for being able to partake of your splendid hospitality. It is very pleasant indeed to see at-tached to this toast a quotation from Shake-speare, appropriate to the dry affairs of commerce-

Like to a double cherry seeming parted But yet a union in partition.

No more proper text could have been selected the relations between the Board of to express Trade of Toronto and the Board of Trade of Montreal. I disclaim the idea of jealousy between these two cities entirely. It is not far enough removed to admit of jealousy. We have an element you do not possess. I repre-sent a large and important infusion of the sent a large and important infusion of the French element in our board, and there is no more respected body of men in our mercantile community. They are worthy descendants of such men as Champlain and Maissonneuve (Cheers). The citizens of Montreal, as a body, look to the splandid progress of Toronte with (Uneers). The citizens of Montreal, as a body, look to the splendid progress of Toronto with pride, knowing that they have not been depleted to build up this city. (Applause) As you have given me a quotation. I will give you another from the same source:

Can it be scale platter. Can it be we shall remain in friendship, Our conditions are so different in their acts? Yet if I knew what h op should hold us staunch From edge to edge 'o the world. I would pursue it.

Hon. Mr. Mowat : -- " We have had proof lately that one would be blind not to see that as a nation Americans are hostile. No such thing can be created in the United States as an anti-French feeling. No such thing can be aroused there as an ant: Russian feeling. But it is easy to excite, during an election, and perhaps at any other time, an anti-British feeling. (Loud cheers.) Now, there ought to be perfect accord between the two great nations of which I have been speaking. In view of their origin and civilization, in view of everything which goes to create union of nations, they ought to be on the most friendly terms possible."

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

MONTBEAL, Jan. 9th, 1889.

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Average. 1888
Montreal Peoples' Molsons Toronto J. Cartier Merchants' Commerce Union Mon Tele Rich. & Ont. City Pass Ges G. Pacific R. R. N. W. Land	$\begin{array}{c} 227\\ 1235\\ 103\\ 1.5\\ 216\\ 98\\ 137\\ 118\\ 97\\ 18\\ 97\\ 18\\ 97\\ 18\\ 98\\ 190\\ 199\\ 53\\ 67\\ 4\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 225\frac{3}{4}\\ 126\\ 102\\ 155\\ 2^{\circ}9\frac{1}{2}\\ 92\\ 135\\ 1&7\frac{1}{4}\\ 92\frac{1}{2}\\ 87\\ 54\\ 180\\ 195\\ 52\\ 60\\ \end{array}$	558 56 20 28 204 317 612 595 4350 400 75	2203 128 165 98 1363 118 97 881 553 190 1973 524 642	2253 126 1021 1571 212 93 1351 1172 93 873 873 541 180 197 52 63	217‡ 113± 106 140 199 85 123 110± 95 123 110± 92‡ 43± 230 210 6?± 56

Accustomed as we are to hearing most dazzling accounts of the universal prosperity of the residents of the United States, the following, from the correspondent of an English newspaper, may set some people thinking who do not know when they are well off in Canada : " Leading commission salesmen at Chicago and Kansas City inform me that they have put more cattle through their hands during the past flow weeks than in any pre-vious fall. The reason of this is not per-fectly clear. The deficient corn crop of the Western States has doubtless helped to swell the stockyard receipts; but the want of money amongst stock owners is no improbable ex-planation. One of the first things that struck me in Canada before I entered the States-especially the Eastern Provinces-was the evident comfort and happiness of the people; in other words, the absence of poverty—and, in many instances also, the absence of enterprise. In the Eastern States the people also seem pros-perous and money making, but away out in the grazing districts of the West, both of Canada and America, a different state of mat-Heavy losses of stock and a ters prevails. succession of too dry summers have crippled many industrious settlers. Indeed, many of them have become so deeply involved that their business has fallen largely into other hands. A few miles east of Denver—that

most beautiful and romantic of American cities—I saw a large number of mortgaged cattle collected from different farms put up for sale. They sold at fair prices as a rule, but the unfortunate owners were not allowed a cent of the money, no more than they were allowed a voice in the disposal of the stock. Tt. is no surprise to find men drawing upon the permanent stock of their ranches to avert such a crisis !

Tre North-Western Traveling Men's Association held its thirteenth annual meeting in Chicago the other day, when some 250 were present. The exciting feature of the meeting was the expectation that some important change in the constitution would be made, but this was not done. As in the New York Produce Exchange, the trouble seems to be, says the Bulletin, that "the organization has become little else than an insurance company instead of a social organization, and the beneficiaries of every member are promised \$5,000 upon the death of that member. The younger members were anxious to have such changes made in were anxious to have such changes made in the constitution as would make the veterans stand their share of the burdens, and the veterans thought they knew when they had a good thing and were content." The report of the Secretary and Treasurer showed the total receipts for the year were \$169,975.37, of which \$162,290 was from assessments. Thirty-one death losses were paid during the year, amount-ing to \$155,000; salaries and office expenses, \$9,962.78. The death rate is 9 in 1,000, and the expense for running the association the past year was \$2.37 per capita. The membership is about 4,000. Since its organization the death losses paid out amount to \$1.060,520, and the average cost of insurance has been \$24.36. The average cost of insurance has been \$22.30. The average age of those who died was forty-two years. Mr. James C. Millar was elected, presi-dent, C. H. Hinman, sec.-treas., re-elected, Geo J. Reed, David K. Klink, W. H. Haskell, O. D. Frary, and F. F. Haigh, directors.

-The latest and strangest case of the uses of applied science recently occurred near Perigeux, France, where five persons were impris-oned by the caving in of a quarry wall, and there were no means at hand to rescue them. To find out where they were a shaft of twelve inches in diameter was bored, down which was slid a tube, near the end of which was a small camera, surrounded by a battery of electric lights. With this apparatus a number of negatives were taken, and the effect of the disaster shown, even to the faces of two corpses. It was thus known that the men were dead, and that efforts to succor them would be useless.

The Western Union Telegraph Company is discouraged by its experience in sub-surface transmission of electricity. Since 1876 it has expended \$1,500,000 in putting its wires under ground, and much of this work has proved uncertain and unsatifactory. A. S. Brown, a superintendent, declared that the company felt the imperative need of an underground service, and should any means be discovered of success fully operating under ground they would gladly avail themselves of it. But, he adds, all their below-ground lines are comparatively value-less, and, thus far, no method of remedying the difficulties in the way of its success has been dicovered.

-Accorning to the report of the commissioners of the general land office for the last fiscal year, the receipts from the disposal of public lands in the United States were \$12, 701,072; from sales of Indian lands, \$821,113. 77; a total of \$13,522,185.77. No other year since 1836 has furnished so large receipts from the public lands

An active season for shipbuilding in the Maine yards is anticipated by the Boston Journal this year. Quite a number of vessels are now on the stocks, and in addition numer-ous orders have been booked for others. The prevailing type of vessel building is the fourmasted schooner, designed for coasting.

-Arrangements have been perfected be tween the Newfoundland Government and the British post office authorities for the intro-duction of British postal orders into New-foundland. These orders will be of varied amounts from one shilling up to one pound sterling, and the poundage is very small, being from one penny to threepence.

-Scrub oak ought to be utilized in the manufacture of brushes and brooms.--Pitts-

An important transaction is described by the New York papers. It is nothing less than the sale, to an English syndicate, of the two great tobacco plantations and simple great tobacco plantations and cigar manufactories, the property of Senor Alvarcz, in Cuba. The figure mentioned as the price is \$4,000,000. The Cuban plantations sold produce the finest tobacco for cigars in the world, and it is from this tobacco that the celebrated brand of "Henry Clay" cigars are made. It is a moot point whether prices of some of the finest Havana cigars will not be advanced by reason of this transaction. American importers of fine tobaccos and cigars are the largest patrons of Cuban manufactories of any merchants in the world.

FINDING themselves unable to meet the last payment of their compromise, Messrs. J. W. Gale & Co., of this city, have notified their principal creditors in the old country that they cannot meet it and have in the meantime suspended payment.—Neil Gardner, a small confectioner here, is reported to have cleared out.—An offer has been made by G. W. Weston, a dealer in builders' supplies, of 25 cents on the dollar. He owes about \$10,000 and has assets of about \$3,000. Creditors will likely accept.—.E. R. C. Clarkson will see what can be done with the affairs of J. W. McAdam, a Toronto boot and shoe dealer, whose assets and liabilities are about \$14,000. The past has been a bad season for this line of trade.

A. LALONDE, a boot and shoe dealer of Morrisburg, has got into trouble with his creditors. He has been arrested, charged with obtaining goods on false pretences, and insolvency proceedings are also probable. Mr. Lalonde's business career has not been marked Lalonde's business career has not been marked with a very great degree of success. He began business in Morrisburg about eight years ago, and failed shortly after. He then acted as clerk for a while, and starting again as a merchant in 1883, was burned out the follow-ing year, when it was reported he made some sort of a settlement. In 1887 he removed to West Winchester, but remained there only a four morths, returning to Morrisburg the spring few months, returning to Morrisburg the spring following.

On New Year's eve the stores of Wm. Derick and Lyman H. Derick, of Noyan, and A. H. Derick, of Clarenceville, Que., were entered by burglars. No money was secured at Noyan, but a watch, taken from Derick's store, was found in the road beyond Clarenceville, found in the road beyond Clarencevino towards Missisquoi Bay. The next morning the safe of A. H. Derick was blown open, and papers carried off. Twenty dollars was ab-stracted from the tills. These burglaries were committed by three men from Vermont. At St. John's and Iberville, a night or two later, robbers entered the house of Mr. Beauregard. There were three men, but on discovery two of them escaped, and the third made for the cellar, where he was followed and captured by Mr. P. McGinnis. Another of the gang was arrested by Chief of Police Boivin. The two were put in the St. John's gaol. One was a native and another a foreigner.

A proposition is made to form a company to establish in Montreal a coffee house, or a series of coffee houses, where good food, well cooked and cleanly served, can be had at reasonable rates, free from what many con-sider the objectionable surroundings of a barroom. Nevertheless, the scheme proposes \mathbf{B} smoking room in connection. The idea, it seems to us, is perfectly capable of being successful capable of being successful capable of the set of the s cessfully carried out, and we hope to see it put into practice. The Coffee House Association of Toronto has done a good work in establisbing the Shaftesbury and St. Lawrence Coffee Houses, and has paid regular dividends for years. One thing is certain, however, the cooking must be good to bring success.

Life is very short and there are thousands of things we haven't time to do, but everybody finds time to do something that is quite useless. You will find a man who is too busy to do Ber vices of friendship—too much occupied to do many things he might be useful in—but he will keep a dog, and that dog will take more look-ing after than a wife and family.—San Francisco Chronicle.

—An Indiana man has been convicted of stealing 540 ploughs. The court thought that he had more than his ploughshare.—*Rochester Post-Dispatch*.