

are advancing in value, but curried leathers are remarkably dull, which may be accounted for by the fact that most of the houses are stock taking. The oatmeal market is not supplied so well as could be wished, but the scarcity is not so manifest as it has been. In sugar we may quote cut loaf 13c. to 14c.; dry crushed 13c. to 14c.; granulated, 12c. to 13c.; soft yellow refined, 11c. to 12½c.; Demerara, 11c. to 12c.; Barbadoes 10c. to 11½c.; and Cuba, 10c. to 11½c. Price of spices remains without change, as is the case with syrups. Tea jobbers have been doing a quiet but steady trade, but prices remain unaltered. The finer grades of pulled wool bring fair prices, otherwise the demand remains unchanged.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.—Referring to the present and prospective condition of the fisheries commission a Washington correspondent of the New York *Graphic* writes:—One commissioner has been appointed by the President of the United States and one by Her Britannic Majesty, but the time having expired wherein the two were given the privilege of conjointly naming the third commissioner, that privilege, according to the provision of Article 23, would seem to devolve on the Austrian representative in London. Up to the present time, however, he has failed to move in the matter, notwithstanding that the Canadian authorities have repeatedly called the attention of the Home Government to the fact that the consideration and final settlement of the question is delayed to await the naming of the third commissioner.

The Government of the United States has fulfilled to the letter all of its agreements under the treaty, but, of course, has no power to influence the action of the Austrian representative in London. The latest information received from London on the subject seemed to inspire the hope that the question of naming the third commissioner would be settled shortly, but the complications presented by the threatened war between Turkey and Russia, it is believed, have attracted the attention of the British Government in that quarter to such an extent that the fishery question has been definitely laid aside, if not altogether forgotten. Even if the third commissioner should be appointed this winter, the commission would not meet in Halifax before next spring.

Too Fast.—A correspondent of a maritime paper, writing from St. John, gives the following information not found in the papers of that city:

The "Sheraton" "draw-poker" case is but a single instance that happened to come to light shewing that the St. John young men—the young men of means and opportunities—are fast. Many of them are going to the devil. Cards, champagne, fast horses and houses of *jardin de Mabilie* order, prove the curse of many a young man full of hope and promise. A week or two ago a clerk in one of the Banks went to the Centennial with a party of friends. After he had left it was discovered he had taken some \$700 of Bank funds. What rendered it worse was, the young lady to whom he was betrothed formed one of the party, and had to bear the parting at New York, when he was arrested, and brought to Ludlow st. jail. Out of compassion to the friends of the young man, the papers have said nothing about it; whether it was just to the public to allow these things to take place, time and time again, without a

full exposure, as a warning to others, the city papers can answer. Another case. A young law student and clerk in the office of a leading lawyer, married a few days ago an inmate of a brothel and "bounced out" to the land of the free with some \$500 or \$600 of his employer's money. It may not be nice to read these stories of depravity, but they are the truth, and truth, like a surgeon's knife, sometimes does good. The policy of covering up and hiding out of sight acts that cannot well bear the light is not the proper policy for that press to pursue that has the high social and moral interests of the people at heart.

CIVILIZATION AND POCKETS.—It is a significant fact that the higher a man rises in the scale of civilization the more numerous become his pockets. The red man has no pockets whatever; the Turk has two pockets; the people of the South of Europe have rarely more than five, while the man of Anglo-Saxon blood has nine, or—counting those in his overcoat—ten well defined and practicable pockets. Representative government, fine-cut tobacco, trial by jury, and revolving pistols are the precious inheritance of the nine-pocketed races. Ignorance, superstition and a general assortment of miseries are the lot of those who have not developed more than four or five pockets.—*Ex.*

THE EXTRADITION TREATY.—It is announced that after a lengthy correspondence between Secretary Fish of the United States, and the British Government, the Anglo-American treaty regarding the extradition treaty has been rearranged. As a consequence of the satisfactory solution of the long unsettled difficulty, immediate steps were taken in England to secure the arrest of the forgers from the United States, who, some months ago, were arrested there and finally discharged on the two Governments disagreeing on points involving their surrender to the American authorities. Charles Brent, the Louisville forger, was found and placed in custody; Gray, the Wall street forger, and Edward Winslow, the Boston forger, have fled the country, and their whereabouts are unknown. Steps will be taken for their apprehension. When discharged previously Brent enlisted as a private in the Sixteenth Lancers, and was with that regiment when arrested on the 4th inst. On an order of the Home Office, Mr. Mullins, Solicitor of the London Bankers' Protective Association, appeared for the prosecution. Brent's arrest being unknown, he was not defended. This decision of both countries will have a restraining effect on the future operations of embezzlers and other criminals.

THE NIAGARA DISTRICT.—The case against Alberic DeLaet, indicted for obtaining money under false pretences, by receiving payments on an insurance policy in the capacity of agent of the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, after having been, as alleged, discharged from the employ of said company, was called on Wednesday and a jury sworn. The counsel for the prosecution said he did not intend to call any witnesses in the case. Since the prosecution was instituted, he had become aware of the fact that Mr. DeLaet had acted under the advice of a member of the bar of high standing, who considered that he was agent of

the Company at the time of collecting this money; and, therefore, as he had acted in good faith, he considered him entitled to acquittal. The jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of "not guilty." It is said that Mr. DeLaet intends taking action against the Company for breach of contract and back commissions due.

—Last February our attention was drawn to the operations of an Ottawa concern, calling itself Reche & Co., of which we made brief mention at the time. It appears that about a year ago the concern ordered about \$800 worth of boots and shoes from a prominent firm in this city, who shipped the goods on the strength of a report from the Bradstreet Commercial Agency that Reche & Co. were good for small lines. The goods were to be paid for within 60 days, but the drafts having been dishonored, the principal partner of the Montreal firm proceeded to Ottawa, only to find that the alleged manager who, it was discovered, had formerly been connected with the bankrupt firm of Jodoin Bros., was absent in Toronto, and that their place of business was scarcely large enough to swing a cat in. The goods were not to be found; they had, it appeared, been sold on arrival for cash to several dealers in the city, as was proved by the trade marks on goods in possession of houses not purchasing from the Montreal firm. On being threatened with summary proceedings, Reche & Co. paid about \$80, but nothing further has since been received. The Montreal firm, it is said, contemplated action against the Commercial Agency which furnished the report. It is intimated that one of the parties interested in the bogus concern had been a correspondent of the agency, which may account for the deception all round. It is stated that the man Ratty has been doing business under various names, and at one time attempted to buy \$1,100 worth of goods from a St. John's house, but they were warned in time to stop shipment. Several other boot and shoe manufacturers in this city are also said to be suffering from the operation of these swindlers.

—Work on the branch of the Montreal, Portland & Boston Railway, between Chambly and West Farnham, is progressing rapidly. Large gangs of men are busily working at each end, and the iron is on the spot and will be laid as fast as the road is graded. It is expected that this section will be completed and open for traffic by Christmas. Messrs. W. Angus and E. H. Goff have acquired the title of the Canadian portion of this road, and they are determined to push the enterprise through with the least delay possible. Engines have been ordered from a Kingston company, showing the desire to patronize home industry.

—The "urgent private business" on which the Mayor of Quebec has left for England turns out, it is said, urgent public business. Bills to the amount of \$200,000, drawn against the balance of the Quebec loan still in the hands of Baron Grant's agents in London, have been returned "dishonored." The corporation have had to borrow \$80,000 from the Banque Nationale to meet the first batch of this paper, and the balance, (over £40,000 sterling) due in January next, must immediately be provided for. The Baron's assurance that a first mortgage would be granted on his residence in London, and the