

A FATAL SHORE.

We have been favored, through the courtesy of Mr. HENSHAW, with an inspection of a very curious and interesting chart indicating all the wrecks on Anticosti's deadly coast between the years 1870 and 1879 both inclusive. Not only are the fatal spots themselves shown, but opposite each is given a rough sketch of a vessel, all the latter at the first glance bearing rather the ghastly appearance of a coffin, which in but too many cases it proved in fact to be. The entire shore seawards is dotted with these mournful emblems, generally at singularly regular intervals apart, with an occasional wide space between. On the Gulf side, these sea-disasters are naturally of very much less frequent occurrence. Occasionally, however, these sad illustrations occur in entire groups thickly studded with the sinister "coffins." In fact, the readiest method to ascertain the site of the local light-houses and provision dépôts is to cast a glance over the map for any series of wrecks shown in bunches, if the expression is allowable. Where these are thickest there is sure to be the spot thus sought.

On this melancholy roll before us are shown between fifty and sixty wrecks, the names of the doomed craft and the amount of their tonnage being given. Of these a portion, but far from the majority, consists of small coasters from twenty tons' measurement upwards. Large sailing-vessels, however, running up to 1,300 tons, are also on this record. The steamers, it is worthy of note, number in all but four, thus at once helping to account for the great diminution in recent years of wind-impelled vessels trading in these seas, and showing the superiority of the more modern motor. The map, too, not only vindicates the existence of the Wrecking and Salvage Co., which we described at length in a former number, but raises surprise now that its presence in this useful field of enterprise was so tardy.

It is a matter of much gratification that successive Governments have of late years directed efforts to the reduction as far as possible of the occurrence of these terrible calamities. These gloomy and death-dealing shores are at length abundantly supplied with light-houses fitted up with all the best modern scientific resources. The coast telegraph, too, already so far advanced in this part of our shores, will also contribute its large share in the humane work of bringing early relief to future maritime misadventures such as we have above treated of. Thus one may fairly hope that should the map before us be supplemented by a fresh one in another decade the fatal groupings now shown will be scarcely if at all augmented.

FROM THE BLACK HOLE TO A PALACE.

No doubt to the intense satisfaction of the Manager and his staff, the Union Bank is about to remove to its splendid new-old quarters at the corner of St. John and Notre

Dame Streets. To the early restoration, we trust, of any physical energy lost or impaired by long residence in their present dark and gruesome abode.

THE NATIONAL REVENUE.

THE full statistics showing the revenue and expenditure of the Dominion for the fiscal year ending on the last day of June have just been completed at Ottawa. They show as follows, including a comparison of the three previous annual periods:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
1879-80.....	\$23,307,406	\$24,850,634	
1880-81.....	29,635,297	25,502,554	\$4,132,743
1881-82.....	33,383,455	27,067,103	6,316,352
1882-83.....	35,888,334	28,805,229	7,083,105

It will thus be seen that the revenue largely exceeds that of any of its predecessors, and the same may be said of the expenditure. The growth of the latter item, however, as we have frequently pointed out, is due to sundry public works required by the wondrous material advance of the country, and which is, after all, only a valuable national investment. The revenue derived comes close upon the figures predicted by Sir LEONARD TILLEY last session when the Budget was before the House, such difference as there is being in favor of the national treasury. The main sources of this augmentation were—Customs, \$1,434,707; Excise, \$375,257; Post-Office, \$209,699; Public Works, including Railways, \$390,299; and the items in which the expenditure shows an increase over last year are Public Works, \$328,918; Post-Office, \$195,522; Railways and other public works, \$406,646; Immigration and Quarantine, \$184,698. Thus more than one-third of the added disbursements has been met by larger receipts from Government sources independent of Customs and Excise—in other words, without direct taxation, to that extent, of the public at large. The revenue returns would have produced a much larger showing had the proceeds of the sales of the Dominion lands for the past year been added, as these may be roughly estimated at not less than \$2,000,000. The whole results, however, again testify to the extraordinary accuracy of the calculations of our Finance Minister. Perhaps the most prominent result of the efforts of that able financier Sir LEONARD TILLEY is the decrease of the net interest of the Dominion debt under his administration of the Department of which he is head. Last year that obligation showed a diminution of \$159,436 over the previous year and of nearly double that of the same period immediately preceding. This decrease will of course continue under Sir LEONARD's successful policy, which has been once again demonstrated this week in the prospectus he has just issued regarding the proposed new loan.

THE ERIE CANAL.—The feeling among Erie Canal boatmen and captains as to the condition of the Erie Canal is daily growing stronger, and complaints are constantly being made of the ill state of repair into which that waterway has been allowed to

fall through official neglect. Fifty boat-captains and owners, and many others, emphatically declare that the Canal is rapidly falling into a state of dilapidation, and already it is extremely hazardous to navigate that great internal highway of commerce. So the toll abolition may prove to be anything but a blessing after all.

THE FARLEY CASE.—The libel action of FARLEY vs. NORDHEIMER has been compromised, through the mediation of Mr. STRATHY, manager of the Federal Bank. It is understood that Mr. FARLEY will receive about \$25,000, from which the overdraft due by him to the bank will be deducted. The suit was for \$100,000 damages.

NOVA SCOTIA BANKS.—At an auction sale of stocks this week at Halifax Bank of Nova Scotia brought 142½, Union Bank 107½ and People's Bank 110. Other stocks were offered, but not sold.

THE MYSTERY OF THE DAY.

THE great question of the day last week was, What is driving down the SENECA stocks? This is changed to-day for the bewildering conundrum, What has become of the missing \$700 belonging to the Protestant Board of School Commissioners? For the enlightenment of outside readers we would explain that a few days ago the Accountant of the High School here, a Mr. EVANS, went down town to transact certain banking business connected with his office, including the deposit of seven hundred dollars in bank bills, the latter to be placed in Molsons' Bank. Mr. EVANS had also eight cheques on as many other separate banks, and these last he first got certified, leaving the making of the deposit for the final transaction. He states that when he at length arrived at Molsons' he arranged his deposit in the centre of the Bank and entered it in a slip taken therefrom. He then went to the window of the Teller, Mr. BADGELEY, and, as he thought, handed over his full deposit, the bills being tied up in a roll of paper. While the Teller was marking off the cheques on the slip a clerk in the next compartment wished to speak to Mr. EVANS, in order to get him to endorse a cheque he had omitted to sign the previous day. Mr. EVANS moved a few inches to the next wicket, complied with the request, and returned to Mr. BADGELEY's window. The latter had counted everything but the bills, and enquired for them. Mr. EVANS said he had left them with the rest, but they were not to be found. Mr. EVANS rushed to where he had placed his deposit, but the parcel was not there, though he insisted that he had so left it. Notwithstanding this conviction, however, and probably thinking he had inadvertently left the parcel at some of the banks he had previously called at, he without loss of time visited them, but no tidings of the missing bills could be discovered. Nor, in spite of the doubtful virtues of the detective agencies, are there yet any traces, or, from present appearances, likely to be. There are at least as many theories and suspicions connected with this