

Motion was granted in court some weeks ago providing for the immediate return of the writ of injunction served a few months ago against the sale of Canada Atlantic Railway first mortgage bonds, amounting to three million dollars. These bonds were to have been floated upon London and New York markets, and are at present in the hands of three banks, with headquarters in Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa respectively, for advances made to the company. The plaintiffs are Daniel N. Stanton, contractor, of New York, and Adna Balch, of Hanover, N. J. The declaration of the plaintiffs alleges that plaintiffs entered into an agreement with the Coteau and Providence Line Railway and Bridge Co., and the City of Ottawa Junction Railway Co., by which an act of amalgamation was obtained from the Dominion Government, all expenses of which were to be defrayed by plaintiffs; that this amalgamation cost \$15,000, and in consideration thereof, they were to have the contract for building the road under the amalgamated charter now existing as the Canada Atlantic Railway, and as security for this work, bonds of the road and bridge company were to be deposited in the hands of two trustees, to be named by them. This agreement was ratified by the two original companies, and by the Central Vermont Railroad Co. The latter was supposed to be heavily interested in the undertaking, and had entered into an agreement for receiving the line on its completion. At a subsequent date, the Central Vermont, acting through its President, J. Gregory Smith, and the Canada Atlantic, refused to carry out the several agreements with plaintiffs, and in consequence they were prevented from proceeding with the work of construction. The plaintiffs consequently averred that they had not only lost the amount expended in obtaining the act of consolidation, but a large sum involved in making preparations for building the road, as well as prospective profits arising from the construction of the entire length of the road from Ottawa to a point on the Providence line in the State of New York, all of which is estimated at over \$350,000. Judge Mathieu, in the Superior Court yesterday, gave judgment granting the motion to quash the above injunction of Judge Torrance in favor of Messrs. Stanton & Balch, contractors. His Honor, after a long judgment on legal points, declared that the writ of injunction was issued irregularly and without sufficient cause.

BUSINESS CHANGES.—*Ontario*:—The following have assigned in trust.—J. R. White, blacksmith, Invermay; Geo. W. Morton, general store, Norwich; James Russell, cocoa and chocolate manufacturer, Toronto; C. Patrick, grocer, Galt; J. O. Poirier, general store, Routher. Pléwes & Snider, millers Hamilton, offering to compromise at 30 cents in the dollar; J. A. Todd, general store, Goodwood, compromised at 75 cents in the dollar; W. J. Parry, harness, Ottawa, compromised at 10 cents in the dollar. *Quebec*:—The following have assigned in trust.—W. W. Moore furniture, Montreal; L. M. Blouin, Albion Hotel, Quebec; George Valière, general store St. Pierre Rivière du Sud, J. H. Filiatrault, tinsmith, and George Bourdon, general store, Valleyfield; G. A. Perry & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, Montreal, failed. *New Brunswick*:—Wilmot Guion, grocer, etc., Fredericton, compromised. *Manitoba*:—Lobsinger & Ulrich, shoemakers, Blumenort, and Hugh Holmes, dry goods and clothing, Winnipeg, assigned in trust; Downs Bros., general store, Virden, offering to compromise at 50 cents in the dollar. *North-West Territory*:—M. Ryan, boots and shoes, Moose Jaw, out of business. L. Dequoy, for a short time a boot and shoe dealer of this city, has skipped, leaving no assets behind. Liabilities small.

COTTON STATISTICS.

In 1883 the gross capital invested in cotton manufactures amounts to \$8,850,000, and the estimated product of the single item cotton cloth is equal to about 115,000,000 yards. The computed value of total production of the 21 mills in the following table is \$10,000,000 for the year. Number of employees 10,200; wages per annum, \$1,960,000:

Factory.	Location.	Looms.	Spindles.
Canada.....	Cornwall, O.....	1,000	45,000
Stormont.....	Cornwall, O.....	550	26,000
Kingston.....	Kingston, O.....	300	14,000
Dundas.....	Dundas, O.....	450	20,500
Hamilton.....	Hamilton, O.....	250	12,000
Ontario.....	Hamilton, O.....	350	16,000
Lybster.....	Merriton, Que.....	300	14,000
Thorold.....	Thorold, Ont.....	300	1,000
Craven.....	Brantford, O.....	300	14,000
Hudson.....	Hochelaga, Q.....	1,200	60,000
St. Anne.....	Hochelaga, Q.....	480	21,000
Merchants.....	St. Henri, Q.....	635	25,000
Montreal.....	Valleyfield, Q.....	1,300	54,000
Chambly.....	Chambly, Q.....	150	6,750
Cooticook.....	Cooticook, Q.....	250	12,000
St. Croix.....	St. Stephen, N.B.....	750	38,000
St. John.....	St. John, N.B.....	400	18,000
W. Park & Son.....	St. John, N.B.....	150	15,000
Nova Scotia.....	Halifax, N.S.....	356	15,000
Moncton.....	Moncton, N.B.....	200	10,000
Windsor.....	Windsor, N.S.....	250	12,000

Of these 21 mills, 9 are in the Province of Ontario, six are in Quebec, four are in New Brunswick, two are in Nova Scotia.

* Only about half these numbers are finished.

† Yarns.

We have to chronicle the birth, on Friday last, of two weekly journals: the *Pilot* in this city, published by Capt. M. W. Kirwin, chiefly devoted to Irish national affairs, but including a general range of subjects,—and the *Week*, in Toronto, by C. Blackett Robertson, devoted to politics and literature. The latter has for contributors, Prof. Goldwin Smith, author of the *Bystander*; J. E. Collins, author of the "History of Sir John A. Macdonald"; and C. G. D. Roberts, the sweet singer of New Brunswick, who, according to the said History is "the master of a marrowy, delightful prose that is not surpassed by that of any other Canadian writer." A writer who surpasses himself is surely a rare acquisition to the ranks of Journalism. The *Pilot* is evidently beyond his reckoning on the subject of "a favored nation clause," if we may judge by his article on "Commercial Independence." There is no such clause contrived by English diplomacy. The editor has, evidently, heard something of the French tariffs, one for "favored nations" such as Turkey, the other a prohibitory one against Canada and other countries.

MOCOASIN vs. "LARRIGAN."—Our lively Montreal evening papers furnish not only a great portion of the tyro correspondent's stock in trade but also the news summarized for the high-class Toronto weekly. The paragraph in last week's JOURNAL OF COMMERCE relating to the troubles of Mr. J. R. Ayer, moccasins manufacturer, Sackville, N.B., was printed in one of the dailies here in such a way as to puzzle that

person, had he happened to see it. The word "Larrigan" was printed as an addition to Mr. Ayer's name. A Western contemporary, with its usual cleverness in dressing up old news, inverted the item as follows: "A manufacturer of Sackville, N.B., Mr. J. R. Ayer Larrigan, has assigned, etc." A "larrigan" is a leg-moccasin, of the kind usually worn in the woods by deer-stalkers, lumbermen, &c.

The *Star*: Mr. Thomas Bonner, of Toronto, engaged in the cattle trade, some time ago entered into a contract with Mr. James McShane, M.P.P., this city, to furnish for shipment within a certain period a number of cattle, and deposited \$3,500 in the Exchange Bank as security for the fulfilment of the contract. After furnishing the cattle, he demanded his deposit money from Mr. McShane, who pleaded that Mr. Bonner had placed the money in the Exchange Bank, and that he should look to it to refund the deposit. Mr. Bonner states, however, that the money was duly placed to the credit of Mr. McShane, whom he holds responsible. In the meantime he transferred the claim to the Imperial Bank of Canada, which has, through its attorneys, Messrs. Atwater, Church & Co., entered an action against Mr. McShane in the Superior Court.

At a meeting of the creditors of S. W. Beard, the celebrated coal dealer of this city, held at the office of Edward Evans, assignee, yesterday, a committee was appointed to confer with the assignee as to the best means for recovering the assets of the estate, to report to a subsequent meeting. The coal seizures and sales made on behalf of the Exchange Bank and the Bank of Hochelaga are to be contested, and it is claimed with prospects of success.

At the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Ottawa, held Wednesday last, the report showed the net profits for the year ending 30th November, after deducting all expenses to be \$106,253. The Carleton Place branch is said to progress satisfactorily. The next meeting will be held in the new bank building. Mr. James McLaren was re-elected president and Charles Magee, vice-president.

RETURNS received by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa show that during the month of November, 1,613 immigrants arrived in Manitoba, via Emerson, and 231 via Gretna. Previously reported arrivals up to the 31st of October were 44,060, giving a grand total of 45,674.

FIRE RECORD.

ONTARIO.

Ottawa, Nov. 29.—175,000 feet of lumber owned by Shepard, Morse & Co., of Burlington, Vt., destroyed. Loss \$3,000. *Sault Ste Marie*, 30.—The office of the Algoma Pioneer and contents destroyed. Loss on stock \$2,000; on building \$800; no insurance. *Pictou*, Dec. 1.—The steam barge Norman, owned by H. Hicks, destroyed. Loss \$5,000; insured for \$4,000. *Brantford*, 4.—The frame building owned by J. Cockshutt, and occupied by Wm. Strowger as a grocery, destroyed. Loss \$800; no insurance. Wm. Strowger insured for \$500; loss unknown. *Paris*, 5.—Messrs. Turnbull & Thompson's block, occupied by J. Muir dry goods merchant, stock totally destroyed. Loss \$16,000; insured in Hartford for \$5,000 and Western for \$5,000. The building insured in Waterloo Mutual for \$4,100. Jas. McCrae, shoemaker, adjoining, loses \$4,000, insured for \$1,500. C. L. Newell, fruit dealer, loses \$1,100, insured in Hartford for \$400. The Paris Transcript office loses