The Toronto World.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1887.

EIGHTH YEAR

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Continuous market quotations by direct wires.

NO MISTAKE THIS TIME.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN LEAVES MONTREAL FOR TORONTO.

He Will Arrive in the City at 11 o'Clock this Morning—To Speak in Queen's Park in the Afternoon—A Banquet at the Rossin To-night.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, and the newly-elected M.P. for the Northeast division of Cork, did not arrive in the city yesterday morning, as was expected. President Mulligan of the Toronto Branch of the Irish National League, Treasurer Baldwin Teefy and about a score of the members, besides other sympathizers in the cause, and a half dozen of reporters, were gathered at Union Station at 8 o'clock, waiting the arrival of Mr. O'Brien, they knew not whether by the G.T.R. or the C.P.R. trains, which are due to arrive at 8 and 8.27 respectively. He did not come by the G.T.R., and before the other train rolled in this despatch, dated at Montreal the night before, had been received:

Not having received telegram, we will leave for Toronto to-morrow evening. Three splendid meetings here to-day.

The disappointed party returned up town, and a bulletin in The World window announced to a public, whose sole topic was The O'Brien, that he would not leave Montreal till last night. People who read their papers at breakfast or in the cars on the way down town had been informed that he would reach here early yesterday, and when it was learned that such was not the case, those who were friendly to his mission expressed regret at his non-arrival, while not a few of his antagonists put it down to cowardice, and said that he would never come.

The cause of his not coming was that, while Mr. O'Brien said in his despatch of Saturday night to President Mulligan that he would leave for Toronto on Sunday night if so desired, the League did not inform him that such was the desire, but took it for granted that he was going. However, The World received a despatch yesterday afternoon, saying that Mr. O'Brien would leave Montreal at 11.50 last night by the Grand Trunk Railway. He should therefore arrive here at 11 o'clock this morning. He will be met at the Union Station by officers and members of the League, and taken to the house of the Rossin House where, between 12 and 1 o'clock, he will be presented with an address.

Mr. O'Brien is announced to deliver his public address in the Queen's Park at 4.30 this afternoon. It was 5 o'clock last evening before the committee, after searching for a suitable place, decided that the meeting would be held in the Park, where Mr. O'Brien will address the gathering from the very stand from which he was denounced on Saturday. The police authorities have promised every protection, and Chief Grasett will have there a force of men, mounted and on foot, which will be equal to any emergency.

The complimentary banquet to Mr. O'Brien will be held at the Rossin House at 9 o'clock tonight. The demand for tickets has been beyond what was anticipated. So great was it that the committee decided at 9 o'clock this morning and it is requested that those holding tickets for sale shall make a return early to-day.

Mr. O'Brien is announced to speak in Ottawa to-morrow night, whither he will proceed in the morning. He purposes speaking in Kingston on Saturday night, and this will likely be his last speech of his Canadian tour.

Asking for Police Protection.

President Mulligan went to Police Headquarters yesterday and told Chief Grasett that Mr. O'Brien would probably speak in Queen's Park this afternoon. It is understood the entire police force will be called out to maintain order.

The Departure From Montreal Last Night.

Special Despatch to The Toronto World.

MONTREAL, May 16. — Midnight. — Mr. O'Brien and Kilbride left for Toronto at 11.55 to-night. I escorted the party to Bonaventure Station and saw them take the Grand Trunk express for the west. This is authentic.

ST. JAMES.

[This should land Mr. O'Brien in Toronto at 11 this morning.]

VIEWS OF THE MONTREAL PRESS.

The Toronto Meeting Violently Attacked in the Post.

MONTREAL, May 16.—All the evening papers devote comments to Saturday's meeting in the Queen's Park, Toronto, the Post, of course, being the most violent. Under the heading "The Toronto Bigots," it shows its love for individual opinion in these words:

Toronto Orangemen held a meeting last Saturday for the purpose of showing the world what consummate fools and fanatics men can be when they know how cranks like Goldwin Smith, Dr. Potts and a person described as the Bishop of Algoma made declamatory inflammatory harangues down to the level of the mob they addressed. The language attributed to these spouters in the reports of the meeting was simply abominable. Did we not see it in print we would regard such an exhibition as incredible. How men pretending to education, professing Christianity, and assuming to be leaders of opinion, could be guilty of such wild extravagance is unaccountable on any hypothesis, except blind religious bigotry and rabid racial hatred of Ireland and the Irish. Bishop Sullivan, like Dalton McCarthy and O'Brien of Muskóka, is one of those men whose Irish names show them to be either renegades and apostates from their faith and fatherland, or the sons of renegades and apostates. Perhaps, after all, it is only to be expected that they would show their venom, for we all know that such people are invariably the most unreasoning bigots. They are really incapable of logical thoughts in relation to Irish affairs. Their minds are warped by the misfortunes of bad training, are tinctured with lurid reflections from the cruel, blood-guilty fires of religious fanaticism. Pity rather than blame should be shown them, were it not for the mischief they may do. But all the frantic mouthings amount to nothing so long as they do not meet the arguments and facts presented by Mr. William O'Brien on behalf of the four hundred poor people whom Lord Lansdowne has so brutally and avariciously deprived of their ancestral homes.

Mr. O'Brien has not said one word which, by the greatest stretch of language, could be misconstrued into an insult to the Governor-General, unless the awful array of facts which go to make up the most terrible indictment that could be brought against a human being could be so considered. William O'Brien is a gentleman who could scorn to sully his lips by such language as was indulged in by the Toronto bigots. Nor would he injure the great, the holy cause he advocates by indulgence in words of improper import. He is a sedate, exact, logical speaker, who pleads in a manner to disarm criticism for the sorrow-stricken tenants of Luggacurran.

One of the Toronto bigots made the remark that "this fair Dominion is no place for rebels." Who and where are the rebels? What was he talking about? Would he have this fair Dominion, like Toronto, a paradise for cranks? If the Toronto worthies imagine the sun rises in the Don and sets in the Humber, they will wake up one of these fine days to find that the universe is not bounded by such narrow limits, and that there are lunatics outside the provincial establishments for the care of such unfortunates. The Irish people are marching with even, multitudinous tread, and will crush greater obstacles under their feet than a Lansdowne, a Goldwin Smith and the handful of Toronto Orangemen.

The Mistake of the Toronto Meeting.

The Witness hopes the people of Toronto will not by violence against O'Brien mar the record already made, but it confesses it has its fears. The meeting in Toronto was made an occasion for speeches in favor of coercion and against Home Rule. If Mr. O'Brien, instead of turning his oratorical guns upon Lord Lansdowne, should confine himself to answering the speeches made by the Toronto speakers against the general cause of Home Rule for Ireland he would gain an advantage by their mistakes.

A Good Advertisement for O'Brien.

The Star takes the ground that Saturday's meeting was the best advertisement that Mr. O'Brien as an agitator could have. He cares little for a slight unpleasantness that may result in a few broken heads. He has lived in a social and political atmosphere where hurricanes are frequent and where even cyclones are too common to become appalling. The prospect of a disturbance in Toronto gives him but little uneasiness, as far as his personal safety is concerned, and he knows that violent opposition there will give scint to his mission to Canada which has hitherto, for want of such opposition, been flat and commonplace in the extreme. Mr. Goldwin Smith and the clergymen and other laymen who addressed the citizens of Toronto in reprobation of Mr. O'Brien's discussing Lord Lansdowne's conduct as a landlord will find they did a very unwise thing in transforming a question that was purely Irish into a Canadian one of very considerable importance.

Counselling Peace.

This morning's Gazette says: This uncalled-for element of strife will do harm in Canada, exciting bad feeling between neighbors and reviving Old World feuds which we are gradually coming to forget. Mr. O'Brien's own sense might have told him that he was undertaking a business which must, for obvious reasons, be distasteful to the bulk of Canadians. We sincerely hope that, wherever Mr. O'Brien determines on going, he will be left in peace, and that those who cannot justify his mission will keep away. By all means it would have been preferable had he been advised in time of the true state of sentiment amongst us, but now that he is here it would be still more deplorable if any of our people so far forgot themselves as to offer him insult or injury or to refuse him that liberty which is their own birthright.

Protestant Ill-feeling Aroused.

The Post's brutal attack on Bishop Sullivan caused much ill-feeling in Protestant circles.

A Reply From Lansdowne Asked For.

The Herald of this morning says: For the evictions of large bodies of poor people from his estate, Lord Lansdowne is responsible, and the whys and wherefores of such action are as debatable in his case as in any other case. The fact that he is Governor-General of Canada supplies no reason for silence. The question is, are these things true? The refusal of a hall to Mr. O'Brien in Toronto is no answer. The threat of the Orangemen of Kingston not to permit him to enter the city is no answer. What is needed just now is a circumstantial statement from the landlord's point of view of his relations with his tenants.

An Important Proceeding.

OTTAWA, May 16.—Every member of the House who voted against the Curran resolutions received to-day, from the Clerk of the City of Dublin, copies of a resolution passed by the Dublin City Council, which after denouncing Lord Lansdowne in round terms, closes with the following words:

"That we hereby call upon the Canadian people to vindicate the cause of the oppressed tenants by marking their sense of the conduct of the Governor-General of their Dominion by giving an enthusiastic welcome to the tenant advocate, Wm. O'Brien, and making his visit to Canada a triumphant success."

The idea of O'Brien's "triumphant success" throughout Canada created a great deal of amusement. The member for North Bruce received his copy to the Dublin Council with the following curt note:

House of Commons, Ottawa, May 14, 1886.

SIR,—I beg to thank your extraordinary and disloyal communication. Your obedient servant,

ALEX. MCNEILL.

CANADA'S IRON FIELDS.

A Company of New York Capitalists Formed to Develop Them.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 16.—A party of New York capitalists arrived here this morning in a special car. They were on their way to Kingston, Ont., from which place they will make an excursion up the Kingston and Pembroke railroad, which runs through the richest iron region of Canada. The object of the trip is to organize a mining company with $5,000,000 capital to develop this region. The company will be organized in Kingston tomorrow, and the officers likely to be elected are Henry Seibert of New York, President; Daniel L. Gibbens, Secretary, and Fred. S. Flower, Treasurer. Besides the above named the following gentlemen were in the party that left this city: James Tillinghast, Buffalo, H. H. Hollister, Charles F. Fearing, Lewis Snyder, E. Martin Blank, of the Wall Street News; Henry S. Kearney, W. E. Cooper, W. A. Speaght, Matthew Dean, T. Storey, E. T. Post, H. C. Craik, J. D. Flower, of New York; ex-Senator A. Daggett of Brooklyn; Henry Folger of Kingston, Ont.; S. L. Iyn; Henry Folger of Kingston, Ont.; S. L. George, Hon. A. C. Beach and B. B. Taggart, of Watertown.

The Fool Who Rocks the Boat.

LACROSSE, Wis., May 16.—Four young people attending a German picnic went out in a row boat yesterday afternoon opposite the city. The men, half drunk, sought to frighten Miss Lizzie Litskie, the only lady in the boat, by rocking it. The boat capsized and Miss Litskie and John Beyer were drowned. The other two were saved.

Given Up for Lost.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—The American ship Charles H. Marshall, which cleared London Dec. 5 for Philadelphia or New York, and passed the Isle of Wight on Dec. 15, has been given up as lost, with her crew of twenty-three men. She was commanded by Capt. Hutchinson, a resident of Syracuse, N.Y., who leaves several children and a widow.

The cargo consisted mainly of empty petroleum barrels and old iron.

"Patience" at Grand to-night. Chorus, maidens and dragoons. Fifty voices.

No Bail for John L. Sullivan.

ROCHESTER, May 16.—The police to-night closed the Casino, the theatre where John L. Sullivan was to give an exhibition, and the theatrical license has been revoked. The action was taken on the order of the Mayor. Attempts are making to give the exhibition in other halls, but squads of police are under orders to prevent the exhibition within the city limits.

Manchester Ship Canal.

LONDON, May 16.—The directors of the Manchester Ship Canal Company have concluded a contract for the construction of the canal for $25,000,000. The contract is conditional on the whole capital being subscribed. The directors now assert that the capital has been secured.

One More.

BISMARCK, Dak., May 16.—Geo. A. Reed, for two years past City Treasurer, is missing. It is believed he has gone to Canada. His accounts are said to be $9000 short.

Vicar-General Quinn's Remains.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The steamer Arizona, which arrived this morning had on board the remains of Vicar-General Quinn, who died while on a visit abroad.

Gone to See the Don Cossacks.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 16.—The Czar and Czarina started this morning for Novo Tcherkask, the capital of the Don Cossacks country.

CABLE NOTES.

Lord Clanricarde's agent in County Galway, Mr. Tener, is boycotted.

The German Government will extend the fortified area around Strasburg, Metz and Posen.

The bodies of eighty-five victims of the Bulli colliery disaster, in Australia, have been recovered.

Ten Revolutionists and fourteen Moderates were returned to the Municipal Council at Paris in the recent elections.

An unpublished opera by Flotow entitled "Die Musikanten," lately discovered, will be produced at the Mannheim Theatre.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

Forest fires are raging in the neighborhood of Duluth.

Queen Kapiiano and suite are enjoying the sights of New York.

James G. Blaine has no intention of going to Europe this summer.

Heavy rains fell throughout the Rio Grande Valley, Texas, on Saturday.

Herslen & Peters' wholesale paper house at Denver, Col., has been burned. Loss unknown.

The longshoremen at Duluth are on strike for an advance of from 40 to 50 cents per hour. Coal wheelers want from $1.75 to $2 per day.

James Peterson, a farmer residing near Flint, Mich., was murdered on Sunday morning by his brother Charles. The murderer was arrested.

Mary Harden, the fiance of John Howard Payne, and for whom he wrote "Home, Sweet Home," died at Athens, Ga., on Saturday, aged 78.

Suspension of coal mining in the anthracite region has been ordered for May 23. The object of the shut down is to relieve the surplus at tidewater points.

About thirty houses and their contents in the Chinese quarters at Tresno, Cal., were burned Sunday evening. The fire originated in a dance house through the upsetting of a lighted lamp. Loss $50,000.

J. A. Holbrook, a carpenter, was stabbed and killed last evening by E. J. Lewenstein, a young grocery merchant and proprietor of a restaurant, at Grenada, Miss. The cause of the difficulty is unknown.

The lithographers connected with the Graphic Publishing Company, New York, struck work yesterday morning for higher wages. The Graphic will be published without pictures until the strike is settled.

DISSATISFIED IRON MEN.

THE GRIEVANCES OF THE MONTREAL DEPUTATION.

Western Iron Manufacturers Approve of the Tariff Changes, but the Eastern Men Object to Them—Sir Charles Tupper's Reply.

OTTAWA, May 16.—Parliamentary proceedings were dwarfed into insignificance to-day before the invasion of incensed, wrathful, disgruntled and belligerent iron men from Montreal. They came down on the town with intent to devour. They went away tonight with the meekness of shorn lambs and the wind not tempered, either. The whole trouble with the Montreal men was that though they had interviewed the Government with regard to changes in the tariff respecting iron and steel, and though they expected changes they did not dream that the trade would be revolutionized and consequently neglected to stand from under, and the men of iron, the Tubal Cains of the City of Floods in the spring time, have said the new tariff must be altered, but the laws of Sir Charles Tupper are as the laws of the Medes and Persians, which altereth not on general principles, and the men of Montreal have gone home to bite files. The western men are more wise. They sniffed the tariff changes from afar off. They builded their iron ark of refuge and they are satisfied with what is to come. The Montreal men began to arrive yesterday, the morning trains landing scores of them. They herded at the Russell House and resolved to do or die. After lunch they marched in single file up to the headquarters of the Finance Minister and drove the secretary half crazy in trying to provide accommodation for them. Among those who got into the room were W. McMaster, J. A. Pillow, R. Hussey, Jas. Peck, W. S. Drydon, W. Abbott, John Hudson, A. T. Patterson of the Londonderry Iron Works, Cantley of the Nova Scotia Steel Works, Beddoe of the Hamilton Rolling Mills, Doolittle of the Ontario Rolling Works, Hamilton.

Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. Mackenzie Bowell received the deputation. Besides the Ministers Messrs. Curran, Coursol, Wilson (Argenteuil) and Adam Brown and Sir Donald Smith, M.P.'s, were present. Mr. Curran introduced the deputation. He said the duty on pig iron was not objected to even if it was raised to the point of prohibition; but with regard to other qualities of iron and steel not at present produced, nor likely for some considerable time to be produced in Canada in quantities sufficient for the trade, objection was taken. There were mills in Montreal, whose representatives were present, employing thousands of hands, that would be closed down if the proposed policy of the Government was carried out.

Mr. McMaster said there were $2,500,000 invested in rolling mills in Montreal. Under the proposed tariff they would not be able to keep the mills, and thousands of workmen would be thrown out of employment. They were not asked at the time the changes were considered what their interests were, and they only understood that the new duties were to affect pig and scrap iron. Instead of this had come a complete revolution. They did not object to the duty on pig iron, but on puddle bars, steel slabs and billets the duties should be left as they are at present for some time at least. There would in this be no interference with prospective industries, only being their raw material the duties could for the present be left as they are without injury to anybody. Mr. McMaster spoke in this strain for some time.

Sir Charles Tupper, who had listened patiently, proceeded with the utmost good nature to crush the life out of the proposal to not change the duties on the items mentioned. He said it was not necessary for them to go over the grounds that had led the Government to decide on the present policy. They had decided that iron should receive the benefit of the National Policy, as there was no industry that could absorb and employ an equal amount of labor. It had been asked why they had not given notice of the radical change proposed. Such a course would simply have meant shutting out capital. A million tons of pig iron was lying on the wharves at Glasgow ready for shipment at a moment's notice. The shipment of that alone into the country would have shut out all chance of the investment of capital for three years to come. The old protective tariff had been constructed most unscientifically, and it was impossible under it to develop our iron industry. How had the United States done? They had placed a heavy duty on pig iron as the basis of protection and then graded upward according to the amount of labor involved in the production of the finished article. They could not do better than follow the American plan. We had taken two-thirds of the amount of the American duty on pig-iron as the basis of our duty and with slight modification had followed the American system throughout. These changes would be attended with inconvenience, no doubt, to some, but they had not believed that these difficulties could be overcome and it would be the duty of the Government to reduce to the lowest possible point any inconvenience that might arise. Their object was not to diminish existing industries but to give them greater power. All this had been but cold comfort to the deputation, but what followed blasted any lingering hope they might have had, that their wishes would be acceded to.

Turning squarely upon them Sir Charles said "Why should we stop at pig iron? Why should we stop at the foot of the ladder? I am told that in a month's time you men of the Montreal Rolling Mills can be ready to puddle your own bars. Why instead of diminishing your labor do you not double it and give employment in puddling? Think a moment and you will see how impossible it is to create an iron industry in Canada and leave scrap iron come in free. I tell you plainly that the blow upon the present proposals is having scrap iron at $2 per ton when pig iron is at $4. It is impossible to make a radical change like the present without friction and conflict between interests. It was so in 1879. Every branch of trade felt inconvenience, more or less, but in the end nobody suffered and the policy was eminently successful. You are addressing yourselves to overturning the Government's policy. That will not be thought of for a moment, but if you can tell us how we can, while preserving the general policy, meet your views, we will be only too glad to do it.

Mr. Hussey said he did not think they could puddle bars in this country even with the duty at $9 per ton. It would take, anyway, a long time to supply the Canadian market. They would have to shut down because there was too little difference in the duty on puddled bars and finished iron. As to scrap iron, it was true that $2 a ton seemed but small duty, but the fact was they had never been able to import much scrap iron anyway.

Mr. Patterson (Nova Scotia) said, as a reply to the last speaker, that if the tariff as stated goes into effect it was the intention to run the Londonderry mills mainly on puddled bars and to greatly increase the product.

Mr. McMaster: "Would you not go on and make finished iron?"

Mr. Patterson: "I would not."

Mr. McMaster: "Then you will not be working in the interests of your company."

Mr. Patterson: "Yes I would, because there will be a demand and by confining ourselves to one line we can produce cheaper."

Mr. McMaster: "You have not produced any quantity of puddled bars in the past."

Sir Charles Tupper: "How could you expect to produce puddled bars under a duty of $1.70 per ton. It will be done now."

Mr. Beddoe (Hamilton) said that if the duty on puddled bars was taken off a great plank in the tariff platform would be demolished. They were going to put down puddling furnaces at once. The talk of the Montreal men about closing up was absurd. He was further from the seaboard than they were and if he could go on they could. If any considerable change was made in the item of puddled bars it would destroy the whole effect of the tariff.

Mr. Doolittle (Hamilton) said they manufactured both bar iron and nails. They could use scrap iron and would do it. There were things in the tariff that pressed upon them, but regarding the tariff as a whole, it was destined to revive the iron industry, and they were prepared to accept it as it was.

The Montreal men were commencing to cross-examine the Hamilton men when Sir Charles broke in on the Montreal men with: "The ground you take is fatal. We cannot accept that the whole iron industry is to be made subservient to your particular works. I want you to start out on this basis, that we are determined to establish the iron industry and not stop at pig iron. Now, if you can tell us where we can better you, we will try to do it."

Mr. Hussey: "We pay no more on puddled bars than on finished iron."

Sir Charles Tupper: "Then you wish us to decrease the duty on puddled bar or increase it on iron or both."

This was agreed to and at the request of Sir Charles the deputation agreed to present the figures they would suggest for puddled bar and finished iron respectively in writing. The delegation then withdrew, and in the evening submitted two propositions in writing. The first was, taking the resolutions as they stand, with puddled bars at $9 per ton, they suggest that sheet iron, including nail-plates, be $12, and steel slabs $15 per ton. The second proposition was, taking $4 per ton on pig iron as the basis, to make puddled bars $7; steel slabs, $8; steel sheets, $13; sheet iron and flat bars, $12. These suggestions were promised careful consideration.

The next most important deputation to-day was another Montreal throng, among whom were Thos. Workman, Jas. Crathern, A. Macpherson, J. Hutton, B. J. Coghlin, C. E. Saunderson, J. R. Wilson, H. Russell, G. E. Drummond, A. C. Leslie, W. H. Meredith, J. B. Learmonth, Geo. Keeves, W. M. Knowles, C. J. Chisholm and E. Huser. They were present with a big grievance.

Col. Hutton was the first speaker, and stated that while the iron importers were prepared for slight changes in the tariff they were not prepared for the complete revolution which had been announced. They found themselves with large contracts on hand based on the old duties which, if some relief was not given them, would prove ruinous. They did not ask a change in the tariff, but that as regarding existing contracts they might have some consideration extended them. One instance was given where a firm were under contract to deliver 3000 tons of cast-iron pipes. The increase in the duty was from $20 to $30 per cent. That firm would be ruined if relief was not given.

Sir Charles Tupper said relief would have to be given in some way as far as present contracts were concerned. He would bring the matter before the Government and would support it himself.

Messrs. Bowell and McKay, the Hamilton members, had an interview to-day with the Minister of Customs regarding the question of the tariff relative to the manufacture of small tools, in which certain Hamilton manufacturers were interested. The changes they proposed in the duties were promised every consideration.

Mr. Green of Toronto, representing the felt hat interest, waited upon the Minister of Finance, accompanied by Messrs. Brown, McKay, Cockburn and Shall. The contention of the manufacturers of fur, felt hats and straw goods for a readjustment of the tariff was brought strongly before the Minister, who promised to bring the matter before his colleagues.

Mr. Wesley Campbell of Hamilton had an interview with the Minister of Customs today regarding fire bricks for stoves and grates, claiming that such should be dutiable. He was accompanied by Messrs. Brown and McKay. It is likely Mr. Campbell's views will prevail.

Mr. J. S. McMahon of Hamilton, who is interested as an importer of glass table ware, had an interview with the Minister of Customs in relation to the proper classifying of the goods for duty purposes. Messrs. Brown and McKay accompanied Mr. McMahon. It was arranged that a further interview was to be granted to-morrow to permit others in the trade to be present.

Messrs. R. Reford and D. W. Ross of the Montreal rice mills had an interview with the Ministers of Finance and Customs in reference to the rice duties. They were accompanied by Messrs. Shakespeare, Baker, Mara, Gordon and Brown. It was explained that the company had large mills in Montreal and British Columbia and the statement made that unless the duty on rough rice was taken off or an increase of duty put on cleaned rice the business would be materially injured. The Minister of Finance promised to take the matter into consideration.

The Business of the House.

The House spent a quiet, busy day to-day, principally over the tariff changes.

At the opening Mr. McNeill introduced his bill to amend the Civil Service Act.

Mr. Landry introduced an act respecting interest.

The following bills were read a second time and referred to committee: Respecting the Southeastern Railway, the South Norfolk Railway, the Messawippi Junction Railway, the Equity Insurance Company, the Albert Railway, the Freehold Loan and Savings Company, the Halifax and West India Steamship Company, the Bay of Quinte Bridge Company, the Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Railway, the Midland Railway and the Canada Accident and Indemnity Assurance Company.

The House went into concurrence on the tariff resolutions.

Item 34, in respect to the duty on trunks, valises, etc., some good natured fun took place in regard to the difference of duty on trunks and valises, seeing that they were made in the same manufactory.

Sir Charles Tupper said in effect that the difference was made because—well, because it was made.

Mr. Casey asked how the customs officers were to decide as to what was a trunk and what was a valise.

Sir John: "Just the same way as you would decide."

Mr. Mackenzie: "We'll put a good long tax on portfolios, anyway. We can decide on that point."

Mr. Casey objected to the increase of duty on the apparel of workingmen, when the item of collars of cotton and linen was reached.

Sir Charles Tupper: "The honorable gentleman could not have heard the appeals made by the Minister of Finance in favor of the seamstresses."

Mr. Casey: "The two cents increase will not go to them but to the capitalist."

Considerable discussion took place on the duty of 5 cents per pound on American stereotyped plates, Messrs. Mills and Casey objecting that it was a tax on cheap literature, and Messrs. Bowell and O'Brien pointing out that Canadian firms had gone into the business, were furnishing a better article for Canadian newspapers than the American firms and should be protected.

Mr. Davin supported the duty eloquently. His paper in Regina used the Toronto plates, which were excellent in every respect, and the item issuing them should have all the support that was given other industries. The item passed.

When the item respecting the duty on shirts of 30 per cent. and $1 per dozen was reached, Mr. Charlton said he saw in this a blow at the poor man.

Mr. Mitchell was particularly indignant and said that it didn't matter so much to him that a small duty had been placed on shirts, as the garment he wore cost from $2.50 to $3 each. But the poor man would pay proportionately very much more on his half dollar shirt.

Mr. Brown of Hamilton ended the discussion in a pithy speech of ten minutes in length, in which he said this talk about the poor man's shirt being increased was all humbug. We manufactured the material in this country and we had the labor to make it up. The duty had the simple effect of protecting our home industry and home labor, by patronizing which the poor man would escape the rubbishy, starched up stuff brought in from the States. The item passed.

Mr. Ferguson, Welland, said the duty on fertilizers was to protect the farmer against an inferior article which was brought in from the United States. The specific duty discriminated against the spurious and cheap article, which it was desirable to keep out as far as possible.

Mr. Armstrong saw nothing in this but an additional tax to the farmer.

Hon. Mr. Bowell pointed out that if a farmer had to pay $6 per ton on the cheap article he would be inclined to buy the better grade on which the percentage of duty would be less through a specific duty than under the old tariff of 20 per cent. The entries ranged from $20 to $60 per ton, and 20 per cent. on the highest grade would be $12.

Mr. Mitchell would rather see the duty taken off flour and cornmeal, as well as off fertilizers.

Mr. Clayes spoke at length on the budget speech, declaring that protection was a folly and that the only true protection regarding fertilizers was a chemical analysis.

Mr. Porter replied that the convictions of the House were in favor of protection, and that the sympathy of gentlemen opposite for the farmers was not only affected, but wasted.

Mr. Casey began a speech on the subject generally, when Sir Charles Tupper wearily told him that if he would stop he would let the clause drop and the old duty stand. This was done.

Item 58, Iceland and other mosses, 15 per cent. ad valorem, was struck out.

Item 59, relative to chopping axes was also applied to adzes and hammers, not elsewhere specified, and changed to 30 per cent. ad valorem, an increase of 5 per cent.

Item 60 was changed to read picks, mattocks, blacksmiths' hammers, wedges, crowbars, one cent per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem, equal to 35 per cent. on tools worth ten cents per pound.

Item 61 was changed as follows: Axles and springs of iron or steel and parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for carriages other than railway and tramway vehicles, without reference to state of manufacture, 1 cent per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem. The present duty is 25 per cent. The new duty is equal to 25 per cent. on a value of 14 cents per pound.

Item 62 was changed to read hay knives, two and three pronged forks of all kinds, and hoes, 5 cents each and 25 per cent. ad valorem. The new duty is equal to 35 per cent. on a value of $6 per dozen.

Item 63 was changed to read shovels and spades and shovel and spade blanks $1 per dozen and 20 per cent. ad valorem. This raised a long discussion.

Mr. Paterson (Brant) branched off from shovels to sugar and delivered a thundering philippic against the sugar duties.

Mr. Brown (Hamilton) made a forcible reply pointing out the difference in price, values and quality under Mr. Cartwright and under the National Policy.

This roused Mr. Jones to a long speech in which he touched on the National debt, fish lines, fiddle strings and ship anchors.

Mr. McKeen of Cape Breton delivered an able address on the subject of iron, coal and Grit iniquity.

The Postmaster-General also took a hack at Mr. Jones, who replied at length, and was followed by Mr. Kenny, who always likes to have a tilt with his colleague.

At 12 o'clock the House was still discussing sugar, shovels and ships. After that the discussion left spades and schooners and ranged off along the line of the tariff. Mr. Mills started it and Mr. Charlton kept it up.

Mr. Paterson (Brant) charged the Minister with deliberately falsifying the amount of the public debt during the campaign.

Mr. Foster denied the allegations and defied the allegator. Finally the matter was allowed to stand over until to-morrow.

Item 84, regarding agricultural implements, was allowed to stand.

The tax on grapevines was reduced from 5 to 3 cents, and the House adjourned shortly after 1 o'clock.

In answer to a question to-day Mr. Foster stated that the report that the fisheries protection squadron were being withheld was without foundation.

"Patience" at Grand to-night. Chorus, maidens and dragoons. Fifty voices.

"The Fair God," a story of the conquest of Mexico, by Lew Wallace, author of "Ben Hur," 40c. McAinsh & Ellis, opp. the Post-office.

HAMILTON AFFAIRS.

Fatally Kicked by a Horse—Threatened Strike of the Bakers.

HAMILTON, May 16.—James Hill, a nephew of P. Moron, was run over and seriously injured yesterday, but to-day has recovered consciousness and is reported out of danger. The father of the young man who caused the injury, has offered to pay all medical expenses.

An accident happened to Andrew Ringer, a little son of Ed. W. Ringer, yesterday. He was kicked by a horse while trying to get a ball from under its feet. It is doubtful whether he will recover, as his skull is badly crushed. Dr. Woolverton, Malloch and Mullen are attending him.

There is trouble among the bakers, and the Executive Board of the K. of L. are trying hard to avoid a strike, which is seemingly inevitable, if the difficulty be not settled by to-morrow.

Mr. C. L. Ward of Oak Hall has been presented by his fellow employees with a beautiful gold chain, locket and Oddfellows' pin, previous to his departure for Rochester.

James Whittaker, a lad 10 years old, came very near drowning while trying to fasten his boat at the wharf this morning. Robert Renton rescued him by jumping into the water just as he was sinking for the last time.

The Ministerial Association held their regular meeting to-day, Rev. Mr. Odery in the chair. After the reading and adoption of the different reports the list for pulpit exchanges was arranged, and the association adjourned for the summer.

Harmony Club at Grand to-night. Gilbert & Sullivan's "Patience."

A Propeller Ashore.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 16.—Smoke from forest fires is making navigation perilous on Lake Superior. Yesterday the propeller Jay Gould, bound from Chicago to Duluth with a cargo of merchandise, lost her bearings on account of smoke and ran ashore off White Fish Point. The propeller Peerless heard her signals of distress and, after three hours' work, succeeded in releasing her. The extent of her injuries, if any, is not known.

Lord and Lady Lansdowne will attend "Patience" at the Grand to-night.

A Shover of Counterfeit Money.

PORT ELGIN, May 16.—James Sawyer of the Dominion Police Force, Ottawa, and E. Briggs, County Constable, arrested Henry Kennedy, hotelkeeper of Burgoyne, for passing counterfeit coin on May 2, 1887, to four Indians at Chippewa Hill. He has been committed for trial.

Lord and Lady Lansdowne will attend "Patience" at the Grand to-night.

The Nanaimo Disaster.

NANAIMO, B.C., May 16.—The bodies of seventeen more victims have been brought up out of the mine, and six white men and eleven Chinamen are yet to be found. The bodies were all badly burned. Work in the south shaft will be resumed to-day.

Harmony Club at Grand to-night. Gilbert & Sullivan's "Patience."

A Steamer Ashore.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The steamer Fulda, from Bremen, has gone ashore at Bay Ridge, opposite the quarantine station, N.Y.

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Items of Interest Received by Mail and Wire.

Bowmanville will shortly vote to decide on the purchase of a town park.

The total amount to date of the Queen's College new endowment fund is $35,000.

The total assessment of Seaforth this season amounts to $579,950, showing an increase over 1886.

The Alpha Oil Company have given a yearly grant of $500 to the Sarnia Band, which will be continued.

The Commercial Travelers' Association of Montreal has voted to eschew alcoholic liquors at their annual dinner.

Mr. W. J. Shaw of Brantford has distributed 5000 speckled trout fry amongst a number of private ponds in that city.

Constable Hill of Norwood recently lodged in the Peterboro jail four female idiots—mother, two daughters and a grand-child.

Some boys in Belleville the other evening dropped firecrackers into a letter-box containing a letter with a draft for $60. The contents of the box were destroyed.

The first of the Canadian Pacific Railway steamers from Yokohama had to reject several passengers for want of cabin accommodation, the berths having been all filled.

"Patience" at Grand to-night. Chorus, maidens and dragoons. Fifty voices.

—The route up to the C.P. R. Station is full of interest. Many old land marks have been removed, but the red brick cottage on the north corner and garden still remain. This was the family residence of the late Peter Hunter, one of the village fathers. Here the family lived for many pioneer years on the corner of Cottingham-st., which he named after his native place. Where the boys used to play and use potatoes is all built up; and the meat station makes a thriving picture well worth a visit. As you pass up stop at C. H. Tonkin's, the celebrated hatter, who is so good and famous for cheap hats, and don't forget it.

THE LOGIC OF MR. GEORGE.

HE LECTURES LAST EVENING ON "LAND AND LABOR."

An Interesting and Instructive Talk on the Great Social Problem of the Day—An Audience That was Small but Well Repaid.

The audience which greeted Mr. Henry George, who lectured on "Land and Labor" at the Pavilion last evening, was not large, at least not so large as one might expect from the fame and world-wide notoriety of the lecturer, *i.e.*, as an apostle of land reform and kindred questions. The lack in numbers was more than made up by the intense earnestness of the

audience and the long continued applause which, from time to time, greeted the lecturer, whenever he made a happy and convincing point in the question at issue.

Mr. E. F. Clarke, M.P.P., occupied the chair, and introduced Mr. George amid vigorous applause. Mr. George began his lecture by dilating on the importance of the subject of labor. The question of labor at the present time is that the laborer does not get his fair share of the benefits and profits of his toil. This is the source of all the movements in connection with capital and labor and will continue until the problem is solved. This is why organized labor has become necessary. He referred to the custom houses between Canada and the United States, and asked why they are placed there? The answer is to prevent foreigners from doing our work. And yet, strange to say, no man loves work.

On the same ground the laboring classes are opposed to machinery as the enemy of labor. This all shows, apart from observation, that the masses are not all employed. Why should not every person be employed? Two false reasons are given by political economists. The first is that given by Malthus, that population outstrips the means of subsistence. This is tantamount to throwing the blame of the misery and poverty of the world on the Creator of the world. The second reason given is that there are too many things are produced, or there is over-production.

The lecturer ridiculed this argument unmercifully and kept the audience in a vein of laughter and applause while he exposed, by pithy and witty illustrations, its fallacy. "Did you ever hear," he asked, "of a farmer who said that there was too much grass when his cow was starving? [Applause]. Too much production, when women are compelled to engage in unwomanly toil and boys working in factories when they should be at school, while millions are clad in rags, live in squalor and hunger. The cause of the misery of the world is not over-production but unjust distribution. The solution of the labor question will be accomplished when every man can get work."

Mr. George then discussed the different kinds of labor, pointing out that productive labor is the source of all wealth. If so, the toiler should be the wealth and luxury and the man who does not work should be in squalor and poverty. The reverse is the case, and this is so inconsistent as to demand an explanation—which is that labor is robbed.

This is strange, but it is still stranger that all men cannot get employment until they provide for themselves the necessaries of life. It is not because the Creator did not supply us with abundance of raw material. In New York there are families are living in one flat. There is room enough for employment by building more houses to relieve the crowd state of the city. Here is work. Besides there are vacant lots enough. Why don't they build? This brought the lecturer to the principal and most important