swarms. From these he obtained 450 boxes of surplus honey, weighing 3,000 lbs.

Some one in Halifax has sent us a printed catalogue of fancy goods and general merchandize to the stated value of \$15,000, which were for sale at public auction in that city some days ago. The terms are worth noting and condemning. For purchases of \$200 to 500, six months; over \$500, nine months credit. The stock ' was not brought to Halifax to sell at a profit,' says this too candid circular, but is sent here ' for sale without reserve' and 'you can make your own prices.' Dealers from a distance are still further informed that where their purchases at this sale shall exceed \$200, their travelling ex penses coming and going shall be refunded. That's the style : " welcome the coming, speed the parting guest." Next to giving goods away for the adornment of the community, this seems about as far as one could go in inducements. We scarcely wonder that our correspondent bitterly says. referring to the slaughtering done there of Western stocks, ' Is it any wonder banks make losses.

A LIST is given in the St. John N. B., Telegraph, of the new vessels registered at that port during 1877. It comprises I steamer, 8 ships, 12 barques, 5 brigantines, and schooners etc., to compose the total of 35, the tonnage of which was 23,682 tons. Thirteen of these were built in St. John or its suburbs. In 1876 there were 42 vessels and 1 steamer, tonnage 25,152 tons, and in 1875, 3 steamers and 39 vessels with a tonnage of 23,816 tons registered at that city.

WITHIN the past fortnight, twenty-seven traders are reported as having gone out of business in the Dominion ; five of these were grocers, six hotel keepers, and two general dealers. Twelve assignments are noted, four of them by general dealers and two by grocers. There were seventeen attachments issued in that time; seven of them against general dealers, two dry goods men, four grocers. Messrs. Knight & Young, cove keepers, Quebec, have dissolved; Messrs. George Offord & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, Kingston, have dissolved, Mr. Claxton retiring; Henry Hall & Son, shoes, Woodstock, have dissolved. In Montreal, J. T. Hutchison, grocer, has been missing for some days; Messrs. Geo. Childs & Co., wholesale grocers, have dissolved ; Messrs. Denoon, Drake & Dods have dissolved. and the firm is now Ramsay, Drake & Dods. In this city, Messrs. Grant Bros., builders, have dissolved; Mr. Francis Rooney, of the wholesale firm of N. & F. Rooney, is dead; W. W. Colwell & Bro., lumber, have assigned; Mr. J. W. C. Bedson, grocer, meets his creditors; an attachment has been issued against Thos. Langton, shoes.

WE mentioned, last week, the failure of Mr. J. E. Woodworth, ship-builder, of Kingsport, Nova Scotia. A meeting of his creditors was held at that place on the 10th inst., and a state. ment presented shewing his liabilities to be over \$86,000 and assets \$71,000. Not a bad showing, so far as figures go, but an examination of the assets offers but little comfort for creditors. The first item on the list is a copper

mine in New Brunswick, \$18,000! The next, notes of Vaughan & Homer, \$19,000 (held, however, by Mr. D. M. Dickie, of Canning, as security for endorsements). It may be well to mention that said Vaughan & Homer were men employed in Woodworth's ship-yard, to whom he recently sold his whole establishment, handing their notes to his friend Dickie as above mentioned. Another item is, "Kingsport town plot," \$2000 -cheap at one-fifth of the money; a steamer, \$3,600, held by his brother-in-law. All the property worth anything is held by someone else as security for something or other. His valuable shipping interests, amounting to more than \$50,000, are held by Mr. C. W. Berteuu, of New York, to cover \$34,000 worth of drafts which Berteau had accepted and will have to pay. Of course the concern will at once be put into the Insolvent Court, and a stirring up of those doubtful looking transactions will be the This is a fair sample of the consequence. kind of thing that might be done were the Insolvent Act ab lished, and no provision made in its place for such transactions.

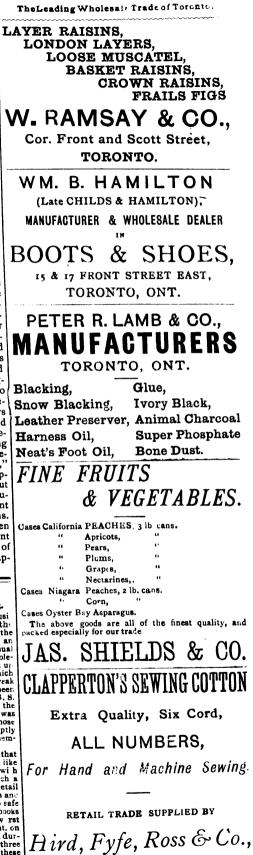
SUCCESS OF AMERICAN ELECTRICIANS .--- The London Times publishes an exhaustive article on telegraphic progress, and laments the inaction of English electricians. Recent experiments were successfully made whereby four messages-two in each direction-were trans-mitted simultaneously between London and Liverpool. The invention which made this feat possible was the work of an American, and the Times naturally wants to know what English electricians are about, and of what use to practical telegraphy is the Society of Telegraphic Engineers, when American inventors are allowed to carry off the honors. England are allowed to carry on the holds. England is called the birthplace of the electric tele-graph by virtue of Charles Morrison having invented, in 1753, what he called "An Expe-ditious Method of Conveying Intelligence," which was a clumsy apparatus requiring a sep-arate wire for every letter of the alphabet, but the Morse instrument, the duplex and quadruplex telegraph, the type-printing instrument and the telephone are all American inventions. It will be seen that "honors are easy" hetween the two countries as regards the establishment and operating of the great telegraphic lines of the world, England furnishing most of the capital and America all of the brains.

## G. B. SMITH & HENDERSON.

Wholesale Dry Goods, 43 Yonge St at the opening of their sixth season in the Toronto busi at the opening of their sixth season in the loronto busi-ness, wish to inform their patrons in particular and the balance of Ontario ietail merchants in general, that the rapid increase of their rising bus ness (which is now an established tact) has not been brought about in the usual rapid increase of their rising bus ness (which is now an established tact) has not been brought about in the usual way by which it is now generally known so many whole-sale houses of this country have to their sorrow built u-large sales, that is, by opening supply accounts or, which amounts to the same thing, giving large credit to weak men and 'k ting" with their notes—but it has been brought about by untring efforts on the part of G. B. S. 6 H. in searching all the manufacturing critres of the world with the cash to pay wherever the best value was to be had, and wheir se excing for customers only those merchants who have a reputation for paying promptly and cultivating a busines, with those who prove them-selves to be as good as reputed. It has become quite a common saying of late years that the retail trade of Canata is all rotten and that it is like taking a leap in the dark doing a credit business wi h them, but we have to heistation in branding such a statement as al inder on the larger portion of the retail trade of this Provin.e. Peepie who shut their eyes an-leap. gainst a rock, have no right to say there s no safe landing beside the rock, for we can show by our books that our los as for the last four we take we are used.

leap a gainst a r landing beside leap .gainst a rock, have no right to say there s ho sate landing beside the rock, for we can show by our books that our los es for the last five seasons, cu ing the w rst of times, have not been n ore than  $\frac{1}{2}$  of one per cent, on the gross amount of our sales for those seasons, and dur-ing the year 1877 our names have not appeared but three times on lists of creditors of insolvent estates, and these only for small emounts

only for small amounts. We make these statements to the retail merchants of We make these statements to the retail merchants of Ontario to explain the cause of our showing so many Lines less than c - rrent prices, and to show that the state-ments so freely made by our opponents, that we cannot continue to sell at such price are fabrications of jealous minds. G B. SMITH & HENDERSON.



Sole Agents for the Dominion, TORONTO.