



THE MAC MACHINE CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ROCK DRILLS

Hoisting Engines, Boilers, Etc.

A COMPLETE PLANT OF MINING, TUNNELLING AND QUARRYING MACHINERY ALWAYS ON HAND.

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS.

—(c)—

Applications rejected in other hands successfully solicited.

OWEN N. EVAN², COUNSELLOR
and EXPERT,
17 years' experience.

Successor to the late F. H. REYNOLDS,
TEMPLE BUILDING, 185 ST. JAMES STREET,
Telephone 192. MONTREAL.

Since 1873 silver has fallen in value from 60 pence to 27 pence per ounce, thanks mainly to the over-production stimulated by the U. S. Sherman Act. The silver bought and stored under that Act if sold now would entail the loss of millions of dollars.

We notice with pleasure that the banking firm at Petrolia, of R. Morris has changed its title this week, and is now styled "Morris V Vandellind, r." Mr. Vandellind is a young man of ability and integrity, and we congratulate him upon his promotion to a partnership.

The Washington Building Trust Co., of Providence, R.I., has recently formed a local branch in Sherbrooke. Amongst its officers are Messrs. Col. King, G. G. Bryant, J. A. Archambault, Wm. Morris, H. D. Lawrence and L. E. Charbonnel, this latter gentleman being Sec-Treas. and general agent for the township.

Letters patent have been granted to Messrs. Horace Thorne, barrister; A. Benjamin, merchant; John Foy, manager Niagara Navigation; C. Hammond, broker, N. Kungmill, barrister; and H. C. Mitchell, all of Toronto, incorporating them as the Mica Boiler Covering Company (Limited,) with a capital stock of \$50,000.

The Finance Committee of the City Council, Ottawa, has decided to call for tenders for \$301,000 consolidated municipal debentures, payable in 20 years, and bearing interest half yearly at four per cent. This will be the first issue of the four per cent. debentures made by the city. During recent years the debentures have borne interest at the rate of 4½ per cent.

The Winnipeg "Commercial" in a recent issue says: It will be interesting to show the real value of Manitoba wheat for export at the time the lower prices were paid in Manitoba. About 40 cents a bushel was the average price paid for wheat in Manitoba to farmers, up to the close of navigation. We will take Brandon as a central point, and figure up the cost of exporting as follows:

	Cents per bushel.
No. 1 hard price at Brandon.....	40.00
Cost of buying, elevator expenses &c.....	03.00
Freight, Brandon to Fort William. Elevating, inspection, &c., Fort William, say.....	11.40
Lake freight, insurance, Fort William to Buffalo.....	01.00
Handling charges at Buffalo.....	03.50
Canal freight, insurance, Buffalo to New York.....	01.00
New York charges, elevating, &c.. Ocean freight, New York to Lon- don.....	03.00
Loss in weight in transit.....	1.50
	6.25
	0.50

Cost delivered in England..... 71.15
The above is figured up as fine as possible on the basis of fall freight rates.

The brotherly terms in which American cities speak of each other is illustrated by the following from a Chicago dry goods organ. "Chicago cannot regain its lost trade in dry goods by cutting prices on a few staples. Retailers have learned to avoid the parlor of the rate-cutting spider."
—"St. Louis Dry Goods Reporter."

Ye Gods, what nerve! And this from a market where Lawrence L L is cut to two and a half cents in order that the retailer will be led to think that he is getting a "good thing" when he pays thirty-three cents for dress goods that can be duplicated in this market for twenty-three cents; where Cochecons and Windsor brilliants are laid down to the retailer at three cents, just to put him in good humor to be systematically "held up" for five and seven cents more on novelty satens and dimities than is asked in this market; where a \$6,000 stock of domestics were sold to one man at an actual loss of \$800 the the jobber, just to give them an opportunity to everlasting "soak" him on everything that did not come under the category of "staples." The alacrity with which St. Louis jobbers have always resorted to this form of trickery, supplementing that abuse by free transportation in order to add

more victims to their greed, is well known by merchants who keep themselves posted on all markets; and then to make such an imbecile statement as the above is rubbing it in too hard. Chicago's jobbers, to quote the language of a retail correspondent in our last issue, "Have no peers in the commercial world," and do not resort to the dishonorable methods asserted by our contemporary."

In regard to the departmental store the "Shoe and Leather Journal" says; "A prominent concern of this class makes "The greatest good to the greatest number the text for a two column solid type advertising sermon in a city evening paper. Its claim that providing cheap goods to the public at the expense of a few merchants is philanthropy as well as business is plausible in appearance, but shallow in logic and full of false economy. The subject involves a great deal more than can be covered in space at our disposal in this number. We would like to ask the question, if by going to the foreign markets direct and making its purchases at close figures and selling its goods at small margins, the concern should be able to supply all the wants of the population of this city without any necessity for other stores, what would become of the community itself, which should be deprived of means of subsistence? While purchasing its requirements from an outside source it would be all the while cutting itself loose from the prospect of profitable employment. It is the old sophism, "buying in the cheapest market," which experience knocks into fragments over and over again. It looks nice to be told that the profits of middlemen are saved to the consumer, but these same middlemen spend their profits in living and giving other people a chance to live. You cannot get rid of the principle of co-operation and mutual dependence in trade in this day of cash payments any more than when goods were bartered. What would the property owners and storekeepers do if trade in this city or Montreal were merged into one single house, then what would become of the population? The word economy is often misapplied. So long as communities and nations exist or wish to maintain an existence, so long must the profits of farm land or labor be divided the happier the condition of the people. Never in the history of the English speaking race were commodities so cheap as to-day, never were times harder or the purchasing power of labor less."