

their colonial possessions by exhibiting the exportable articles of the one, side by side with the indigenous products of the other, together with all the means and appliances to facilitate an exchange. The King of Holland will patronize the affair. France, Belgium and Germany have applied for considerable space, and England is also taking a good deal of interest in it.

TELEPHONE LITIGATION.—The case of the Canadian Telephone Co. vs. The Toronto Electric Despatch Co. was heard this week in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, at Osgoode Hall, a perpetual injunction being granted against the defendants, thus establishing invalidity of the Bell Telephone patent, already sustained by the Quebec Courts in a test case.

THE HUNTER CASE.—At a meeting of the Board of Notaries, held on Wednesday afternoon, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Board to enquire minutely into the accusations made against J. S. HUNTER, N.P., and to report at the next meeting as to what action should be taken in the matter. This affair goes worse the more it is investigated.

WHAT MAKES IT SURE.

Life insurance was born from human love, to extend benefits to others who need them, to build in memory a prominent place, to minister to helpless infancy and to faltering age, to help in part to do for others what could not be secured in any other way. There can be no higher motive than when one so acts that his own friends and kindred may be benefitted, and there is no greater incentive than the promptings of love. Thus as long as human life binds us together, will there be a demand for life insurance among those who seek to make others happier and more comfortable. It is like the rainbow which follows the storm, full of cheer and hope as the clouds roll away. It is a promise which will be fulfilled. It is a shield for the home. Is it a wonder then that the best people, who are moved by this divine love for their dear ones, should become patrons of life insurance? When the poet sang

"The union of hearts
The union of hands,"

he could well have added

And the UNION MUTUAL forever.

SHE was a Boston girl. She was visiting her country cousins. While walking out, several butterflies passed her. "Oh, dear me, what charming little birds! They are perfectly exquisite." "They are not birds, my dear," replied her country cousin, "they are butterflies." "Oh! you don't say so. Then these are the dear little creatures that fly from flower to flower and gather the sweet yellow butter that we use? They are too lovely for anything."

LIFE RATE ENDOWMENTS.—The new accelerated endowment of the Union Mutual furnishes endowments at about ordinary life rates, and with a combination of conditions favorable to the policy-holder, such as does not exist outside of this company.

LIFE Insurance reduces crime so far as it is promoted by ignorance and want.

TOSSING RECRUITS IN A BLANKET.—Among the diversity of amusements, none was more heartily entered upon, or more thoroughly enjoyed by all, except possibly the hapless victim, than the old-time method of initiating the recruits into the service by tossing them in a blanket. During the morning one of the companies instituted the ceremony, and four or five unwilling candidates were bundled into the blankets and thrown aloft with a will, while as they came down and rebounded from the tightly-drawn blanket, another effort would send the ill-starred wights high in the air, some of the victims floating above the tops of the tents. All, however, seemed to take the sport in good part, excepting a lank "bombardier," whose forcible pretestations against the treatment only afforded an additional incentive to the participants, who prolonged the vigorous exercise, and hugely enjoyed the ungainly motions of the victim.—*London Free Press.*

THE SUN IN HARNESS.—The idea of utilizing the sun's rays for cooking purposes is, the *Colonies and India* says, as "old as the hills;" but it has not been put into general practice even in these happy countries where the existence of an unclouded sky may be looked for with any degree of certainty for more than a few hours consecutively. The notion, however, of concentrating the heat of the sun's rays and causing them to generate steam in a stationary

THE STOCK MARKET.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of stocks on the Montreal Stock Exchange on each day of the week ended 21st Sept, 1882, and the number of shares reported as sold during the week.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.	Share.	Capital Paid up.	Rest.	Fri.		Sat.		Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Total Trans.
				L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	
Bank of Montreal....	\$200	\$11,999,200	\$5,500,000	209 1/2	210 1/2	.....	.....	210	210 1/2	.....	.....	209	210	208 1/2	209 1/2	1198
Merchants Bank....	100	5,614,570	525,000	130	130 1/2	.....	.....	130 1/2	130 1/2	.....	.....	142 1/2	143	141 1/2	142 1/2	228
Canadian B'k of Com.	50	6,000,000	1,400,000	143 1/2	143 1/2	.....	.....	143 1/2	143 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	141 1/2	142 1/2	1100
Bank of Toronto....	100	2,000,000	660,000	101 1/2	102 1/2	.....	.....	126 1/2	127 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	191	75
Ontario Bank....	40	2,998,280	100,000	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	100
Banque du Peuple....	50	1,600,000	240,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
Bank British North A	£50	4,868,888	1,216,000	.....	128 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Molson's Bank....	50	2,000,000	140,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dominion Bank....	50	970,250	415,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal Bank....	100	1,367,260	300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Imperial Bank of C.	100	1,175,558	400,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Banque Jac's Cartier.	25	500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec Bank....	100	2,500,000	325,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Banque Nationale....	50	2,000,000	150,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Townships....	50	1,892,787	220,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Bank....	100	1,995,510	18,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Exchange Bank....	100	500,000	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Banque d'Hochelega.	.....	680,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maritime Bank....	100	607,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal Tel. Co....	40	2,000,000	171,432	.....	132	.....	.....	.....	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	131 1/2	131 1/2	415
Dominion Tel. Co....	50	711,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co.	100	1,565,000	21,704	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 1/2	70 1/2	325
City Pass. Ry. Co....	50	60,000	.....	159	160	.....	.....	158 1/2	159	.....	.....	154	155	153	154	1220
City Gas Co....	40	1,800,000	.....	185 1/2	187	.....	.....	185 1/2	187 1/2	.....	.....	184 1/2	185	184 1/2	185	3722
Canada Cotton Co....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Royal Canadian In. Co	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dominion S. p. c. Stock.	.....	100,000	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ont. Investment Ass.	100	612,532	64,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Loan & Mortgage....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mont. Building Ass.	50	481,027	.....	161	162 1/2	.....	.....	160 1/2	162 1/2	.....	.....	159 1/2	160	.....	59	1775
St. Paul M. & M. Ry.	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Graphic Printing Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Shipping Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal Cotton Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	105
Dundas Cotton Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Paper Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Central Bonds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Champlain & St. L.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

engine is of recent date. It is precisely in those countries where wood is scarcest that the sun's rays are fiercest, and labor consequently more irksome; and in these localities such a system is likely to be of the most practical use. A French engineer has devised a little engine in which the sun is made to take the place of a fire, and steam can be got up in a very little more time than when necessary to light and draw up a coal fire. A step forward from this idea—or, rather a step backward—is the application of this system of supplying solar heat to the "condensation"—that is, the evaporation and distillation—of drinking-water from water otherwise undrinkable.

A \$20.00 Biblical Reward.

The publishers of *Rutledge's Monthly* offer ten valuable rewards in their *Monthly* for October, among which is the following:

We will give \$20.00 in gold to the person telling us which verse in the Old Testament Scriptures contains the greatest number of words by October 10th, 1882. Should two or more correct answers be received, the reward will be divided. The money will be forwarded to the winner October 15th, 1882. Persons trying for the reward must send 20 cents in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the November *Monthly*, in which the name and address of the winner of the reward and the correct answer will be published. This may be worth \$20.00 to you; cut it out. Address RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Easton, Penna.

LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONY.

Telephony was one of the subjects to which considerable prominence was given at the recent British Association meeting. The difficulty in speaking over long distances, it appears, arises chiefly from the environment of the wire employed. If a wire were erected from Land's End to John O'Groats upon lofty poles, and away from all other wires, there would be no difficulty in holding electrical conversation between these two distant points. Experience has demonstrated this fact. Conversation has been held in America over 410 miles; in Persia it had been effected between Tabrez and Tiflis, 390 miles apart; in India, over a distance of nearly 500 miles; in Australia, of 300 miles. But in all these cases it was done either at night or under exceptional circumstances, and in all cases the wires were underground. It has so far proved impossible to speak through more than one hundred miles of submarine cable. The time when the Canadian merchant will be able to make sales in England by telephone is still in the distance.

ONE MILLION IMMIGRANTS.—The number of immigrants landed at New York for the year ending June 30, 1882, was 502,171, out of a total of 780,003 landing in the entire country, an increase of 102,000 at that port. Since Jan. 1, the arrivals at New York to date amount to about 340,000. About 75 per cent. of the immigrants go West. It is difficult to ascertain the amount of money which the immigrants bring with them, but it is believed to average \$85 a head. The value of the railroad tickets purchased by immigrants would probably amount to \$6,000,000. It is believed that this year's immigration will reach the figure of 1,000,000, meaning an addition of \$85,000,000 to the cash capital of the land. The great tide of immigration goes now to the North-West, especially Minnesota, Nebraska and Dakota. In Minnesota, the foreign-born element is 58 per cent. of the population, against 42 per cent. native born, there being 123,776 foreign-born voters, against 88,622 natives. In Wisconsin there are 228,819 foreign-born voters to 189,469 natives. Of Dakota's population of 135,180 in 1880, 83,387 are native and 51,793 foreign.

BRIGANDS STORM A HOTEL.

That brigandage still flourishes in Spain, despite the efforts made to suppress it by successive administrations since King Alfonso ascended the throne of his ancestors, is only too tragically proved by the accounts published in a Spanish newspaper of an outrage recently committed by a horde of banditti at Fuensanta, a watering-place frequented by the elite of the Peninsular society. It appears that one night a large party of fashionable holiday-makers had assembled in the grounds attached to the principal hotel, when suddenly a number of men, armed to the teeth, presented themselves at the main entrance to the garden and leveled their muskets at its occupants, exclaiming:—"Tedo el Munda beca abajo!" (Lie down, all of you, with your faces to the ground.) Instead of obeying this injunction, the guests rushed into the hotel and barricaded themselves in their rooms. The ladies' screams attracted the attention of two Guardias Civiles, or gendarmes, who happened to be near the hotel at the time, and these brave fellows charged the brigands, but were received with a volley which stretched them dead upon the ground, as well as the landlord of the hotel, who had armed himself with a revolver and volunteered to share their courageous enterprise. The bandits then endeavoured to carry the hotel by storm, but were unable to break in the doors, and after several ineffectual attempts to effect an entrance withdrew, carrying with them, however, the murdered landlord's two young daughters, since ransomed by their relatives. Next day, as may well be imagined, Fuensanta, was evacuated by its summer visitors, and left for the remainder of the season to its native inhabitants, whose prospects of legitimate spoil have thus been shattered by their professional rivals in the predatory art.

THE SCHOOLMARM ON 'CHANGE.—"Guess I won't go to school to-day," said a Carson urchin with an *Appeal* in his hand. "Why not?" "Concordia has fallen off ten cents, and I don't dare to show up until it picks up again." "What have the fluctuations of Concordia to do with your studies?" "A good deal," answered the boy. "My teacher has a hundred shares of the stock, and when it falls off a few cents we all catch it heavy. I keep my eye on the list, and when there's a break you bet I don't go to school. I play sick. Golly! how she basted me the time Mount Diablo busted down to two dollars. When it was sellin' at twenty she was as good as pie. I was the first feller that got on to the break and told the boys of my class that if she didn't sell there'd be the devil to pay. I heard Uncle Fraser say it was a good short, and I never slept a wink for a week. I grabbed the *Appeal* the first thing every morning; when I saw her keel down to sixteen I skipped to the hills. Lord, how she did bang Johnny Dobson round that morning! I was in hopes that the blasted mine would pick up, but the water got in the lower levels; and I knew we were in for it. She licked somebody for every dollar it dropped. After it struck eight it picked up a little, and we had time to git. My mother's been patchin' my pants now ever since the big break in Sierra Nevada, and if the market don't take a turn pretty soon I'm goin' to quit the public school and go to work on a ranch."—*Carson City Appeal.*

The Traffic returns of the Midland Railway of Canada, for the week ending Sept. 9th, 1882, was as follows:—Passengers and Mails, \$8,792.34; Freight, \$15,132.20; total, \$23,924.54, as compared with \$21,188.84 for the corresponding week of 1881, being an increase of \$2,735.70; and the aggregate traffic to date is \$693,182.65, being an increase of \$163,077.11 over 1881.