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EIGHTH YEAR — WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1887. — PRICE ONE CENT

CROWDING THE ROTUNDA.

COMMERCIAL UNION AGAIN BEFORE THE BOARD OF TRADE.

A Meeting at Which Three Hundred Importers, Merchants and Manufacturers Were Present—Mr. John Macdonald Offers Another Resolution—An Adjournment at 11.15 Without a Division.

Over 300 members of the Board of Trade filled every part of the floor of the rotunda of their building last night. The gallery was also utilized, and a large number of the members viewed the proceedings from that overlooking elevation. With the average merchant and trader there is no question before them to-day which possesses a livelier interest than commercial union. It is discussed on 'Change, in the clubs, in the counting-room, and even in the home circle.

Last night's meeting was the third held by the Board of Trade to discuss commercial union, and the gathering was much larger than any of the previous ones.

Doctor Smith and His Bowers.

Prof. Goldwin Smith occupied his favorite seat on the sofa in the northwest part of the rotunda, and not a yard away was his right and left commercial union bowers, Mr. Henry W. Darling and Mr. Mark H. Irish. Quite close to Mr. Darling was Mr. G. B. Smith, the mercantile representative of Rural East York in the Ontario Assembly, who, when he addressed the meeting, declared himself more of a loyal Canadian than a Britisher. Mr. Smith, however, was declared to be ambiguous in his subsequent remarks, so much so that Mr. William Thomson (hardware) was constrained to remark that it was could to say which side he (Mr. S.) was on.

All of the branches of commerce represented in the Board of Trade were amply and freely distributed throughout the meeting.

Mr. W. D. Matthews, jr., First Vice-President of the board, occupied the chair in the absence of President Wm. Ince, who is in England.

The Chairman Declares Himself.

At exactly 7.55 Chairman Matthews sounded his gavel on the table and called the meeting to order. "The debates of the last two meetings," he said, "were considered of such importance that they were not only published in the Canadian newspapers but also in those of the United States. The agitation arose from the retaliatory legislation passed by the last session of Congress. That legislation affected Canada, and, strange to say, no agitation took place as to results until commercial union was suggested. If the Toronto Board of Trade rejected commercial union at the present time it would be years before it would be brought about; and if it should be adopted and then followed by driving trade from Toronto and the ruin of our manufacturing industries throughout Canada, it would be disastrous."

Mr. A. M. Smith at this stage rose and said that the chairman was out of order in foreshadowing his own views.

Mr. Matthews: "I have said nothing which would indicate my position."

Beginning again in the same vein, he was a second time called to order by Mr. John Macdonald on the same ground, when he declared the meeting open for the purposes set forth in the notices sent out.

The Dry Goods King Opens The Debate.

After waiting about three or four minutes for some one to declare themselves, Mr. John Macdonald rose and read the following resolution to offer the meeting. This resolution he read, and found a ready seconder in Mr. D. R. Wilkie.

Resolved, That this board desires to place on record its conviction that the largest possible exchange of commercial intercourse between our own country and the United States compatible with our relation to Great Britain is desirable.

That the board will gladly do everything in its power to bring about the consummation of such a result.

That in the estimation of this board, which ignored any of the interests of our country, or which gave undue prominence to any one to the neglect or to the injury of any other, is one that could be entertained.

That in our agricultural, our mineral, our manufacturing and our diversified commercial interests, in our fisheries and forests, and other products, we possess in a rare and extraordinary degree all the elements which go to make a people great, prosperous and self-reliant.

That these are fitting inducements to any nation to render reciprocity with Canada a thing to be desired, and such a result should secure for us a reciprocal treaty with the United States of the broadest and most generous character, which, while fully recognizing these conditions, would contain guarantees which would prove of mutual and abiding advantage to both nations. For that this board cordially endorses any proposal which would place Great Britain at any disadvantage as compared with the United States, and which would tend, in any measure, however small, to weaken the bonds which bind us to the Empire.

SPEAKING TO HIS RESOLUTION.

Mr. Macdonald, in speaking to his resolution, said that since the previous meeting of the board Mr. Wiman, a friend of his and a very clever man, had been in Toronto and given his notions about this question. In the first place that gentleman placed a very high eulogium upon the sagacity and ability of the merchants of Toronto, but at the same time said that when he found this board reaching conclusions without full information he didn't think such conclusions would carry as much weight as it otherwise would. Their meaningless resolutions would have no effect on the public mind. The speaker thought it would be difficult to produce anything that snapped more of self-assumption than this allusion of Mr. Wiman.

FAIR PLAY FOR THE FARMERS.

As to the cry that had been raised, that the merchants were inimical to the interests of the farmers, the speaker held that their interests were identical and that no treaty would be acceptable to the Board of Trade in Toronto that would venture to make a suggestion that would be hurtful to our commercial interests. [Applause.] He was persuaded that our farmers had been deceived—that they had been misled. [Applause.] He disputed the assertion of Mr. Wiman that Canadian farmers would be benefited by commercial union. From the report of the State Agent of New York of the United States Department of Agriculture he quoted as follows: "On the whole they (the farmers of New York) are more in debt than they were ten years ago. There are a large number of farms which were purchased ten years ago and mortgaged which would not sell now for more than the face of the mortgages, owing to the depreciation of the farming lands, which, on an average, is fully thirty-three per cent. in ten years. Probably one-third of the farms in the State would not sell for the buildings and other improvements, owing to the shrinkage. Thirty per cent. of the farms in the State are mortgaged, ranging from 10 per cent. of their value to 100 per cent., the average being 66½ per cent. of their estimated value." Contrast with that official report this last from a late report from the Ontario Bureau of Statistics: "The value of farm lands, buildings, live stock and implements, has increased during the past four years by more than one hundred millions, or 12 per cent."

THE CANADIAN FARMER FAIRLY PROSPEROUS.

The Canadian farmers, who are evidently prospering fairly well, are asked to give up the bird they have in hand to one in the bush, to relinquish the position under which they are growing rich to place themselves on a level with men who are growing poorer. [Applause.] I am prepared to take the position that our farmers will no longer be hoodwinked; I am prepared to make the statement that our farmers are better off than the farmers of the United States; but if the farmers of this country wish reciprocal trade with the United States, don't let them suppose that there is one in this board that would do anything else than help them to secure anything they want to get. And I take the same position in reference to our manufacturers. They are doing well. They are not so old but the day will come when they will achieve the same results as the very best manufactures of the States. And I want to take the same position in regard to our merchants. There are not so many millionaires here as in the States, but let us not forget that the true element of wealth is ability to pay one's obligations. Taking that as the standard of wealth I challenge Mr. Wiman or any one else to bring forward a class of men of higher character and greater ability than our Canadian merchants.

THE TRUE MEANING OF COMMERCIAL UNION.

I think our people are pretty well satisfied that commercial union is not going to benefit them. Our people are prepared for the largest measure of intercourse with the United States as a generous English-speaking people dwelling along our border, the largest possible amount of friendly interest compatible with the maintenance of our own self-respect and the duties which we owe to the British Government. [Applause.] But, sir, commercial union, such as we have here spoken about means commercial union in the first place, separation in the second place, annexation in the third, which this board and which this country will not entertain. [Loud applause.]

Barker Wilkie Backs up the Chair.

D. R. Wilkie, as seconder, said no doubt at all that the gentlemen who were brought about at the inauguration of the present agitation against Great Britain the scheme was treason to the British Empire. It would be followed by a reduction of our revenue of seven millions, which would have to be made up by a grinding direct taxation. Forty per cent. of our revenue would require to be raised by this system. If we are prepared to adopt commercial union then we must be prepared to assimilate our tariff to theirs. Our tariff is at present equal to an average ad valorem duty of 18 per cent. The United States is 30 per cent. That is to say our tariff under the supposed new arrangement would be increased by 66 per cent. He argued that Canadians under commercial union would be in a similar position to the Americans in pre-revolution times. It would be taxation without representation, and Canadians would not be so retrogressive as to put up with such a state of affairs.

Mr. Wilkie then gave an array of statistics showing that the export trade of Canada had increased enormously during the last eighteen years. The natural market for Canadian products is the British market, which is proved by referring to our trade during the last year with the United States and Great Britain. Canadian products are similar to those of the United States, and the axiom that dissimilarity of products is identity of commercial interests makes a profitable trade between both countries impossible.

Contiguity of markets is not essential to trade when two countries produce the same commodities. This is seen in the case of Great Britain, which never makes a treaty with Belgium with a view to export her iron to that country. Belgium has iron industries of her own, and consequently the genius of trade causes Britain to exchange her iron for Spanish fruits.

Too much importance was given to the effect which the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854–65 had upon the prosperity of Canada. It is not fair to argue that because the country was prosperous then that the free exchange of commodities between Canada and the United States was the cause of it. There was a great demand during the early years of the treaty for Canadian products owing to the Russian war. Then again when it closed the American civil war began, which gave a great impetus to Canadian production. And even during the twelve years it was in existence Canada never went through such a commercial crisis as in 1887.

In referring to the statement of Mr. Valencey Fuller, that $1,000,000,000 was invested in agriculture, he (Mr. Wilkie) would say that this only shows how prosperous farmers in Canada have been, inasmuch very few of them brought one dollar over with them from Europe. All they have they made in Canada, and he thought it strange that a class which prospered so well in Canada should be now found abusing it and holding it up as a poor country to live in. Mr. Wilkie concluded by quoting from the banking returns, showing that the wealth of Canada has been increased enormously during the last few years, and with this couplet:

Through all her vast domains Old England's heart
New lifeblood sends, enkindling as of yore
High hope that never her empire shall depart,
But firm united be for evermore.

Grabbing Canada by the Throat.

Mr. P. H. Burton (Caldecott, Burton & Co., dry goods importers) thought the action of the Americans in refusing to carry out the provisions of the Washington Treaty ought to make Canadians afraid of them now. They hood-winked such able statesmen as Gladstone. It is the duty of Canadians to tell the Americans that they are not prepared to be taken by the throat on trade questions. He was quite willing to support reciprocity; in national produce but he characterized the permitting of American manufactures into Canada, free of duty, as infinmous, and would tend to the reduction of the country to a purely agricultural condition. It would destroy diversity of industries. The Americans have all the monopolies any nation ought to ask for without seeking to destroy the commercial status of Canada. Mr. Burton concluded by saying that there was sufficient of the Englishman in him yet, to oppose a movement that struck a blow at British trade and connection.

Two Disciples of C.C.

Captain William Hall, vessel owner, thought that Mr. Burton had not come in contact with many gentlemen on the other side of the line. This board could talk about commercial union, but that did not show that it was the voice of the entire country. What were the views of the vesselmen, the lumbermen and the sawmill men? They were for reciprocal trade with the United States. While they had no voice in this meeting, yet they were the men who bought your shoes, purchased your clothing, and borrowed your money. It was all right for Mr. Macdonald, whose cup of prosperity was overflowing, to talk as he had done. He wants to maintain his position in the country. [A voice: "Why not?"] So do the bankers. Mr. Hall concluded by saying that there was not a fair representation of the various interests of the country at these meetings and that he had never known the men with whom he had traded over the line to take a mean or contemptible advantage of him. "Go among the vessel men, go among the sawmill men, go among the lumber men," he said, "and they will tell you they are in favor of the fullest measure of commercial union."

Mr. Burton made the explanation that he did not refer to the mercantile classes of the United States. He meant the politicians—the men who made the treaties.

Mr. A. H. Campbell, lumber merchant, said this country was prosperous during the existence of the reciprocity treaty. Unfortunately for them a policy—he meant the National Policy—had been inaugurated which precluded the possibility of sawmill men making any money at all. The export duty on lumber was not ad valorem but specific; the export duty on the low species of lumber was as high as on the higher grades, and consequently there was no money in it, because the cost of manufacturing it was so high under the protective tariff. [A voice: "Did Hiram Cook make any money out of lumber?" He was glad to notice that the demand for lumber had increased very considerably in Canada during the past few years. [Hear, hear.] But that demand did not recompense the lumberman for his increased cost of manufacture. He hoped to see the reciprocity treaty revived before long.

Not a Disloyal Movement.

Mr. G. B. Smith spoke briefly as follows: If I supposed that the advocates of commercial union meant that it would interfere with our political economy, that it would interfere with the political destiny of this country, if it would interfere with our relations to the Mother Country, then I would say that that would be a bar to the question at the outset. To my mind our relation with England is settled by this one fact, and that fact is that our tariff excludes from this country all English manufactures, or nearly all, which can be produced in this country, and I suppose if there are any English manufactures which can be imported into this country, the tariff which is now being passed at Ottawa will finish the job, and very soon little or nothing will be imported which can be manufactured here.

That has been the course of our legislation during the past eight years. So that to say we are taking a step in the direction of disloyalty in seeking this legislation is entirely unwarranted. The fact that there is nothing to legislate against. There is nothing left that we could import from the Mother Country that is not already barred out. That settles the question as to our connection with the Mother Country.

As to annexation: We have already had a reciprocity treaty which didn't lead to annexation. That is a very fair answer to this suggestion. I am not able to see that in the future of this country there is any danger in our having freer intercourse with our neighbors, either with reference to the products of the soil or the products of the farmer. Such freer trade would result in bringing numerous inhabitants into our prairies; this province would be benefited, the general wealth of the whole country would be increased. If it proves to have that result, if it peoples our prairies and makes us capable of producing more goods, then if the time arrives that we will not care to continue such freer trade we would be in a better position to trade with our own increased population. These are the questions that settle in my mind that there is no danger of annexation or of doing any harm to the Mother Country.

I favor the suggestion of Sir William Howland, who says we should not take down our tariff walls, but we should make arrangements with the people to the south of us to exchange our natural products and manufactures, or in other words to extend the former reciprocity treaty by including manufactures, keep up our present tariff, exchanging those goods free, and so far as our foreign goods are concerned, out of which we get our revenue, and so far as our excise duties are concerned, we would have that entirely in our own hands. We would not have to deal with any pooling question, we would still make our own tariff, maintain our identity, without there being any danger of annexation.

I don't believe the Yankees want anything to do with us politically. We have a better system of government than they have, and as a Canadian. I say we should maintain that to the end, and look forward to a great British-American confederation on this continent that will be as proud of as the people to the north of us are proud of their country.

I have studied this question carefully and I come to the conclusion that it is not going to be the detriment of manufacturers at large. I will so shape themselves to the larger that they will produce more under the ...es than they do at present. ...he States would introduce a much desired reform in the matter of short and prompt payments by storekeepers, killing off those who have neither character or anything else. I believe the introduction of free trade with the States will be of advantage to our merchants. So far as I am concerned, if this should be adopted next year I shall equip two travelers for Michigan, two for Ohio and two for Illinois. [Great laughter.] And if I cannot sell as much goods there as the Yankees will do in Ontario, then I will go out of the dry goods business altogether. [Laughter.]

I may now quote a few figures to show that those who think commercial union would depopulate Toronto are quite mistaken. Michigan has 58,000 square miles of territory with a population of 1,700,000, and possessing 13 cities of over 10,000 inhabitants, or altogether a population of 345,000 in those cities. Ontario (excluding the new territory) has 93,000 square miles, a population of 1,900,000, with 11 cities of over 10,000 people, the united population of those cities being 292,000. The State of Michigan is the worst one of the states with which a comparison with Ontario could be made, and yet it showed greatly in favor of Michigan and its cities. Taking Ohio, the comparison was still more favorable in support of the theory that free trade would not depopulate Toronto. That state with 41,030 square miles and a total population of 3,000,000 has twenty cities with a combined population of 954,000. That state is a very little older than Ontario and has had to fight against the competition of the New England States. These figures show Toronto will not be depopulated. We ought to discuss this question on the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number. One-half the people of Canada are farmers and one-quarter are engaged in pursuits entirely dependent on that class. So that in numbers and in the matter of production they are to be considered first, and they are in earnest about this question and they have only one opinion about it. They want to send their wool and cattle, barley and horses to the United States. To show what advantage this freedom of trade would be to the farmer I will take one article, viz., eggs. Last year we exported to the States, free of duty, $1,720,000 worth, while our manufactures was not more than one-half in excess of that. The barnyard fowls have produced two-thirds as much wealth for exportation as the manufacturers of this country have! Give our manufacturers a fair field and their exportations will increase likewise.

I have been looking into this question, and I have made up my mind it will be of advantage to us all round. We will double our population in ten years. I believe free intercourse as expressed in the resolution is the very thing needed. [Applause.]

Opposition the Fruit of Time.

Mr. William Thomson (hardware) thought the more the question is discussed the more opponents will be made against commercial union. The farmers of Canada get as good prices as those of New York State. Commercial union will not enhance the value of one cent per bushel, as the United States have an over-supply of their own. He was opposed to the introduction of the National Policy because he was afraid of an over-production. He did not know whether it had served the purpose, but at all events it is our duty now to protect our native industries, which would be swamped by American manufactures if commercial union. Our own manufacturers are able to give the farmers as cheap a class of agricultural implements as they can get in the States, and they should be satisfied with that.

Mr. John Brown (Citizens Milling Company) did not believe all the industries of the country would be prosperous. He (Mr. Brown) said that the paper of the millers is not very much in demand by bankers. [Mr. Wilkie, "Yes it is." [Laughter.] He were for free trade and entertained no fear that Canada during reciprocity was more prosperous than now, and accordingly he was in favor of commercial union.

Woolly and Leathery Opinions.

Mr. John Hallam (wool) was of opinion that we should consider the profit and loss aspect of commercial union. If commercial union was to give all the advantages to Canada, and result in loss to the United States, the Yankees are not such fools as to grant it. After going into the statistics to show that the wool trade would be injuriously affected by the proposed union, Mr. Hallam, amidst applause, cheering and laughter, concluded with a highly patriotic speech. "I am," said he, "an Englishman first and a Canadian afterwards." Cheers and cries of "Oh! oh!" "What we want in Canada," he thundered, "is a true Canadian sentiment." [Cheers and uproarious laughter.] With such eloquent, though slightly contradictory sentiments Mr. Hallam took his seat.

Mr. G. W. Beardmore (leather) followed, and after expressing his astonishment at Mr. Irish declared that commercial unionists were annexationists in disguise.

This brought Mr. G. B. Smith, M.P.P., to his feet to controvert the speaker's inference from his (Smith's) speech; after which Mr. Beardmore went on to tell of a leading manufacturer who had told him that if commercial union should be adopted he would be prepared to sell out at 75 cents on the dollar. He summed up his speech, asking if Americans had within their own borders all necessary products what use had they for those of Canada.

Mr. Darling Moves an Adjournment.

Mr. Darling was one of the most attentive listeners to all that was said. Mr. Darling evidently had another big speech prepared, and he did not want to begin at a late hour. So when the clock had proclaimed that hour he moved an adjournment for a couple of weeks, adding that there were many members of the board who wanted to speak.

There were cries of: "Go on, go on; no adjournment."

Chairman Matthews called for a show of hands and declared the motion lost.

Mr. John Macdonald rose to a protest against these motions of adjournment. He said the members went to the meetings to hear the question discussed, and he believed in sitting there and talking it out, no matter if it took till morning.

The curtain was then again rang up, and the chairman announced that Mr. E. R. Wood, the Canadian Manufacturer had the floor. He read from an interview which a representative of a city paper had with Mr. Erastus Wiman, during which he declared that the growth of Toronto was unequalled by any American town or city. Mr. Nichols wished to know if such was Mr. Wiman's opinion of Canadian city how he could reconcile that with the statement repeatedly made that this country is not prosperous.

Mr. E. G. Edmondson, miller, of Oshawa, argued in favor of commercial union because of the good which would accrue to the agricultural industry, and was not afraid of the manufacturers being injured thereby.

Mr. Darling Challenged.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Barlow Cumberland arose, and, looking over toward Mr. Darling, said: "I challenge the mover of the adjournment to offer a straight resolution in favor of commercial union to this meeting.'

Things were rather noisy in the room about this time and it was impossible to catch Mr. Darling's answer correctly, but the reporters understood him to say that the would be ready with such a resolution at the proper time.

Mr. J. E. Bailey, provision merchant, favored commercial union, as a free interchange of farm products would benefit all industries by cheapening labor.

Mr. Robert Cuthbert, jeweler, closed the debate by a very lengthy speech, which indicated that he is well posted in trade affairs. His study of the question led him to come to the conclusion that Canadian interest will be better served by a closer trade relation with Great Britain, and not by discriminating against her in favor of the United States.

A Sudden Wind-up.

It was now 11.05 and the meeting began to get noisy again. Many of the members wanted to go home, while others expressed a willingness to stay there all night. Mr. David Blain declared that financial men were anxious to have the discussion in the Board of Trade closed as speedily as possible. He was in favor of adjournment, but not for two weeks. Mr. Barlow Cumberland suggested that the board adjourn pending Mr. Darling's convenience. Mr. H. N. Baird said the Board of Trade was being trifled with by this flippery and delay in coming to a final decision. Mr. Wm. Kershaw, jr., shouted to adjourn till this afternoon at 2.30 o'clock and then and there put an end to the fight. Mr. Darling said he was anxious that everyone should have a say that wanted one. He thought it would be better to adjourn.

Members began to straggle out, and as it became apparent that no more speakers would be listened to, a motion to adjourn till to-morrow (Thursday) evening at 7.45 was put and carried.

No more important or interesting meeting of the Toronto Board of Trade has been held for many years.

Emperor William Much Better.

BERLIN, June 14.—It is officially announced that Emperor William is making remarkable progress toward recovery. He rose at noon today and passed the afternoon in his study, receiving several reports from Government officials.

In Silent Protest.

LONDON, June 14.—In the House of Commons to-night a number of scrappy amendments were offered to the Coercion Bill and rejected, the ministers treating each in the curtest manner and the Liberal leaders refraining from speaking. The result of the absence of plan of attack will be that some of the worst proposals of the bill will escape amendment.

A REVISED TARIFF LIST.

A NUMBER OF CHANGES REPORTED BY THE FINANCE MINISTER.

The Supplementary Estimates—The Inauguration Question Causes Slight Trouble—The Onderdonk Award—Death of an M.P.

OTTAWA, June 14.—On motion to go into Committee of Ways and Means Mr. Mills asked whether the Government would be able to arrange for a discussion on Mr. Jamieson's amendment to the Canada Temperance Act.

Sir John said it could not be arranged until the Government work is further advanced.

Mr. Fisher wanted Monday fixed, believing that means should be taken to put down the lawlessness which, according to opponents of the Scott Act, prevailed in Scott Act counties.

Mr. Ives howled out that on two occasions the promoters of the measure had an opportunity to bring it before the House and had failed to do so and now, at the last end of the session, demanded that it should take precedence over other matters.

Mr. Curran asked if any change would be made in the customs laws as suggested by the Montreal Board of Trade.

Sir John said the matter was under consideration, but as it was very important it had been decided to defer action until next session.

The Montreal Cotton Company's case, of goods seized for undervaluation, was brought up by Mr. Paterson (Brant), who spent a couple of hours over the matter.

Mr. Jones declared that the merchants of Montreal were all guilty of persistent undervaluation and charged that the Minister of Customs was unable to prevent it.

Hon. Mr. Bowell defended his department.

Additional Tariff Changes.

The Minister of Finance moved the House into committee of ways and means, and read a statement of changes which had been made in the tariff since the tariff changes were introduced into the House. He announced the following changes:

Brass, in bars and bolts, drawn, plain and fancy tubing, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Cocoa matting, 30 per cent. ad valorem, an increase of 5 per cent. on the old tariff.

Combs for dress and toilet, of all kinds, 30 per cent. ad valorem and 30 per cent., an increase of 5 per cent.

Bed comforters or cotton bed quilts, not including woven quilts or comforters, 35 per cent., an increase of 7½ per cent.

Nail plates of iron or steel, sixteen gauge and thicker, $13 a ton.

Marble in blocks, in the rough or sawn on two sides not exceeding fifteen cubic feet, 10 per cent., and such blocks less than fifteen cubic feet, 15 per cent.

Marble slabs, sawn on not more than two sides, 15 per cent.

Marble blocks and slabs, sawn on more than two sides, 25 per cent.

Finished marble and all manufactures of, 35 per cent.

Linseed oil, raw or boiled, 30 per cent.

Unfurs, $2 per dozen.

Slates, roofing slates, black or blue, 80 cents per square. Red, green or other colors, $1 per square.

Slates of all kinds and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified, 1 cent per square foot and 25 per cent.

Clothing, ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair, of alpaca, goat or other like animals, 10 cents a pound, and 25 per cent.

Socks or stockings made of cotton, wool, worsted, 10 cents a pound and 30 per cent.

Chopping axes, $2 per dozen and 10 per cent.

Hay knives at $1 per dozen, 6 pronged forks, $2 per dozen and 20 per cent.

Garden rakes, 5 cents and 25 per cent.

Shovels and spades, $2 per dozen and spade blades, $1 per dozen and 25 per cent.

Iron and steel wire, galvanized or not, fifteen gauge or coarser, 25 per cent.

Leather, sole, 20 per cent., specific duty of ½ cent per pound and 15 per cent.

Clay tobacco pipes, 35 per cent.

Horse clothing, of felt, for saddle-makers' and saddlers' hardware, including curry combs, 35 per cent.

Harness and saddlery, 35 per cent.

All manuscript, chromotypes, oleographs and all other cards, pictures and artistic works for business or advertising purposes, printed or after engraving, lithographing or other material, 6 cents per pound and 20 per cent.

Tubes not welded nor more that 1½ inches in diameter, of rolled steel, 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Rolled iron nails, not exceeding under 1½ in an inch in diameter, and horseshoe nails, 20 per cent.

Iron welded iron tubing, threaded and coupled or not, one and one and a quarter inches in diameter and over, 20 per cent.

Boilers, plates, sheets, imported exclusively for the use of schools for deaf and dumb and blind, free.

Wire of iron and steel, galvanized or turned, No. 16 gauge or smaller, free.

Rolled rods of steel under half an inch in diameter or under half an inch square, when imported by bona fide manufacturers or cutters for use in such manufacture, free.

Spruce and elm logs, $1 per 1000 feet board measure.

Composition button, 25 per cent.

Flasks and vials of less capacity than eight ounces, 30 per cent.

Boiler or other iron plate, sheared, etc., $13 per ton.

Substitute following for item 45, Tariff Bill—Rolled iron or steel angles, channels, structural shapes and special sections, weighing not less than 25 pounds per lineal yard, not elsewhere specified, half a cent per pound and 10 per cent.

Rolled iron or steel beams, girders, joists, angles, channel, eye bar blanks, made by the Kloman process, together with all other structural shapes of rolled iron or steel, including rolled iron or steel bridge plate, not less than ⅜ of an inch thick nor less than 15 inches wide, when imported by bridge manufacturers for use in manufacturing iron and steel bridges, 12½ per cent.

Item 64 changed so as to read: Other wrought iron tubes or pipes, threaded, six-tenths cent per pound and 30 per cent.

In item 122 strike out words hay knives.

Among the free lists the following:—Arms, military clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and munitions of war.

Fire brick is made free when used exclusively in processes of manufacture.

The following is substituted for section 7:—Provided, however, that all goods are actually purchased on or before the 13th day of May in any year, and that there be no evidence to the satisfaction of the Minister of Customs of the purchase having been so made, and the goods in warehouse on the said day, may be entered for duty at the rate of duty in force immediately before said day; but the provisions of this section shall cease to be in force after the 31st day of July next, excepting that goods from the United Kingdom or any British possession, carried by way of Cape Race, may be entered for duty at the rates under the provisions aforesaid until Nov. 1 in the present year.

The Supplementary Estimates.

The supplementary estimates for 1887-8 were laid on the table this afternoon. The total sum estimated for is $1,897,001. Of which there is chargeable to capital account $383,946; territorial account, $524,654; consolidated fund, $1,048,420. Of the amounts chargeable to capital $200,000 is for the Cornwall canal, and $180,000 for the International Railway, on St. Patrick's Island, the sum of $24,806 is asked for the purpose of solving the important question of lighting cars by electricity and heating them by steam direct from the locomotive.

Of the amount chargeable to consolidated fund, civil government takes up $34,000, and public buildings, $47,000, of which latter sum Ontario receives $222,313.

The following items will be interesting to Ontario people: Barrie Postoffice, $4000; Port Hope Postoffice, $3063; Public Buildings, Ottawa, $6000; Guelph Postoffice, $600; Hamilton Immigration Station, $350; Kingston Examining Warehouse, $10,000; Brockville Postoffice, $12,000; Cornwall Public Building, $5500; Goderich Public Buildings, $4000; Departmental Buildings, Ottawa, $3000; Gananoque Public Building, $3000; Port Arthur Public Buildings, $10,000; Toronto Examining Warehouse, $8500; Cayuga Postoffice, $1000; Kingston Penitentiary, $9000; fire station, Ottawa, $15,000; Government Printing Bureau, $75,000; Strathroy Public Buildings, $4000; London Custom House, $1800; Ottawa Public Buildings, $3000; Chatham Public Buildings, $4000; Brampton Public Buildings, $4000; Toronto Immigration Station, $500; London do., $100; drill hall in Toronto, providing city provides a site, $30,000.

Under the head of Harbor and Rivers, $20,000 is asked for Toronto harbor; $2000 for Little Nation River; $4000 for repairs to Portsmouth pier; $1000 for Saugeen River; $1200 for Rondeau; $13,000 for Goderich; $40,000 is distributed amongst various other ports.

Among general items are $1000 towards a monument to Col. Williams; $1500 for fitting up Victoria Hall, Ottawa, as a fish hatchery; $5000 Dominion contribution to the Nanaimo sufferers; rebellion losses $513,000; $1000 session 1 indemnity to J. W. Bell; and grants of $800 extra to Cols. Panet and Powell; $750 to Col. MacPherson for extra services during the rebellion and $15,000 for improvements at Banff Springs.

The Immigration Question.

At the meeting of the Immigration and Colonisation Committee of the House this morning there was trouble over the immigration question. It was alleged that the Grand Trunk Railway was discriminating against Canadians in immigrant rates, and so inducing immigrants, who might otherwise settle in Canada, to go straight through to the Western States.

Mr. Watson of Marquette thought this would be remedied if the Grand Trunk had free access to Manitoba, and he moved an anti-Government resolution to that effect. He referred in the resolution to alleged underhand practices of American Consuls in Canada, also said to divert immigration, and his resolution was accordingly ruled out of order.

Mr. Burdett of Hastings then moved a similar motion, without making any reference to American consuls, and a vote was taken. The motion was defeated by a bare majority, the attendance being small and the Conservatives not expecting trouble.

The Onderdonk Award.

The Public Accounts Committee met this morning, when the transfer of the rolling stock of the Onderdonk section of the Canadian Pacific Railway was fully gone into. Messrs. C. Schreiber, Chief Engineer of Government Railways, Smith and Haney were examined by Mr. Mulock, M.P.

From the evidence of the former it seems that the award made to Contractor Onderdonk by the official arbitrators on account of the transfer was $72,685. This amount was not accepted, Onderdonk claiming that it was inadequate. An attempt to get the arbitrators to reconsider their award was then made. Two members of the board refused to reopen the case, but the other consented, paying British Columbia a visit for the purpose of obtaining further evidence. The award made by this latter arbitrator for about $20,200 was paid over to Mr. Onderdonk as a settlement in full, with the exception of an allowance for expenses of a couple of thousand dollars to the arbitrator.

Death of the Member for South Renfrew.

OTTAWA, June 14.—Mr. Robert Campbell, M.P. from South Renfrew, died this morning.

AN INCURABLE MALADY.

The German Crown Prince's Case Considered Hopeless.

LONDON, June 14.—The Chronicle's Berlin correspondent emphasizes the recent adverse reports regarding the condition of the Crown Prince of Germany. He asserts that Prince Bismarck considers the Crown Prince doomed, and that the latter's family are prepared for the worst. The correspondent says he has heard that the real statement of Prof. Virchow was concealed; that the professor went to the palace and, with tears in his eyes, declared that the examination had led him to believe that the malady was incurable, and that the Prince's life was in danger.

A specialist has written to the Berlin Tageblatt saying that he believes that a post-mortem of the Crown Prince is a serious one, and that a fitting time for an operation is being allowed to pass, owing to fears for the result. It is necessary, he says, to remove the larynx, which is the only operation that can save the Prince's life, although it will deprive him of his voice. Specialists declare that if the Crown Prince were only a simple polypus matters would never have reached their present serious aspect.

"Gnom" 70c. "Aulany Tower" 70c, "One Summer" 35c—all by Siebrecht and Howard. McAinsh & Ellis, opp. Postoffice.

THE COFFEE MARKET STRONGER.

A More Confident Feeling Among Brokers on 'Change.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The feeling in the street among coffee brokers is stronger this morning. Cables from Havre and Rio note increase of prices, standing at Havre 2 cents above the New York quotations and 6 cents above at Rio. A private cable dated at 10.30 gives an advance of 2 francs or 40 points. This tends to strengthen the feeling on Change.

Speculators have been buying all day here and Philadelphia are flocking into the street to-day and a general feeling of suppressed excitement rules. Brokers are gathered together on the streets discussing the situation.

Gew's ink writes jet black instantly, and does not gum the pens. McAinsh & Ellis, opp. Postoffice.

THE SHEPPARD WARRANT.

A Montreal Grand Jury Censures Our Magistrate for Not Signing the Warrant.

MONTREAL, June 14.—The presentment of the grand jury, at the Court of Queen's Bench, read this afternoon, contained a censure on the grand jury wishes to draw the special attention of the Court to the fact of the refusal of the Police Magistrate of Toronto to endorse a warrant, issued by Judge Desnoyers, for the arrest of a person in that city. Such a refusal is manifestation on the part of a public functionary in a sister province of the Confederation, with the evident object of protecting a criminal residing in that province, which the grand jury cannot refrain from pay the slightest attention to it, is extremely regrettable, and will result in rendering the administration of justice between the two provinces almost impossible.

Ticket cases, card cases, coin purses, pocket books, wallets, music rolls, Russian leather, Morocco, seal and alligator. McAinsh & Ellis, opp. Postoffice.

The Small Outside Broker.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The loan crowd in the Stock Exchange at one time to day was without any supply of money on call, of all of a long in the hands of a small outside broker, who was believed to be connected with a trust company. The money market was apparently in his hands yesterday also. His loans for the two days aggregated $3,000,000.

The Young Women's Christian Guild.

The name of Miss Verral was omitted from the list of officers to be elected at the program at the regular meeting on Monday evening. Her beautiful recitation will not soon be forgotten. Miss Alice Hay will take charge of a second class in phonography in the educational department, Miss Annie Furney will be established one some time ago. The parlor at Shaftesbury Hall occupied by the guild has been comfortably furnished by these gentlemen, who have been recorded life members: ships: Mr. John Kay, Mr. J. Ross Robertson, Mason, Risch & Co. (per Mr. R. Gourlay), Mr. Wm. Beatty, Mr. Allan, Mr. Simpson and Mr. Jolliffe. The fee for life members is: Ladies $5, gentlemen $25. The annual fee is $1.

New books: "A Mission Flower," "The Shadow of John Wallace," "Old Bonifface," and "A Jolly Summer." McAinsh & Ellis, opp. Postoffice.

Piper's Patent Semaphore.

At the diamond crossing of the Grand Trunk and Western Ontario Pacific Railway, Piper's new patent semaphores have been erected and are all worked by levers on the second floor of the new signal house. There are four distant semaphores and one home semaphore, which latter is a very ingenious contrivance, being arranged so that one of the roads is always blocked by the signal being at danger, the lights changing simultaneously with the targets, so that the crossing is absolutely free from accidents. The lamp is lowered and raised by a pulley inside the box or post and the attendant does not have to climb a ladder to fill or trim them.

Fine note paper in pads, with envelopes to match, just the thing for correspondence. McAinsh & Ellis, opp. the Postoffice.

The Civil Assizes.

Jackson v. Thaver was settled in the Civil Assizes yesterday by the parties agreeing to post their own costs, the plaintiff to have the goods in court and the defendant to return all the plaintiff's notes in his possession. Mix v. McKinley was settled by the plaintiff being awarded $300 and costs. The list for to-day is: Sloan v. French, Forwood v. Toronto, Cooper v. Horticultural Gardens, Reintzman v. Graham and Coombs v. Smith.

Theatre Tips.

Last performances of "The Black Crook" at the Toronto Opera House this afternoon and evening.

Everything augurs well for the success of the National Opera Company's production of "Lakme" and "Lohengrin" at the Toronto to-morrow and Friday nights.

Around the Police Stations.

Wm. Price, of 104 William-street, was arrested last night on a warrant charging him with having assaulted Caroline Oakman.

James Kane was a prisoner at Wilton-avenue Station on the charge of cruelty to a horse by driving it while it had a sore shoulder.

A Boon in Hot Weather.

Oak Hall is now selling an immense amount of light clothing, suitable for summer wear; prices being away down and being stylish and well made, a big sale is in progress.

The Old Village Pump.

—It stood alone, on the corner of Yonge and Little Jarvis streets. It was painted red. At the going down of the sun scores of bare-footed boys and girls drew the sparkling fluid from its massive old wooden spout. Now it is gone. C. E. Tonkin's hat store is nearly opposite to where the old village pump stood—718 Yonge-street, North Toronto. The cheapest and best hats in town. 246

PANIC IN THE WHEAT PIT.

CHICAGO OPERATORS HAVE A MOST EXCITING DAY.

A Drop in July Wheat Which Made Them Perspire Freely and Filled Their Souls With Gloom—Sympathetic Flurries in Other Markets.

CHICAGO, June 14.—The calm of yesterday on the Chicago Board of Trade was followed by a whirlwind of excitement this morning. Traders had just nicely caught their breath and steadied their nerves after the break of Saturday, when the second cycl