

absence of the husband and wife. The eldest child, aged ten years, rescued three out of four other children, but one, aged four, was burned to death.

OTHER PROVINCES.—Woodstock, N. B., April 6.—Lamb & Graham's large warehouse, filled with pressed hay and store goods, burned down at midnight yesterday. The building was insured in the City of London office for \$400; the goods in the Western Assurance for \$1,000. The loss is about covered. The fire originated probably from a spark from a locomotive—Sackville, April 6.—Macfarlane's sawmill, near Baie Verte, has been burned; the property is insured. The fire is supposed to have caught from rubbish set on fire about the mill on that day.—Lower Stewiacke, 7th.—A fire destroyed McNutt's Hotel and two barns adjoining, and Boomer's and James Park's stores. McNutt lost all his furniture; small insurance. Boomer saved a portion of his goods; no insurance; loss heavy. Parker's stock uninsured.—Levis, Que., 7th.—Miss Roy's house near the college, occupied by Geo. McNeil, damaged \$400, insured. Occupant's furniture damaged by water, insured for \$1000.—Sherbrooke, 8th.—Building used as a Sunday School destroyed, no water being available; Mr. Myers' dwelling, attached, also burned in his absence and furniture destroyed; building insured for \$1,600 in Phoenix.—Woodstock, N. B., 9th.—Dibblee & Leighton's wooden building occupied by Chas. Bailey as a boarding-house, with Marcy's furniture and Gallagher's stone-dressing rooms on the first flat, was completely destroyed. Doherty's brick building was also damaged.—Point du Chene, 9th.—A dwelling belonging to J. Smith, and occupied by Jedduce White, was destroyed by fire; loss to occupants slight; no insurance on building.—Kamouraska, Que., 10th.—The Post-Office, with contents is burning at one this morning. Two barns are also burnt, and the registry office is nearly burnt. Danger to the latter building is supposed to be passed. One life has been lost.

CAPITAL NOT THE ENEMY OF LABOR.

Those who try to argue that there is any necessary antagonism between capital and labor are wide of the mark. In this free country every man who labors may, unless overtaken by sickness or some inevitable calamity, if he has thrift and self-denial, accumulate a surplus, and thus become a capitalist. It is generally by self-denial that the great fortunes in this country have been given their first start. As money begets money, those who in the first place were fortunate enough to possess the strength of mind requisite rigidly to deny themselves some luxury that they could dispense with, soon found themselves in possession of a small surplus, which they diligently invested until its proportions increased in geometrical progression.

It is a satisfactory thought that so many young men have, by diligence and thrift, managed year after year, to lay up some of their earnings, so that after years of diligence and faithful labor, they have become in their own way capitalists, and have been able in their own way to make a profit as the employer of other men's labor, as well as their own. Their accumulated savings are beneficial to the whole community; and to none more so than to those who labor for wages; for if capital did not exist there would be no wages, and men would have to return to the semi-savage state, where each man labored for himself, and the gigantic enterprises which the world has seen would cease to be undertaken. Capital becomes the enemy of labor, when the capitalist refuses to use it himself, or lend it to those who have enterprise and ability to embark in legitimate employments. The old farmer who buries his money in the ground, or the miser who hoards it up in an old stocking, is an enemy of labor and is justly entitled to our dislike and contempt; but the man of brains and energy who employs his capital in enterprises, large or small as his means justify, where he can give remunerative employment to his fellow-men, is the friend of labor, and no part of the community has so great an interest in the abundance, freedom and security of capital as those who work for wages.—U. S. Economist.

ST. JOHN'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The total inward and outward trade of the town of St. John's Que. for the year ending Dec. last exceeded a million dollars. The value of dutiable goods imported was \$156,112, on which duty was paid amounting to \$35,187; the value of free goods was \$303,135; and the value of exports \$887,577. The principal items of imports were

coal, \$56,128; cottons, \$10,742; china and glassware \$6,565; machinery, \$5,197; paints, \$4,055; beeswax, \$2,845; woollen yarn, \$6,919; wines and liquors, \$2,729. The free goods comprise clays, \$5,533; flint, \$3,032; crude rubber, \$2,728; oysters, \$7,972; sellers' effects, \$21,536; hides, \$254,503; silicate of soda, \$8,409. Of the exports, forest products constitute \$207,488 worth; animals and their produce, \$156,286; agricultural products, \$472,805; manufactures \$5,631. The horses sent to the States were 762 in number, and were valued at \$84,944; butter, \$12,719; eggs, \$25,754; the value of barley exported was \$70,946; o buckwheat, \$8,123; of oats, \$127,694; flax, \$3,445. Hay was the heaviest item in the list, 23,855 tons being shipped across the lines the value of which was \$284,367.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 11, 1883.

Stocks.	Lowest Point in Week.	Highest Point in Week.	Total Transaction in Week.	Buyers.	Sellers.	Average Price, 1882.
Montreal	2 1/2	204	3551	201	201 1/2	212
" x. d.	198 1/2	200 1/2	1295	198	199 1/2	
Ontario	112 1/2	115	1168	114	114 1/2	65 1/2
People's				79	81	90 1/2
Molson's		124	95	120 1/2	123 1/2	126
Toronto	183 1/2	188 1/2	1788	186	187	
Jac. Cartier				105	110	
Merchants	123 1/2	125 1/2	739	124	124 1/2	133
Commerce	133 1/2	134 1/2	1404	134	134 1/2	145 1/2
Eastern Tps						
Union		85	5		85	
Hamilton						
Exchange	146	150	270		150	
Mon. Tel.		120 1/2	100	121 1/2	122 1/2	124 1/2
Dom. Tel.						
Rich. & O.	70 1/2	73 1/2	1485	71 1/2	72 1/2	82 1/2
City Pass	143 1/2	144	275	143 1/2	144 1/2	144
Gas						
R. C. Ins. Co				55		
Mchts. x. d.						
Gas x. d.	163	171	11175	169	169 1/2	165

—Peter Cooper, the well-known New York philanthropist, who had been ailing for some time, died last week. His was a note-worthy career, for beginning life as apprentice to a brewer he learned several trades, being by turns, hatter, carriage-maker, grocer, glue-maker, machine-builder, railroad man, iron manufacturer, real estate operator, telegraph builder, inventor, author—he succeeded in all. He invented in 1823 a method of canal towing by means of fixed cables, and it is now in use on the Seine and other European rivers. He also invented a lawnmower, built a marine torpedo, and in 1830 designed the first American locomotive engine. But above all these activities of his restless brain and hand, was the fact that he was fifty years ahead of his time in seeing the necessity for *Industrial Education*, and provided for it. Thirty years ago, also, he decided, so far as Cooper Institute is concerned, the question of co-education of the sexes. Mr. Cooper himself said upon one occasion: I propose to give the receipt by which I have preserved my youth. I have always given a friendly welcome to new ideas, and I have endeavored not to feel too old to learn; * * * While I have always recognized that the object of business is to make money in an honorable manner, I have endeavored to remember that the object of life is to do good. Hence I have been ready to engage in all new enterprises, and without incurring debt, to risk the means which I had acquired in their promotion, provided they seemed to me calculated to advance the general good." The following is from the Boston *Economist*. "The life of Peter Cooper should be kept in mind by all who have in view the welfare of mankind. A hard-working man desirous of doing the utmost good, his work has been more lasting for the benefit of the working classes of New York than that of any other philanthropist who has honored the city by making it his residence. And his death is mourned by rich and poor alike. He was one of the few who have been able to give that which could have been used for personal enjoyment, and to give freely and well. What a contrast his life presents when compared with those of the many rich and selfish men who exist only for self." So, too, Joaquin Miller sings of Peter Cooper:

"I reckon him nobler than king or khan,
Braver and better by far.
And wisest he in this whole wide land
Of hoarding till bent and gray;
For all you can hold in your cold, dead hand
Is what you have given away."

—The Winnipeg *Sun* has been interviewing Mr. Tilden, of the well known firm of E. and C. Gurney & Co., Hamilton, makers of stoves &c. &c. which does a large business with Manitoba and the West. That gentleman is reported as saying. "I find this market glutted in almost every line. Ontario has crowded its manufactures upon your merchants. They have not sold these goods and consequently cannot pay for them. They will not be able to sell them until the spring trade opens, and in a great many instances not even then, as they are winter goods. Hence these stocks must be carried over to next winter. This causes the present depression here and fears there. The manufacturers in Ontario, a thousand miles away, do not understand the local circumstances of the case, and are, naturally, uneasy." Having thus expressed himself on the general subject of the undeniable glut of merchandise, Mr. Tilden also said, respecting the merchants, that if they had their money invested in real estate or other substantial way, they would, in nine cases out of ten, pull through. And that he was bound to extend the business of the firm still further. In 1880, said he, we had but two customers here, now we have perhaps 200. As to starting a branch factory there, Mr. Tilden declared such a step unlikely, seeing that coal and iron were as yet undeveloped in the West, and that there is not any outlet for working off surplus stocks. We could not possibly ship south, across the line, or hope to compete with Ontario. Ontario manufacturers of every line of goods he stated are making big preparations to supply that market this year. Indeed, the manufacturers of this line of goods seem to talk of nothing else but their North-western market. In the item of wagons alone, one manufacturer stated that some 18,000 would be shipped there.

—The condition of the furnaces of the United States on the 1st of last January, according to the returns of the American Iron and Steel Association, is shown in the following table, compared with their condition on January 1, 1882:

Date.	Completed furnaces.	In blast.	Out of blast.
Jan. 1, 1883	687	417	270
Jan. 1, 1882	701	446	255

The decrease in the past year in the number of completed furnaces is evidently owing to the dropping of several furnaces, which are now regarded as abandoned or which have been torn down. The furnaces in various parts of the country now being erected and of which we have knowledge, says the *Iron Age*, will soon run the number of completed furnaces over 700 again. It is possible, from the figures we now have in our possession, to approximately ascertain the consumption of pig iron in the United States in 1882. Our imports amounted to about 540,000 gross tons, and the producers of pig iron had 188,800 tons on hand unsold at the beginning of 1882, and these quantities, added to the production of the year, make the total supply of pig iron 5,351,623 tons from which 383,655 tons, the stock on hand unsold at the close of the year, should be deducted, leaving 4,967,968 gross tons as the probable consumption. The stocks in United States bonded warehouses are so small that they need not be considered. In 1881 the probable consumption was slightly greater, having been 4,982,565 gross tons. The consumption in 1880 was only 3,990,415 gross tons.

The Telephonic Telegraph Company is the name of an enterprise for the working of which a company was last week formed in New York. It is proposed to construct and use lines for telegraphic and telephonic purposes between New York and San Francisco, and that city and the cities of Quebec, Montreal, Hamilton, and Toronto, Canada. Its capital is \$100,000, divided into 1,000 shares, which are held as follows: Erastus Wiman, 332; Abner M. Rosebrugh, of Toronto, 332; George Black, of Hamilton 332; and Messrs. John Moss, John T. Kennedy, Hugh Morrow, and Wm. D. Wilson, each one share. Mr. Wiman, of Dun, Wiman & Co., is largely interested in the Western Union and Great North-Western Telegraph Companies. George Black, of Hamilton, and Dr. Abner M. Rosebrugh, of Toronto, are both practical electricians, and it is their joint invention which forms the basis for the organization of the new company. This invention is a device to be attached at terminal and intermediate points on a common telegraph wire, and which, it is claimed, destroys induction, so that the wire can be used simultaneously for tele-