

through. This sort of thing, however, cannot always continue. There must be development in some direction ere a really prosperous condition of affairs can set in." Some benefits the *Sun* thinks, will, no doubt, be received from the splendid crop returns, but the crying necessity is an addition to the consuming population, by the settlement of the vacant lands about the city. Some progress, that journal is glad to know, has been made, and real estate dealers report not a few sales, "but there is still almost the entire work to be done, both with regard to the improvement and and settlement of these lands. The more it is looked into the more important does this subject appear, and it is to be hoped some scheme will shortly be forthcoming that will not only put the lands in good shape, but will also secure their early settlement."

DRY GOODS NOTES.

A lady in London stole a piece of Valenciennes lace while examining some. She was detected, but permitted to leave the shop, whence a letter to this effect was soon sent: "Madame, I am afraid that the fifteen yards of lace which you selected in my shop will not be sufficient to trim your dress; I therefore take the liberty of sending you a second piece of the same pattern. I beg to be informed whether you accept." The signature was that of the proprietor. It was accepted and paid for.

The proprieties have to be observed in handkerchiefs, it appears, as well as in other items of a lady's outfit. According to Parisian fashion rules, the favorite flower of the owner should always decorate her handkerchief. Widows should only use lilac muslin ornamented with dark blue scabious blossoms—the emblem of a mourning bride. The empress of Japan, so anxious to introduce Western fashions into the Empire, affects the most dainty colored pocket-handkerchiefs. They are made of pale yellow gauze or muslin, embroidered with the national flower, chrysanthemums, of every hue. Other royal ladies also choose a distinctive tint for their handkerchiefs, the Crown Princess of Portugal, now our guest, preferring pale pink, embroidered with lilies of the valley.

A fine collection of the products of Irish industries is being shown in London. These have, largely through the efforts of Mrs. Ernest Hart, been revived during the last few years. They comprise Donegal homespun, in varied patterns, from districts which formerly produced only rough gray flannels, the result of improved methods and patient instructing of the peasantry, who have aptitude and eagerness to learn. Besides the coarser manufactures, there is a beautiful collection of the famous Kells embroideries, worked on linen with threads of polished flax, which are so soft and bright that they might be easily mistaken for silk.

"And is this to be the end?" said the deeply enamored travelling man to the beautiful young lady who kept the books for one of his regular customers in the little inland town. "It is, Mr. McThompson," she replied, "I can never be anything to you but a friend." "Then," said the drummer, with a tremulous voice and a face of ashy paleness, "it only remains for me to say farewell. I shall be here again," he continued, consulting his memorandum book with rapidly recovering self-possession, "in thirty days with a full line of samples in millinery and dress goods. Save your orders, please. Good afternoon."—*Chicago Tribune*.

Heavy corded Lyons silk in black, almost

covered like a coat of mail with magnificent cut jet ornaments, or in shades of amber, pale golden olive, mauve, golden brown, fawn-color, or dove-gray, form the newest dinner dresses from Paris.

The woollen industries of France are in fairly good condition. A certain number of manufacturers in Elbeuf, Louviers, Sedan, Nievre, Mazamet, and other places have all their machinery running, and some have orders on hand for several months. The district of Mazamet alone exported 689,208 kilogs of woollens in July, as compared with 328,236 kilogs in July 1886.

Killarney cloaks are the newest things in tourists' wraps. They are made of several straight breadths of mohair, surah, Irish poplin or camel's-hair, shirred to a wide velvet collar. The wrap falls undraped from throat to skirt-hem.

Coats, for use in yachting and coaching, are being made of soft loosely woven woollens with herring-bone strips like chuddah. These have loose fronts held by a band or girdle fastened with a silver clasp, while the back is adjusted in long plaits, beginning at the collar and reaching to the heel. A cape or hood is worn with these garments, they are made up in fawn-color with heliotrope silk facing, or in gray-blue with dark navy-blue silk.

Early autumn wraps differ but slightly from those worn during the summer. There are some modifications in the way of what used to be called the "scarf mantilla." One charming novelty is made from a single piece of material nearly three yards in length. The middle of the scarf passes around the shoulders, crosses in front, where the superfluous fullness is taken up by darts and seams. The ends pass around the waist, where they are also fitted by taking in sufficiently to permit the fabric to set smoothly over the hips. Sufficient length is allowed to admit of three or four quite deep plaits at each side of the fastening, which gives the necessary fullness in the back over the draperies of the dress. The back of the wrap is curved, the lower edge just reaching the fastened ends at the waist. Fine jet trimming is set all around the lower edges of the garment.

Long wraps in ulster or pelisse fashion are in high favor, and are very generally worn on excursions and outings of whatever nature. The favorite material is wool suiting or moderately heavy English cloth. The pelisse sleeve is preferred, and the collar may be very high and close or very wide and rolling, in the latter case making a pointed open front revealing a portion of the dress waist or a linen chemisette.

CANADA AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

An adjourned meeting of the shareholders and creditors of the Canada Agricultural Insurance Company was held on Wednesday afternoon in P. S. Ross' office, Montreal. Mr. W. Clendinneng occupied the chair. Mr. Dumesnil read his defence. The chairman then asked Mr. Dumesnil if he would resign, and the latter said no. Mr. J. O. Dupuis then moved, and it was carried, that the resignation of Mr. P. S. Ross be accepted.

The following statement was presented by Mr. P. S. Ross, in reply to the charges of the committee appointed by the shareholders and creditors of the Canada Agricultural Insurance Company, made on the 6th of September, 1887:

"The assignees repudiate the committee's statement that their expenses amounted to \$44,311.62. The true amount is about as follows:—

General expenses.....	\$ 2,500
Rent.....	3,000
Travelling expenses.....	1,840
Inspectors' fees.....	840
Salaries of clerks.....	3,750
Assignees' fees.....	12,500

Making a total of.....\$24,430 which, over a period of nine years, is equal to \$2,800 per annum for three assignees, with inspectors and assistants.

The collections of the assignees have reached over \$130,000 in place of \$92,333.99. The disbursements on account of claims have been about \$100,000 in place of 56,471.05.

"The assignees further say that their minutes show that statements were periodically presented to the Inspectors, and the bank book produced as well as the cash book. Also, that yearly returns were furnished to the Government in detail, and were published from year to year by the Government, and no one has ever challenged these public statements.

"Although, personally, I do not feel called upon to resign, yet I am willing to do so because I have no wish to go on with the interminable law suits, apparently necessary to enforce payment from the shareholders of the calls necessary to liquidate this estate. It will not pay me to continue to render my services at the rate of remuneration which has been accorded me by the inspectors in times past. But I will not resign under the impression that I have wronged the estate. There is not a shadow of evidence to support any such impression."

The resignations of Messrs. R. White and W. Clendinneng as inspectors were accepted. Mr. Dupuis then moved that Thomas Darling be appointed assignee in place of Messrs. Ross, Dumesnil and Fisk. Carried.

—The Toronto Stock Exchange continues about the same uninteresting course, without any special developments to affect prices in either direction. Very little has been doing in Bank shares, and quotations are fractionally up or down according to circumstances. The funds of the Banks are so well employed that there are rumors extant that these institutions are earning large profits. Insurance shares are about steady, with more buyers in the market. The enquiry for Consumers' Gas stock was limited and bids correspondingly easier. In Canada North-West Land, a decided fall took place, the shares selling as low as 43/- against 50/- last week. At the close 44/9 was offered. There were no new features in the shares of the Loan Societies. Money on call is somewhat scarcer, but rates remain unchanged.

—Halifax is going to make a big push for the Dominion exhibition next year, it having been some eight years since it was held in that city. A meeting was held last week to further the project of continuing the various provincial and county shows of 1888 in one large exhibition at Halifax, and the project of holding the Dominion exhibition was also proposed. The city council takes up the subject this week and a fair share of enthusiasm is evoked. Halifax has many advantages for a Dominion show, and these will all be brought into play should its enterprising citizens receive the hoped-for grant from the government.