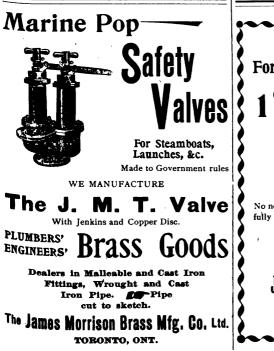
on their claims. In this purchase Mrs. R. had the assistance of a private banker, who was secured. Being under the same management, their chances were no better than before, and now we hear that creditors are closing their premises.----After being about six months harness making, etc., at Shelburne, Little & Morrow assign. Poor business ability, with but little if any capital, is the cause of their trouble.----In Harwich, Campbell & Hutchinson keep a small store, but did not possess the elements of success. The habits of the former, who is the latter's stepfather, are not good. Beside this, their little capital has been loaned to them by his wife. Now they assign, and it will not be surprising to hear that their principal creditors, who are in London, will get a small, if any, dividend. They want to compromise liabilities of \$1,000 at 30 per cent.

CANADIAN FLEECE WOOL

The 1895 wool season is now in full swing, and the Ontario clip is being marketed, for the most part, in a nice bright condition. Merchar's are not in unison as to the price to be paid for the new clip, and this hesitancy to make definite quotations has thrown the market back somewhat. Some of the wool merchants consider that 20 cents per pound is a fair price for good combing fleece They base their opinion upon the fact that the market is completely bare of Cotswold, Leicester, Lincoln, and in fact, of anything in the shape of choice combing fleece. But there are many arguments against paying so high a price as 20c. for the new clip. The following extract from the letter of a Philadelphia firm to a Toronto merchant is interesting in this connection: "Your say you can sell us Canada fleece at 22c. delivered in Philadelphia. Of course, you know that is the price manufacturers pay us. We will charge you 11c. commission, which, having paid freight, nets you 20c." In view of this statement, and we have every reason to believe it true, it is difficult to see how merchants can pay 20c. for wool delivered in Toronto.

In May, 1894, there was a shortage of woo of 100,000,000 lbs. in the United States, which made it possible for American manufacturers to absorb the best part of two Canadian clips. Today there is in the United States 100,000,000 lbs. more wool than at this time last year. And it is reasonable to conclude that there will



be less demand for Canadian wool. However. our coarse long wools are likely to be in demand for the manufacture of lustre goods, and lustre goods have a strong hold at present upon the American market.

The market does not open with very bright prospects for the ranchmen of the North-West Territories. Territorial wool must now compete with wool grown in Montana, Oregon, and the Dakotas Short stapled heavy wools from these States has sold as low as 7 cents a pound, and in consequence the Canadian product has been a drug upon the market. A Toronto mer-chant has 175,000 lbs. of Territorial wool, which, in the absence of a remunerative market, must be carried over into the new season Wool buyers should proceed with extreme caution at the beginning of the season, and never more cautiously than when purchasing wool from the Territories.

DIPLOMACY.

In 1871, when the Government of M. Thiers was at Versailles, and before the National Assembly had decided whether the new Constitution was to be monarchical or republican, the late Comte de Paris visited the palace at Versailles

As he was about to enter the door, M. Jules



"If we are a republic, you are in my house and I shall be delighted to do the honors. If,

we are a monarchy, I am in yours." The Count laughed, took his arm and re-plied : "Let us go in together."

-At the International Convention of the Y.M.C.A. in Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday, Mr. J. E. Irvine, of St. John, was elected one of the vice-presidents. The biennial report shows there are 1,431 associations in existence, with a membership of 244,000, compared with 1,439 in 1893, with 2450,89 members. The falling off is due to the hard times. The assofalling off is due to the hard times. The associations own \$16,000,000 in buildings; in 1893 they owned but \$12,591,000.

Business Chance.

We are retiring from business and offer our Factory Buildings and Machinery for sale. This is an unusually good opportunity to acquire a well established business thoroughly organized in every department. J. H. BOTTERELL & Co., Quebec, Que., Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

EUREKA Improved Fire King Extinguisher, (Underwriter's standard), absolutely the only reli-able fire extinguisher; nothing equal to it made; also the Babcock Fire Extinguisher; prices on application; Morrison Dupler Standard Chemical Fire Engines. FIRE EXTINGUISHER MFG. CO., 161 Church St., Toronto.

