

of office depend simply upon efficient service and good behaviour. Covinsky, on the other hand, is the "wicked partner" in the Republican House, a bold, bad man, every inch of him; a man who cares nothing at all for ability and character in the Public Service, but merely that all offices be filled by trusty nominees of the "machine." Such is the prevailing view of the matter daily and weekly put before the Canadian public, but we venture to say a misleading one. The one appointment which, more than all others made or proposed, has raised the present difficulty, is that of Collector of the Port of New York. Some few years ago President Hayes gave this important appointment to Col. Mearns, a strong personal friend of Covinsky's, and at the New York Senator's instance, as was well understood. Being a friend of Covinsky, Col. Mearns ought to be one of the bad men, to keep up the harmony of things, we suppose, but somehow or other this does not appear to be the case. He is, on the contrary, a man of really high character, and of sufficient ability besides, and a valid excuse for his dismissal is not forthcoming. He is and has been a good Republican; his fealty to the party in power is not questioned. Why, then, should he be removed, on occasion simply of one Republican Administration being succeeded by another? The answer is, the place is wanted for Mr. Roszartow, who took the lead in bringing about Garvinto's nomination last year. It is perfectly fitting that the President should give high place to a man who did himself, and the party too, such important service. We hold it mere mawkish affection to say that political services should not be rewarded; the right thing to insist upon is, that character and ability sufficient to justify the choice shall go along with the service. Now, Mr. Roszartow is spoken of as a highly proper man, and every way fit for the office; no more so, however, than Col. Mearns. They are, we may say, both "honourable men," and, this being the case, it is much to be regretted that President Garvinto could find no way of rewarding one good man without dismissing another. The action of the Administration is to be accounted for only in one way—the existence of a settled policy and a maturely formed design of breaking down Covinsky's power in the country, and of reducing him as far as possible to insignificance. And a prevailing belief is that Covinsky himself, by his rashness in resigning his seat in the Federal Senate, has materially helped to realise the design of his enemies, still, the end is not yet, and it would be rash to prophesy. Covinsky's friends are very emphatic in declaring that the parties really most interested in getting rid of him are not so much even Garvinto and Blaine as the great railway and telegraph monopolists, among whom Gould and Vanderbilt are the most conspicuous. If this be proved, then the alleged "bad man" may turn out the truest patriot, while the "truly good" men may appear as the backers of the monopolists aforesaid. We do not yet say that such will prove to be the case, but merely that there is at least colour for the suspicion indicated, and that future developments will be well worth watching. If it is this fight Covinsky represents, not merely himself and one wing of his party against the other wing, but the people as against Gould and Vanderbilt, not a few of those who have already pronounced against him may see cause to change their minds. The contest now going on is by no means without interest to the Canadian public, and we would at present point out that there are two sides to the question at issue, and that it may be as well to hear the other side before passing to final judgment.

**THE UNITED STATES PRESS.**

From Mr. Blodgett, United States Consul at Prescott, we have received a copy of the preliminary exhibit of the statistics of the press of the United States during the census year—1880. It appears there are 952 daily newspapers—436 morning and 516 evening. Connected with the dailies there are 682 weeklies, 44 semi-weeklies, 39 tri-weeklies and 138 Sunday papers. During the year there were established 114 papers and 80 suspended. In the German language 81 papers are published, connected with which are 111 weeklies and other issues; and in other foreign

languages there are 9 papers. The latter are all printed in French, except a Spanish daily in California, a Norwegian and a Bohemian in Illinois, and a Bohemian in New York. The average subscription price of the dailies is \$7.33; of weeklies, \$1.82. The average circulation of dailies is 2,800; of weeklies connected with dailies, 3,500; of semi-weeklies connected with dailies, 2,332; of tri-weeklies connected with dailies, 963; of Sunday papers connected with dailies, 8,476; of German dailies, 2,870; of weeklies, etc., connected with German dailies, 4,680. The aggregate circulation of dailies is 3,581,187; of weeklies connected with dailies 3,121,890; of semi-weeklies connected with dailies, 188,344; of tri-weeklies connected with dailies, 39,890; of Sunday papers connected with dailies, 724,071; of German daily papers, 488,798. The annual aggregate of daily papers circulated is 1,127,337,355; and of weeklies, semi-weeklies and tri-weeklies, 216,763,880. The number of daily papers published and the aggregate daily circulation of dailies in the States is as follows:—Alabama, number 6, aggregate circulation, 10,210; Arkansas, number 7, aggregate circulation, 5,030; California, number 54, aggregate circulation, 158,679; Colorado, number 20, aggregate circulation, 25,925; Connecticut, number 17, aggregate circulation, 43,640; Delaware, number 5, aggregate circulation, 19,300; Florida, number 3, aggregate circulation, 1,500; Georgia, number 16, aggregate circulation, 30,600; Illinois, number 73, aggregate circulation, 278,333; Indiana, number 40, aggregate circulation, 71,143; Iowa, number 32, aggregate circulation, 34,860; Kansas, number 19, aggregate circulation, 23,051; Kentucky, number 11, aggregate circulation, 25,915; Louisiana, number 11, aggregate circulation, 30,365; Maine, number 11, aggregate circulation, 18,994; Maryland, number 14, aggregate circulation, 132,924; Massachusetts, number 35, aggregate circulation, 280,199; Michigan, number 33, aggregate circulation, 63,949; Minnesota, number 11, aggregate circulation, 26,893; Mississippi, number 5, aggregate circulation, 4,220; Missouri, number 42, aggregate circulation, 141,700; Nebraska, number 14, aggregate circulation, 14,148; Nevada, number 14, aggregate circulation, 16,285; New Hampshire, number 10, aggregate circulation, 13,870; New Jersey, number 27, aggregate circulation, 47,636; New York, number 115, aggregate circulation, 991,620; North Carolina, number 13, aggregate circulation, 6,634; Ohio, number 54, aggregate circulation, 207,234; Oregon, number 7, aggregate circulation, 11,634; Pennsylvania, number 98, aggregate circulation, 597,417; Rhode Island, number 6, aggregate circulation, 41,182; South Carolina, number 5, aggregate circulation, 7,760; Tennessee, number 12, aggregate circulation, 32,095; Texas, number 22, aggregate circulation, 31,202; Vermont, number 6, aggregate circulation, 4,800; Virginia, number 21, aggregate circulation, 33,672; West Virginia, number 3, aggregate circulation, 7,300; Wisconsin, number 21, aggregate circulation, 34,300; Territories, including District of Columbia, number 41, aggregate circulation, 59,078.

**SECRETARY BLAINE SWALLOWS PROFESSOR HIND.**

The New York World assures us that "Mr. Blaine is a different sort of a statesman from his predecessor, and it is not at all surprising that the statements and statistics of Professor Hind touching the fisheries award, which passed by Mr. Evans as the idle wind which he regarded not, should find an attentive listener in Secretary Blaine." The World may be right about the relative merits of Messrs. Blaine and Evans, although a Democratic organ is a queer place for extolling the pet of Republicanism. We shrewdly suspect our clever brother of irony. When Senator Blaine made his celebrated attack on Mr. Dalrose's appointment, and was knocked endwise by Mr. Hamilton Fish, the World kicked him with even more lively delight than the New York Herald. So far Mr. Blaine adopts Professor Hind by proxy, leaving him to Mr. Newberry and his own secretary. It will be time enough when he commits the United States Government to upholding the Professor's crazy charges for an unfriendly political journal to take him in hand earnestly. There is much amusement in the World's report of an interview with the

"mysterious stranger" and his "secret appendix." The reporter found the annual reports of trade and navigation published by the Canadian Government quite correct, but *Hind* showed him "duplications" in the terrible appendix. Well, the trade reports having been filed and used in evidence at the commission, and the "secret appendix" used, the famous Philadelphia lawyer was puzzled to discover where the "trades" exist. The candid Professor instances one fearful falsification in 1874, the effect of which was to value the fish imports from the United States into Quebec at \$50,000, instead of \$724,311, this latter sum being the correct amount in the trade returns. If the British agent had really suppressed figures so much more favourable to Canada, it would have been very naughty indeed, but we cannot see why the United States should complain. Verily Mr. Blaine is a different sort of a statesman from his predecessor. The Boston Herald refers to this matter as a well-informed and fact-minded journal alluding to the "secret appendix" the Herald says:—"For the reason that the Professor has chosen to put a padlock on his lips, and assume the role of the mysterious stranger, we may as well mention the fact that the Herald has for months been in possession of all those mysterious figures upon which so much stress is laid by the worthy Professor, and so far it has failed to discern in them anything which either did have or could have any important bearing upon either side as to the amount of the award." Yet the Professor says there's millions it. No wonder he shrunk from being interviewed by the Herald and preferred victimising the World.

**EDITORIAL COMMENTS.**

Texas are one hundred and eighty-eight candidates for matriculation at the University of Toronto.

It appears that the new State Capitol at Albany has already cost \$13,000,000, and it is said \$2,500,000 more will be required to finish it.

At the election on Monday of a member to represent North Waterloo in the Ontario Legislative Assembly, Mr. Snider, Reformer, was returned.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, Toronto, on Saturday, it was decided that magistrates appointed by the Ontario Government have no right to inflict the penalty of hard labour.

In 1876, the production of wheat in New Zealand was 1,770,283 bushels, of oats 2,888,633 bushels, of barley 620,699 bushels, and of potatoes 17,895 tons, the total acreage then under cultivation being 152,982. By last year the acreage had increased to 389,729, and the products were 5,461,400 bushels of wheat, 7,776,275 of oats, 1,124,281 of barley, and 26,466 tons of potatoes.

The production of anthracite coal in the United States from January 1st to May 4th, 1881, amounted to 10,383,272 tons, against 8,703,039 tons for the same time 1880; an increase of 1,680,233 tons. Commenting on this fact a New York commercial exchange remarks:—"Considering this large increase in production there is room for considerable lower prices for the present current figures."

Reports recently received in England represent the population of South Australia, as shown by the recent census as 277,000; of Tasmania, 116,000; and of New Zealand, 489,661. The population of Victoria is said to be about 70,000 below the estimated number; while the returns for New South Wales give the population at 750,000, or an increase of 240,000 during the last ten years.

The Moncton Times, referring to the encouraging reports that are arriving daily regarding the prospects of manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces, says: "Several manufacturing concerns are unable to get enough hands." Similar reports come from other Provinces. And yet the Free Traders tell us that the National Policy is driving the people out of the country! The facts are against the Free Traders.

It appears that when the first census of the German empire, as now consti-

tuted, was taken, in 1871, the population was reported at 40,973,549. At the next census, in 1875, the population was 42,777,990, all the states, except Alsace-Lorraine, Waldeck, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Mecklenburg-Schwerin, reporting a fair per cent of increase. At the last census, taken December 1, 1880, the population was 45,143,172, all the states showing an increase.

In the Liverpool Courier of the 11th of June we read:—"At the Corn Exchange, yesterday, a sample of wheat transmitted from Manitoba by the Hudson's Bay Company to Mr. Dyke, the Canadian Government agent in this city, was examined by several of the leading importers and millers present, who pronounced it to be the finest sample of wheat in the market. Offers of 3d per bushel more were made for it than for the finest samples of Californian." This will be gratifying intelligence to the wheat growers of Manitoba and the North-West.

From an American exchange we find that at no period in the history of that country has there been such a rapid development of gold and silver resources. Twenty-six furnaces are in operation in and around Leadville, having a capacity of 600 tons of ore per day. The bullion receipts at New York since January 1st are \$7,625,668, at San Francisco since May 1st, \$1,061,108. The activity throughout the mineral regions is reflected in a corresponding activity in eastern machine and tool shops and foundries, where orders are at present accumulating beyond capacity for prompt delivery.

LATEST returns show that the total exports of iron and steel from Great Britain to the United States in the first five months of 1881 aggregated 429,802 tons, of which 148,279 tons were pig iron and 127,346 tons were iron and steel rails. Old iron aggregated 34,779 tons. The total exports of every description of iron and steel to all countries in May was 356,684 tons, against 320,100 tons in April, 290,198 tons in March, 192,870 tons in February, and 197,112 tons in January. Of the total exports in May, 79,662 tons were iron and steel rails, as compared with 67,923 tons in April, 48,507 tons in March, 31,617 tons in February, and 20,724 tons in January.

The total revenue of Italy for 1880 amounted to \$228,600,000, and the expenditure, including \$5,000,000 of exceptional outlay, to \$223,500,000, there being a surplus of \$5,100,000. The increase for the year exceeds the original budget estimate by about \$10,000,000, the expansion being due to the increased yield of nearly all the chief taxes, and to a considerable augmentation of the railway traffic receipts. For the current year the original estimate was calculated on a surplus of \$1,400,000, but in the provisional estimates this was increased to \$3,000,000, and as the actual receipts for the first two months of the year were considerably larger than had been looked for, it is now expected that the final surplus will be a good deal larger than anticipated in either of the two estimates. The present excess of revenue contrasts very favourably with the constant deficits which until recently Italy had year by year to face, and it is all the more welcome because it will greatly facilitate the operations now about to be instituted for the resumption of specie payments.

It is estimated, says a contemporary in England, that there are now 3,000,000 tons of pig iron in that country and this, that this represents the increased make in the two countries in 1880 as compared with 1879, and that this increase was 1,000,000 tons in excess of requirements. Having opened their eyes to the latter fact, the English blast furnace owners are commencing to curtail production. We learn from the Colliery Guardian of the 3rd inst. that three furnaces have been damped down at the Eleocar Works (West Yorkshire district); one has been put out of blast at the Calder Works (Scotland), and it is expected that three others are to follow in another part of the Scotch district; and three have been put out at Cyfarthfa and Ynysfach, in South Wales, and it is expected that two others will follow. With the low price of iron, adds the Guardian, it is certain that before the end of next month the output will be materially reduced at home and abroad. Later advices (a despatch from London, June 18)

was an official return states that there are now five hundred and fifty blast furnaces in blast in Great Britain, and that preparations are making to reduce the production of iron at 150,000, and in the Durham district to 100,000. The blowing out of furnaces and the consequent increase of stocks and the consequent prices in that country have been producing serious consequences. There will likewise be a relief to the makers of pig iron in this country, owing to the disagreeable competition of low price common iron.

**NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.**

THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD will be glad to receive items of news from its readers in all parts of the country, for publication in its columns. It will take but a few minutes, and a postal card to acquaint us with what is going on in your neighbourhood, and we will always find room for all legitimate communications, which must be accompanied by the writer's name as a guarantee of good faith.

**THE ST. CROIX MILL.**

Friend Main has furnished us with advance sheets of the issue of his St. Croix Courier of this day's date containing a lengthy and carefully prepared historical sketch of the St. Croix Cotton Mill enterprise from the first inception of the movement down to the present time, together with an outline of the intended ceremony of laying the cornerstone to-morrow. The description of the buildings now being constructed will be a matter of interest to all our readers, and we, therefore, allow to it a place in to-day's issue of the News. It is as follows:—

The main building will be a rectangular brick structure with granite trimmings, showing, on account of the formation of the ground, five stories on the north and east, and four stories on the south and west sides. It will be 417ft. 4in. long, running nearly north and south, and 98ft. 8in. wide. In the centre of the east side will stand a tower 20x26 feet, connected with the main building by a passage-way 8 feet wide, about 65 feet high from the ground level. Elevators, 12ft. 2in. x 11ft. each, will occupy the north-east and south-east corners, while the entrances will be on the south-west and north-west corners. Connected with the main edifice by a covered passage, 12x37ft., will be the picker building, 103ft. 4in. long, running east and west, and 82ft. wide. In the corner of this division will be a dust chimney, 8 1/2 ft. square inside. The first floor of these buildings will be supported by 283 stone and brick piers, and for the support of the remaining floor will be 600 pitch pine pillars, 10 1/2 in. diameter, one upon the other, forming a continuous support, resting on cast-iron capitals. On the eastern side of the main building a two-story boiler house, 72x44ft., with a chimney 100ft. high in which the steam used in the mill will be generated, will be erected. This will be separated from the main building by a passage-way 18 feet wide. The walls of the building will be supported by vertical pillars running between the windows of which (windows) there will be about 473.

The directors of the work are A. B. Lockwood, Esq., Providence, R. I., chief engineer and architect; D. F. Maxwell, Esq., assistant engineer; Stephen Green, Esq., assistant architect; R. E. Patterson, Esq., Lewiston, Me., contractor for the erection of the buildings; Mr. S. F. Grant, master mason. About 200 men in all are now employed in the various departments connected with the work. The granite is being obtained at the Lodge, that at the Devil's Head having proved unsuitable. The bricks are being made in Milltown, on the American side of the river. The company owns about 15 acres of land in the vicinity of the site, of which one and one-quarter acres will be occupied by the buildings to be erected. To clear the ground for the operations of the company it was found necessary to tear down or remove about thirty-five houses occupied principally by the families of men engaged in lumbering. In making excavations for the foundation the ground was first broken on Monday the 12th inst. In the construction of the mill all the modern improvements will be utilized, and when built it will be one of the finest mills on the continent. An edifice 16x24 1/2 ft. for the use of the company has been erected by Mr. S. H. Gilmore, and is now occupied by the manager, architect and contractor.

The ceremonies to-morrow will be of the usual kind on such occasions. Large numbers from this city, Frederickton, Woodstock, Houlton, St. Andrews, Eastport and other places are expected to be present. The trowel with which the corner stone will be laid will contain the following inscription:—  
Hon. Benjamin Robert Stevens,  
Grand Master of Freemasons,  
New Brunswick,  
presented  
at the laying of the  
Corner Stone of the Saint Croix  
Cotton Mill,  
Milltown, N. B.,  
By James Murchie, President, and Lewis Dexter, Treasurer,  
June 24th, A. L., 6881.