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TENTH YEAR. WEDNESDAY MORNING JULY 10, 1889. PRICE ONE CENT.

YE MILLER AND HIS MILL.

A BIG GATHERING OF THE GUILD DISCUSSES ITS JOYS AND SORROWS.

A Notable Meeting of Flour and Grain Men in the Board of Trade Rotunda—The Day Was Hot and the Convention Worked Hard and With Coats Off—Mr. Charles Whitlaw and Mr. David Plewes Honored With Office.

The greatest gathering of millers that has ever taken place in Canada assembled in the rotunda of the Board of Trade yesterday afternoon. They hailed from all the big and little milling points of the province, drawn together to make a united protest against the unfair action of the tariff against their business, and the motions to that effect were carried by upwards of one hundred and seventy-five millers' votes. It was an exceedingly sultry day in the city, as everyone knows who had to walk up and down the heat-irradiating pavements. But the heat outside was not a comparison to the suffocating closeness in the crowded rotunda. It was sweltering. It was enough to make a fish perspire. But those gathered there came to do business and they went ahead with it regardless of everything. Indeed, the heat seemed to add fuel to their flame. The speakers spoke with a warmth which told that they meant every word they uttered. They spoke and sweated and the listeners sat, many of them with their coats and vests off, and listened intently, and sweated. They propose to make the people who oppose the righting of the "milling evil" take their turn at the sweating process, if there are any now so bold as to stand up to oppose it.

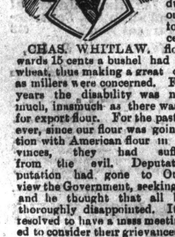
The number in attendance will be largely augmented to-day.

Some of Those Present.

Among those present were: Charles Smith, Campbellford; T. O. Apps, Brantford; John C. Hay of Hay Bros., Listowel; Wm. Bradley, Flesherton; A. Birge, Eramosa; W. J. Baldwin, Aurora; G. S. Baldwin, Aurora; W. J. Howson, Tecswater; F. W. Hay, Listowel; J. D. Flavelle, Lindsay; M. McLaughlin, Toronto; C. Macdonell, Collingwood; Meldrum, Davidson & Co., Peterboro; A. H. Baird, Paris; A. M. Howson, Teeswater; J. A. Pearen, Brampton; J. Scindlas, Cobourg; Geo. Pheloan, Primrose; James Hadd, Stratford; Thomas O'Neail, Paris; F. W. Weeks, Perth; H. N. Baird, Toronto; R. J. Stark, Toronto; J. L. Spink, Toronto; Thomas Todd, Galt; W. F. Lewis, Grimsby; James Fair, Clinton; Fred Heimbecker, Hanover; W. Stuart, Mitchell; John Carr, Wingham; Alex. Watt, Palmerston; Thomas F. Wallace, Woodbridge; F. R. Wadsworth, Weston; Grover Bros., Fergus; Angus Plewes, Markdale; John Plewes, Salmonville; Simon Plewes, Creemore; F. L. Green, Greenwood; W. E. Robson, Hamilton; Wm. S. Morgan, Hamilton; John McFarlane, Dunblane; Ralph Marshall, Plattsville; M. Goldie, Guelph; James Cummine, Lyn; J. H. Dresceu, Streetsville; J. M. Brown, Carleton Place; M. Quickfall, Floradale; J. L. Bechtell, Burford; Wm. Pearson, Singhampton; James Hamilton, Glen Huron; J. A. Young, Embro; D.R. Rem, Embro; A. Wolverton, Wolverton; J. C. Vansuton Bowmanville; Peter J. Griffin, Mount Vernon; P. R. Hooner, Green River; E. Steve, Wellesley; James King, Sarnia; McDonald & Manson, Woodstock; M. F. Beech, Ingersoll; Peter Quance, Delhi; Geo. McDonald, Yarker; R. Rayburn, Deseronto; H. B. Schmidt, Newmarket; S. McVean, Dresden; Alex. Wood, Smith's Falls; P. R. Haywood, Hagersville; Robert Shiers, Caledonia; Fred Hanes, Chelmsford; James Jones, Thorold; H. Barrett, Port Hope; James L. Hamilton, New Hamburg; H. Mossey, Alexandria; George Vick, Orillia; A. Dobson, Beaverton; Peter Ritchie, Orillia; J. Thomson, Orillia; John Leys, Walkerton; N. Wenger, Ayton; E. N. Stephens, Glencairn; Thomas M. Syer, Thamesville; F. Hilborn, Blair; James Carruthers, Thorold; W. J. Bailey, Hamilton; R. A. Thompson, Lynden; H. J. Gould, Uxbridge; M. Finnerton, Burlington; W. Austin, Cargill; P. R. McDonald, Oxford Mills; Joseph Mills, Glen Williams; E. Edmondson, Oshawa; James Norris, St. Catharines; James Stark, Paisley; Geo. H. Wilkinson, Burgonville; E. McKenzie, Kirkfield; W. McClair, R. B. Clement, Walkerton; J. Stemmiller, Walkerton; E. Peplaw, Port Hope; John Reed, Toronto; Cook & Keith, Hewson; John E. Batz, Gadshill; Wm. Matthews, Gadshill; Geo. Geddes, Tilsonburg; —Major, Barrie; A. Hilborn, Salem; John Loucin, Wyebridge; J. D. Saunby, London; Samuel Lukes, Bradford.

President Whitlaw Takes the Chair.

Mr. Charles Whitlaw, Paris, the President of the Dominion Millers Association, took the chair. Mr. W. M. Stark, secretary of the committee meeting held in June to arrange for a mass meeting, read the minutes of proceedings at that meeting.



CHAS. WHITLAW.

The President said they were met to-day as millers to study especially what was best for their special industry. They had originally asked for a duty of 50 cents a barrel on flour and afterwards 15 cents a bushel had been placed on wheat, thus making a great difference so far as millers were concerned. For a number of years the disability was not noticed very much, inasmuch as there was a large demand for export flour. For the past few years, however, since our flour was going into competition with American flour in the Lower Provinces, they had suffered severely from the evil. Deputation after deputation had gone to Ottawa to interview the Government, seeking for some relief, and he thought that all had come away thoroughly disappointed. It was therefore resolved to have a mass meeting of millers called to consider their grievances, to come to some conclusion and to press that conclusion strongly on the Government. The millers had suffered severely during the last twelve months, and it was thought that $1 a barrel duty would have alleviated it very much, protecting their industry as the other national industries of the country were protected.

Electing the Officers.

As there had been no election of officers for five years the first order on the agenda paper was "reorganization." The election of officers took place as follows:

President—J. C. Hay, Listowell.
Vice-President—John Brown, Toronto.
Treasurer—Michael McLaughlin, Toronto.

The membership fee was placed as follows: $5 a year for a 100 barrel mill, $10 a year for a 200 barrel mill and $15 a year for a 300 barrel mill.

Mr. J. C. Hay, the new president, was brought to the chair.

The question of appointing a paid secretary was debated.

Mr. H. N. Baird moved, seconded by Mr. Hamilton:

That a committee, composed of Messrs. Hay, Hamilton, Spink, Peplow and Whitlaw report at the evening session regarding the appointment of secretary, his salary, duties and place of residence.—Carried.

The Milling Business is Bad.

Mr. I. Wareup, Oakville, led the discussion on the next order: "The Present Critical Condition of the Milling Industry, its causes and remedies with reference to the flour and wheat duties." It had occurred to some of them, perhaps, he said, that the milling business was like the world was before the flood—it was bad. He was unfortunately a holder of milling property. He could see other kinds of property double and treble in value in the last few years. The real estate in Toronto had, but had the milling property of Toronto? This was a bad state of affairs—that the largest property in the country should be such bad investment. Why, he could go to some tobacco shop around the corner and this shop keeper could show a better balance than some millers that have been digging and delving in business for twenty years. If the milling business was arraigned before the banker, every joint considered, they would not show a dollar of profit in twenty years. He could see now why millers painted their barrel-heads blue. If he was asked to diagnose the condition of the business he would say that it was dying of consumption produced by starvation. What was the first thing that brought about this state of affairs? First the opposition mills. If one place had a Grit mill there must be a Tory mill, and if a Methodist mill there must be a Presbyterian mill. There was more milling machinery employed in Canada than would supply the flour of the country 5 times over. The English millers were building mills in the Old Country and he believed that in a few years they would have fierce competition in the export markets even if they got the home market. The only remedy that he knew of was to keep capital out of milling property. Everybody thought that all they had to do was to grind and they would make money. Why, he had seen farm after farm dumped into milling—and they stayed there. They must show the people that there was no money in it.

The Miller From Brantford Takes the Floor.

Mr. Plewes was next on the floor. He advanced two reasons for the present difficulties from which the millers are suffering. First, they had paid too much for their wheat; second, they had not been able to keep their market to themselves. He referred to his Ottawa trip and to his meeting with Mr. Tupper, jr., at the Capital. Mr. Tupper was a very nice young man, but when the matter was presented to him he said: "You see the thing is this, if we give you the dollar a barrel you ask for it means the loss of four or five constituencies." Then, continued Mr. Plewes, "so long as you vote for your party, no matter whom they serve, so long you will be trampled upon. [Applause.] I have yet to find either a Liberal or a Conservative member, when you get him alone in a corner, but would say your cause is right. But yet they vote wrongly for fear of losing a constituency." Then Mr. Plewes brought in the Americans. "They," said he, "are looking after No. 1; why should not we do the same?" [Hear, hear.] If the course were adopted not to vote for a man who did not favor the millers' cause their grievances would be remedied at the next session of Parliament. [A voice: "That's so."]

DAVID PLEWES
"he knocked when he began the long and uphill fight for tariff revision. He knocked to some purpose."

Reference was made to the alleged efforts of large millers to kill off the small men. But as Napoleon said at Waterloo in effect: "These fellows are already beaten, but they don't know it." [Laughter.] "And that's the way with the small millers," said Mr. Plewes; "they are all ruined, but they don't know it." Then he brought in a humorous illustration of the same thing. Pat was supposed to be dead. The doctor was called in and pronounced life extinct, but as Pat was quite alive he energetically denied the sawbone's affirmation. "Hould your tongue, you fool," said his wife, "the doctor knows best."

Concluding, Mr. Plewes strongly advised unity of action.

Too Much for Their Own Good.

Mr. James Stark, Paisley, said they all knew too much about the milling industry for their own good. They all knew what owing to its unprofitable condition this gathering had met to see if they could not get their trade on a paying basis. The advent of the roller mill a few years ago was a source of profit to those establishing them. But the crowd had now caught up to the few and lower prices had to rule for roller flour. One of the great causes of milling being unprofitable was the buying of wheat on speculation and the great grain gambling centre of Chicago. Prices of wheat were raised above the real value. Another great cause was the tendency to monopolies. The crowning cause of all, however, was the flooding of the Lower Provinces trade with American flour. This flour was brought in and the Government stood idly by and saw one of the greatest interests of the country being sacrificed. He was a free trader in principle, but he was fully convinced that they should have at least as much protection as the Americans. [Applause.]

A Rebuke From Weston.

Mr. W. R. Wadsworth, Weston, could hardly sit and hear the last speakers say that the millers had been going on doing business for 20 years losing money right along. He could not look on this gathering and see them all well dressed and believe it. Business had certainly been bad for a few years, but what was the reason? Millers paid too much for wheat. They paid more for wheat than they could make out of it, and if a man did not know any more than to do that he deserved to lose. He did not want to hear the milling business run down. It was as good as any other. When he could not grind but at a loss he shut his mill down. If they would all do that there would be a different tale to tell. He was a Free Trader, but he wanted a good duty on flour if Protection was the policy of the country. What he would like to see was the old discrimination in England in favor of Canadian flour.

Mr. W. Y. Emory, Port Burwell, said he was a young miller but an old grain dealer. The millers came here to-day blaming the Government for not making money. The trouble was with themselves. The millers paid more than the wheat was worth. They had driven the grain dealer out of the market. This was a country producing a surplus of wheat and if millers paid more than the wheat was worth it was their own funeral. They talked of tariff evils when they had themselves to blame.

Mr. Plewes retorted that, though he acknowledged the evil of over-competition, the tariff was a great hindrance as it was. If there were no tariff at all they could buy wheat in St. Louis and sell in New York State. [Applause.]

The Weakest is Bound for the Wall.

Mr. M. Goldie, Guelph, saw no excuse for admitting American flour into Canada, as Canadian flour did not go into the States. [Hear, hear.] He did not wish any class of ills condemned when they were all guilty together. As in other matters the weakest must go to the wall.

Mr. McLaughlin was extremely glad that such a big audience of millers was on hand as an outcome of the work done in the past. He was of opinion that one great remedy was to make a separation. The great trouble being laboured under was a curable trouble, the iniquitous flour and wheat duties, and that question should be considered separately. In order to carry this out he moved this resolution:

That this meeting is aware of the efforts made during last session of Parliament by the millers' committee to have the error in the wheat and flour duties corrected and that we do further assert that the prime object of this mass meeting of millers is to endorse the work done last winter and perfect the organization of Canadian millers for the purpose of obtaining justice.

The mover wanted to commit this great meeting to his resolution. It covered the ground and if it were endorsed the next session of Parliament would see the millers with a corrected flour duty, and that was what they wanted. [Applause.]

An Amendment to Assimilate.

W. H. Finnamore of Burlington seconded this resolution. After some siring of views by members Mr. C. McDonald moved in amendment:

That the Government be memorialized to assimilate the duty on flour with the United States duty on Canadian flour, and that all flour imported into Canada shall be inspected by a duly authorized flour inspector and the market value of the flour when inspected shall be bases of value on which the duty shall be collected.

That in the event of the United States being willing to wipe out the duty on Canadian wheat and the manufactured products thereof, that the duties on American wheat and the products thereof be dealt with in a similar manner.

This amendment seemed to involve somewhat more than the millers cared to commit themselves to. It was put to the meeting, lost, and the original motion carried.

A Range of Resolutions.

Following closely upon the heels of this came a host of smaller resolutions. They were all briefly discussed, but they all went through without change. Here they are:

Moved by John Brown, seconded by J. Walker: That a special appeal to the farmers of Ontario be issued containing the tariff on wheat and flour, the effect of such tariff upon the millers, the taxation paid by Ontario on coal, lubricating oils, belting, mill machinery, farm implements, etc., also that paid upon breadstuffs by the Lower Provinces with comparison of rate by population; the effect of the tariff upon the farmer, and that 100,000 copies be printed and distributed.

A committee was appointed to look after the matter.

Moved by J. C. Hay, seconded by E. S. Edmundson: "That Messrs. Baird, McLaughlin, Galbraith and Stark be a committee to present this resolution to the Toronto Board of Trade:

"Whereas the members of the Toronto Board of Trade having unanimously declared in favor of granting justice to the millers of Canada in the matter of tariff on flour and wheat, and whereas the Government at Ottawa having disregarded their prayer in this behalf,

"Be it resolved that we the millers of Ontario in convention assembled do urge upon the Toronto Board of Trade to again take action in this matter and would respectfully call the attention of the board to the importance of the interests at stake."

Moved by J. Brown, seconded by D. Plewes, That Messrs. Baird, Sir Wm. P. Howland, J. C. Hay and John Brown be a delegation to lay the millers' case before the Manufacturers' Association of Canada at their next meeting and that Mr. E. Gurney be asked to co-operate with this committee.

Moved by H. N. Baird, seconded by John Brown, That Messrs. Plewes, Stark, Brown and McLaughlin be a committee to lay the millers' case before the Central Farmers' Institute at its next meeting.

Calling on the Board of Trade to Act.

Mr. Brown moved that the secretary be instructed to forward a copy of the following resolution to the board of trade or commercial exchange in every city or town in Ontario and Manitoba where such are established:

Whereas the Government at Ottawa having seen fit to disregard for ten years the prayer of the millers of Ontario and Manitoba, that they receive even-handed justice by being placed upon an even footing with their opponents in the United States.

Be it resolved that we the millers of Ontario in convention assembled do urge upon the members of your board to take such action as will assist us in obtaining justice.

Before adjournment the committee appointed to consider the advisability of securing a permanent secretary to work in the interests of the association reported that it was in the interests of the association that a paid secretary be appointed and that his whole time be devoted to the duties of secretary of the association; that the office of the said secretary be in Toronto; that his salary be $1500 per annum.

Sir W. P. Howland will Speak To-day.

Sir W. P. Howland has given the milling question a great deal of attention. He did not speak yesterday, but will address the meeting to-day on "organization," having prepared a scheme for that purpose. Sir W. P. Howland is probably one of the best posted men in the Dominion on the milling business and its kindred industries, and his address to-day should prove of great interest to the convention. The millers have evidently come to the conclusion that what they want as much as anything else is a thorough organization, and this in all probability they will secure at once.

SIR W. P. HOWLAND.

AT WORK WITH COATS OFF.

It Was Very Warm in the Rotunda in the Evening—A Parliamentary Pledge.

At the evening session, if possible closer and even more oppressive than the day, the millers sat around the room in their shirt sleeves. "We'll dispense with the rules of etiquet to-night," said the President as he also divested himself of his coat. Then he proceeded: "You have done me an honor in electing me to preside over you." He hoped that during his regime of office some of their difficulties would be removed and some of their grievances remedied. Beyond a doubt they had a just cause, beyond a doubt they had grievances, but he trusted the best for the future, and all they wanted was equal rights and no favors. [Applause.]

The Secretary announced that he had received a communication from the corporation of Toronto to the effect that carriages will be on hand to-day at 1.45 p.m. to drive the members of the association around the city.

A Parliamentary Pledge.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. John Brown:

That we mutually agree without reservation to the following pledge: That we will not vote for or support with our influence any member or candidate for membership in the Dominion House of Parliament who will support any Government in refusing the just claims of the farmers and millers, or who will not pledge himself in writing to the active forwarding of such claims.

That in case neither of the candidates for the Dominion House in any constituency will give the required pledge in writing then we will vote and use our whole influence against the Government candidate.

That this pledge shall hold good against any Government until the injustice under which we suffer has been removed or until revoked by a general meeting of this association.

That for the purposes of this pledge our claims shall be: That the tariff on flour shall be changed so that Canadian millers shall be placed upon the same footing as their opponents in the United States, and that a fixed duty of one dollar a barrel shall be placed on flour imported into Canada.

That no evasive or other than a direct written pledge on the part of a candidate for parliament shall be accepted as sufficient to fulfil the requirements of this agreement.

That we agree to use our whole influence to give effect to this resolution, and we call upon every miller and farmer in Canada loyally to support us in our endeavor to obtain simple justice.

This resolution was left over for a time.

The recommendations of the committee that a permanent secretary be appointed were then considered. The clause setting forth the duties of this officer was the only difficulty in the way of the adoption of this report.

Mr. Plewes Chosen Secretary.

The fourth clause in the report defining the secretary's duties was adopted.

Mr. Whitlaw moved, seconded by Mr. Saunby, that Mr. Plewes of Brantford be appointed secretary of the association. Carried.

Mr. Plewes declined the election on account of the stipulations. He was anxious to serve the association but his hands were tied by property considerations, considerations in which not only he alone was interested. He would be unable to break up his interests in Brantford at once.

It was agreed that Mr. Plewes should accept the position on the condition that he should be given five months to arrange his affairs, that he should have an office in Toronto in the meantime, that the association should furnish the office, that Mr. Plewes should keep a clerk, for all of whose acts he should be responsible, and that Mr. Plewes visit the office personally three times a week. Mr. Plewes accepted under these conditions.

Mr. Plewes said that during July and August he was willing to address a number of local meetings of millers to show the advantages to be derived through membership in it. He asked those present to interest themselves in calling such meetings.

A nominating committee was appointed to nominate members of the Executive Committee, the report to be presented to-day.

Mr. Brown on His Mettle.

Mr. Brown's motion was taken up. Mr. Brown said that this question might seem somewhat drastic, but it was necessary to get to some common ground of agreement. They were agreed on one point—that they were suffering from grave disabilities. He might explain that the resolution reflected on no particular party. A population not exceeding three times that of Toronto had more influence with the Government than had the Province of Ontario. Our taxes were 21¾ per cent. higher than theirs. The people of Ontario paid 193 times as much on coal as these people in the Lower Provinces paid on breadstuffs. They paid 21 2-3 per cent. duty on coal and the Lower Provinces 14 2-3 per cent. duty on breadstuffs.

If they were put on a par with the Lower Provinces it was more than they wanted. They had gone to Ottawa about it and had been sympathised with. They had been told that their case was a hard one—they knew that before they went. They had been told that their claim was a just one—they knew that also, and being told it didn't help them. They had been told by the highest authority in this Dominion that though the case was just the government which was in power was not able to grant their request for more protection. There was the position. Their claims were right, absolutely right, but how were they to get themselves righted? They simply had to adopt the same action in this province for the right as the people of the Lower Provinces adopted for the wrong. Even now, though the Lower Provinces were paying nearly 25 per cent. less taxes than Ontario people, they were asking for an additional duty on coal which would raise it, if granted, to 40 per cent.

Breaking Their Ministerial Oath.

The Government had taken office pledged by oath to serve the country and carry out what policy was best for the country. Two cabinet ministers had conceded the righteousness of their claim and all had sympathised with them. Was this observing their oath? As to the other side there was not much doubt but that they would have done the same thing had they been in power. The Government were to blame because of their active faults and the Opposition for their passive hostility. They said in effect: "Wait till we get in and we will fix it," but they made no effort at providing a remedy. Indeed some of them said it was against their principles to vote protection for millers—a policy, when the policy of the country was "Protection," utterly and eternally wrong. "There is only one way of reaching them," he continued, "and that is, as my friend Plewes says, by votes, votes, votes. Every miller in this Province, big and little—and some of the small millers more so than large millers—can control 20 votes, and I tell you that each miller controlling 20 votes means that the millers control 15 constituencies. They were in a worse position than the serfs of Russia. In Russia they had a right to work for themselves after they had paid their taskmasters, and many of them gained wealth, but no such good luck came by the way of the Ontario miller. Their very lives were at stake. There was not a man in the room who could say that he had not suffered physically and mentally from this harrassing, unequal contest. They should stand up for their business, their homes, their lives. [Applause.]

Not Local Prejudices But the General Good.

Mr. W. Y. Emory would not consent to such a motion. In this great country they should be allowed to select the candidates whom they thought would best serve the whole country. They had more than their own interests to look to, more than the interest of the Province—they had the whole Dominion to serve. There were all sorts of schemes going on. There was a commercial Union or something of that kind. Those men might promise anything to get into Parliament.

Mr. James Goldie strongly opposed the introduction of political matters in the debate. The motion hit at the Dominion Government directly, and as for voting against it he never would.

Mr. Brown pointed out that the motion was directed against any government that might happen to be at Ottawa and it was directed against one and all till the grievances were redressed.

Others joined in the discussion. It was decided that the motion be left over till the next meeting, as there was no prospect of an immediate Dominion election. Several speakers recorded themselves as being opposed to any candidate who opposed their demands.

The evening session adjourned at 11 o'clock.

They Will Sail and Ride.

This morning the millers will be guests of the Board of Trade in a sail round the lake on board the Kathleen. The boat leaves Church-street wharf at 8 o'clock, and as the voyage will take about 3 hours' organization in the afternoon the city will have 75 carriages ready to take them for a drive.

A VICTORY AND A DEFEAT.

THE MONEY BYLAW CARRIED—THE COMMISSION VOTED DOWN.

A Small Vote and Very Little Interest Taken in the Contest—A Final Settlement of the Glen-road Bridge Matter—St. Alban's Ward Will Have Her $10,000 Wharf.

The property-owners of the City of Toronto decided yesterday that a commission was not a necessary adjunct to the erection of a new courthouse and city hall. The verdict of the people thus boldly rendered puts the Court house Committee on the top of the heap. Consistently all through the bitter battle, and in defiance of the maligning of the anti-court house schemers, the members of the committee by a very substantial majority, opposed as it was by Chairman Gibbs and President McMillan, held steadfast to the belief that the committee was better than a commission and the people have sustained them. St. George's and St. James' alone rave a paltry majority in favor of the commission, while the other ten wards supported the anti-commissioners by a decisive vote.

The $165,000 bylaw was carried by a majority much larger than was anticipated. The particular feature in it is the settling for good and all of the Glen-road bridge trouble. Mr. E. J. Jarvis by yesterday's vote gets $10,000 for his interest in the structure and it becomes the property of the city for good and aye. In future there will be no more tolls collected, and so far as the bridge is concerned Mr. Jarvis's interest is dead. The citizens of St. Alban's Ward get a wharf at the foot of Dufferin-street to cost $10,000 and the Victoria Industrial School secures a grant of $8000. The vote altogether was a very small one and very little interest was taken in the result.

The $165,000 Bylaw Carried.

	For.	Against.
St. Alban's Ward	52	20
St. Andrew's Ward	67	42
St. David's Ward	50	50
St. George's Ward	35	18
St. James' Ward	70	36
St. John's Ward	49	54
St. Lawrence Ward	28	20
St. Mark's Ward	34	13
St. Matthew's Ward	18	23
St. Patrick's Ward	85	60
St. Paul's Ward	52	43
St. Thomas' Ward	39	47
	576	427
Majority	149.	

The Commission Bylaw Defeated.

	For.	Against.
St. Alban's Ward	11	63
St. Andrew's Ward	37	73
St. David's Ward	41	72
St. George's Ward	26	21
St. James' Ward	55	50
St. John's Ward	40	63
St. Lawrence Ward	13	28
St. Mark's Ward	15	31
St. Matthew's Ward	18	22
St. Patrick's Ward	55	93
St. Paul's Ward	30	60
St. Thomas' Ward	29	62
	375	638
Majority	263.	

What the Money is Needed For.

The money is required for these purposes:

To complete reconstruction of Parliament-street sewer	$ 1,800
Yonge-street sewer, from Esplanade-street to a point 200 feet northward	4,000
Stone and other materials for paving streets intersected by street railway tracks and construction of stone crossings	30,000
To purchase the rights of E. J. Jarvis in Glen-road bridge	10,000
Purchase of land for opening street off St. George into Queen's Park under agreement with University	4,300
Purchase of a steam dredge	5,000
Alterations to cast wing of City Hall	5,000
Enlarging City Registry Office, consequent on division of the city into two registration districts	7,000
Yonge-street fire hall, tower and clock	1,000
Dundas-street fire hall, tower and clock	500
College-street fire hall, tower and clock	1,100
Completion of fire hall, Ossington-avenue	7,000
Wharf at foot of Dufferin-street	10,000
Enlarging St. Andrew's market	15,000
Fire hall site on Dundas-street	4,500
New fire hall on Yorkville-avenue	4,500
Alterations to the St. Alban's Ward town hall buildings for fire hall and police station	4,000
New police station in north-western district	10,000
Iron fence for Horticultural Gardens	7,000
Horticultural building	5,000
To complete enlargement and improvements of the jail	10,475
To complete improvement and alterations of St. Lawrence market	1,700
Special improvements to cattle market	8,725
Industrial School, third contribution to erection of buildings at Mimico	8,000
Total	$165,300

Mr. Phipps' Article on the French Situation.

Mr. Phipps' article on the French-Canadian situation is unavoidably postponed till to-morrow.

Soft and healing for your hands and the best washer in the world—Everyday Soap.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The Condition of Sullivan and Kilrain—What the Men Will Receive.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—Sullivan said last night that owing to the dislocation of the knuckle bone on the grat finger of the left hand, which occurred in the seventh round, he was compelled to make the remainder of the fight al-most single handed.

Sullivan says he will not accept Fox's belt, either for his bull dog or himself, that it is not necessary in establishing the fact that he is champion pugilist. Joe Coburn thinks the fight was a most excellent exhibition of the manly art. He looks upon Sullivan as a perfect wonder, and beyond peradventure the greatest fighter in the world. At first he was surprised that Sullivan had not knocked out Kilrain much sooner than he did, but this was satisfactorily explained when informed of the injury to his left hand. He did not think Sullivan as good on resuming work.

Kilrain's left side was badly bruised, but no serious injury was done. His lip was split, one of his eyes badly blackened, and his face and body were badly puffed up in spots. No bones were broken, and aside from the soreness he will feel for several days, there is no reason to believe he will not be all right in a short time.

Sullivan bears marks of the fight in a puffy face, a blackened eye, a split ear and in a slight redness about "the bread basket," where Kilrain put in his most effective work. Contrary to general belief, this does not seem to be the big fellow's weak point. He appeared rather to like Kilrain's attention to this portion his anatomy, and grinned with pleasure nearly every time he was hit there. In fact he grinned throughout the mill and never appeared more delighted than when he received a blow in face or body.

Sullivan says he will never enter the ring again under any consideration. He had done his share of slugging and wanted no more of it.

The tax on the train gives each man about $4000. Some of Kilrain's admirers made up a purse of $600 for him, and it is said Sullivan will present him with $500.

Kilrain left the city for the north via Texas so as to avoid arrest in Mississippi.

Sullivan is still here. He was under the influence of liquor to-night and four policemen were on guard in case he committed any overt act. He leaves for New York to-morrow by steamer.

Smith's Dell to Sullivan.

LONDON, July 10.—Smith has challenged Sullivan to fight in Europe for £1000 a side.

The Dodds Testimonial.

The committee appointed at the meeting of citizens in the Queen's Hotel on Monday evening will meet at Mr. H. L. Hume's office, No. 30 King-street east, at 3 p.m. to-day

THE HOTTEST OF 10 YEARS.

The Temperature of Two Days Close on the Nineties in the Shade.

All-conquering heat, oh, intermit thy wrath!
And on my throbbing temples potent thus
Beam not so fierce!

This appeal, slightly paraphrased, and in some instances embellished with superlatives, went up to relentless Sol from afflicted mortals yesterday. The entire day was made up of "melting moments." It was a veritable specimen of the unpoetical dog-days. Perhaps this was the reason why so much "dogs' nose" was consumed by those who had recourse to the wrong potations to allay their thirst. No matter the nature of the liquid, hard or soft, it was largely in request. So were sunshades and the stouter umbrellas. It was fashionable yesterday for clerks to work in shirt sleeves, and some oppressed individuals adopted this unaccustomed style in the streets, at the station and along the wharves.

Of course everybody said it was the hottest day we'd had, and of course what everybody said was not according to Cocker or by the book. It was, in fact, scarcely as hot yesterday as on Monday. These are the shade registers collected by The World's Meteorological Young Man last evening from the records of Toronto Observatory:

	6 a.m.	8 a.m.	2 p.m.	4 p.m.	8 p.m.
July 8	68	75	86	86	80
July 9	70	77	87	87	83

Apparently Tuesday has the preponderance over Monday, but accurate calculations of the amount of caloric for the 24 hours comprised in each day give Monday the premier place by one degree. The maximum yesterday was 88, that of the preceding day 89.

The mean temperature yesterday was 80, a very high register for the day, being 11 above the average of the past ten years. No wonder, then, people perspired, and grew confoundedly irritated by the asinine question, "Is *this* hot enough for you?"

It is only by comparison of the figures for May and early June that one realized that this red-hot July has piled on 20° of heat. Very few of the days in merry May and lusty June exceeded the 70's; indeed a number of them fell far short. July frequently does the compensating trick, turns on the heat and looks after the midsummer average. She has been too liberal, given like the prodigal goddess she is.

Meteorologists attach much importance to the vapor register. This scarcely varied on the two days under consideration. It was plentiful and its effect on humanity is to make them feel hotter than they would with less vapor prevalent although the same heat register.

The following are some of the "mean" temperatures of the same month in previous years: In July 1888 it was 72; in 1887, 82; in 1876, 73. July last year was the swarmest since 1875; this year the month if it keeps up as it has begun will take the palm. In July 1878 and 1876 the highest shade register was 83.

There is a great similarity in the days on which July gives the strongest taste of her quality. July 8 this year was the highest register; July 5 last year; July 16 in 1887; in 1876, that 83 register occurred on July 9, 88 being, as stated above, this year's record for the same day.

The coldest day of July last year was the 12th; the mean temperature of which was but 55, which occurred seven days after a mean of 88. A difference of 33 in one week is a most notable occurrence, and even those who this week most loudly declaim against the heat would not wish such a reversal of things meteorological as occurred last year. Still it is the unexpected which always happens. Of one thing we can only be certain—"we shall see what we shall see."

A Probably Fatal Case of Sunstroke.

Yesterday afternoon a man named Patrick Kearney, residing in Deer Park, was seized with sunstroke in Yonge-street. He was carried into the Deer Park Hotel and Dr. Armstrong, but no hope could be given of his recovery. At last accounts he was still insensible and will probably die.

The Fatal Ice Pitcher.

John Boliver, assistant cook in Thomas' European Hotel, was taken to the Hospital in the police ambulance yesterday afternoon in an unconscious condition. Early in the day he had taken several drinks of ice water, afterwards complaining of severe pains in his stomach. He gradually lapsed into a state of insensibility, in which condition he was removed to the Hospital. Boliver was an Englishman, 40 years of age. At midnight he was still unconscious, and but faint hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Try the new-pure cured soap Everyday.

Parkdale's New Baptist Chapel.

Adherents and well-wishers crowded the new Baptist chapel at Parkdale last night. After a sumptuous repast in the basement an adjournment was made to the audience-room above, where an excellent program of speech and song was carried out. Those taking part were Revs. J. Grant, J. Denovan, J. Alexander, Dr. Rand, Ira Smith, Chas. Duff and Dr. Stone; Mrs. Easton, Mr. Turnbull, Miss McGraw and Miss Baillie. During the evening Rev. S. A. Dyke gave a financial statement of the church, which showed a very prosperous state of affairs.

The purest of all soaps is Everyday.

To Speed the Parting and Welcome the Coming Pastor.

The members of the Agnes-street Methodist Church will hold a reception and farewell service to-morrow evening. Rev. J. M. Wilkinson, the late pastor, who is about to leave for England to study evangelistic work, will be presented with an address and a substantial purse, and the new pastor, Rev W. A. Rodwell, will be introduced to the congregation.

Always use the best Everyday Soap.

Lighthouse Supply Trip.

The steamer Canada will leave Geddes' wharf on the above trip Friday next at 8 a.m. There are still a few vacant berths and tourists should take advantage of this the finest holiday trip on our lakes, lasting from four to five weeks. For information and tickets apply to W. A. Geddes, 38 Yonge-street, and at Geddes' wharf.

Encourage home manufactures and buy Savona.

The Veterans' Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Army and Navy Veterans took place in Temperance Hall last night, President John Nunn in the chair. Two initiations were made and four propositions received. These officers were elected: John Nunn, president; A. Marvin, vice-president; F. J. Robinson, secretary-treasurer; R. Purvis, sub-secretary; J. Butler, G. E. Ford, M. McFarlane, auditors; F. Thompson, sentry; Chas. Ellingsworth, outside guard; R. Leith, master of ceremonies