

Sudbury, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Central Ontario road now in operation extends from Picton to Coe Hill, one hundred miles, and was built by the Company entirely without municipal or government help, the object of its construction being to open a market for a number of iron mines in Hastings county, in which the principal owners of the railroad are interested. There are valuable mineral properties at Sudbury in which these parties are also interested, and the development of which would be of inestimable importance to Canada, and it is to be hoped that the assistance asked for will be promptly granted.

An item is going the rounds of the papers to the effect that the making of knitted carpets is a home industry in Germany, being carried on by all classes of the population, from peasant women and girls to ladies of leisure and good position. Knitted carpet schools have been established in many towns, and itinerant carpet makers travel from place to place teaching the art of carpet knitting for a small remuneration. This is no new thing in Canada, the writer of this having knowledge of such work being done here. The carpet here alluded to is knit of strips of textile goods such as woven rag carpet is made of. The knitting is done with wooden needles, and for convenience the carpet is made only about twelve inches wide, the widths being joined together by sewing in the usual manner. This knitted carpet is more durable than woven rag carpet. Knitted in strips from six to eight inches wide, it serves admirably as a border for remnants or short pieces of Brussels or other carpet made into rugs.

The citizens of Galt, Ont., are to be congratulated at the result of the municipal election held there last week. The striking moulders and some of their unwise friends conceived the idea of offering "labor" candidates to be voted for, and they made a vigorous canvas for their ticket. These candidates represented no other than the sore head element of the strikers; and these imagined that because a certain amount of sympathy was extended to them when their strike was inaugurated several months ago, this sympathy could be depended upon to help elect the "labor" candidates. The sensible people of Galt long since discovered that their sympathy for the strikers was misplaced, and they understood that should the "labor" candidates be elected, disastrous results would surely follow to their town, and so they overwhelmingly defeated the aspirants at the polls. It was a happy day for Galt when this was done. May peace and quiet now prevail. The jawsmiths have discovered that they cannot trifle with impunity with the intelligent people of that community.

The law passed during the last session of the Ontario Legislature to prevent the granting of bonuses to establishments already in existence, with a view to inducing them to remove from one town to another, is a dead failure. The evil is now greater than ever before, and from one end of the country to another, towns and villages are vying with one another in the mad haste to offer large sums of money to proprietors of industries who indicate a willingness to change their location. The law, as it now stands is intended to prevent the granting of bonuses to industries already in existence, but this provision is easily evaded. In every direction owners of manu-

facturing establishments are being tempted this way, and the result is that municipalities are being burdened with debt, values of property are unsettled, and a spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction is seizing upon the people. There is no doubt that the Legislature made a serious blunder when it did not abolish the whole system of bonus giving, and the sooner it wipes the present law from the statute-book the better.

THE following press telegram from England appeared in all the daily papers a few days ago:—

"The sale of the Morton manor estate for only £38,000 has caused quite a panic among landowners in the west of England. Here is a property in excellent order, within three miles of Taunton, with a very fine modern house and a reduced rental, being close upon £2,000 a year, and after being in the market for a considerable period there is a forced sale by mortgages, with the result that it is knocked down to a local land agent for the miserable sum of £38,000, whereas £75,000 was actually refused for the estate about fifteen years ago, and the new house cost £20,000."

About all the Free Trade papers in Canada and the United States have of late been loading their columns with pessimistic allusions to the deserted farms in New England, attributing the decline in land values there to the operations of the protective tariff. But here we see in Old England a valuable estate that, fifteen years ago, was worth £75,000, and which has since then been improved to the extent of £20,000, actually going under the hammer at £38,000. They have Free Trade in Old England—plenty of it—but the local and general taxes there eat up the very substance of the land.

THE president of the Pennsylvania Steel Co, wants free iron ore. His company are large manufacturers of iron, and have recently erected an extensive plant on tidewater near Philadelphia, where ships may come to its wharves. This company are owners of valuable iron mines in the Island of Cuba, and they say they can put their ores on board ship there at a cost of \$1 a ton, the price of Cuban labor employed in mining these ores being from sixty to seventy cents a day. The American duty on iron ore is 75 cents a ton, and the Pennsylvania Steel Company can probably land their Cuban ores at their works, duty paid, for less than \$3 a ton. Lake Superior ores of equal quality and value are worth \$7 a ton in Cleveland, Ohio; and similar ores from Canadian mines can be laid down in Cleveland, duty paid, for less than \$4 a ton. The Pennsylvania Steel Company ask more than they are likely to receive. There are many other similar concerns in the United States that do not ask for free ore. They are not willing that the negro slave labor of Cuba shall be brought into unrestricted competition with free American labor. Cuba ores can now be laid down at Pennsylvania furnaces cheaper than Canadian ores, and a removal of the duty would not help the matter.

WHY is it that while there seems to be any amount of English capital to invest in American iron works, not one shilling of it can find its way into the iron works that Sir Charles Tupper declared were about to be established when he severed the last commercial bond uniting us with the empire by increasing the iron and steel duties, but which have never been established?—*Montreal Witness*.

A question easily answered. The reason why English capital is being invested in American iron works is because, under Protection, American iron works are a most profitable invest-