during the six months ending May this duty, £520,000, property and incomyear amounted to £0,308,501-an increase of £3,142,060 upon the imported of the six months period of last year, but a decrease of £3.913,033 compared with 1879 The exports of gold and silver amounted in June to £941.027an increase compared with June, 1880. of £14,271, but a decrease of £470,221 compared with 1879 The exports durcompared with 1879 The exports of £10.561.368, an increase of £3.101.405 upon the exports of the first six months of last year, but a decrease of £30,350 orts during the corresponding period of 1879

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Parene by the last English announce that petitions are being exten sively signed by workingmen through out England praying that the Commer cial Treaty with France be not renewed

Ox the evening of the 3rd inst. a mas meeting of the industrial classes of East London was held at Mile end to "protest the doctrine laid down by the against the doctrine laid down Government that foreign bountles may be permitted on British bome markets ut practical intervention by the British Government"

Tan New York World sava . President Garfield secured an insurance policy or his lie in April last for \$25,000. The agent tried to get him to make it \$50,000, but the President thought that too much for a man in his position to carry. When in college he took a policy of \$500 to secure friends who had ced money to enable him to com-

Tuz latest information we have regarding the experiments with the electric light in the British House of Common ntained in papers of the 2nd in.

An order had been issued for the removal of the lanterns need connected with the experiments. Although the timated that additional experiments might take place during the recess, th Daily News says they have practically

Long Kimberley recently delivered an address before the Norfolk Agricultural Association at Wymondbam, on "The State of Agriculture" In the course of his remarks he alluded to a recens speech by Mr. Clare Reed, in which that gentleman had expressed himself hopefully that some movement in the direction of Protection would come from the manufacturing districts. The reference, we read in the report, was received with "loud cheers." Lord Kimberley did not like the significant cheering, and the result was a lecture to his rers on the folly of their unu able disapproval of the policy of one sided Free Trade, against which a strong feeling is now growing, not in England alone, but over the entire United King

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of Congleton, England, held for the pur-pose of discussing the new French tariff and its effects upon the silk trade, Mr.

James Smith, Secretary of the Silk

Weavers' Union, said in the course of his speech.— We have given Free Trade a fair trial and found it did not answer. What we want is fair trade, and if we cannot get that then we must look after ourselves." At the same meet ing Mr. K. H. Solly is thus reported:
"Usually if a man said he was right and
all the world were fools, people formed a
good idea of what that man must be, and yst this was really the position the peo ple of England occupied in regard to the so-called Free Trade. The very fact that Laucashire, which was always looked upon as the birthplace of Free Trade, was crying out was surely sufficient to show that the present policy was a mis-take—that was to say, a mistake unless all the world adopted the same and gave England the same chance as England gave them."

The quarterly return of the revenue of the United Kingdom was issued on the 5th instant. The gross produce o 5th instant. The gross produce e revenue for the quarter ending on the 5th amounts to £19,758,968, and shows a net increase of £139,910 on the revenue het increase of 1.139,710 on the torsum for the corresponding quarter last year, when the receipts was £19,619,028. The quarter's revenue is made up as follows: Customs, £4,587,000; excise, £2,865,000; stamps, £3,015,000; laud tax and house

tax, £2,005,000 , post office, £1,760,000 telegraph service, £405,000 ; Crown lands, £80,000; interest on advances £361,240, and miscellaneous, £1.157,728 Of these items the following show increases as compared with the quarter ended June 30th last year Customs, increase, £108,000, stamps, £100,000; land tax, etc. £20,000, property and income tax, £375,000, post office, £12,-000, interest on advances, £1,400 Three items oxhibit a decrease, viz. Excise, £425,000, telegraphs, £5,000, and miscellaneous, £54,670 Thus, the largest increase is in income tax; and the chief decrease is in excise. revenue for the year, which amounts to £85,181,198, as compared with that for the year ended June 30th, 1880, shows a net increase of £2,219,135

COMMENTING on "Free Trade in England," the Halifax Chronicle concludes by saying:

Lord Beaconsteld finding himself throw "Lord Bencoardeld finding himself thrown into Opposition after a long term of offee, did not, like Sir John Macdonald in similar circumstance, endeavour to win his way best by abandoning Free Trade principles; resort to servery of a political party in England. They are the heritare of every Kayaluban. No English tatesman, no man having any staeding in the front rank of English pathle life, no stretchast journal in England, proposes that that heritare shall be driven up to make way for tage shall be given up to make way for a Protective Tavid."

As to the British heritage of Free Trade when the principle was adopted British statesmen entertained the hope that all the world would follow Britain's exam-ple; but all the world has not done so; and instead of Free Trade being the rule, it is the exception. In a recent issue Truth, whose editor is as pro-nounced a Free Trader as the editor of the Hallfax Chronicie, puts the case in

the Hailfax Chroniele, puts the case in this way:

"We have untortunately got the bit of theory between our testh. And with what result? That whilst other countries are presented by the countries are presented by the countries are presented by the countries are presented to be a countries of the countries are see bits. He was too far come in starvation to be saved. His friend sean over him. "I still believe in my system," he marranzed, and then hed died. We are on a sick-bed, and like this sampries man. If we do not abjure theory, we shall find our only reward in a firm and stolld convision that death is pre-ferable to its expressed." ferable to its surrender."

THE Rev. A J. Bray, editor of the ectator, returned a few days Canadian S ago from a builday trip to the North-West. He complains that accurate maps of the country are scarce, and urge upon the Government the necessits appointing capable, honest and in gent guides to direct immigrants or their arrival in the country. He says "I had, and could have, formed no con cection of the stupendous tracts of land and the rickness of their soil if 1 1 travelled day after day through this illimitable wilderness. And I saw but a fraction of the whole. The Big Plains are forty mites east and west, and eighty miles north and south. hem lies the grand valley leading to the Assiniboine River, of the western banks of which the city to be called Brandon will be built, and to which the railway will be opened early next spring, and all this means just one hundred and fifty miles out of nearly one thousand miles which covered before the toot of the Rocky Mountains can be reached. It mes the fertile belt of the North Sa wan, stretching from the Red River to the Rocky Mountains, containing 200,000,000 acres of the rich-at agricultural land in the world, and car sustaining a population of millions of people-it means in a word a territory so vast as to be practically exhaustices, and not one twentieth of which has been taken up by settlers." Mr Bray has gone to England. We have no been taken up and the have no doubt that while there he will have a good word to say for the 'illimitable wilderness'—even at the risk of incurring the wrath of certain Grit news

A Marsellies journal, in its English parliamentary despatch, reports an in-teresting debate between Lord Granville and M. Blue Book

and M. Blue Book
bir Bryan O'Loghlen, who has just
been appointed Prime Minister of Victoria, succeeded his brother, Sir Colman,
Jadge Advocate-Gueerai, in the baronotor a few years ago, and also in his seat
in the House of Commons as member
for Clara, for which, such was the affection entertained in that country for his
iamily, he was elected while at the antipodes, smirtly in ignorance of the honour done him.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.

(The Industrial Werld will be eleased to recive items of news from its renders in all receive items of news from its readers in a part of the country, for publication in the columns. It will take but a few minutes the and a portal card to acquaint us with half going ou to your neighbourhood, and no wa always find room for all legitimate communications, the catons, which must be accompanied by it writer a name as a guarantee of good faith i

HAMILTON'S INDUSTRIES

(Hamilton Spectator.)

R. GREENING & CO.

R. GEENING A CO, wire to consume the country of the

OLMSTED A SON

olmsten a sov, iron founders, corner York and Queen streets, employ about the some number of hands as they did in 1818, slibough business is better now than then. Wages are about the same. The output is much larger than in 1818, and prices remain the same and sales are casier. A very fair trade has been worked up in Manitoba Raw material—iron, coke, ceal and sinc—has advanced in price, owing to the tariff. The tariff has increased the trade. The N P has buenfiled the firm in the matter of fountains, while other articles of manufacture are not influenced.

WM. YOUNG & BROTHER,

desires in coal oil chandeliers and lamps, 17 John street north, have increased the number of their employees since 1818, and pav 20 per cent more wages. They have, during the same time, built an entirely new factory, 60x6, with two wines, also a foundry. Sales are larger, and payments a great deal better while prices for the goods see 20 per cent. less In consequence of the new tariff some articles of raw material are more costly. The firm is pericely assisted with the change in the staff. This firm has been engaged in this trade for 20 years, importing and selling American goods, but the tariff opened up a now field, and they went into manufacturing. The business has been growing larger ever since.

manufacturers of boots and shoes, 21–23.
King street west, have increased their employees since 1878, and have advanced their wages; they have built an addition to their warehouse, and find their sales growing larger and payments better. On account of competition prices for manufactured goods are not much improved, and are still teo low In respect of raw material these may be a difference in the coat of finer stock, but none in other material tenes may be a difference in the coat of finer stock, but none in other material employed. Mr. Garrett thinks the National Policy has not benefited the shots trade Business is better, and the change is attributed to the extra conditions existing in the country, and to the rood times.

BRATGET & DEMPSTER,

EXOS & TTOYE

EXOTT a SONS, plane street. Mr. Knott says he was the first plane maker in the city, commencing heatness in 1856. He pays his men increased wages (increased since 1878) and will employ more men very soon. He contemplates increasing his premises and plant. He finds ealse to be a great deal larger than in 1873; and would prefer to reduce the price, for teady money sales. In raw material the tariff has created an increase in the price of size wire and few other articles. Steel wire is not made in the Dominion, as the consumption would not warrant the starting of a manufactory for that purpose. He is endeavouring to create new markets, and is perfectly satisfied with the National Policy.

P. PROW. STEWART & MILES.

contests of mattends in more and manufactures of stores, etc. The information cleaned from this time oversthe period from the time the new triff went into lorce up to the date of the textual fire, which destroyed the greater portion of their premise. The time employed 175 men in 1818, and increased that number by 50. Monders' wages were increased to per cent, \$20,000 worth of new machinery up to They found sales larger and payments better lawing, from losses this premised the lawing from losses this premised were increased to the consoner, and the same old price, and carriage and raddlery hardware were alittle lewer. The new tariff has increased the price of the material, but it into its cheaper than ever before. The time the period of the price of the material, but it is the period of the price of the material, but it is the period to the consoner.

GURNEYS & WARE,

conaxys 4 wars, scale manufacturers, comer James and Colborne streets, have increased the number of men employed and the wages paid. They find rates large and payments about the same. They do not charge so much for scales, although they have, owning to the tariff, to pay more for cost and from They sell in marke a where they did not sell before, and are satisfied with the new tariff, even though they have to pay the duty

Into Aura of the new tand, even though they have to pay the duty.

MANES SIEWART AND CO.

manufacturers of atores, etc., 63 to 73 McNab street north, empley more men than they did in 1878, ead pay higher wages than ever before. They have added to their premises since 1876, and are further extending them now. Their adeas are larger lines over, and present been increased, and the firm is not chargein in proportion to the increase of wages. The new tariff has increased the pile of ceal and from. They are satisfied with the new tariff. They recom meed that the duty on coal be taken off, but prefer to have it on than to revert to the old state of things. They believe the Government ought to give coal and from mee houses to enourage these branches.

PENSINGTON AND CO.

PRANIMITOR WAS GO

PETAINOTON AND CO. dealers in paints, oils, stained glass, etc., 27 NoNab attreet north, osaploy more bands than in 1878, and pay better wages. They have put in new machinery, and find their sales larger Theire is a cash business. They get better prices for their goods, and their raw material costs them a little more They have built up a new trade in the North-West, and are perfectly satisfied with the new tariff.

HAMILTON HON TORNING CO. HAMILTON IRON TORGÍNO CO

new tariff.

Hamiton has forging to co.

The number of employees of this concern has been doubled sance 1878, and wages have been increased. The manager axys "When protection passed we put in another hammer and doubled our force, and are now working day and night hands, where before we hardly paid expenses." Sales are larger, and payments all estisfactory. The price charged for manufactured articles is the same as before and in the matter of raw material the manager says there may be a little difference on coal, but not much. The concern has opened up business in a great many new market, where holding well astingthed with the present tarift. The principal business of the firm in the manufacture of axes, which sell at a slightly cheaper price than just previous to the passage of the tariff. The manager believes the N P. to have been the salvation of the country.

GEORGE C. MORRISON

GEORGE C. MORRISON, manufacturer of steam engines and boilers, bitnart street, has increased the number of his employees, and pays them more wages than in 1878. He has put now wages than in 1878. He has put have been seen and payments better, while he sells his manufactures at about the same price. The price of raw material has been increased, particularly in coal, and any article needed in the business which is manufactured in the United States. He is not satisfied with the present tariff. He thinks coal should have remained as it was. If the duty on iron were reduced Mr. Morrison would be grateful.

OSTABIO NOLLING MILES, foot of Queen eiteret. This concern employs more men than two years ago, and pays higher wages than ever before. The firm has increased both its buildings and machinery, finds saies larger and payments better. The firm commenced business two years ago, and gets better prices for their manufactures than at that time. I saw material is higher than under the old tariff, and if the tariff were removest me from could be imported. under the old tariff, and if the tariff were removed pig iron could be imported cheaper. The management is not afraid of American compelition under free trade. The firm is as issied that the N.P. is an indirect benefit to the country, although some changes might be made in the tariff which would benefit manu-

facturers, for example in respect of raw material, including coal.

has erected new buildings, bad to see much larger and collections on the firm price of planot is about the sense as as. The cost of raw material is listed than formerly, bet Mr. Thomas in the future more of the articles used in total turns in the firm of the set o tures more of the articles and in peach than he formerly did, and ker who were formerly tild, and ker who were formerly timported from the time States, are now made in Toronta. States, are now made in Toronta, the best time known, and enables bim to amploy hand, whereas he employed hand; whereas he employed hand, whereas he employed hand, whereas he employed hand, whereas he employed hand.

LAIDSAW, BOWER & to

inanulaturers of stores and iron as a stop with the store years they have added in a squantly have increased the number of a squantly have increased the number of a squantly have increased the number of a squantly have increased and decreased, but at the present ime are higher than formerly additional buildings or machinery have near added save the nikeding department, believed as the three stores and the store added save the nikeding department, believed as the time of the present year it is believed for the present year it is believed and the store of a much larger store of goods than the present year it is believed to food the present year it is believed to food the present year in the store of goods than the present year. Although a higher carried in the store of the product of goods than the product of the store of the product of the store of the product of the store of new tariff, and would prefer to hav-former one. No doubt but that bri-is letter than it was, and it woul is letter than it was, and it woul still better if there was more tariff showing the advance in their good figures given are. Stores said Last at an advance of 25 per cent ory year lefore, and this year the attain 5 per cent; seasuelled ware is in-chesp as formerly, no advance in air furnaces.

MITCHPLE AND GAME

MITCHEL AND GAUE.

This firm sell brooms, lackets, (1) at 31 King Street west. Most of it, goods they ofter for sale are from the United bitates. Sales are little large than formerly, and customers pay about the same. Their product is as a heap over.

ROBERT CRUICKSHANA.

planing mill, and dealer in bu supplies, 55 and 57 Jackson Stree Although there has been no incre Aithough there has been no increase in the number of employees, the print and the number of employees, the print and any additions on buildings or mus himsexcept rebuilding, as his mannis for was destroyed by fire two years age. Since resuming business sales have be in larger and payments butter than belong the same of the print than before, though the tariff in no sat affects the trade. As far as the business is engaged in is concerned then; great matisfaction, but for the weighter of the country he is of opinion that the present tariff is not satisfactory.

MRAKILS & SONS,

MEAKING & 2013, brush manufacturers, 176-178 hm. Street east. Since the passage of the N.P. this firm have found their trade in the Lower Provinces so increased in volume as to necessitate opening in branch at Montreal, which is supplied with goods from the manufactory here The number of employees has been in creased in consequence of this addition but wages have remained at the same rate as formerly, nearly all being our ployed by plece work. Sales have been enormous; all the stock that could be turned out found a ready market, as the proprietors fully believe that hit their facilities for manufacturing mosgoods been greater they could easil have found a market for the extra supply Prices remain the same, and a trooners pay better than ever. New makets have been developed, further to the east, subsequent to the opening of the Montreal branch. They are quite suited with the workings of the N P

WALTER WOODS

is a manufacturer of brooms, says there is no duty on brooms, and he has reinterest in the tariff

J. D. MILLE,

paper box maker, 4 Macnab street, su-he don't know whether he has increased the number of his employees since 1875. He pays the same wages now as that and has made addition to his max himes. Its does not know whether his sakes has increased or diminished, whether the price of raw material has advanted whether to get a bigger or smaller pro-for his goods, nor whether he is assefor his goods, nor whet fied with the new tariff.

C J. WILLIAMS

oil manufacturer, Macaab street mottle employs a greater number of hands sudmented by the large of the motion of the large of the large

Acturers, for example in respect of the raw material, including coal.

AMERICA WAIT COMPARY.

This concern, also located at the foot of Queen street, is owned and managed by the same firm as is the Ontario colling mills also apply to this tost incess.

C. L. TROMAS, plano manufacturer, 92 King street west, manufacturer, 92 King street west, manufacturer, 92 King street west, plano manufacturer, 92 King street west, employe three times as many hands as in 1878, and pays thereased wages. He