is estimated at $13,000 in advance of the provisions made in the fiscal year, and this increase is chiefly due to the new votes for pensions to the Mounted Police, Prince Albert volunteers and police scouts in connection with the rebellion of 1885. An increase of $37,000 is asked for militia, of which $17,000 is required for the batteries and cavalry and for Infantry Schools a sum of $10,000. Deposits by the people in chartered banks: 1868, $32,808,104; in 1887, $103,583,950. Deposits in savings banks, 1868, $4,360,692; in 1887, $45,072,885. Discounts given by the chartered banks, 1868, $30,500,816; in 1887, $163,044,608.

Total imports into Canada, 1868, $73,459,644; in 1886, $104,424,561. Total exports of Canada, 1868, $57,567,888; in 1886, $88,593,844.

Tonnage of shipping employed, not including coasting vessels, 1868, 12,982,835 tons; in 1886, 13,969,232 tons; in the coasting trade, 1875, 10,300,039 tons; in 1886, 16,983,274 tons.

Mileage of railways in Canada in 1868, 2522; in 1886, 11,618. Tons of freight carried in 1876, 6,331,757; in 1886, 15,608,128.

Life insurance, net amount in force in 1868, $35,630,032; in 1886, $171,300,688. Fire insurance, amount at risk in 1868, $188,359,809; in 1886, $611,791,479.

And with all this, instead of the credit of the country being strained, we find ourselves at the highest point Canada has ever reached. There was a time, when the Canadian Pacific Railway was undertaken, when even the boldest of them had grounds to fear that the credit of the Dominion might be impaired, but now that fear had passed away and the road itself was carrying wealth for the country. In the last five months of last year no less than seven cargoes of tea had passed over their lines to the cities of the east, coming direct from China and Japan. The earnings of the road were increasing marvellously. In 1884 the receipts were $5,570,000; in 1885, $8,368,493, and in 1886 $10,061,803. This was done in years of depression. They had had a period of severe depression, a depression felt all over the industrial world, but which Canada had passed through almost without a feeling it, owing to the National Policy. The end of that period had been reached, he believed, and he took the facts of the customs, excise and miscellaneous revenue to justify his belief. A comparison of the receipts of revenue as compared with the corresponding months of the previous year showed a steady increase. The increase to date was as follows: July, $170,361; August, $333,481; September, $597,032; October, $753,747; November, $23,202; December, $545,359. There was but one cloud on the horizon, and that was the threatened non-intercourse of the United States. All parties were at one that our fisheries should be protected. The time, he trusted, would never come when the Government would cease to maintain firmly the admitted rights of Canada. In the Imperial Government he had found a steady determination to maintain Canada in her just and undoubted rights. It was true that the maintenance of those rights might threaten the reciprocal relations now existing, and on this subject Sir Charles said: "I think the interests of that great country, and the interests of Canada alike, are bound up in close commercial relations and in extended reciprocal relations." [Hear, hear, from the Opposition.] "I have no hesitation in saying that in my judgment it would be a great calamity and misfortune if anything were to prevent reciprocal trade arrangements with the United States." He went on to say that the cloud was not without its silver lining. If the barbarous policy of non-intercourse were carried into effect, he had perfected our lines of communication from the furthermost boundary down to the sea. We might regret the adoption of that policy, but if it were adopted the commerce of Canada, which is now building up New York, Boston and Portland, would be diverted to Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax, and would build them up with a rapidity that few people realized. The United States had but to go far enough and England would retaliate in a manner that would bear with terrible effect upon the grain producers of the Western States and revivify the agricultural industry of our own country.

Sir Charles closed this subject with the words: "Great as is the American Republic, enormous as her population is, they will find that Canada has as great and valuable a part of this North American continent as they have to the south of us, and they will find this country not on one side of politics nor of another, but one united band of patriots, who, sinking every other consideration, will show that with whatever Government they will be true to their country, and will not falter in maintaining to the utmost the undoubted and admitted rights that belong to the people of Canada." Under the circumstances, he continued, we must look to the extension of our foreign markets, and this led him up to the treaty with Spain and the proposed treaty with the Spanish West India Islands and to a personal explanation that the treaty with Spain had been effected without a single concession to the wort of Canada, and the negotiations with regard to the islands were well under way, though he had not yet obtained permission to bring down the papers. It was in connection with this matter that he had returned to this country and it was not until he landed in New York that he knew the elections had been brought on. The hon. Premier laid an embargo upon him and he had entered the Ministry, but he hoped when Parliament had risen at an early date he might be permitted to return to London and Madrid, to further there a matter of the greatest importance to Canada.

Sir Charles next addressed himself to Canada's extension of her ocean-going service. Arrangements were almost completed for a fortnightly service to the product distance every competitor, and there was every prospect that the Pacific line of steamers plying between British Columbia and China, and Australia, would soon be an accomplished fact. He had just concluded this subject when 6 o'clock was reached.

After recess Sir Charles started out again with renewed vigor and strength, and spoke even better than before dinner. He startled the House considerably, too, but this part of his speech will have to be condensed. Reference to the fishery question was the most important subject he spoke on to-day.

In brief the Government are going to bend every effort towards making Canada a great iron-producing country. To this they propose to apply the principle of protection to the iron industry in the ratio of the labor employed upon the production of the goods, and to be able to bring up the duty to the limit of prohibition. Sir Charles spoke of the boundless wealth of ore, of the ease with which fuel could be produced, and of the impetus it would give trade of every kind. In fact, he spoke for an hour and a half on this subject. Here is one of his statements: "We supply Canada with the iron plates, etc., used in Canada each year, not including steel rails, cutlery, hardware, etc., will require 250,000 tons of pig iron, 750,000 tons of iron ore and fluxes, and 1,125,000 tons of freight to bring the materials together. To manufacture from pig iron to merchant bars will require 750,000 tons of coal. In fact, said Sir Charles, the development of the iron industry will tax the coal industry to its utmost. To produce the goods will give employment to 20,000 workmen and subsistence to from 80,000 to 100,000 people. The first measure of protection proposed is to double the duty on iron, keep up the bounty and abolish the duty on anthracite coal. In the next place we propose to make a complete revolution in the coal and iron trade and made the memorable speech that has been delivered since 1878. In conclusion he said the first resolution and the down-and-out thunderous applause at exactly 10.30, having spoken some five hours.

The tariff resolutions are as follows:

Sugar refinery, 10 p c; harness and leather dressing, 25 p c; laundry blueing, 30 p c; advertising calendars and almanacs, 5 cents a pound and 20 p c; braces, etc., 35 p c (value to be returned duty free on composition) 10 cents gross and 35 p c; all other, 25 p c.

Buggies, farm wagons, farm, railway or freight carts, implements of husbandry, costing less than $50, $10 each and 20 p c; costing $50 and less than $100, $15 each and 20 p c, and all costing $100 and over 25 p c.

Cotton thread on spools, 25 p c; jeans, etc., 25 p c; printed or dyed cotton fabrics, 32½ p c.

Demijohns or jugs, churns and crocks, 3 cents a gallon; earthenware, stoneware and porcelain not all elsewhere specified, 30 p c; flagstones, sawn, etc., $2 per ton; glass carboys, demijohns, bottles, decanters, flasks and phials, 15 cents per gallon; glass globes for chimneys, four ounces and over, telegraph and lightning rod insulator jars and glass balls and table ware, 10 cents per dozen pieces and 30 p c.

Gold and silver leaf, sewing machines, $3 specific and 20 p c; sole leather, 3 cents per pound; japanned, patent or enamelled leather, 25 p c; liquorice root paste, 2 cents per pound; fire clay crucibles, 3 cents a square yard and 20 p c; oil cloth, 5 cents a square yard and 15 p c; paper hangings, brown blanks, 2 cents; white grounded and satin paper, 3 cents; gilt paper, bronzes, 4 cents; colored bronzes, 9 cents; embossed bronzes, 11 cents; colored borders, narrow, 8 cents, wide, 10 cents; bronze borders, narrow 15 cents, wide, 20 cents, and embossed borders 20 p c (8 yards in all above cases); paper, calendered or not, 25 p c; tissue paper for manufactures, 10 p c.

Pickles in bottles 40 cents, in bulk in vinegar or mustard 35 cents, and in brine 25 cents per gallon; sauces and catsups, 20 cents per gallon and 2 p c.

Plated knives, costing under $3.50 a dozen, 50 cents a dozen and 20 p c; all other electro plated ware, 30 p c; plumbago, 10 p c; manufactures of plumbago, 25 p c; salt, coarse, 10 cents; fine, in bulk, 10 cents; in bags or packages, 15 cents per hundred pounds; sand glass, flint and emery paper 30 p c; school slates 1 cent each and 20 p c; cigars and cigarettes $2 a pound and 25 p c; valises, satchels, carpet bags, pocket books and purses 30 cents each and 30 p c; twine of all kinds 1 cent per pound and 25 p c; varnishes, etc., 20 cents a gallon and 25 p c; potatoes 15 cents a bushel; tomatoes 30 cents a bushel and 20 p c; vegetables, not elsewhere specified, 25 p c; watch actions or movements 10 p c ad valorem; all fabrics, wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of alpaca, goat or camel, 30 p c; paper and 20 p c; barrels containing pork or other salted meats 25 cents each; British gum dressing, sizing cream and enamel, 1 cent per lb.; shirt collars, 24 cents per dozen and cuffs 8 cents a pair with 30 p c additions; gas meters, 30 p c; glue, 3 cents a pound; mucilage, 30 p c; newspapers partly printed, 25 p c; photographic dry plates, 15 cents per square foot; shirts, cotton or linen, $1 per dozen and 30 p c; veneers of wood, 10 p c; colored fabrics, woven or dyed thread of cotton, or jute, or both, 25 p c; artificial fertilizers, $3 a ton.

Maccaroni and vermicelli, 2 cents a pound; oranges and lemons in box not larger than two and a half cubic feet, 25 cents a box; half-boxes 13 cents each; in cases 10 cubic feet in bulk, $1 per thousand; in barrels, 55 cents a barrel.

Tarred paper, half-cent a pound; spectacles, 30 p c; unfinished parts, 25 p c; mosses, 15 p c.

Chopping axes, $2 a dozen and 10 p c; broad and ship axes, adzes and hammers weighing ten pounds and over, $3 a dozen and 20 p c; all others, and hay knives and four and five-prong forks, $2 a dozen and 20 p c; hoes, garden rakes, ox and three-prong forks, picks and mattocks, $1 a dozen and 20 p c; shovels and spades, $1 a dozen and 20 p c; mowing machines, harvesters, reapers, sulky and walking plows and other agricultural implements not elsewhere specified, 35 p c.

Grape vines costing 20 cents or less, 5 cents each; gooseberry bushes, 2 cents each; raspberry and blackberry, 1 cent; peach trees, 4 cents; rosebushes, 5 cents; seedling stock for grafting, 10 p c.

Wrought scrap iron and scrap steel, being waste or refuse wrought iron or steel that has been in actual use and is fit only to be remanufactured, $8 per ton; ferro-manganese, ferrosilicon, Speigel steel, blooms ends and crop ends of steel rails for the manufacture of steel, $2 per ton; iron in pigs, iron kentledge and cast scrap iron, $4 per ton; iron in slabs, blooms, loops, puddled bars or other forms, less finished than iron in bars and more advanced than pig iron (except casting), $9 per ton; bar iron rolled or hammered, comprising flats not less than one inch wide and not less than three-eighths of one inch thick, $11 per ton; round iron not less than three-fourths of one inch in diameter and square iron not less than three-fourths of one inch square $13 per ton; flats less than one inch wide or less than three-eighths of one inch thick, round iron less than three-fourths of one inch and not less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter $15 per ton; rolled round iron in coils or rods less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter and bars and shapes of rolled iron not elsewhere provided for 25 p c; iron or steel rolled round wire rods under half an inch in diameter when imported by wire manufacturers for use in the factories 5 p c; iron and steel wire, galvanized or not smaller than five gauge and not smaller than number fifteen gauge 2 p c; wire of spring steel coppered or tinned, No. 9 gauge or smaller, 12½ p c; boiler or other plate iron sheared or steel, not especially enumerated or provided for, 30 p c; provided that on all iron or steel bars, rods, strips or steel sheets of whatever shape and on all iron or steel bars of irregular shape or section, cold rolled, cold hammered or polished in any way in addition to the ordinary process of hot rolling or hammering there shall be paid one-sixth of one cent per pound in addition to the rates imposed on the said material; malleable iron castings and steel castings, not elsewhere specified, $25 per ton, provided the duty shall not be less than 30 p c; cast iron vessels, plates, stove plates and irons, hatters' irons, tailors' irons and castings of iron, not elsewhere specified, $16 per ton, provided the duty shall not be less than 30 p c; cast iron pipe of every description, $12 per ton; iron or steel axles, polley, but if it were adopted the commerce of Canada, which is now building up New York, Boston and Portland, would be diverted to Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax, and would build them up with a rapidity that few people realized. The United States had but to go far enough and England would retaliate in a manner that would bear with terrible effect upon the grain producers of the Western States and revivify the agricultural industry of our own country.

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Buggies, farm wagons, farm, railway or freight carts, implements of husbandry, costing less than $50, $10 each and 20 p c; costing $50 and less than $100, $15 each and 20 p c, and all costing $100 and over 25 p c.

Cotton thread on spools, 25 p c; jeans, etc., 25 p c; printed or dyed cotton fabrics, 32½ p c.

Demijohns or jugs, churns and crocks, 3 cents a gallon; earthenware, stoneware and porcelain not all elsewhere specified, 30 p c; flagstones, sawn, etc., $2 per ton; glass carboys, demijohns, bottles, decanters, flasks and phials, 15 cents per gallon; glass globes for chimneys, four ounces and over, telegraph and lightning rod insulator jars and glass balls and table ware, 10 cents per dozen pieces and 30 p c.

Gold and silver leaf, sewing machines, $3 specific and 20 p c; sole leather, 3 cents per pound; japanned, patent or enamelled leather, 25 p c; liquorice root paste, 2 cents per pound; fire clay crucibles, 3 cents a square yard and 20 p c; oil cloth, 5 cents a square yard and 15 p c; paper hangings, brown blanks, 2 cents; white grounded and satin paper, 3 cents; gilt paper, bronzes, 4 cents; colored bronzes, 9 cents; embossed bronzes, 11 cents; colored borders, narrow, 8 cents, wide, 10 cents; bronze borders, narrow 15 cents, wide, 20 cents, and embossed borders 20 p c (8 yards in all above cases); paper, calendered or not, 25 p c; tissue paper for manufactures, 10 p c.

Pickles in bottles 40 cents, in bulk in vinegar or mustard 35 cents, and in brine 25 cents per gallon; sauces and catsups, 20 cents per gallon and 2 p c.

Plated knives, costing under $3.50 a dozen, 50 cents a dozen and 20 p c; all other electro plated ware, 30 p c; plumbago, 10 p c; manufactures of plumbago, 25 p c; salt, coarse, 10 cents; fine, in bulk, 10 cents; in bags or packages, 15 cents per hundred pounds; sand glass, flint and emery paper 30 p c; school slates 1 cent each and 20 p c; cigars and cigarettes $2 a pound and 25 p c; valises, satchels, carpet bags, pocket books and purses 30 cents each and 30 p c; twine of all kinds 1 cent per pound and 25 p c; varnishes, etc., 20 cents a gallon and 25 p c; potatoes 15 cents a bushel; tomatoes 30 cents a bushel and 20 p c; vegetables, not elsewhere specified, 25 p c; watch actions or movements 10 p c ad valorem; all fabrics, wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of alpaca, goat or camel, 30 p c; paper and 20 p c; barrels containing pork or other salted meats 25 cents each; British gum dressing, sizing cream and enamel, 1 cent per lb.; shirt collars, 24 cents per dozen and cuffs 8 cents a pair with 30 p c additions; gas meters, 30 p c; glue, 3 cents a pound; mucilage, 30 p c; newspapers partly printed, 25 p c; photographic dry plates, 15 cents per square foot; shirts, cotton or linen, $1 per dozen and 30 p c; veneers of wood, 10 p c; colored fabrics, woven or dyed thread of cotton, or jute, or both, 25 p c; artificial fertilizers, $3 a ton.

Maccaroni and vermicelli, 2 cents a pound; oranges and lemons in box not larger than two and a half cubic feet, 25 cents a box; half-boxes 13 cents each; in cases 10 cubic feet in bulk, $1 per thousand; in barrels, 55 cents a barrel.

Tarred paper, half-cent a pound; spectacles, 30 p c; unfinished parts, 25 p c; mosses, 15 p c.

Chopping axes, $2 a dozen and 10 p c; broad and ship axes, adzes and hammers weighing ten pounds and over, $3 a dozen and 20 p c; all others, and hay knives and four and five-prong forks, $2 a dozen and 20 p c; hoes, garden rakes, ox and three-prong forks, picks and mattocks, $1 a dozen and 20 p c; shovels and spades, $1 a dozen and 20 p c; mowing machines, harvesters, reapers, sulky and walking plows and other agricultural implements not elsewhere specified, 35 p c.

Grape vines costing 20 cents or less, 5 cents each; gooseberry bushes, 2 cents each; raspberry and blackberry, 1 cent; peach trees, 4 cents; rosebushes, 5 cents; seedling stock for grafting, 10 p c.

Wrought scrap iron and scrap steel, being waste or refuse wrought iron or steel that has been in actual use and is fit only to be remanufactured, $8 per ton; ferro-manganese, ferrosilicon, Speigel steel, blooms ends and crop ends of steel rails for the manufacture of steel, $2 per ton; iron in pigs, iron kentledge and cast scrap iron, $4 per ton; iron in slabs, blooms, loops, puddled bars or other forms, less finished than iron in bars and more advanced than pig iron (except casting), $9 per ton; bar iron rolled or hammered, comprising flats not less than one inch wide and not less than three-eighths of one inch thick, $11 per ton; round iron not less than three-fourths of one inch in diameter and square iron not less than three-fourths of one inch square $13 per ton; flats less than one inch wide or less than three-eighths of one inch thick, round iron less than three-fourths of one inch and not less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter $15 per ton; rolled round iron in coils or rods less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter and bars and shapes of rolled iron not elsewhere provided for 25 p c; iron or steel rolled round wire rods under half an inch in diameter when imported by wire manufacturers for use in the factories 5 p c; iron and steel

AT THE CRESTHILL HOME

HIS EXCELLENCY VISITS A PLEASANT SANITARIUM.

Received by 200 Ladies on the Lawn—A Drive and a Lunch with Mayor Howland—Where the Governor-General will Go To-day.

The "Hillcrest Convalescent Home" was formally opened yesterday afternoon by the Governor-General. It is situated on Well's Hill, at the head of Bathurst-street, and overlooks the city. When the World went out there at 3.30 the scene that met his view was a charming one. On the lawn in front of the building was an assembly of about 200 ladies, comprising the grace and fashion of the city. They were waiting for the vice-regal party and spent the interval in sprightly conversation. Very few gentlemen were present, and these few were principally ministers.

It was 4 o'clock when the Governor's carriage was seen rounding the hill, and immediately all the ladies got into a flutter of excitement, which lasted until the visit was over. The party consisted of Mayor and Mrs. Howland, Lord and Lady Lansdowne, Capt. and Lady Streatfield. Proceedings were opened by singing "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," after which His Excellency made an address; the "National Anthem" was sung and the visitors were introduced all round.

The Home is for the benefit of those leaving hospitals or living in homes where their recovery is retarded by the want of necessary rest and change. It is capable of accommodating about thirty persons and will be supported by fees, voluntary subscriptions, donations and bequests. A few years ago Miss Evans of London, England, was visiting in Toronto, and hearing a complaint that there was no convalescent home in Toronto, she offered to give $10,000 towards the erection of a building. Mr. Wm. Gooderham gave the site and now the Home is a reality and only $1500 remains to be paid. A collection was taken up yesterday and a handsome amount was realized. His Excellency contributed $100.

Vice-Royalty on the Move.

The Vice-Regal party took a trip to the Island yesterday morning on the Gertrude. They were accompanied by Mayor Howland, Ald. Boustead and Irwin, and Park Superintendent Chambers. Lord Lansdowne walked from Hanlan's to Mead's, after which a circuit of the Island was made in the steamer. On returning Their Excellencies visited the truant school in the Mercer Reformatory. They then went to the Mayor at Blyth Cottage.

The Governor-General, Lady Lansdowne, Governor Robinson and Mrs. Robinson will attend the annual games on the Upper Canada College lawn on Saturday afternoon. The prizes will be presented in the Public Hall of the College at the conclusion of the competition.

His Excellency will visit the Collegiate Institute this morning.

The Vice-Regal party will witness "Ruddigore" from a box at the Grand this evening.

Invited to Dine at Government House.

Ladies and gentlemen invited to dine with Their Excellencies at Government House last evening:

Hon. E. and Mrs. Blake, Sir M. C. Cameron, Capt. and Mrs. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Macdonald, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Osler, Mr. N. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Todd, Provost and Mrs. Body, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cawthra, Mr. A. S. and Mrs. Hardy, Sir W. P. and Miss Howland, Mr. and Mrs. H. MacMahon, Mr. Justice and Mrs. W. R. Meredith, Hon. R. M. Wells.

The Lawyer and the Magistrate.

Mr. N. Murphy was out at Oakville the other day, defending an alleged Scott Act violator. Magistrate Young was hearing the case. Mr. Murphy and the presiding justice had a lively time over an adjournment of the case. The Magistrate threatened to fine him for contempt. The lawyer was defiant, the fine was not inflicted and the case was adjourned.

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THE JESUIT BILL.

It Passes the Council Committee and is Certain to Become Law.

QUEBEC, May 12. The Jesuit Bill passed the Council Committee this morning without amendment. Mr. Mercier intends to telegraph the Superior of the order dated May 5 and May 9 instructing him to proceed with the demands of the order and adopting the approval of the Pope.

Vicar-General Hamel again appeared for the candidate Lynch, with a telegram from the Pope, dated April last, stating that he could not interfere with lay representation, but authorizing Cardinal Taschereau to obtain a delay. It was argued that the effect of this dispatch was only a suggestion of Cardinal Simeoni.

The preamble passed on division and the main motion unanimously. The measure is now certain to become law.

An Annex to Island Park.

The Property Committee will recommend to the Council that $13,000 be paid to Mrs. Mead for her resignation of the lease of fifteen acres at the centre of the Island. A portion of the case rested on the question of the renewal, sixteen years, with a renewal for forty-two years, at an arbitration value. Chairman Irwin and his fellow committemen think the piece of ground would be a valuable annex to the Island Park and will propose that it should be improved with grass, swings, a pavilion and other accommodations.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

A concert was given by the Knights of Pythias in Victoria Hall last night, in aid of a $300 fund of insurance for the encouragement of temperance be it therefore res