THE GOOD STEWARD.—The affairs of one American financial institution, at least, have been faithfully administered. Four and a half years ago the Newark Savings Institution suspended. A few days since it reopened its doors to pay out another dividend to depositors, making a total of 90 per cent. that has been paid. The larger depositors re-opened their accounts, confidence is restored, and the bank goes on.

UNPROTECTED NEW-ZEALAND.

The recent visit of a Russian war vessel to Auckland has, it seems, caused attention to be drawn to the thoroughly unprotected state of New-Zealand as far as harbor defenses are concerned. It has over and over again been represented, observes the Army and Navy Gazette, that in the event of war breaking out between England and Russia or Germany, or any other first-rate power, the colony has not the slightest protection. Nothing would be easier than for a foreign cruiser to seize any of the colonial ports. Germany has a fleet of war vessels in the Pacific, and as New-Zealand has the best coal supply among the various colonies in that part of the world, we cannot help feeling that the colony offers a tempting bait to any hostile power, whose cruisers might lie and coal here and sally forth from time to time in chase of British merchantmen. Rather more than two years ago Col. Stratchley reported upon the harbor defenses of the colony, and at his suggestion it was decided to erect batteries and mount large guns. True, the guns were obtained, but they lie, we are told, rusting in the Government armory. It is reported that the local Government intends to take up the question of volunteer service. It might do worse than extend its inquiry to the whole subject of the means of military and naval defense. - Galignani's Messenger.

A RIG FISH SHIP

The U. S Government is building at Wilmington a splendid iron steamship, which will cost nearly \$200,000, and especially constructed for the Fish Commission, to gather and preserve sea fish. The vessel will be sent to London with millions of specimens of small fish and sea bugs, to be exhibited at the great Fish Exposition to be held there in May. She is to be christened the Albatross; is 200 feet long 27 test 7 inches hown 16 feet 0 inches is 200 feet long, 27 feet 7 inches beam, 16 feet 9 inches depth of hold, and of 800 tons burthen. She will be supplied with a deep sea dredge with eight miles of wire supplied with a deep sea areage with eight miles of wire rope, for the purpose of fishing up specimens of animal life which may be found miles below the surface of the ocean. Past Assistant Engineer G. W. Baird is superintending the construction of the ship which is being built at Puscy Jones & Co's yards, and will be launched in about four months. The Albatross will be under the direction of the United States Fish Commissioner Baird, who will go with her to the London Exposition, which will be the greatest fish show ever seen in the world There will be on exhibition there every kind of animal known to exist in the seas and rivers of the world, from a whale to a tadpole. All the leading fish culturists and dealers in the United States will send exhibits, which, in addition to the millions of preserved exhibits sent by the Government, will probably make the U S. display the most complete of any on exhibition. The largest number of the Government exhibits will be microscopic specimens, but thousands of curious and valuable specimens preserved in liquor, and now at the Smithsonian Institution will be put on board the Albatross and sent over.

Immigration Regulations .- Mr. Arthur, as we expected has vetoed the bill for the regulation of emigrant steam-ships, on the grounds that it would subject the steamship ships, on the grounds that it would subject the steamship companies to great loss, and restrict immigration. At the same time he has expressed his willingness to give his sanction to a bill more carefully framed. At the same time we learn that the British Board of Trade has taken steps to signify to our Government its desire to have the new legislation on this subject-if there is to be anymade uniform for the two countries.

There is every reason for effecting this arrangement.

Should American legislation prove more exacting than English, it would have the effect of diverting the tide of emigration to Canadian ports, as the companies would make it worth while for even those whose destination was America, to land at Halifax or Quebec. And, as the plans enacted by independent measures for the security of the steerage passengers might be very various, steamship companies might find it simply impossible to comply both with the Euglish and the American legislation on the subject. The present statutes are the result of international agreement, and there should be another such agreement ready for Congressional action in December next .- Philadelphia American

THE BISHOP'S FIX.—A story is narrated of the present Bishop of Limerick, which, coming from Lord Emly, must be true. The Bishop, who has for some time back been in extremely delicate health, was told some days since by his physician that a trip to Nice was positively necessary loaded with steel rails, and threw me clear over the car to set him up in health, but he positively declined to enand into a load of hay that a fellow was pitching into a haytertain the idea of going, and shook his head so deter-minedly that the man of pills and potions thought it only out of the side of the load of hay, I should have been baled right to express himself in plain terms. "My Lord," he said very solemnly, "I tell you candidly that your case is a most serious one, and if you do not go to Nice you must very soon go to heaven." "Oh! well in that case," said the Bishop, very dismally, "I will go to Nice."-Life.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of stocks on the Montreal Stock Exchange on each day of the week ended 3rd Aug., 1882, and the number of shares reported as sold during the week.

STOCKS IN , MONTREAL.	Share.	Capital Paid up.	Rest.	Fri.		Sat. No Board.		Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Total Trans.
				L.	н.	L.	н.	L.	н.	L,	н.	L.	H.	L.	ы.	54
Bank of Montreal Merchants Bank AnadianB'k of Com. Bank of Toronto Intario Bank Banque du Peuple	\$200 100 50 100 40 50	2,998,280 1,600,000	\$5,500,000 525,000 1,400,000 660,000 100,000 210,000	126				2113 129 1433 188 1273 90	212 129] 144 189 128 91	211 <u>1</u> 143 <u>1</u> 90	211] 144 190	2111 1291 1483 92	211½ 130 144⅓ 190	2111 1291 1441 196	212 1301 1441 1911 1271 93	1300 904 2325 680 123 479
Bank British NorthA Molson's Bank Dominion Bank Federal Bank	£50 50 50 100	4,866,666 2,000,000 970,250 1,367,260	1,216,000 140,000 415,000 300,000							• • • • • •	l			1281	1291	424
Imperial Bank of C Banque Jac's Cartier. Juebec Bank Banque Nationale	100 25 100 50	2,500,000 2,500,000 2,000,000	325,000 150,000		 					• • • • • •					1	40
Eastern Townships Union Bank Exchange Bank Banque d'Hochelaga.	100 100	1,995,510 500,000 680,060	220,000 18,000 200,000			• • • • •						•••••				15
Maritime Bank Montreal Tel. Co Dominion Tel. Co Kleh. & Ont. Nay. Co.	100 40 50 100	2,000,000 711,709 1,565,000	171,432 21,704		1303			763 151	131 72 152		131 72	72	131 <u>1</u> 723 1511	723	74}	1660 985 635
City Pass. Ry. Co City Gas Co Canada Cotton Co Royal Canadian In. Co	50 40 100 50	6.0,000 1,800,000		1723	173		· · · · · · ·		1733			173 <u>1</u> 48 <u>1</u>	174] 49	175}	1751	3775 100
Dominion 5 p.c Mont. 5 p.c. Stock Out. Investment Ass. Loan & Mortgage	100 56	100,000 612,532		• • • • • •								•••••				•••••
Mont. Building Ass. St.Paul M.& M.R'way Graphic Printing Co Canada Shipping Co Montreal Cotton Co	100															325
Dundas Cotton Co Canada Paper Co Canada Central Bonds Champlain & St.L. "								l. 								•••••

dynamite to the breaking up of masses of iron too great to be broken by other means was successfully tried near Chicago recently. A refractory chunk, "salamander" of twenty tons weight, was placed in a pit. A hole was drilled in the iron, and a charge of dynamite was inserted. Several bars of iron, weighing tons each, were placed over the pit in order to prevent small pieces of the metal from flying heavenward. The cartridge was connected with a battery, stationed one hundred feet from the pit, and after the spectators had found secluded places, the word was given, and in an instant the twenty tons of iron that had previously stood all kinds of hammering, was reduced to fragments. The steel men were completely surprised, and admitted that a feat was performed that before was

UNFORTUNATE MR. ELDRED !-H. H. Eldred, formerly station agent at Passaic City, was the man who introduced the telephone into Alexandria. He had just finished the job, obtained a large number of subscribers and was on the way to wealth when the war came. He was at the Malta end listening to the bomb-rdment through 1,000 miles of wire when the sound was suddenly interrupted. A shell from an 81 ton gun exploded in the cellar of the Alexandria office and next minute a hole was all there was left of the grand Alexandria central telephone office.

AN ABSCONDER CAUGHT .- On the 23rd of June, B. Frank Bigelow, receiving teller of the National Bank of the Republic, at Washington, absconded with an alleged shortage of \$25,000 in his accounts, and a reward of \$1,000 was offered for his capture. Last week he was arrested in Sarnia and taken across the river to Port Huron, where he was placed in the charge of Officer McDavitt, of Washington. He had virtually given himself up, declaring that he was tired of being hunted from place to place.

RAILWAY VELOCIPEDES.

There was a good deal said a year or two ago about "railroad velocipedes," which run on the rails, and which are said to be just the thing for superintendents to use in running over the track to inspect it. There were two wheels on one rail and one on the other, and they were worked by treading, like a bicycle. We asked a railroad superintendent the other day if he used his velocipede much to run around with, and he said he wouldn't have one of them on the road for a thousand dollars.

one of them on the total to a thousand dorlars.

"Why," said he, as he rubbed a lame back that he had got on one of them, "they are worse than a balloon. They run like the very old Nick, and you can't stop them quick run like the very old kiek, and you can't stop them quick enough to keep them from running over a cow, or if you do stop them quick you go right over the dashboard, and run into the cow yourself. I was running one last year by Wyocena, and struck a farmer who was walking the track and knocked him over the fence. When he struck the ground, he looked around and saw what he thought to be a wild man walking in the air, and he ran across an eighty acre field yelling murder. He has had fits ever since. "One day I was treading along about eighty miles an hour, up there by Fall River, and a switch was turned, and before I knew it the velocipede was side tracked, striking a flat car up with the hay, and made some cow sick when she came to try to eat me this winter. The superintendent of the southern Minnesota division had one, and he was running out west to connect with a freight train wreck, when his other night. After a terrible struggle the lawyer succeed. hat came off, and the settlers along the line of the road, ed in robbing him.

BREAKING IRON WITH DYNAMITE.—The application of lots of them, moved away. He is as bald as a wash bowl, pamite to the breaking up of masses of iron too great to and the people thought it was a sign that the grasshoppers were coming this year."-Pecks' Sun.

THE MOST THRILLING RAILROAD STORY ON RECORD.

"He was on the morning express," remarked the sad-looking passenger, "and was back in the rear coach. Just when they were climbing the grade near Richfield Junction, he started to go forward into the smoking car. As he stepped across the platform the train suddenly broke in In less time than it takes to tell it, the rear car two. In less time than it takes to ten it, the rear car started to run back down the grade, and the forward part of the train went howling on to Utica. The young man, standing with a foot on each car, was torn in two. One half of him went to Utica, the other half went back with the wild car to Binghampton. The half of him on the smoking car had his ticket and watch, so that, section got smoking car had his ticket and watch, so that section got through without any trouble. But the other half had his pocket-book and no ticket. It had to pay local fare all the way back to Binghampton, although its way was paid clear to Utica; but the company refused to allow that on his return passage, nor would it permit him to ride half-fare. It is just that unreasonable sort of companion. It is just that unreasonable sort of companion. And then he was going up to Utica to be married, but the half that went back to Binghampton got awfully mashed on a Coventry girl and married her, but before he could get word to the other half of him it had gone on and married his old Utica first love, she accepting what was there of him for better or worse. Then he was afraid to come together, you see, for fear he would be arrested on a charge together, you see, for fear he would be arrested on a charge of contributory bigamy, and in dividing up his property so that the two families might live separately, he quarrelled with himself, accusing each other of trying to get the biggest half, and at last he sued himself and went to law about it. But when the matter was decided, of course he had to pay the lawyers on both sides. This drove him to financial ruin. Then he tried to commit suicide, but every time one side of him took poison, the other side took an antidote or went howling after a doctor and stook an antidote, or went howling after a doctor and a stomach pump, and when the Binghampton fellow tried to shoot himself the Utica half dodged and spoiled the shot. And so he dragged out a miserable lingering existence, and didn't more than half enjoy life."
"Did he ever come together?" asked the tall thin

passenger.

"No," the sad passenger said, "he was unreconciled to the end. To both ends, in fact. Finally, one of him started a daily paper to fill a long-felt want, and the other half taught a private school in Amsterdam, and they starved each other to death in six weeks."—Burlington

A Wealthy Beggar.—Pittsburg.—The other day Henry Rheinberg, a tramp, applied to the Westmoreland County alms-house for a night's lodging. The steward told the man that he must submit to a scrubbing in the bath-room. Rheinberg hesitated, but at last submitted. He handed the steward a bag of gold, then removed his outer garments, and disclosed two large leather bilts containing ments, and disclosed two large leather belts containing gold and silver and American and German securities amounting to nearly \$21,000. The tramp was furnished with supper and retired, and in the morning was found to be ill of typhoid fever. He died on Wednesday. The authorities have the address of Rheinberg's relatives in Germany. It is said he was a miterly beggar of the worst type.

A surgian got into the hour of a country lawyer the