Friday--To-day
ENGLISH PEA SOUP, FRESH CALIFORNIA SALMON, FRESH SEA HERRING, FRESH LOBSTERS
JEWELL & KINNEAR

The Toronto World.

Dominion Royal Mail Line
S.S. Vancouver sails from Portland April 24, sails from Halifax April 21. The last and initial sailing from Portland this season.
For every information apply to
C. S. Gzowski, Jr., 24 King-street east

ELEVENTH YEAR. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1890. ONE CENT.

CANADA'S TARIFF

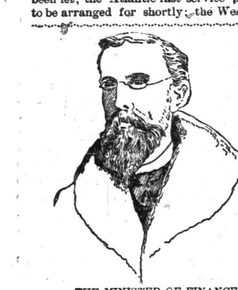
The National Policy Amplified.

PROSPERITY AND PROTECTION.

The Finance Minister Makes His Budget Speech and Introduces the Tariff Resolutions, Which Are Adopted Pro Forma in Committee—A Flattering Financial Showing—The Customs Changes Designed to Further Build Up Canadian Industries and Encourage Canadian Producers—Twenty-five Cents Per Barrel Added to the Flour Duty—Rebate on Corn for Corn Meal—The Fruit Duties Replaced—Complete Schedule of the Alterations.

OTTAWA, March 27.—Hon. Mr. Foster in opening his Budget speech congratulated the House on the prosperous condition of the country, the general trade having somewhat exceeded that of the previous year, the railway building being fairly vigorous and the volume of traffic larger than ever before. Ocean freights have been high and the vessel owners in the Maritime Provinces and on the lakes have reaped a rich harvest.

The Northwest settlement has progressed, a satisfactory nucleus being established. On the whole the condition was one of fair prosperity within the country, and there had been something done also towards forming swift communications between Canada and distant portions of the world. The contracts for the Canadian Pacific fast steamers had been let; the Atlantic fast service promised to be arranged for shortly; the West India



THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.

service subsidized last year had been inaugurated.

Proceeding then to give the first financial statement, he said this satisfactory result was shown with respect to the revenue:

	Estimated 1889.	Actual.
Customs	$23,533,971	$23,726,783
Excise	7,088,143	688,738
Miscellaneous	7,999,189	8,169,549
Total	$38,601,294	$38,782,870

This gave an increase of $181,576 over the estimate. Looking back for a year it was found that there was in 1888-'89 an increase of $2,874,408 over 1887-'88, and the increase of this last named year over 1886-'87 was $453,970.

The Increases in Customs Revenue.

The following are the principal items from which increased customs duties were received in 1888-'89 as compared with the year 1887-'8:

Animals	$ 10,044
Arrowroots, biscuits, etc.	15,218
Grain of all kinds	50,510
Flour and meal	18,015
Carriages	56,705
Carpets, N.E.S.	8,426
Coal and coke	14,912
Cotton manufacture	6,806
Fancy goods	24,932
Flax and hemp, etc.	30,239
Fruits and nuts, dried	5,213
Gutta percha	21,331
Iron and steel	318,729
Leather manufacture	14,336
Marble manufacture	3,741
Musical instruments	8,554
Provisions	156,328
Silk	60,369
Soap	6,537
Spirits and wines	191,069
Stone	4,764
Sugar of all kinds	242,390
Molasses	16,881
Sugar candy	7,381
Tobacco	48,853
Wood	46,218
Wool and manufactures of	102,110

The Decreases.

In the following articles there has been a falling off in the duties paid:

Brick and tiles	$ 5,080
Coffee	3,065
Drugs	10,233
Embroideries	6,942
Fish	3,778
Fruits	27,705
Furs	5,991
Gloves	13,319
Hats	5,289
Metal	5,280
Oils	16,073
Paints	5,261
Seeds and roots	35,067

The Actual Surplus $1,865,000.

The actual surplus of this year was $1,865,000, against $1,000,000 estimated—the revenue being as shown above and the expenditure $36,917,831 against $36,600,000 estimated. As compared with 1887-8 there was a surplus of $1,865,035 against a deficit of $810,031 and the surplus and sinking fund was $3,001,679 against $1,129,046. The capital expenditure during the year was as follows:

	Estimated.	Actual.	Difference
R.R. and Canals	$2,772,867	$3,682,774	$ 909,907
Public Works	385,700	575,408	189,708
Dominion Lands	10,000	120,084	30,084
N. W. Rebellion	1,205	21,448	20,248
Red. Debt	3,096,386	3,516,091	421,705
R. R. Subsidies	1,183,428	846,721	336,707
Total	$7,537,586	$8,783,126	$1,245,540
Total less redemption debt			$3,267,035
" " " 1887-8			5,464,526

The Debt Statement.

The net debt on July 1, 1888, was $234,531,354, and on July 1, 1889, $237,537,041, an increase of $2,998,683. The past year shows a gain over 1887-'8 of $2,874,408, or 8 p.c., while the increased expenditure was $199,339, or ½ p.c.

The surplus was $1,865,035 against a deficit of $810,031 in 1887-'8. The surplus and sinking fund were $3,001,679 against $1,129,046. The capital expenditure was $5,267,035 against $5,464,521, and the increase of the debt $2,998,683 against $7,217,447.

Accuracy of the Current Year Estimates.

Passing to the year 1889-'90 the situation was found to compare thus with the estimate made last session:

REVENUE.

	Estimated 1889.	Receipts to March 20, 1889.
Customs	$23,800,000	$17,259,352
Excise	7,125,000	5,179,220
Miscellaneous	8,150,000	5,440,932
Total	$39,175,000	$27,879,504

Adding the estimated receipts for the balance of the year on the basis of 1889, we get the following amended estimate for 1889-'90:

Customs	$24,000,000
Excise	7,000,000
Miscellaneous	8,200,000
Total	$39,200,000

against the estimate of $39,175,000.

The expenditure to March 20, 1890, has been $29,253,399. That from March 20 to June 30, on the basis of 1889, will probably be $13,871,674, making a total on this basis of $36,125,073. But having regard to larger supplementaries for 1889-'90, we next estimate the expenditure at $36,500,000, the original estimate, in which case the surplus will equal $2,700,000 as against $1,865,035 in 1888-'9.

Capital Expenditure.

With reference to capital expenditure, including subsidies to railways, he made this comparison between the estimates and the actual expenditures to March 20:

	Estimate.	Expended to March 20.
Railways and canals	$3,826,521	$2,299,443
Public works	407,000	386,447
Dominion lands	100,000	80,027
Redemption of debt	2,417,267	1,806,502
Railway subsidies	1,065,302	1,510,928

This gives a total expenditure to March 20 of $6,062,647, to which must be added $1,000,000 for railways and canals, public works and Dominion lands, $610,765 for redemption of debt and $400,000 for railway subsidies, adding $2,010,765 to the total and making a grand total of expenditure of $8,043,412, against an estimate of $7,855,990. The excess was due to larger expenditure on railway subsidies than was expected.

The capital expenditure, including railway subsidies and not counting the redemption of the debt, was $5,026,145. The surplus and sinking fund amounted to $4,490,000, so that the real addition to the debt is $1,136,145.

The Estimates for the Coming Year.

For the year 1890-91 he felt warranted in making this estimate of receipts:

Customs	$28,500,000
Excise	7,000,000
Miscellaneous	8,700,000
Total	$39,200,000

The estimated expenditure on consolidated fund was as follows:

Estimates already down	$36,035,445
Probable increase	664,555
Total	$36,700,000

Thus there would probably be a surplus of about $2,500,000 so far as 1890-91 was concerned.

The Past a Prophesy of the Future.

Mr. Foster then proceeded to review the progress made by the Dominion from confederation to the present time, when it had overcome its difficulties and disadvantages in a manner which could scarcely have been believed, and it had to-day moulded into a common sentiment the aspirations of its widely-differing creeds and nationalities. [Applause.] It had laid broad and deep the foundation of a development, the wonderful progress of whose past was only to be exceeded by the wonderful progress of the future. It had a net debt of $237,000,000, but every dollar of this had been wisely laid out in pursuance of a policy which was for the best interests of this country.

If he might be permitted to offer a word of counsel it would be to reiterate his suggestion of last year with regard to the undesirability of increasing our net debt for a few years to come. We had an average expenditure these last five years of $36,500,000, which provided for a satisfactory administration of the services with which the Dominion Government was charged and should be made to suffice for our wants for a little time to come.

THE TARIFF CHANGES.

Canada's Experience Sustains the National Policy of Protection.

He then proceeded to enumerate the changes in the tariff, prefacing his remarks, however, with a contrast between the outcome of the protective policy adopted in 1879 and the gloomy predictions made with respect to it by the Opposition in this House. He held that neither in the United States nor in Canada had the principle of protection received a set-back, but was rather stronger established in both countries.

In the States legislation was imminent, according to the papers, proceeding even further in the way of protection to the manufactures of the country. In Europe protective principles were year by year held more strongly. In Canada he saw no reason for departing from the policy under which the country had so largely prospered and promised to prosper for many years to come.

He would no doubt be accused of tinkering with the tariff, but he must say that he could not view the tariff in the same light as a confession of faith—to endure unchanged for centuries.

Tariffs Must Change with Values.

As values changed, revision must be made in the specific and ad valorem duties; as new industries were created—and it was the pride of this country that many new industries had sprung up—it became necessary to revise our tariff in accordance with the changed condition of things which these industries had created. He did believe, however, that it was unwise to interfere with the tariff from year to year without strong reason, as every change brought about an interference with business.

On this occasion every proposition put before the Government had been carefully considered, and while all the changes suggested had not been made, all those which seemed to be for the general benefit had been included in the list to be submitted.

In the proposition to be laid before the House there was included an interpretation clause to define often-used terms in the tariff so as to avoid continual repetitition and to render more plain some of the items at present existing, so as to avoid ever-recurring disputes between the trade and the customs.

With respect to the duties it was proposed, broadly speaking, to reduce in some instances those which should be imposed for revenue purposes only, to place on the free list all such articles as help to develop the industries of the country, and to readjust certain duties not now as satisfactory as they might be. He would name a few of the more important.

Acetic Acid, Boxes, Paint, Glass.

In the present tariff acetic acid is dutiable at 25c. per gallon and 20 p.c. and vinegar 15c. and 20 p.c. Difficulties had arisen by acetic acid being imported above proof and the law had been evaded. It had, therefore, been decided to place the duty on both articles at 15c. per gallon for 6° and 1c. additional for every additional degree, but acetic acid used in the manufactures would remain at the present rate.

Fancy boxes, in order to meet the increasing competition from Germany, will receive an increase of protection from 30 p.c. to 35 p.c.

It had also been decided to reclassify paints under five different heads and to increase the duties upon those paints the material for which was found in Canada.

Glass would also be reclassified. At present common and colorless window glass pays the same duty—30 p.c.—as plated, enameled or stained glass. This puts the highly finished article on the same footing as the common glass. This common and colorless glass is not made in Canada, probably will never be made here, and it had been resolved to reduce the duty upon it from 30 to 20 p.c. Ornamental and figured glass, now 30 p.c., will be 25 p.c., while stained glass remains at 30 p.c. The duty on silvered plate glass will be 30 p.c. and beveled glass shall pay a duty of 1c. per square foot.

Gloves, Wall Paper, Dry Plates.

Gloves and mitts will be raised from 30 to 35 p.c.

The duty on wall paper, which was imposed as a measure of protection, has, owing to the fall in prices, become instead of protection a hindrance to business, and owing to the strenuous representations made it had been decided to reduce the duties somewhat.

Dry plates, which have hitherto born a duty of 15c., are to be reduced to 9c., which will still give a good round protection so as to satisfy both photographers and manufacturers.

Paper hangings have been reduced.

Stereotypes, Umbrellas, Wire, Woolens.

A change has been made in stereotypes, owing to a radical change in manufacturing which reduced the weight so as to make the duty much lighter than was intended. The duty would therefore be now placed on a square inch basis and the change would encourage the labor of setting type in this country.

On umbrellas the duty was increased was increased from 30 to 35 p.c., as there was a prospect of greatly increased manufacture.

Wire of copper and brass, heretofore free, could now be made in Canada to an extent sufficient to meet the Canadian demand, and a duty of 15 to 25 p.c. was put on.

The woolen industry has not been so satisfactory of late years as hitherto, and it has been decided to raise the duty from 7½c. per lb. and 20 p.c. to 10c. per lb. and 20 p.c.

Spirits, Alcohol, Hats.

A rearrangement has been made of spirits and alcohol, the duty now to be based upon proof strength so that imports above proof should pay in proportion to strength. The duties at proof rate would be about as at present.

About hats there had been deputations on both sides, for an increase and for a decrease, and it had been claimed that the articles pertaining to the manufacture of hats, such as sweaters and lining, which had been brought in for that purpose were really used for other purposes. It had therefore been decided that sweaters and linings and the like should pay duty, and the duty on straw hats and on woolen hats would be raised. Ladies' hats and fur hats would remain as at present.

THE GREAT BATTLE GROUND.

Flour Advanced 25 Cents per Barrel—The Meat Duties Raised.

For a year or two there has been considerable discussion with reference to flour duties. It had been decided to give an advance of 25c. per barrel on flour, so as to equalize it with the duty on wheat. This was expected to keep the market for the Canadians without materially increasing the price of flour to consumers.

Added protection would be given to another of the great farming products. The time was felt to have come for a duty to give protection against United States competition to the articles of meats of various kinds and products of that class. There was no reason why Canada should not raise her own consumption of meat, and the Government had come to the conclusion to raise the duty in this way:

Mess pork and pork from 1c. to 1½c. per lb.

All salted and fresh meats, from 1c to 2c to 3c.

Prepared meats, 2c. to 3c.

Fried lard, 2c. to 3c.

Unfried lard, ½c. to 2c.

Live cattle, hogs and sheep to have the duty raised from 30 p.c. to 30 p.c.

To Benefit the Maritime Provinces.

It was proposed also to have something to do with corn duties. The people of the Maritime Provinces especially, used corn meal very largely. It was proposed that a rebate of 90 p.c. should be given of the duty paid on corn imported for corn meal.

It was also proposed that molasses, now rated 15 p.c., should when imported from the place of production be lowered another half, and that the duty should be 1½c. per gallon, the test to be lowered, too, from 50 to 35. Molasses was used very largely in the Maritime provinces. In New Brunswick molasses of good grade was very widely used in rural sections. By this change in the corn and molasses duties the Maritime Provinces would be compensated for the increase in the tax.

The Fruit Duties Replaced.

As to fruits, shrubs, plants and the like, these had been placed on the free list in 1888 in accordance with a standing offer to the United States in consequence of representations made in Parliament. Considerable duty had been lost in consequence and much loss inflicted on persons engaged in that industry in Canada, who were hampered by state laws from pushing their trade in the United States, whilst the people of that country had free range in Canada. It was now proposed to put upon these articles the same duty as existed before 1888, with the exception that the duty on blackberries, goosberries, raspberries and strawberries would be 3c in place of 4c. Some fruits not grown in Canada were now placed on the free list.

Mining Machinery.

With respect to mining machinery, it was felt that in the present state of industry the best possible machinery should be got with the least restriction possible, and it was now proposed to allow the importation duty free, for three years and no longer, of mining machinery as is not made in Canada at the time of importation. After the period of experiment is over there will be continual and progressive demand for that machinery, which will enable the Canadian manufacturers to satisfactorily meet the demand.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Interpretation of Terms and Expressions Used in the Customs Act.

The following are the tariff resolutions proposed by Mr. Foster:

I. Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the act 49 Vic., chapter 33 Revised Statutes, entitled "An act respecting the duties of customs," as follows:

(1) By repealing section 1 of said act and substituting the following in lieu thereof:

In this act or in any other act relating to the customs, unless the context otherwise requires:

(A) The expression or contraction "ad val." represents and has the meaning of the words "ad valorem."

(B) The initials n.e.s. represent and have the meaning of the words "not elsewhere specified."

(C) The initials n.o.p. represent and have the meaning of the words "not otherwise provided for."

(D) The initials f.o.b. represent and have the meaning of the words "free on board."

(E) The expression "gallon" means an imperial gallon.

(F) The expression "ton" means 2000 pounds avordupois.

(G) The expression "proof" or "proof spirits" when applied to wines or spirits of any kind means spirits of the strength of proof as ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer.

(H) The expression "gauge" when applied to metal sheets or plates or to wire means the thickness as determined by Stubbs' standard gauge.

(I) The expression "in diameter" when applied to tubing means the actual inside diameter measurement.

(J) The expressions "sheet" or "sheets" when applied to metal mean sheets or plates of not exceeding three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness.

(K) The expressions "plate" or "plates" when applied to metals mean plates or sheets of more than three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness.

(2) By enacting that the interpretation clauses comprised in section 2 of the Customs Act, 49 Vic., chap. 32, Revised Statutes, as amended, shall, unless the context otherwise requires, apply to and form part of this act, and that any power conferred upon the Governor-in-Council by the said Customs Act to transfer dutiable goods to the list of goods which may be imported free of duty shall not be by this act abrogated or impaired.

Prohibited Importations.

(3) By repealing sub-section 1 of section 5 of said act and substituting the following in lieu thereof:

The importation of any goods enumerated in schedule "D" is hereby prohibited, and any such goods if imported shall thereby become forfeited to the crown and shall be forthwith destroyed, and any person importing any such goods shall in each case incur a penalty of $200.

[Schedule D enumerates these prohibited articles: Books, printed paper, drawings, paintings, prints, photographs or representations of any kind of a treasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indecent character. Reprints of Canadian copyright works and reprints of British copyright works, which have been also copyrighted in Canada. Coin, base or counterfeit.]

Patent Medicines.

(4) By enacting that all medicinal or toilet preparations imported for completion of the manufacture thereof, or for the manufacture of any other article by the addition of any ingredient, or by mixing such preparations, or by putting up or labeling the same alone or with other articles or compounds under any proprietary or trade name, shall be, irrespective of cost, valued for duty and duty paid thereon at the ordinary value in the country from whence imported of the completed preparation when put

Concluded on second page.

THE VIADUCT IN THE NORTH.

DISCUSSED IN LIVELY FASHION IN ST. PAUL'S HALL.

The Meeting Was Not So Unanimous in Endorsing the Scheme as was Expected—Tailor Alf Jury Attacks Ald. Shaw and Dodds and Gets Roasted in Return—A Case of Mistaken Identity.

The merits of the viaduct scheme as opposed to overhead bridges was again thrashed out last night. This time the battle ground was St. Paul's Hall, which was fairly crowded with citizens of the north. Ald. Boustead was appointed to the chair and associated with him on the platform were John Galt, C.E., Hugh Scott, E. E. Sheppard, Hugh Blain, J. R. Roaf, D. E. Thompson, J. W. Bengough, Alfred Jury, Ald. Gillespie, George A. Chapman, ex-Ald. Tait, Ald. Shaw, Ald. Hill. The speakers of the night were Mr. Blain, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Sheppard, ex-Ald. Tait, Ald. Shaw and the chairman.

The trend of all the speeches and the two resolutions submitted and declared carried was hostile to the C.P.R.'s desire to expropriate the water front and supporting the viaduct scheme. Mr. Chapman was the only one of the orators who spoke his mind fearlessly as opposed to the viaduct scheme and rather in favor of the C.P.R.'s contentions. For a reward he was greeted with cat calls, hoots and yells from a small section of the audience, but he manfully stood his ground and had his say in spite of all the efforts to interrupt him.

Mr. Sheppard charged Mr. Chapman with being a director in the C.P.R. Mr. Chapman told the statement was untrue and the editor of Saturday Night apologised then and there for the mistake, claiming that he had got Mr. W. D. Matthews and Mr. Chapman mixed up in his mind.

In the intervals between the speeches Mr. Bengough got in a little comic chalk sketching in which he pictured Mr. Van Horne as a winged ogre about to gobble up the Esplanade.

But the piece de resistance placed before the audience was a motion presented by Mr. Jury condemning Ald. Shaw and Dodds for their share in rushing the Don agreement through the Council. He made a speech full of insinuations and innuendos.

Ald. Shaw spoke to the motion and gave the tailor a dressing down in the polite but cutting style with which he is so familiar. Finally the chairman refused to put the motion and offered to vacate the chair in favor of Mr Hugh Scott, but matters were settled by the motion being withdrawn.

The two resolutions re viaduct and expropriation of the viaduct were declared carried, but in point of fact the audience was divided, and the show of hands gave unmistakable proof that the favorers of the viaduct had not everything their own way.

The meeting broke up at a quarter of midnight.

Mr. Stoby Explains the Matter.

Mr. A. A. L. Stoby of 146 Sherbourne-street called at The World office last evening with respect to statements contained in the letter received by Secretary Wills from the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at Demerara, British Guiana. He states that he never at any time pretended to be a representative of the merchants of British Guiana, and is at a loss to imagine how such a statement got into The Mail, as the other papers gave correct reports of the meeting at the Board of Trade Building on Dec. 30, at which he attended simply as a private individual and as a native of British Guiana desiring to interest Torontonians in establishing trade with his country.

About the Pastors.

Rev. T. W. Jeffrey's condition remains unchanged. He is confined to his room and is very weak.

Rev. George Webber of Euclid-avenue Methodist Church is laid up with illness.

Rev. C. Le V. Brine, curate of St. Simon's, Howard-street, has been appointed rector of St. John the Evangelist, West Hamilton. His Bible class have presented him with a silver communion service and a baptismal font.

A Presentation to John B. Freeman.

Mr. Freeman, the genial and popular Government whip, was yesterday afternoon made the recipient of a handsome silver service at the hands of his friends in the House. The presentation speech was made by Dr. Gilmour and felicitously replied to by Mr. Freeman, and short speeches were made by the Attorney-General, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Mr. Monk, the Conservative whip, and others.

Public School Board Notes.

The kindergarten classes in Palmerston-avenue and Louise-street schools will be opened immediately after the Easter holidays.

A meeting of the Printing and Supplies Committee was held yesterday afternoon. A number of small accounts were passed and it was recommended that the board purchase books for the mission school, College-street.

Our big store full of new spring goods. Call and inspect our stock. The Model Clothing Store, 219 and 221 Yonge-street.

Jottings About Town.

Alfred Matthews, a wife-beater, was yesterday sent to jail for 10 days.

For theft of carpenters' tools Joseph Roy was yesterday sent to jail for 60 days.

The question of a Howard memorial will be discussed in the Public Library building to day.

Petitions and deputations for and against licenses will be received by the commissioners next week.

Owing to the absence of a juror no progress was made in the St. George railway accident case yesterday.

These wills were proved yesterday: Thomas H. Eckhardt, Stouffville, $3000; William Ferguson, Scarboro, $3688; William R. Capner, $23,102.

Mr. Barlow Cumberland will, under the auspices of the Sons of England, lecture in Shaftesbury Hall on April 14 on "The Union Jack."

At a meeting of the geological and mining section of the Canadian Institute last night a paper was read by Rev. J. Latimer on gold and silver waste and its utilization.

Two would-be suicides were remanded at the Police Court yesterday: Ernst C. Pope, who tried to hang himself in Agnes-street Station, and Henry Doble, who suspended himself to a lamp-post in Parkdale.

The funeral of the late J. H. MacPeak took place yesterday afternoon from 64 McGill-street to the cemetery, where the interment took place. The cortege was followed by members of Capital Lodge No. 50, A.O.U.W., and other societies.

At the special meeting of the Toronto Pathological Society in the Biological building last night Dr. Reeves presided. Dr. Holmes, Chatham, Dr. Burt, Paris, Dr. Shaw, Hamilton, and Dr. McCallum, London, discussed several specimens which they had brought with them.

Mr. Harry Cochran, 56 Adelaide-street west, was driving along Melinda-street yesterday afternoon, when his horse shied, dashing his buggy up against a similar vehicle belonging to Isaac George, 17 Emily-street, smashing it badly. At the same time Mr. Cochran was thrown out and received some ugly cuts about the head.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive District W.C.T.U. was held yesterday afternoon at 23 Elm-street. Mrs. Lucas presided. Arrangements were completed to make the first payment on their building at Elm and Teraulay-streets. The work in connection with the Industrial Exhibition was discussed and it was decided to engage a professor to lead the singing. It was also decided to engage Chaplain Searles for union's day at Niagara-on-the-Lake. Mrs. Foster delivered an address.

THESE BUTCHERS WERE MAD.

They Do Not Want the St. Lawrence Market Rentals Interfered With.

An excited deputation of St. Lawrence-market butchers were present yesterday at the meeting of the joint sub-committee of the Markets and License and Property, in the matter of rentals. Ald. Hewitt presided. The butchers forcibly protested against the proposed increases in the rents, ex-Ald. Ingham being the one to lead the attack. He claimed that the butchers were ready and anxious to pay a rental equal to 6 per cent. on the assessed value of the market property. In point of fact the rent paid now was 9 per cent.

Ald. Maughan, City Commissioner Coatsworth and Inspector Awde will fix a basis of assessment on each stall, on which amount the tenant will be expected to pay 6 per cent. rent.

After the meeting broke up Ald. Hewitt, father of the rack-renting system, could scarcely get out of the hall in safety.

BEFORE THE FOOTLIGHTS.

"The King's Fool" at the Grand Opera House—The Attractions Next Week at the Theatres.

"The King's Fool" is called a comic opera, but while it contains the essential elements of comedy, it in reality comes very close to the border of being legitimate opera of the light and sparkling kind. The scene is laid in Spain in the beginning of the sixteenth century, during the reign of Philip the Usurper. The royal heir, to save him from the hatred of his uncle, has been dressed in girl's clothing and placed at school, in ignorance of his regal birth. A gold chain has been given him to serve as a means of identification, and this he gives in a moment of generosity to a girl, a fellow-scholar, Felisa. The Usurper rebelled against, and both Felisa and the real prince are seized by the people. The chain makes them believe that Felisa is the prince, and they prepare to put the real prince to death, when Felisa "rises to the occasion," as it were, assumes the royal prerogative and pardons the prince, the opera ending with the happy marriage of the pair.

The company is strong in principals and chorus, and a special feature from a musical point of view is the excellent orchestration. The scenery is elaborate, and embraces some of the finest effects ever seen on the operatic stage in Toronto. "The King's Fool" sings a topical song that differs from the ordinary effusion of that nature in being both metrically and musically attractive, and five or six encores were his reward. "Yvonne" also sang a solo that was several times redemanded. It is sufficient to say, from lack of space to indicate the peculiar excellence of each, that all the principals were first-class, and their names are to be found in the cast:

King of Navarre	J. F. McGovern
Prince Julius	Rita Selby
Yvonne	Clara Lavine
Felisa D'Amores	Belle Zarth
Countess of Pompignan	Lulu Nichols
The Prothonotary	Charles F. Lang
Carillon, Court Jester	Ferris Hartman
The Chancellor	Arthur Earle
The Legate	H. C. Hilliard
Count Rivarol	J. Aldrich Libbey
Archibald De Zarnoso	Ed. S. Grant

"The King's Fool" will be repeated this evening and at to-morrow's matinee, "The Gypsy Baron" being the bill for Saturday evening.

Joe Murphy Next Week.

Joe Murphy, whose standing in a theatrical sense in Toronto has long since passed into a proverb, will be at the Grand all next week, and among other plays will present his great "Shaun Rhue." As presented by Mr. Murphy and company the play portrays the bright and dark sides of life in the "cold sod" in an intelligible and interesting manner. Mr. Murphy is one of the few Irish comedians who does not find it necessary to make burlesque in order to please. In the dual role of Larry Donovan and Shaun Rhue he is successful in presenting two distinct phases of Irish character, which only need to be seen to be recognised—one being a mirthful, open-hearted youth, the other the strolling vagabond whose love for a "drop of the cratur" cannot dull his native wit.

Frank Mayo in "Nordeck."

Frank Mayo will open a week's engagement at the Academy of Music on Monday night next and will give three matinees: Wednesday, Good Friday (evening) and Saturday. For his play "Nordeck" The Philadelphia Times says: "Never in the dramatic history of Philadelphia has a play sprung so quickly and so firmly into popular favor as has 'Nordeck.' Last night performance filled the house last evening with an enthusiastic audience, many of whose faces have been seen at previous representations. There is a species of fascination, not so much in the story of the drama as in the extremely artistic skill and finish with which it is told. The dialog is a marvel of purity and vigor of diction, and the situations, though unforced, are ever strong and picturesque. Mr. Mayo's manly impersonation of the hero won well-deserved plaudits."

"The Two Johns."

At Jacobs & Sparrow's for Good Friday week, commencing on Monday evening next, with four matinees, "The Two Johns," of happy memory to Toronto theatre-goers, will hold the boards. The Fort Worth (Tex.) Gazette says: "Some of the largest audiences of the season witnessed 'The Two Johns' in their roaring play last night and enjoyed one of the best comedies ever seen in this city. 'The Two Johns' is composed of fun from beginning to end—side-splitting, button-bursting fun—that doubles the auditor up in hilarious merriment. Nothing like it was ever seen here before, and it will be a long time before those who saw it get through laughing at it. The 'Two Johns' as personated by Mr. John Hart and Mr. E. B. Fitz are as amusing characters as ever convulsed an audience. Each weighed over three hundred pounds, and their appearance was sufficient to oust the house into a tumult of laughter. They are fine comedians and perfect in their parts."

Von Bulow Will Be Here Sure.

The subscribers' list for the piano recital by the great Von Bulow fairly boomed yesterday. The same support to-day and Saturday settles the question and we shall have him in Toronto.

Baby carriages, furniture, carpets, curtains, rugs, silverware, clothes wringers, pictures, carpet sweepers, lamps, etc., at very lowest prices, and we will give you credit. Adams', 177 Yonge-street. ed

The Onward March.

The great progress that has been made in the hat trade is particularly noticeable this season. The firm of W. & D. Dineen, on corner King and Yonge-streets, have now their stock for the spring all opened, and from the number of cases which daily arrive and line the sidewalk on the King-street frontage you naturally say Dineens' must do a large business, and they do probably one of the largest in their line in Toronto, if not in the Dominion. They import direct from England, France, Germany and the States and buy from manufacturers only. Goods of reliable makers only offered for sale and on this line a large business has been built.

$12.50 is our price for a full size hardwood bedroom set and we will give you credit. Adams', 177 Yonge-street. ed

A Sartorial Rhyme.

When winter's death the coal man mourns,
And sweet the south wind blows,
The young man's fancy lightly turns
To thoughts of new spring clothes.

When Sol looks down with genial eyes,
And birds to sing begin,
Men buy their shirts and gloves and ties
And pajama suits from quinn.

Merchants can warehouse goods in bond or free with Mitchell, Miller & Co. Negotiable warehouse receipts issued; rate of insurance low.

Samples! samples!! samples!!! English manufacturers' samples in underwear and socks suitable for the present season at about one-half their value. White's, 65 King w.

NOBLE GIFTS COMING IN

FOR THE REBUILDING OF THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Three Subscriptions of Ten Thousand Dollars Each — The Trustees Themselves Come to the Rescue with Handsome Amounts — How the Work of Gathering the Money Now Stands.

Up to yesterday the amount of private subscriptions to the building fund of new buildings for University College amounted to within $100 of $59,000. The names of the givers and the amounts they subscribed have been withheld from the public for certain reasons. They are now printed for the first time, being as follows:

E. B. Osler (trustee)	$10,000
Hon. Edward Blake (trustee)	10,000
George Gooderham (trustee)	10,000
William Mulock (trustee)	5,000
W. Christie (trustee)	5,000
George A. Cox	5,000
W. H. Beatty	1,000
Wilmot D. Matthews	1,000
H. C. Hammond	1,000
Davidson & Hay	1,000
W. G. Gooderham	1,000
Robert Jaffray	1,000
The Canadian Bank of Commerce	1,000
John Hoskin (trustee)	1,000
Dr. Andrew Smith	500
Kilgour Bros.	500
Col. Sweny	500
Sir Daniel Wilson (trustee)	500
Hon. Edward Blake (trustee)	500
James Scott (trustee)	500
Mrs. Emily Smart	500
Philip Jamieson	500
W. B. Hamilton	250
McGaw & Winnett	250
H. W. Nelson	200
John Keith	200
Wyld, Grasett & Darling	200
H. P. Dwight	100
D. W. Alexander	100
Elias Rogers & Co.	100
M. McConnell	100
Warwick & Son	100
The Copp Clark Company	100
Buntin, Reid & Co.	100
Caldecott, Burton & Co.	100
	$58,900

The cost of restoring the building is estimated at $250,000, this sum being made up by:

Insurance on old building	$ 90,000
Ontario Legislature grant	160,000
Total	$250,000

Funds coming from all other sources will be applied to the erection of a convocation hall and such other buildings as may be necessary. In this category will be the city's grant of $200,000, which, however, has yet to be voted on by the people. The conditions under which this sum has been granted (subject to the citizens' approval) are that the university give up Queen's Park and keep up the two chairs of English and mineralogy and geology for which the city now pays $6000 as rental for the park.

This means that the university will have to invest $120,000 at 5 per cent. in order to provide every year the necessary $6000 for the two chairs. Thus only $80,000 of the city grant can be applied to the building fund. The grant of $10,000 from the Quebec Legislature swells this sum to $90,000, in addition to the individual subscriptions given above, making a total of $148,900.

No plans as yet have been made out for a convocation hall but the original amount sought was $100,000.

The subscriptions to the library fund now amount to about $30,000.

ISBESTER BROS.' SMASH.

The Firm Offer 50 Cents on the Dollar, Which Is Declined — Other Trade Troubles.

A meeting of the creditors of Adam Isbister & Co. of Port Arthur, and Malcolm Isbester & Co., Petrolea, wholesale and retail liquor, grocery and hardware dealers, was held at the Walker House yesterday. Malcolm Isbester was present but Adam is ill. About 30 Toronto and Montreal wholesalers were present.

The statement of the Port Arthur estate presented showed liabilities of $71,800, the principal creditors being McRae, Street & Co., private bankers, whose claims aggregate $28,000, and James Isbester of Ottawa, who has proven claims of $24,373 and indirect of $4900 additional. The remainder is divided up in small claims. The assets considered good amount to $50,000.

A partial statement of the Petrolea branch was presented, showing liabilities of $45,000, with assets of $46,000. The business is in good shape.

It will then be seen the total liabilities are $116,300 and the assets $20,000 less. An offer of 50 cents on the dollar was made but was declined and the meeting adjourned until next Tuesday to give the firm an opportunity of increasing the offer to 60 cents. In the event of the increase not being made an assignment will be demanded.

Sills, Jones & Co.

The compromise which Sills, Jones & Co., the extensive egg packers and shippers of Jarvis, were endeavoring to secure, has not as yet been granted and there assignment may follow. The firm's liabilities reach $16,500, with nominal assets of $26,000, including a $7000 refrigerator and other expensive trade appliances. The principal creditor is the Bank of Hamilton, which has a claim of nearly $11,000.

Other Troubles in Trade.

John Oliver, pump manufacturer, St. Thomas, has left for Ireland after issuing a chattle mortgage on his effects, which are in the hands of the sheriff.

J. B. Durocher of the Richelieu Hotel, Montreal, has offered to comprmise at 25 cents on the dollar. His liabilities are $47,156, with assets of $21,556.

H. A. Willet, liquors, Welland, has assigned and left for parts unknown.

William Hoover, tailor, Hamilton, has assigned, as have A. Hearse, Netherby; Emma Ward, shoes, Niagara Falls; Alexander Ward, carriage maker, Florence, and S. Cox, baker, Belle River.

Compromises effected; Thomas Kelly, drygoods, Peterboro, 75 cents on the dollar; S. J. Armstrong, drygoods, Peterboro, 30½ cents cash, and E. Lyall, tailor, Portage la Prairie, extension on $5000 liabilities.

Manufacturers, by warehousing their surplus stock with Mitchell, Miller & Co., receive negotiable warehouse receipts.

The Senate Adopting Reports.

The senate of the University of Toronto held its third meeting within a week last night.

The report on examinations was adopted. It contains these appointments of examiners: Faculty of medicine, therapeutics, James McCallum; faculty of arts, mental philosophy, J. M. Baldwin.

The report of the Board of Arts Studies, which was adopted, dealt mainly with the new Ramsay scholarship. The scholarship is of the value