

THE BOARD OF TRADE'S DECISION.

A CALLED meeting of the Toronto Board of Trade was held on Tuesday night of this week, to still further discuss the proposed Commercial Union of Canada and the United States. Owing chiefly to the fact that the result of the previous discussion of this question by the Board of Trade was entirely different from what the annexationists had hoped for, and because of the cry raised by them that full discussion had not been had, it was determined to re-open the matter. The meeting was very largely attended and was exceedingly interesting, the debate being upon the following resolution offered by Mr. John Macdonald, seconded by Mr. D. R. Wilkie:—

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

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

That in its estimation no treaty 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 mercantile 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 as 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; but this board cannot entertain 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.

The discussion was participated in by quite a large number of gentlemen, and the question was presented in many of its aspects, although it may be remarked that none of the advocates of Commercial Union made any attempt to explain just how such a political condition would effect the laws and domestic economy of Canada. At a late hour the meeting adjourned for further discussion until Thursday night.

The Board met on Thursday night pursuant to adjournment, and arguments for and against Commercial Union were made, the chief debaters being Mr. H. W. Darling, Mr. David Blain, Mr. G. A. Chapman, Mr. Barlow Cumberland and others. When Mr. Macdonald's resolution was put to vote it was carried unanimously. Mr. Darling, Prof. Goldwin Smith, and all the lesser lights on that side voting for it.

Previous to the vote being taken, Mr. Goldwin Smith, in speaking to the motion, called attention to the fact that a distinct resolution condemning Commercial Union had not been considered. This challenge to the opponents of Commercial Union was taken up immediately after the passage of Mr. Macdonald's resolution, Mr. G. A. Chapman offering the following, which was seconded by Mr. John Hallam:—

"That this Board, whilst desirous of reciprocal relations in natural products with the United States, is opposed to Commercial Union with the United States, believing that it cannot be attained without giving up the preservation of our autonomy as a separate nationality on this continent."

On a demand for a vote on this resolution Mr. Darling and others pleaded for another adjournment and time for further discussion, which the meeting would not consider, and the resolution was carried by a large majority. This was the answer of the Toronto Board of Trade to Mr. Goldwin Smith's challenge for a decided and explicit declaration regarding Commercial Union.

As far as the Board of Trade as a body is concerned, this disturbing question is settled.

The Commercial Union fever seems to have reached and passed its climax in Toronto, and the public feeling being largely against the measure, it will cease to attract the attention heretofore bestowed upon it.

THE Japanese manufacture, out of paper, tapestry which looks so much like leather, that a Berlin merchant, who received a consignment recently, had to pay the leather dues on the material; he could not convince the officials that the article had never seen the tannery.

MR. H. J. HILL, manager and secretary, has sent us a copy of the prize list for the Dominion Exhibition which is to be held this year in this city in connection with the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, from September 5 to 17 next. Any desiring a copy of the catalogue can obtain it by sending a postal card to the secretary at Toronto.

THE Jewelry Security Alliance of Canada, is an organization composed of almost all the wholesale and many of the leading retail jewelry firms of Canada, its object being the capture and prosecution of such burglars as may make attempts upon the safes of any of its members. Mr. James Ryrie, of Messrs. Ryrie Bros., Toronto, is the secretary and treasurer of the Alliance.

A public meeting was held at Kingston, Ont., a few days ago at which resolutions were passed to the effect that the interests of Canadian inland marine requires that the construction of a dry dock at that place is an imperative necessity, and that the Government be asked to undertake its construction, and in doing so to utilize the labor of convicts imprisoned in the penitentiaries.

ONE result of the constant labor troubles in large cities is to drive manufacturing concerns to smaller towns. And in so far as labor troubles are a blessing, for changes of this class almost invariably benefit the manufacturer, the town to which he removes, and the workmen he gathers around him. The building up of small manufacturing centres is one of the most beneficial things which can be forced on the country—no matter how accomplished, if without bloodshed. — *Industrial Gazette*.

THE Kingston and Pembroke Iron Mining Company are now shipping about 1,000 tons of ore a week, and has just concluded a contract with the Joliet Steel Works for 10,000 tons of ore. The ore is magnetic, and assays from 50 to 60 per cent. of metallic iron. From contracts on hand and the general outlook, the company expect to mine and ship 100,000 tons the present season. It is stated that the company have no debts, and \$200,000 in its treasury. The stock has been listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Parties interested in the Kingston and Pembroke Railroad are also interested in this company.

By the terms of the Convention of Nations for the protection of industrial property, recently ratified by the President, citizens of the United States have the privilege not hitherto enjoyed by them of obtaining valid patents in any of the countries which are members of the convention at any time within the period of seven months after the patent is obtained in America. Prior to this time a citizen of this country who desired to protect his interests in foreign countries was compelled to take out his patent before or on the day on which his patent was obtained in this country, otherwise he was at the mercy of any one who desired to make use of his invention abroad. The countries of the industrial union are Belgium, Brazil, France, Great Britain, Guatemala, Holland, Norway, Portugal, Salvador, San Domingo, Servia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis and the United States. — *American Artisan*.