

himself for being on strike? He is out four weeks at \$15, which is a loss of \$60; he is therefore obliged to work forty days at the increased rate of \$1.50 per week before he begins to get any benefit from the higher rate. In most cases it would cost less money to go and get a job elsewhere, particularly as his services may be dispensed with at any time by reason of the strike.—*Mechanical Engine.*

#### ADVERTISING PAYS.

People like to trade with a prosperous firm, and in these days profuse advertising is taken as a sign that business is booming and that, therefore, the store is full of the kind of goods that ought to boom it. Else, people argue, how could this thing be kept up? The firm must do a big business, and where everybody trades there must be some substantial inducements for their doing so. The unfailing appearance of the advertising announcement is taken as an indication of the success of the firm, and there is a popular conviction that success is a sign of merit in the goods dealt in by the house. It is felt that usually success stands for a treatment of the public which deserves success. Advertising continually keeps the public from forgetting you, and conveys the idea that you are succeeding, and the public like a successful man. To cease to advertise is to court oblivion. It is putting your light under a bushel.—*Boston Journal of Commerce.*

#### THE FAIRY OF THE "RAGING CANAWL."

"See that woman?" said a man pointing to a certain canal-boat lying near the Erie street bridge. A head hidden in a checked calico sunbonnet protruded from the cabin hatchway. "That woman, sir, hasn't been out of that cabin in twenty years—fact; so stout she can't get nothin' but her head out; last time she come up on deck was when Grant was inaugurated; the Captain and the mate and the two mule-drivers helped; had an awful time; then they got her back again, and she hasn't been out since; last fall a dime-museum man come down here and offered her big pay to exhibit herself, but when he learned that he'd have to take canal-boat and all he refused to sign a contract."—*Buffalo Courier.*

#### THE CONDUCTOR AND THE PRESIDENT.

"I'm President of the road," nodding his head to the conductor as he came through the car collecting tickets.

"Pass please."

"That's all right."

"Pass please."

"You are insulting—I'll attend to you when I get home."

"Fare please."

"This is insufferable."

"Fare please."

"A new man ought to know his business better!"

"My orders are that every person who rides on my train must have a ticket, pay his fare, or show a pass properly signed, or be put off. Your pass or your fare, please—there's nothing in the regulations about any man's riding on his word."

"I'll discharge you at the end of this run!"

"For the last time, your pass or your fare, please, I'm onto your racket. The President of this road don't ride in the smoker of the regular train; he goes in his own private car."

"I've left my book of passes at the office, and the only money I have is a cheque."

"Then you know what you can do?"

"What?"

"Walk!"

And he did—ten miles to the nearest station.

"But he was only a beat?"

"Oh, no, indeed! He was the President of the road."

"Didn't that conductor know him?"

"He knew him too well."

"Did he get the g. b.?"

"No, he did not get the g. b."

"Why did he not get the g. b.?"

"Because he had got a better job on another road; this was his last run, anyhow, and he improved this providential opportunity to get even with the man who had made his life a burden to him—that's all."

#### WASN'T HIS TRIAL.

"I am compelled to throw you in the cost," said a Justice of the Peace, addressing an old negro who had been sued by a neighbor.

"Whut yer mean by in de cost, sah."

"I mean that you will have to pay the expenses of this trial."

"Wan't none o' my trial, sah. Mr. Jefferson had me fetch up heah, an' if dar's 'spense ter be paid, w'y let him pay it. 'Taint nothin' to me."

"Yes, but the cost has gone against you."

"But ain't I dun told yer dat it wan't my case? Dar wan't nuthin' in it fur me no way yer could fix it."

"Here, you will have to pay me \$15 or I will sell your stock."

"Jist becuse Mr. Jefferson had me fetch up heah? I do think, sah—I do think in de name o' de Lawd dat dis is de wust po' man's country I eber seed. Er man come er long an' 'vites yer ter trial an' den makes yer pay fur it. Wush I had de power o' de ole prophet. I'd hab dis curmunity so full o' she b'ars dat er hoss-fly wouldn't hab room ter turn round."

—*Arkansas Traveler.*

#### ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE.

A little French girl, just learning to speak English, one day went to a neighbour's house to beg for some flowers from the conservatory.

"What kind would you like?" asked the lady of the house,

"Roses, please madame,"

"And how many? Your sister wants to wear them to a party?"

"Yes, madame. Enough for two bouquets—one for her hair and one for her stomach!"

#### STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, May 18th, 1887.

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Average.
Montreal .....	234½	233½	693	235	234½	207
Montreal cund .....	120½	119½	120½	119	117	117
Ontario .....	112	108	171	112	111	99
Peoples .....	145	135	145	135	130	130
Molson's .....	209	203½	33	207½	204½	197
Toronto ex. d. ....	91	77½	91	77½	91	91
Jac. Cartier .....	130	129	53	130	129	121½
Merchants .....	124½	121½	116	124½	124½	121½
Commerce .....	122	120½	119	122	121½	121
Commerce ex d. ....	99	91	10	99	91	91
Union .....	103	101½	116	102½	102	123½
Montreal Tel. ....	67	63½	2860	64½	63½	74½
Rich. & Ont. ....	295	235	295	235	235	169½
City Passenger .....	218	216½	70	217½	216½	194
Gas .....	64	61½	1935	61½	61½	65
C. Pacific R. R. ....	60	55	57	57	55	78½
N. W. Land .....						

#### Commercial.

#### MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, 1st June, 1887.

We cannot remark any great changes in the trade situation since this day week. A healthy movement for the season is in progress in most lines of merchandise, the exception being metals and hardware, prices for which are yet unsettled. Collections are fair as a rule, the dry goods houses being worst off in this respect. Failures are few and unimportant.

ASHES.—The end of last week witnessed a further advance in prices with a fair amount of business transpiring. First pots have sold at figures ranging from \$4.80 to \$4.95; in seconds there have been no recent transactions, but about \$4.10 would be a nominal quotation. Receipts are light. Canadian ashes are finding new markets apparently, as we have recently heard of a considerable lot going to Italy.

BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER.—Sorting orders for boots and shoes are still coming in well for the season and some fair orders from western jobbers are reported, so that the factories are fairly employed as a rule; remittances are improved. In leather there is a moderate movement reported, principally in sole, and quotations are maintained. Some export movement of splits and buff is reported, from Quebec principally. We quote:—Spanish sole, B. A. No. 1, 24 to 26c.; do.

No. 2, B. A., 20 to 23c.; No. 1 Ordinary Spanish 21 to 23c.; No. 2 do., 19 to 21c.; No. 1 China, 21 to 22c.; No. 2, 19 to 20c.; ditto No. 2, 00 to 00c.; Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, 25 to 27c.; oak sole, 42 to 47c.; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33 to 37c.; ditto, heavy 32 to 35c.; Grained 34 to 37c.; Sootch grained 36 to 38c.; Splits large 21 to 26c.; do. small 16 to 20c.; Calf-splits, 26 to 32c.; Calfskins, (35 to 46 lbs.), 70 to 80c.; Imitation French Calf skins 80 to 85c.; Russes Sheepskins Linings, 30 to 40c.; Harness 24 to 33c.; Buffed Cow, 13 to 15c.; Pebbled Cow, 11 to 15c.; Rough 23 to 28c.; Russes and Bridle, 54 to 55c.

DRY GOODS.—Very little of a novel character can be noted in this line; city retailers report sales as still good, but wholesale circles are rather quieter, as is to be expected at the season, and sorting orders are not very numerous or large. Remittances do not improve as they should, but failures are few. Cottons are quiet but steady in price, with the mills all employed on orders. The woollen mills are also all actively engaged in manufacturing to order, and prices are steadily held. The efforts to establish a combination in woollens similar to that of the cotton mills, do not seem to have met with any large degree of success, and the matter has apparently been dropped for the present at least.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—A good sorting business is in progress in drugs and druggists' sundries, heavy chemicals are rather quiet. Quotations remain as they were. Cable advices report opium as firmer, bleaching powder and flowers sulphur are easier. We quote jobbing prices as follows:—Sal Soda 90 to \$1.00; Bi-Carb Soda \$2.50 to \$2.60; Soda Ash, per 100 lbs., \$1.65 to \$1.75; Bichromate of Potash, per 100 lbs., \$8 to \$10.00; Borax, refined, 10c.; Cream Tartar crystals, 32 to 33c.; do. ground, 35 to 36c.; Tartaric Acid crystal 55 to 60c.; do. powder, 60 to 65c.; Citric Acid, 80 to 85c.; Caustic Soda, white, \$2.40 to \$2.60; Sugar of Lead, 9 to 11c.; Bleaching Powder, \$2.75 to \$3.25; Alum, \$1.60 to \$1.65; Copperas, per 100 lbs., \$1.00; Flowers Sulphur, per 100 lbs., \$2.60 to \$3; Roll Sulphur, \$2.00 to \$2.25; Sulphate of Copper, \$4.50 to \$5.00; Epsom Salts, \$1.25 to \$1.40; Saltpetre \$9.00 to \$9.40; American Quinine, 60 to 65c.; Howard's Quinine, 80 to 85c.; Opium, \$4.50 to \$5.00; Morphia, \$2.20 to \$2.40; Gum Arabic sorts, 70 to 90c.; White, \$1 to \$1.25; Carbolic Acid, 50 to 65c.; Iodide Potassium, \$4.50 to \$5.00 per lb.; Iodine, \$5.50 to \$6.00; Iodoform \$7.50 to \$8.00. Prices for essential oils are: Oil lemon \$2.00 to \$2.50; oil bergamot \$3.00 to \$3.50; Orange, \$3.50; oil peppermint, \$4.75 to \$5.00; Glycerine 25 to 28c.; Senna, 18 to 30c. English Camphor, 40c. American do. 35c.

FURS.—There is no change in the local market, and receipts are getting small. European advices anent the Leipzig fair recently closed, report the results as not coming up to expectations based on March sales in London. Bear maintained its value, also sea otter and the finer foxskins, but mink was hard to sell, and brought lower prices, and beaver and marten did poorly. Local quotations are still as below:—Beaver, \$3.50 to \$4.00; bear, \$15.00 to \$18.00; cub do. \$6.00 to \$10.00; fisher, \$5.00 to \$6.00; fox, red, \$1.00 to \$1.20; fox, cross, \$2.00; lynx, \$2.00 to \$3.00; marten, \$1.00 to \$1.25; mink, \$1.00 to \$1.25; spring rats, 14 to 15c.; winter do. 10 to 12c.; kits, 3 to 5c.; raccoon, 40 to 60c.; skunk, 40 to 80c. as to quality; otter, \$8.00 to \$12.00.

FISH.—Moderate enquiry is reported for dry cod which is in very light supply and dearer at \$3.00 to \$3.10; other lines are neglected and figures for herrings purely nominal; North Shore salmon are held at \$15 for No. 1, \$14 for No. 2; British Columbia about \$13.50.

HIDES AND SKINS.—A good business is being done in hides, and values are inclined to be firmer if anything. Receipts of sheepskins are light, but lambskins are in good supply. We quote No. 1 green butchers' 8c., calfskins 8c., for rough, inspected 11c.; lambskins 20 to 25c., sheepskins 90c. to \$1.25 as to quality.

GROCERIES.—The trade in groceries has ruled pretty active since last writing, and at a trade sale held last week, considerable quantities of goods were sold, including 1,500 packages of teas at fair prices. Sugars have developed another advance of an eighth, granulated being 6½c. at refinery, or 6½ to 6¾ to the ordinary buyer. Yellows range from 5 to 5½c. Large supplies of raw sugars are at hand for local