REMINDERS.

WEDNESDAY. LECTURE by Wendling at the City Hall. MEETING of St. Patrick's Society at 8 p.m. THURSDAY.

THE IVY LEAF at Opera House. LECTURE at the Dominion Business College

at 8 p.m. LECTURE on "Stonewall Jackson" at the City

DIED.

WILLIAMSON. - In this city, on Tuesday, May 17th, James Williamson, aged 59 years, a native of Ayeshire, Scotland. Funeral from his late residence, 38 Collingwood St., at 3:30 o'clock p.m., Thursday. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

WANTED.

A HOUSEMAID. Apply to Mrs. MACPHER-SON, 154 Johnson Street.

IMMEDIATELY—Two good tinsmiths. Apply to McKELVEY & BIRCH, Brock street.

IMMEDIATELY-A Housemaid. Apply to MRS, I. SIMPSON, corner Barrie and Stuart

IMMEDIATELY-An A1 Machinist; also a good, active Boy for the store. Apply to THOS. MOORE, 59 Brock Street.

IMMEDIATELY-A cook and housemaid: must be well recommended. Apply to MISS GARDINER, 151 Earl street.

SITUATION WANTED at once as Cutter in a Dressmaking establishment; to work monthly or to rent premises furnished over store. Address MISS LEACH, Cape Vincent, N.Y.

LADIES to work for us at their own homes \$7 to \$10 per week can be q etly made. No photo. painting; no canvassing. For full particulars please address at once, CRESCENT ART Co., 19 Central Street, Boston, Mass., Box 5,170

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE BOWLING ALLEY on Wellington St., with residence overhead, and the fixtures and fittings of the Alley. Possession at any time. Apply to GEORGE RICHARDSON & SONS, foot of Princess Street. Aug. 31.

THE NEW BRICK DWELLING HOUSE situated on the south side of Princess Street, west of Chatham; contains fifteen rooms, including bath room and all modern improvements. Apply at the residence of the undersigned. GEORGE NEWLANDS, Princess St.

TO-LET.

HOUSE, No. 1, Vaughn Terrace, lately occupied by Mrs. O'Brien. Apply at WHIG office.

PREMISES occupied by Wm. Lewis & Son as sail loft and store. CARRUTHERS BROS.

THE BEST GROCERY STAND on Ontario Street, at present occupied by B. McCarey. Apply to A. MACLEAN.

THAT COMMODIOUS DWELLING, No. 202 William St., between Clergy and Barrie Sts : rent moderate; possession immediately. Apply to ISAAC NOBLE.

A GOOD DWELLING AND STORE on the corner of Gordon and Johnson Streets, in one of the best parts of the city; also hard and soft water on the premises. Apply next door to ROBERT W. NESBITT.

FOR SALE.

A THREE SPRING Iron Axle Market Waggon, Cheap. Apply at this office.

1 Boiler (Horizontal) 15 horse power; 1 engine, 12 horse power, with smoke stack and hanger, in good order. For particulars apply to JAS. LATURNEY, Carriage Maker, Princess Street,

ON ELLICE STREET, a desirable property, on which are erected three frame houses. The location is a good one, and the houses may be readily rented after some slight repairs. Price \$1,000. For further particulars apply to JOHN FERGUSON, Box 55. Gananoque.

FINE CITY HOME. The undersigned offers for sale that DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT now occupied by him on Earl Street. The whole is offered in one block, having about one hundred and twenty feet frontage on Earl Street, and the Upper Lot runs through to West Street. The BUILDINGS on the property are almost new, and the garden is planted with the choicest fruits. For terms apply to THOS.

SPECIAL MENTION.

PATENTS for sale. Illustrated descriptive catalogues free. R. CHAMBERLAIN, Toron-

GO TO W. REEVES, King St., to buy your Ties. He has 500 dozens to choose from. Good Ties, 2 for 5 cents,

LADIES, send six 2-cent stamps for Secrets invaluable to you. Address Mrs. H. H. TAY-LOR, 469 Prospect St., Cleveland, O.

TO PORK PACKERS—Highest Cash Price paid for pork blade bones, tankage, and fertilizing materials delivered at our works, Hamilton. Rowlin & Co., Fertilizers, Hamilton.

BUTCHERS AND SAUSAGE MAKERS prime new small hog casings; by tierce, 500 lbs. 18c. per lb; kegs, 100 lbs, 20c. per lb; half kegs, \$10.50; prime new English sheep casings, kegs, 50 large bundles, \$32; smaller quantities 65c. per bundle. Rowlin & Co., Hamilton.

WADE'S MANDRAKE LIVER PILLS are purely a vegetable Cathartic, being entirely free from Calomel or any Metallic substance. In case of Liver Complaints, Biliousness, Dyspep-sia, Headache, &c., they give universal satisfac-tion. They are Sugar-coated. One is a dose. In Bottles 25c. at WADE'S DRUG STORE.

REMOVED.

ISAAC DAVID, from 269 Princess Street, to 174 and 176 Ontario Street, next door to Anglo-American Hotel.

TUITION.

MRS. W. L. BAXTER and daughter have returned to Kingston and are prepared to give instruction on the Pianoforte. Miss Mand Baxter will give lessons at the pupils' residence or her own if preferred. Apply to 1021 Queen

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE indebted to the estate of the late Adam Main, Cabinet Maker, of the City of Kingston, County of Frontenae, are requested to make immediate settlement to the undersigned, who is the only person authorized to collect the same, and all those having claims against the estate are requested to send in the same, duly attested, forthwith before the 29th day of May, 1887. HELEN MAIN.

May 16.

May 18.

89 Union Street.

FOR SALE.

"PARK VIEW," Barrie Street, the property of the late Mrs. O'Reilly, and adjoining the pro-perty of R. T. Walkem, Esq. Scaled Tenders will be received by the under-signed until the 31st DAY OF MAY, INST. from persons willing to purchase said property' M. FLANAGAN. May 18.

WANTED.

ABLE BODIED LABOURING MEN wishing employment can obtain it on the new exhibition grounds, north of Princess Street, by applying to Mr. John Wilmot, on the ground. J. B. WALKEM, Sec'y Treas.

YOU KNOW

That in buying your SPRING SUIT from

-TILLINGHAST-

You are saving

MONEY.

"British Whig's" telephone number 128

THE PITH OF THE NEWS.

The Spice of the Morning Papers and the

Very Latest Telegrams. Slight shocks of earthquake were felt in Malaga, Spain.

Five government officials have been banished from Turkey for treason.

Six jurors have been secured in the Sharp boodle case at New York. Three vessels-of-war have been added to

the English navy during the past week. Geo. Osmond, the New Orleans editor, shot by a lunatic in plaque mine parish, is

The Portugese government has ordered 40,000 repeating rifles from the arms factory

at Steyr, Austria. The 65th batt., Quebec, has been refused permission to visit Highgate Springs, Ver-

mont, on the 24th. Andrew McGeehe and J. B. Walker, colored men, charged with shooting Granville Powers, were lynchedat Willis, Texas.

The British war office has just obtained possession of the new Austrian repeating rifle, which is said to be capable of firing eighty shots a minute. The French cabinet was defeated in the

chamber of deputies on a question of taxation. The cabinet resigned and D. Frevcinet will form another. The Ray cassimere mill, Franklin, Mass.,

is to be shut down on account of the poor demand for goods. Over 100 hands will be thrown out of employment. President Grevy will to-day consult with the presidents of the chamber of deputies and senate relative to the retaining of Gen.

Boulanger as French minister. The anniversary of the death of Alfonso, thirteenth King of Spain, was celebrated with elaborate ceremonies. In honor of the occasion the queen regent remitted one half of the sentence of each soldier imprisoned for participation in the revolt of last Sep-

STRIKES IN THE CITY.

The Iron Workers Still Out-The Cotton Mill Closed Up Until Next Week.

Two years ago the wages of the employees of the cotton mill were reduced 10 per cent. At this time business was not booming, and the company did not expect to be able to declare a dividend. The employees, however, were assured that as soon as business became brisk their wages would be placed at the former figures. It was the intention of Mr. Wilson, the manager of the mill, to makes good the promises by increasing the wages on June 1st. The employees, however, have not given him a chance to do this. The mill has been closed, and operations in it will not be resumed until next week. In the meantime it is expected that a settlement between the strikers and the

manager will be arrived at. A reporter visited the office of Chown & Cunningham, and found the former sitting at his desk, reading a Manufacturers' Journal, which gives full details of how the United States stove manufacturers act in case of strikes. Mr. Chown stated that the firm had not come to any settlement with the men, and did not know when a settlement would occur. He had not met the strikers since Friday.

"If the knights of labour start a co operative foundry in opposition to the Victoria, what will be the result ?" asked the reporter. Their was a rumour to that effect. Mr. Chown replied that his firm would

sell out the plant at reasonable rates. The iron workers' strike in this city still goes on. Chown & Cunningham have not acceded to the demands of the men. Mr. Cunningham went to Toronto yesterday, and the strikers seem to be enjoying the holidays they are now having. W. Bowers and H. Stobart, two of them, started yes

terday for England. There is no work going on at the cotton mill. Yesterday morning the carders told the manager that they wanted an increase in their wages. He did not object to their request, neither did he give them a satisfactory answer. Before 12 o'clock the men decided to strike, and went to their dinners. They did not return to the mill, and will not do so until an increase of 15 per cent, in their wages is granted.

WAITING FOR BLOODSHED.

The Feeling of the People in Ireland-Far-

ing of the Informers.

NEW YORK, May 17. - A London dispatch to the World says that after the Phœnix Park trial, and the subsequent execution of those convicted of the murder of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, popular feeling against the informers ran so high that they were kept in prison to save their lives. The government cast about for means whereby to get rid of such loathsome encumbrances, and finally secretly smuggled Kavanagh, Smith, Carey and Farrell out of the country to various colonies. News has just been received here of the fate of the four informers. Kavanagh has been dead some time. He always drank hard, and after leaving Ireland he went from bad to worse and finally succumbed to delirium tremens. Smith died under much the same circumstances as Kavanagh. Carey has done remarkably well, and is in prosperous circumstances in one of the colonies. Farrell is also doing well in another of the colonies. Another World's dispatch from London has it that the editor of Vanity Fair, says: "I met an Irish friend, the other day, who had been on a flying visit to his distressed fatherland. In reply to my enquiry as to how he found things going on over there he said : 'They are getting very warm indeed. Men are standing about the towns and villages all day long with their hands in their pockets and their backs against the wall discussing the coercion bill and waiting for the blood shed to commence'."

JOBBERY IN THE WAR OFFICE.

The Charges not Proven of It-Change in

the Administration. LONDON, May 18.—The royal commission, appointed to inquire into the charges against the war office, of jobbery, in the making of contracts, and in the purchasing of defective weapons, has prepared a report which exonerates the officials individually, but it advises numerous administrative

W. O'BRIEN IN TORONTO.

A DISGRAGEFUL SCENE OCCURS IN THE QUEEN'S PARK.

A Noisy Mob Quiets the Agitation-The Hooting and Yelling and Groaning do not Prevent Him From Speaking-The Resolution Carried.

TORONTO, May 18.—There was disgraceful rowdyism exhibited at the O'Brien meeting in the Queen's park, when a crowd attempted to storm the platform, and, failing in that, to choke off all possibility of Mr. William O'Brien being heard, by keeping up a continual din of groaning and hissing and cries of "God Save the Queen" and "Rule Britannia." It was 4 o'clock when the crowd had about fully collected, and there seemed a fair estimate to set the number at 5,000, although people kept pouring in, in such floods from adquarters that there were times when 20,009 would not be an overestimate. Many of these were organized in a compact band, and excited little suspicion because they said nothing until their time came. The first demonstration came from a solitary man at the left hand side, of the platform who stood upon the stump of a tree and began groaning at the meeting as though his life depended on the effort. Near him was a woman waving a green branch in her hand, and no sooner had she seen the man than she ran the butt of the twig down his throat, which corked off the disturber amid a roar of applause from the crowd and cries of "God Save Ireland." At this moment Mr. O'Brien entered the park in a carriage, accompanied by a train of carriages, in which were seated evicted tenant Kilbride, several priests, and the officers and members of the local branch of the National league. In the park was an immense audience of well dressed people, composed of best citizens in Toronto. One hundred and fifty policemen in charge of Lieutenant Colonel Grassett were scattered through the crowd or drawn up in files on the outside of the grounds. Sergeant Seymour was in charge of a squad of mounted men. In all the disturbers did not number more than 500 persons. They knocked down one or two of the nationalists with blows of their clubs. The nationalists very effectively used their fists in return, and the blood spouted out profusely and dotted the green turf in several places. The rowdies pressed and crushed and foamed and fumed with might and main to reach the front of the platform, but in vain. That the meeting was not broken up certainly was not their fault, nor of the police. The nationalists seemed content to remain in a solid body in front of the platform, against which the angry crowd beat as fruitlessly as against a stone wall. Two stump speakers started to speak at the same time as O'Brien. They roared themselves hoarse amid the frantic cheers of their little coterie, who shouted in a derisive chorus at those on the platform "Pay your rent," "Hurrah for Lansdowne," and "God Save the Queen."

The first attempt to interrupt the preceedings was by groaning and singing "God Save the Queen" and was made on the appearance of J. A. Mulligan, president of the local branch of the league, as chairman of meeting, but he held out steadily, as did O'Brien and Kilbride, and in the end passed the following resolution amid an outburst of

cheers and groans: "That this meeting of citizens of Toronto warmly sympathize with the mission of William O'Brien in Canada, and take this opportunity of entering a hearty protest against the unjust and cruel treatment of the tenant, at Luggacurran by Lord Lans

Another Report Condensed. Toronto Globe.

There were thousands of persons present, and the vast majority remained strictly neutral. There were a large number of the gentler sex, but with few exceptions they kept on the outskirts of the crowd. The appearance of Mr. O'Brien's carriage, guarded by police, was the signal for hooting and cheering, but it soon became manifest that the Irish visitors had not the slightest chance of a hearing. Mr. Mulligan attempted to introduce O'Brien, but he might as well have spoken to the winds. Persons within aix feet of him could not catch a syllable. Mr. O'Brien's friends had posses sion of the ground to the south of the platform, but to the west a large number of persons sang "God Save the Queen," shouted and groaned, and were evidently thoroughly determined that he should not be heard. In vain the speaker strained his voice and gesticulated. His enemies were obdurate, and they succeeded practically in closing his mouth. The crush between the two factions was very great, but, except in two or three instances no blows were struck. Here and there a hand was raised, with a stick in it, but most of those present were without weapons. The mounted squad of police stood to the west of the police and to the west of platform, and on one occasion charged the crowd. The constables on foot stood ready to back up their comrades on horseback, and a few of the men hovered between the growd and the vast piles of brick heaped around the foundation of the new parliament buildings. The speeches delivered by Messrs. O'Brien and Kilbride were unheard except by a few members of the press, who stood immediately beside them. Among those on the platform were Messrs, J. A. Mulligan, Bryan Lynch, Alfred Jury, Patrick Boyle, Rev. Father M. C. C. O'Reilly, Rev. Father Hand, Rev. Father Gavan, W. P. Cahill, C. P. Higgins and many others.

At the mention of the name of Mr. O'Brien the sympathisers broke into a tremendous cheer. This roused the Orangemen, and they responded with "God Save the Queen," which completely drowned the voice of the speaker. A lull came at last, and he managed to get out the sentence, "I may say, for the edification of those gentlemen singing 'God Save the Queen' that we are more loyal than they are. We show our loyalty by being peace preserving citizens." (Lond

An immense cheer greeted Mr. O'Brien. The yelling and hooting and hissing mingled with the cheering. It continued with the variation of "God Save the Queen," and "We'll hang O'Brien on a sour apple tree," throughout the whole of the speechmaking. He began by shouting, "Men of Toronto, those welcoming cheers of yours will ring around the world to-day, and all the vocal talent of Lord Lansdowne's friends can not drown that welcome." Outburst of cheers and a counter blast of hooting and yelling. The crowd swayed and surged for a few minutes, and then the speaker continued.

though scarcely heard by anybody. Later the heaving and awaying of the crowd threatened to culminate in a fight. and a score of sticks were brandished where the disturbance was thickest. The mounted police rode briskly into the crowd and retreated. Mr. O'Brien claimed that notwithstanding the disturbances going on at this

meeting he had the support of nineteen-twentieths of the people of Canada. Referring to the meeting of Saturday the speaker said there was not a grain of serious argument in any of the speeches, which was a matter of life and death to the Irish tenants of Lord Lansdowne. Referring again to the disturbances Mr. O'Brien suggested that the fathers of these very Ulstermen had been driven from their homes and country by the oppressions of Irish landlords. Any cause which depended upon clamor and violence for support was a rotten and doom-

Every hour he spent in Canada convinced him more and more that the people of the dominion would not shut their ears to the cry of human suffering, but that the verdict of nineteen-twentieths of the people was with him and his cause. Mr. O'Brien concluded by expressing his conviction that not long after his own return to Ireland Lord Lansdowne would himself return there stamped with the condemnation and reprobation of the citizens of Canada. (Applause and hisses.)

The crowd interrupted the speech of Den nis Kilbride as persistently as they did that of Mr. O'Brien. The interruptions were somewhat of the same description generally, but now and again, instead of shouting, "We'll hang Kibride on a sour apple tree," and singing "God Save the Queen" in hor-ribly discordant yells, they shouted "Pay your rent," over and over again until the neighboring buildings fairly echoed back the words, "Pay your rent."

He said the tenants demanded the reduction first given to the Kerry tenants. Lord Lansdowne refused to make any concesssions to his tenants in the quarter from which the speaker came. He thanked the reflecting element, the thinking men, for the manner in which they had received Mr. O'Brien and himself. Lord Lansdowne was afraid of the facts. His cause could only be decided with justice to himself by rowdyism and rascality.

The reading of the resolution was loudly interrupted, and few if any of the audience could have got an intelligent idea of its contents. The man who read it became thoroughly exasperated with those who were disturbing the meeting and violently declared they were a lot of blackguards. There was no opportunity to get the voice of the meeting on the resolution, but it was declared carried.

Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Kilbride and friends then got into a carriage Half-a-dozen mounted policemen guarded the vehicle and kept the crowd from it as it was driven out of the park.

Notes of the Night.

Two hundred people sat down to the banquet at the Rossin house.

A reporter on the staff of an evening paper had his nose broken with a Land Leaguer's club.

Shortly after Mr. O'Brien commenced speaking the first fight took place. The outcome of it was two broken hats, a bleeding nose, and an arrest.

In the evening the Orange Young Britons marched down King street, with a fife and drum band leading. When they arrived opposite the Rossin house groans were given for O'Brien, and "We'll hang O'Brien on a sour apple tree" sung.

One of the New York reporters made himself conspicuous by inciting the crowd in front of the platform to keep their ground. A policeman warned him that if he did not mind his own business he would put him off the platform.

They are Now Recruiting.

TORONTO, May 18. -O'Brien and Kilbride are recruiting to-day after the excitement of yesterday. They received several callers at the Rossin House. They leave for Ottawa by the 8 p.m. train.

Collision of Steamships.

NEW YORK, May 17. - The steamer Fulda went aground at Owl's Head. The steerage passengers were taken off and lighters received her cargo. She then floated. The Fulda is not damaged, and will be ready to sail on Saturday.

LONDON, May 17.—The British steamer Caldera, bound from Pondicherry for Marseilles, has been sunk near Suakim by a col lision with the British steamer Gorkha, from London for Calcutta. The Gorkha was badly damaged. The crew of the Caldera was saved.

The Irish College Memoir. ROME, May 18.—The memoir on the Irish question, prepared by the Irish college, is entitled "Ireland as it is." It explains the parnellite policy, and apologizes for the attitude of the Irish episcopacy, referring espe cially to Archbishop Walsh. The memoir is rather firm and uncompromising in tone. but not revolutionary. It is supposed that Mgr. Kerby, rector of the college, consulted with the vatican before issuing the document. The pope is displeased at the attitude of the Catholic press in Germany, considering that it obstructs the policy of

A Slaughter All Around.

TAHLEQUAH, Indian Territory, May 18 .-John Blair, Jim Christie, and French Christie quarrelled yesterday. Christie shot Blair, mortally wounding him, whereupon Blair shot Jim Christie through the head, killing him. He then shot French Christie, seriously wounding him.

Tea Trade Paralyzed.

SHANGHAI, May 18.—The tea trade is reported to be unprecedentedly bad. The Hankow tea guild, which largely controls the market, has ordered the suspension of business for a week in consequence of the low prices offered by foreign buyers.

The Coercion Act. LONDON, May 18.—The first clause of the Coercion act was adopted by a vote of 171 to 79. Notice was given of the eightieth amendment to the second clause.

Defeat of the Ameer's Troops. LAHORE, May 18 .- The Civil and Military Gazette confirms the report of the defeat of the Ameer's troops by the Shin Waris. In more recent battles the rebels met with partial success.

Tusale in the Eighty Club.

LONDON, May 18 .- The Eighty club will meet to-day to decide its standing on the Irish question, the gladstonfans and the unionists forming the opposing elements.

Wendling.

The lecture to-night will not begin until

8:30, on account of prayer meetings in the city churches.

The boom in dress goods continues at

Hardy's. New bargains this week.

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF.

THE IRON MEN VISITING OTTAWA IN LARGE DROVES.

Siz Charles Tupper Hearing What They Have to Say-The Tariff Modified in Some Respects-High Protection the Order of the Day.

OTTAWA, May 17.—The tariff changes have been the points at issue both inside and outside of the house. The trains from Montreal brought representatives of the manu-facturers of iron and of importers of iron, all of whom made on their arrival direct for the of whom made on their arrival direct for the office of Sir Charles Tupper. Mr. McMaster, of the Montreal rolling mill, offered objection to the placing of a duty of \$9 per ton on puddle bars and billots, and \$10 on steel slabs and billots, declaring that the imports on behalf of one industry would pierce the vitals of several other industries. His point was that until the producers of iron were prepared to meet the demand of the manufacturers from iron there should be no higher duty upon the articles mentioned than that imposed under the old tariff Higher duties, those for example now proposed to parliament, would simply mean the closing of the establishments employing a thousand men. Sir Charles Tupper said the government had decided that as other industries were protected it would be unjust to allow the iron industry to remain the only unprotected industry in the country. The government determined upon encouraging iron production, and the duties they proposed with this end in view were just two-thirds of those of the United States. Under these duties he believed the Montreal manufacturers could go into puddling, and that in two or three months an immense amount of puddle bars could be turned out.

Mr. Hersey was asked what would have satisfied the deputation, and he replied a lower duty on puddle bar and steel slab, a higher duty on the products of these material or both. Sir Charles Tupper promised to consider this, and the deputation withdrew. In the evening the deputation forwarded to Sir Charles Tupper its proposals. They were two in number and either of them will be satisfactory, but the latter the more so. The first proposal is that if the proposed duty of \$9 be allowed on puddle bars, there should be a higher duty on sheet iron and a duty of at least \$15 on steel sheets, hoops, bars and strips. The second proposal is that puddle bar, the raw material of the trade, should be put at \$7 instead of \$9 a ton, that steel slabs should be put at \$7, instead of \$9 a ton, that steel slabs should be put at \$8 and steel sheets at \$13 a ton, instead of 30 per cent ad valorem, and that sheet iron and flat bars should be the subject to a of duty \$12, instead of \$10

as proposed. RECEIVING OTHER DELEGATIONS. The iron importers and dealers, numbering about thirty, then laid their case before the ministers. The deputation did not propose to discuss the policy of the government, but simply to ask special consideration with regard to their existing contracts. The increase in the tariff was from 30 to 90 per cent. It would fall heavily upon the im porters and would ruin some. It was urged that where it could be shown contracts had been entered into before the changes were made the importers should be allowed to fill them at the old rate of duty. Sir Charles Tupper would consider it and lay it before the government. Every case would have to be decided upon its own merits.

Sir Charles Tupper received other deputations representing various interests affected by the tariff. An increase in the duty on fire brick for stoves was asked for. A deputation of straw and felt hat manufacturers urged that the tariff be readjusted so as to give them more protection. An increased duty on certain classes of paper was sought, and a deputation representing the rice trade requested that the duty be taken off rough rice and put on the fine article.

To-day the minister of finance will receive representations from dry goods merchants, the Crompton corset company, and the Montreal leather and shoe trade. These delegations protest against the proposed tariff in creases which will affect their business.

Tariff Changes in the House.

In the house some slight changes were made in the tariff. During the discussion on the duties on collars and cuffs, Mr. Mackenzie became facetious and asked if there was to be any duties on the collars of C. M. G.'s, to which Charles Tupper replied that if the hon, gentleman had accepted the honor her majesty wished to confer upon him he would have found that such collars were free. On the proposed increase in the paper duties arose a discussion upon the duty of five cents, a pound upon stereotyped plates, imported from the United States for use in newspapers, in place of matter set up by compositors at home, Messrs, Charlton, Mills and Casey strongly urged that the duty be removed, claiming that it was a tax on information, and further, that if taken off it would encourage the publication of small journals in places not already served. The proposition, however, did not meet with favor for three reasons; first, because the plates competed with Canadian labor ; secondly, because there is always a stereotype plate distributing agency in this country, and thirdly, because of the low tone of the literary matter supplied by the Ameri-

can plate. Resolution 58, imposing a duty of fifteen per cent on Iceland and other mosses, was struck out without debate

Sir Charles announced a change in the proposed duties on axes. Instead of \$2 per dozen and 10 per cent the resolution was amended to provide for 35 per cent ad valorem, an increase of five per cent from the old tariff. A new resolution was introduced providing for a duty of one cent per lb. and 25 per cent ad valorem on picks, mattocks, blacksmith's hammers and crowbars. This, Sir Charles Tupper said, was equivalent to a duty of 35 per cent. A clause was also added providing for a specific duty of one cent per lb, and 25 per cent ad valorem on axles, springs, iron or steel hars and for-gings, other than rails.

In reply to Mr. Mills, Sir Chas. Tupper said that the government jutend to adhere to the pig iron duties.

On the resolution to impose a specified duty of six dollars per ton on artificial fertilizers, the whole question of the national policy came up.

The Hon. David Mills made an appeal to

abolish the duty on oranges and lemons, urging that these fruits had practically be come necessaries of life, and that no amoun of protection would make orange growing profitable in the dominion. Sir Charles a mitted the force of Mr. Mills argument, but said he could not afford to lose the revenue on what was still, to a large extent, aluxury. The revenue from this source last year a mounted to \$70,388.