THE INDUSTRIAL YEAR 1886 IN THE STATES.

A very interesting review of the condition of industrial workers in the United States during 1886 is given in Bradstreet's journal of Saturday last. We quote from it as fol-

"The record of the total number of employes striking and employes locked out, in leading lines and at industrial centers only, during 1886, by months, is as follows:—

MONTHLY RECORD—TOTAL NUMBER STRIKING—1886.								
January 47,200	July	10,700						
February 10,700	August	13,700						
March 50,200	September	3,400						
April 22,600	October	23,500						
May	November	20,000						
June 16,000	December	10,000						

"This gives a total of about 448,000 employes affected. Of this total, about 80,000 were locked out by nine manufacturers' associations. The following comprises what is believed to be the most comprehensive list of strikes and lockouts in the United States in 1886 yet publockouts in the United States in 1000 yet published, giving as it does location, number involved, general cause, duration and result. The list does not include, of course, minor strikes, which were numberless. Those only which exerted a distinct effect of a widespread contains an industry or on prices have character on an industry or on prices have

been sought for or enumerated.
"If the totals, as furnished in the larger list given, are classified by trades or industries, the results are found to be as follows:

to be as follows.	
Meats and packing57,300	1
Textiles51,200	)
Patterns and machinery48,200	,
Coal miners, etc37,600	,
Building trades	,
Transportation	
Furniture and cabinet	
Leather and shoes	
Steel and iron	
Cigars and tobacco12,000	
Seamstresses	
Lumber	
Gloves 6,000	
Pianos 3,000	
Sugar	
Brewers	
Miscellaneous and laborers30,000	
Laundry employes15,000	
"Among the leading industrial lines to	1

"Among the leading industrial lines the relative freedom from strikes of the steel and iron trades is the more noticeable in view of the exceptional prosperity which they then and since have enjoyed. In this table the grand total is found to be but a trifle below that of the preceding classification, amounting to about nine-tenths of the whole number

"Of the ten more important lockouts taking place during the year (not regarding that of the lumber dealers at the west, where it was the lumber dealers at the west, where it was offset by a strike), the 20,000 locked-out packers and butchers at Chicago, the 20,000 knitters at Cohoes, Amsterdam and vicinity, the 15,000 Troy laundry employes and the 4,000 Beverley shoe shop employes were actually or practically defeated. The total successes enumerated include about 59,000 out of an aggregate of about 80,000 locked-out employes. In other words, associations of manufacturers who employed the lock-out, as above, were successful against three fourths. above, were successful against three-fourths of their employes."

-A meeting of the shareholders in the —A meeting of the shareholders in the Richelieu company was held on the 4th inst., in Montreal. A statement of the company's affairs, dated 31st Dec., 1886, was read, showing credits of \$1,852,400, and debit of \$1,742,500, leaving a balance of \$109,900. The president stated there was a floating debt of \$315,000, nearly all of which was incurred for the purchase of the new lines of steamers. These had been paying 10 per cent. Mr. Sene-cal addressed the meeting, and declared that cal addressed the meeting, and declared that greater economy would be practised the coming year. He then asked the shareholders to give the directors the power to issue \$250,000 of new stock, to be used as they saw fit. A good deal of adverse criticism was expressed, it being thought that the balance of the stock would be injured. After prolonged discussion the motion to authorize the directors to issue \$250,000 of new stock was carried.

-The number of vessels that sailed from Lunenburg during the past year, for the West Indies and other foreign ports, was ninety-one, being an increase of twenty-five over 1885.

# Loftus Cuddy, BANKER,

AMHERSTBURG. - ONT.

December 31st, 1886.

To my Customers and the Public:

Being now the recognized and only Bank of the place, I have thought it well to take my customers and the public into my confidence, by publishing, after the manner required by Government from the Chartered Banks, the position of this business from time to time, instead of maintaining that secrecy that heretofore inversibly surrounded all private Banks doing business in this country. Below, therefore, will be found a statement of the affairs of this Bank, as they were at the close of business, on 31st December, 1886. It will be borne in mind that the statement refers to the business of the Bank only pope of the real the business of the Bank only, none of the real estate or other outside investments held by me appearing therein. I may also add, by way of explanation, that I have set aside \$40,000 as a special Bank capital, which is, at no time, used for any other purposes. I do not pay interest on deposits, but farmers and others may deposit their savings or moneys seeking invest ment, for safe keeping, repayable on demand, without charge.

Your obedient servant,

LOFTUS CUDDY.

#### STATEMENT

Showing the position of Loftus Cuddy's Bank, at the close of business on December 31st, 1886:--

#### LIABILITIES.

Due to depositors (which constitute the total liabilities of the Bank).. \$29,253 11 Loftus Cuddy (capital acct.) .......\$40,000 00
Loftus Cuddy (private

acct.) ...... 12,664 31

52,664 31

\$81.917 42

#### ASSETS.

77
96
07
13
46
39
54
00
00
00
49

\$81,917 42

## AFFIDAVIT.

I, William Sydney Falls, of the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex, Accountant, do solemnly declare that I have the means of verifying the above statement, and have found it to be exact and true in every portionly every particular.

That the Assets of the Bank have been set

down at their value, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Act passed in the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths."

Declared before me at Amherstburg in the County of Essex, this 11th day of January, A.D., 1887. W. M. READE, A Commissioner, etc.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE RETURNS.

CITY.		Dec.	'86	Dec.	'85	Inc or Dec	
	Montreal	customs.	\$778	472	<b>\$</b> 496,	956	281,516 I
	do.	excise	187,	876			. 2,878 I
	Toronto	customs.	269.	999	194,	678	75,321 I
		excise	49,	042		451	15,409D
•	Halifax	customs.	115,	254	90,	012	25,242D
	do.	excise		430	23,	149	1,718D
	Hamilton	customs.	59,	278	49,	498	9,780 I
•	do.	excise	28,	509	30,	707	2.198D
	St. John	customs.	54,	441	52,	740	1,701 I
	do.	excise		731	24,	788	1,057D
	London	customs.	35,	483	25,	195	10,288 I
	do.	excise	29,	323	27,	004	2,319 I
'	Winnipeg	customs	30,	471	23,	315	$7,156\ I$
	do.	excise	22,	888			
	Ottawa	customs.	27,	058	23,	067	3,991 I
'		excise		908	28,	669	2,761D
	Kingston	customs.	12,	531	9,	358	3,173 I
	do.	excise	11.	911	30,	706	18,895D
	Brantford	customs	9,	501			
		excise	7.	230	7.0	640	410D
Ì	Belleville	customs.	5,	966	3,	119	2,847 I
ļ	do.	excise					
	Guelph	customs.	5,	785	4.	765	1,020 I
	do.	excise	17,	493	13,6		3,837 I
	St. Catha	rines	•••				
1	do.	excise!					
I	Stratford	customs					
ı	do.	excise					
I		customs.					
ĺ	do.	excise!		l	• • • •		•••••

At a meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce held on Friday last, it was agreed that liberal postal facilities tend to increase and strengthen the friendly ties and business relations between foreign countries. Under existing International postal arrange-ments the exchange by mail of samples and small articles of merchandise are such as to small articles of meronandise are suon as to practically exclude them from the mails. In the opinion of the Chamber, the business interests of the United States would be greatly benefited by the inauguration of a parcels post, whereby small packages could be transmitted by mail between the United States and the other countries of America and to that the other countries of America; and to that end the Chamber asks that the Post Office department take the necessary steps at an early day to inaugurate a parcels post with these countries.

-A lady-worker called at the meat market in her village and, with much misgiving, asked the proprietor for a dollar toward paying a temperance lecturer of note who was soon to speak for the W. C. T. U. His reply was as follows: "There's your dollar. I've sold more meat in one day since this town went no livense than I used to in a work when we meet in one day since this town went no license than I used to in a week when we had saloons." The man didn't realize it, but he made a most convincing speech to a most appreciative audience.—Christian Nation.

—It would seem that the proprietors of the big Joggins raft do not know what discouragement means. The work of re-building is proceeding slowly, and when completed the raft will be one hundred feet longer and will contain about a million feet more than the old

## Commercial.

### MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, January 12th, 1887.

Wholesale trade begins to show a recovery from the holiday quietude, and in groceries, dry goods and boots and shoes there is a fair degree of activity. Other lines are as yet rather quiet; the outlook however is of a satisfactory character, and there is every prospect of a good average spring trade, of a healthy character, being done. Country remittances are not so free as might be expected but the several considerable snowfalls of the last fortnight and strong winds have drifted country roads, in this district at least, pretty badly, and country produce is not moving at all freely; a thaw is now badly needed to settle

the snow, and make good teaming.

The stock market rules quiet, the principal attention is devoted to telegraph, latest deal-