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MONTREAL, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1915.

Cable to Lloyd George.

There was a mystery for a little while concerning the need of more soldiers for Canada's overseas service, a mystery that has now been cleared up by the official announcement that we must have more men quickly. There is now something like a mystery about the need of shells. From recent reports it appears that a number of concerns in Canada are offering to supply shells, but can get no orders. An explanation from headquarters at Ottawa states that the Shell Committee are supplying all the shells that the British Government require. But while this explanation is published here the cablegrams tell us that Mr. Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, is absenting himself from Parliament in order that he may make a tour of the country to urge upon everybody who has the capacity for the work to produce more shells in abundance. If Britain wants shells, and Canada has the factories to make them, why are the two interests not brought into harmony? If there are manufacturers in Canada able and willing to supply the goods, and there is nobody here authorized to deal with them, they should cable direct to Mr. Lloyd George in London, who will promptly put aside all the red tape that is preventing the proper co-operation.

Condemns Soldiers Smoking.

The Toronto Methodist Conference has passed a resolution condemning the sending of tobacco to the soldiers at the front, and expressing their disapproval with the men smoking. It seems hardly conceivable that an enlightened body such as the Methodist Conference claims itself to be should take such a narrow bigoted view of the situation. The Journal of Commerce holds no brief for the tobacco manufacturers, and has on occasions advocated the curtailment of cigarette smoking among juveniles. But this pronouncement on the part of the Methodist Conference goes beyond all reason. To expect soldiers who have been under severe shell fire for days, often without food or water, facing death at all times and subjected to the most nerve racking and exhausting experience that a man could possibly endure to go without a smoke is the height of folly. Surely a man who goes out and risks his life in order that we might breathe the air of freedom should at least be given the opportunity to have a quiet smoke after he has returned from the trenches.

Apart altogether from the question of right or wrong of smoking, an exception should be made in the case of soldiers. They should certainly have all the tobacco they can smoke. These men deserve it, and every other comfort that can be afforded them. We certainly take issue with the Methodist Conference on the question of soldiers smoking. Some of the finest and best men we have ever known were inveterate smokers, and if all the members of the Methodist Conference who passed this insane resolution were as sure as heaven as some of these smokers whom we know they would have no need to worry.

Well meaning, but narrow-minded people often do an incalculable harm to religious causes by failure to show a little breadth of mind and Christian charity. We repeat that the soldiers need smokers more than they need bread and that if a man has been subjected to shell fire for some days, he needs something that will soothe and quiet his nerves. To deny such men the right to use tobacco is narrow-minded and unpatriotic.

A Great Church Function.

The Canadian friends of Lord Aberdeen, now known as the Marquis of Aberdeen and Tairn, will note with interest that he has again represented the King as Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, which recently held its meeting in Edinburgh. At a time when there is so much agitation against State churches it is well to be reminded that Scotland still has a national church, the annual meeting of which is an event of high importance. The Lord High Commissioner, the King's representative, takes up his residence at the historic Holyrood Palace, where usually there is much ceremony. This year, on account of the war, a part of the ordinary programme was omitted. The usual Levee was dispensed with and, for the first time within memory, the State procession to St. Giles' Cathedral and the Assembly Hall did not take place. Lord Aberdeen, wearing khaki, accompanied by Lady Aberdeen and suite, motored to the Cathedral where service was held.

Two Heroes

Among the British soldiers first place for courage is generally given to Sergeant O'Leary, who won the Victoria Cross as a result of conspicuous bravery. O'Leary charged in advance of his company, killed five men manning a machine gun, then killed some of the Germans in the trench and took others captive, thus virtually capturing a trench single handed.

In France a boy of seventeen named Jacques Goujon has been awarded the military medal by the French Government, which corresponds to our Victoria Cross. Goujon is being acclaimed as the greatest hero among the French soldiers. During the recent fighting in Northern France he, with a few of his comrades, was ordered to locate machine guns of the enemy which had become very troublesome. The little party discovered the guns after killing

two German sentries, but before the French could seize the machine guns they were attacked by a superior force and all killed but Goujon. The young soldier disappeared into a hole made by a shell, and remained there for three hours until he thought the coast was clear. Emerging from the hole he did not return to his own lines, but decided to carry out the instructions which had been given to him and his comrades several hours before. He destroyed two of the machine guns with bombs, and while attempting to destroy the third was taken prisoner. While being escorted to the rear, he escaped from his captors, returned and captured the third gun, which he dragged after him into the French camp. The brave lad was promoted to corporal, had the military medal conferred upon him and praised by his superior officer. Since then he has had one of his arms blown off by a shell, but nothing can deter a hero of that calibre.

British and American tastes differ. John Bull apparently is fonder of wax-works than Brother Jonathan. The "Eden Musee," the wax-works show of New York, is in bankruptcy, while Madame Tussaud's famous establishment in London continues to flourish. Jonathan is too busy with the things of to-day to pay much attention to the celebrities of the past.

At times we are tempted to boast of the part Canada is playing in the conflict, and of the number of men we have sent to the front. The Ottawa Journal, in commenting on this, points out that "Great Britain is training one man out of every fourteen of her population, but Canada is training one man out of every fifty-three of hers." We certainly have nothing to boast about.

The Government have issued a two-cent post card, to save the users of the cards the trouble of putting on the extra one cent stamp now required. This is an excellent move. But why not go further and issue a three cent stamp for a similar time-saving purpose. Is the time of the people who use post cards more valuable than the time of the people who write letters?

According to a city census Edmonton has now 59,339 inhabitants, a decrease during the year of 13,177. It is interesting to note, however, that Edmonton has sent 9,000 men to fight in the battles of the Empire, which accounts in a very large measure for the decrease in population during the year. In proportion to population there are few cities in Canada which have made as favorable a showing.

There are 8,100,000 men of military age in Great Britain, of whom 6,500,000 are in England and Wales, 802,000 in Scotland, and 735,000 in Ireland. Of the 6,500,000 of military age in England and Wales, 2,934,000 are unmarried. It is estimated that 2,000,000 men of all ages are engaged in making munitions of war. To this must be added the physically unfit as well as those engaged in transportation, the production of food stuffs and other necessary services. If one million be set aside for these services, it still leaves 5,000,000 men of military age in the United Kingdom.

German economists are indulging in a curious process of reasoning. They point out that while imports and exports have entirely ceased, the continual turning over of home products is adding to the wealth of the nation at a phenomenal rate. One is tempted to ask them why the country built up a foreign trade of \$4,700,000,000 and went to the expense of creating a huge mercantile fleet if foreign trade is of no value to them. The German system of getting wealth is very much like that of the people who lived on an island and grew wealthy by taking in one another's washing.

English-speaking people are accustomed to think of wheat flour as the great staple food of mankind. To hundreds of millions, however, rice constitutes the chief bill of fare, while in parts of Europe rye bread takes first place. A new food has now appeared to challenge the hold formerly maintained by cereals. Banana flour, which was first tried out in Jamaica, promises to become an important factor in the feeding of mankind. The flour can be produced at less than a cent a pound, which makes it a cheap food. It is said to be very nutritious and either when used alone or mixed with ordinary wheat flour, makes excellent bread and cakes.

A PREMIER UNABLE TO WRITE.

Count Okuma, though he is the author of books and pamphlets and innumerable magazine and newspaper articles, dictates all his work to a secretary and so far as is known has never even written his own signature. The truth of the matter is that he forms the beautiful Chinese characters like a school boy, and, since the autographs of the great are highly prized in Japan, many expedients have been unsuccessfully tried to get a scrap of his writing. A friend once made an attempt which came near being successful. He pretended to have forgotten how to form a certain Chinese character and asked how it should be written. Count Okuma took up the brush and paper, but the plot failed at the last moment, for he put down the writing material with a smile and traced the character with his finger in the ashes of the hearth.—Carl Crow, in The World's Work for June.

AUSTRALIA'S STONY DESERT.

The great stony desert of North Australia was discovered by Captain Stuart, an Australian explorer, in 1845-46, says an exchange. It is north of the River Darling, and is about 300 miles long and 100 broad, consisting of sandy dunes or ridges. Its want of trees, except along the creeks, gives the country a sterile appearance. These ridges were probably formed by the joint effects of winds and a gradually retreating sea.

STATISTICS OF CITIES.

Twenty-nine cities of New York State have a combined area of 335,000 acres, or 524 square miles. They have a population of 6,915,000 or more than 70 per cent. of the entire population of the State. The per capita tax varies from \$5 in the City of Norwich to \$35.85 in the City of New York. The combined debt of these cities is \$1,464,000,000, of which \$1,364,000,000 represents the debt of the City of New York.

SUCH A MISTAKE.

Probably the Kaiser's error in attacking the Gulf-fight was that he struck her under the impression that there were women and children aboard.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

GERMANY AS A STATE OF MIND.

Boston was once described as a state of mind. The description applies even more aptly to Germany. It is the kind of state which really precludes argument.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

BANKS AND BANKING.

The revision of the Bank Act at the 1913 session of the Dominion Parliament is responsible for a number of important changes such as those affecting the incorporation and organization of new banks, the shareholders' audit, the creation of central gold reserves, the authorization of loans to farmers on their grain, and the more stringent provisions as to additional returns and publicity and the creation of a few new offences and penalties.

Probably half of the sections of the Act were more or less changed in the revision. These changes made necessary the fourth edition of Banks and Banking by the Hon. J. J. MacLaren, D.C.L., L.L.O. of the Ontario Appeal Court and the author of "Bills, Notes and Cheques," etc. The notes upon the Act have been largely re-written and 128 pages of notes have been added and at least 100 new cases have been cited and referred to.

The first edition of this useful book appeared in 1896, and the third edition has been out of print for three years.

The book is published by the Carswell Company, Limited, of 19 Duncan street, Toronto.

PEACE WITHOUT PRINCIPLE.

Many years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield originated the phrase, "Peace with honor." But the propositions of the petticoat delegation to Holland amount to peace without principle. The nations at war are fighting for what they believe to be principles. A compromise on the basis of assuming everybody wrong, or nobody wrong, so far from establishing peace, would lay the basis for a war more terrible and cruel than the present one.

A PRACTICAL PEOPLE.

French are still proving their right to be considered a practical and sensible people. Young ladies from the United States, inexperienced in nursing, are returning home because they were asked to wash floors instead of wounded heroes.—Wall Street Journal.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

"It's getting to be an expensive word to live in." "What's the matter now?" "Here I am buying ice for the refrigerator and summer furs for my wife at the same time."

Lige (in New York Journal)—Did you hear about that cullud man what died fum eatin' too many watahmillions? Ragus—Too many watahmillions! I didn't know dey was dat many.

"I say, Sandy," said Jack, reported by the Woman's Home Companion as handing back his friend's photograph, "when ye had those photos taken, why dinna ye smile?" "And those pictures costing me two dollars a dozen," replied Sandy. "Are ye crazy, mon?"

Silas Grippitt was a tight-fisted, hard-hearted old man. His brother William dying, Silas drove into town to have a notice about his death inserted in the weekly newspaper, says "The Bits." "There ain't no charges, be there?" he asked anxiously. "Oh, yes, indeed," answered the editor. "Our price is ten shillings an inch." "Ruination!" muttered the old man. "And, Bill stood six foot two!"

"Mark Twain was visiting H. H. Rogers," said a New York editor. "Mr. Rogers led the humorist into his library. 'There,' he said, 'is he pointed to a bust of white marble, 'what do you think of that?' It was a bust of a young woman coiling her hair—a graceful example of Italian sculpture. Mr. Clemens looked and then he said: 'It isn't true to nature.' 'Why not?' Mr. Rogers asked. 'She ought to have her mouth full of hairpins,' said the humorist."

Two country darkies listened, awe-struck, while some planters discussed the tremendous range of the new German guns.

"Dar now," exclaimed one negro, when his master had finished expatiating on the hideous havoc wrought by a 42-centimeter shell, "jes lak I bin tellin' yo' niggers all de time! Don' les have no guns lak dem run' heah! Why, us niggers could start runnin' away—run all day, get almos' home free, an' den git killt juss' befo' supper!"

"Dat's de true," assented his companion, "an lemme tell yo' sumpin' else, Bo. Al dem guns needs is juss' yo' ad-dress, dat's all; jes' giv'em de ad-dress, an' they'll git yo'."—Everybody's.

MORNING AND NOON.

(From Poetry.)

Lord of morning, light of day,
Sacred color kindling sun.
We salute thee in the way,
Roadside pilgrims, robed in dun.

Fo' thou are a pilgrim too,
Overlord of all our band;
In thy fervor we renew
Quests we do not understand.

At thy summons we arise,
At thy touch put glory on,
And with glad unanxious eyes
Move into the march of dawn.

Behold, now, where the pageant of high June
Halts in the glowing noon!
The trailing shadows rest on plain and hill;
The banners below are still;
While over forest crown and mountain head
The azure tent is spread.

The song is hushed in every woodland throat;
Moveless the lilies float;
Even the ancient ever murmuring sea
Sighs only fitfully;
The cattle drowse in the field corner's shade;
Peace on the world is laid.

It is the hour when nature's caravan,
That bears the pilgrim man
To the far region of his hope sublime
Across the desert of time,
Rests in the green oasis of the year,
Its journey's end drawn near.

Ah, traveller, hast thou nought of thanks or praise
For these fleet hazy days?
No courage to uplift thee from despair—
Born with the breath of prayer?
Then turn thee to the lilted field once more!
God stands in His tent door.

—Bliss Carman.

HUBBARD ON "KULTUR."

(Exchange.)

Here are some of the home-truths written by the late Elbert Hubbard, the "Philistine," one of the Lusitania victims, for the pamphlet entitled "Who Lifted the Lid off of Hell?" in which he scored the Kaiser.

If you will examine the present European war situation carefully you will find it stamped and stenciled "Made in Germany."

The charitable view is to assume that the War-Lord is a suspect for the alienist.

"Bill Kaiser" has a shrunken soul and a mind that reeks with egomania.

He is a mastoid degenerate of a noble grandmother. In degree he has her power, but not her love. He has her persistence, not her presence.

We are told that the Kaiser kept the peace for forty-three years. True just waiting for this stroke at world domination.

Every male child born in that forty-three years who can carry a gun is taken from useful work and made to do the obscene bidding of this sad, mad, bad, bloody monster.

All the progress of the last forty-three years lies a jumbled, tumbled mass of fears and tears in the dust and dirt of the gladiatorial arena.

Caligula, that royal pagan pervert, was kind compared with the Kaiser.

Nero, the fiddling fiend, with his carelessness in the use of fire, never burned property in all his presidential career worth one-half that destroyed when the Kaiser's troops applied the torch to storied Louvain.

The Emperor is a masochist nightwatchman—drunk on power—who thinks he owns the factory.

The crazy Kaiser will not win. The wisdom of the world backs the allies and Saint Helena awaits. It must be so.

Bill thinks he is a Superman, but some day the Devil will explain to him that he is only a Super-numerary.

WISE FARMER'S WIFE.

The farmer's wife knows more about her husband's business than any other man's wife knows about his. She has a fairer, clearer, and more helpful understanding of it than the average lawyer's, doctor's, or merchant's wife can possibly have about her husband's business, for she lives and works with her husband on their plant. The farmer's wife is the farmer's partner in more senses than one. In the majority of cases she actually operates certain departments of the business.

Most wives have genuine interest and some information about their husbands' business, but the farmer's wife, living with her partner on their plant, occupies a unique position among all wives. With this greater opportunity for helpfulness than her city sisters, her responsibilities have increased proportionately. All honor and respect to her who carries this heavier burden.—Farm and Fireside.

YE CAUTIOUS ED.

(From the Darlington, Wis. Republican Journal.)
The bride is a daughter of the late Patrick Bradley and is one of Darlington's most beautiful young ladies—and we would say the most beautiful if we knew which one it was, because she has a twin sister that none but themselves can tell one from the other, and as Mamie has gone and Mattie remains with us, it probably would be discreet to say that next to her twin sister there never was a more beautiful girl.

THE WORLD'S BIGGEST BELL.

The largest bell in the world is the "Czar Kolokol"—The Great Bell of Moscow—says The Kansas City Times. It weighs nearly 200 tons.

The Day's Best Editorial

EFFICIENCY.

(New York Commercial.)

Americans have displayed remarkable efficiency in some lines but not in all. The weak spot in our individual system is unwillingness to learn from others. Our industry makes great progress while others with equal opportunities lag behind. Our best methods are as good as any yet developed, but all of us do not adopt the best ways or follow the best examples.

This country has a golden opportunity to expand its trade and industrial life. The people should remember what an I. W. W. leader told the committee on industrial relations at Washington last week. He said his followers would never be satisfied and he considered any means to upset existing conditions were justified if they succeeded. We must be rid of political quacks and demagogues and study the problems of the day in the school of experience.

Our natural advantages and resources have been so great that progress has been made too easy for the discipline of the people. We have not co-operated with one another in a scientific way. When we did so in isolated instances our success was great and immediate, but we have been so enamored by theories of individual liberty that Congress and State legislatures have passed anti-corporation laws and laws forbidding co-operation among individuals that have actually limited our individual liberty and our productive capacity.

Conduct of our public affairs is put in the hands of plausible politicians. Nobody would expect a blacksmith to manage a bank or a tailor to be a good machinist; but we put a blacksmith, a banker, a tailor or a machinist at the head of a government department because he lives in some section of the country that "has claims" and not because he is fitted for the work. Lawyers being plentiful and handy, we give them all the odd jobs in the public service in consideration of their speech-making in election campaigns.

We should take stock of our needs and of the material at our disposal. Many a great business has fallen into decay because father's son needed a job, so the weakness is not confined to the public service.

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HOW CAVIARE IS MADE.

The thought that enters one's mind at the name Cossack is a fierce fighter galloping over the Russian steppes. That is but a fancy picture, for a majority of the Cossacks are engaged in the peaceful pursuit of fishing and making caviare. This delicacy is made from the roe of the great sturgeon, which sometimes attains a length of twenty-five feet, that the most commonly eaten caviare is made, and the best is manufactured from fish that are caught during the depths of winter. From the table of the rich Russian caviare is seldom absent, and never from that of the Czar, where every meal sees caviare served.

The caviare supplied for imperial eating is the enforced tribute of the Cossack fishers, who, before they may reap the profit of their own industry, are obliged to supply the autocrat of all the Russias with eleven tons of the very best. This tribute is ironically called "the fish present." To secure this amount of caviare no fewer than 5,000 sturgeons must be caught. When the waters freeze over and the fishing is to begin the chief of every Cossack community lines up the fishermen on the frozen shore. At a given signal they march down the bank and out on the ice. Then, with a wild song, they chop through the ice and start the season's fishing.—Rochester Post-Express.

SHRAPNEL.

(London Chronicle.)

When we were fighting Napoleon our army was the only one equipped with shrapnel—the shells which, according to Mr. Lloyd George, is now being superseded by high explosive. After the battle of Vismiera, Wellington wrote congratulating General Shrapnel on the fact that his invention had contributed largely to the defeat of the enemy. Sir George Wood, who commanded the artillery brigade at Waterloo, asserted that "but for shrapnel it is doubtful whether any effort of the British could have recovered the farmhouse of La Haye Sainte, and hence on these shells hinges entirely the turn of the battle."

The secret of making shrapnel was unknown outside England until 1834, yet our Government never repaid its inventor the capital spent on his experiments. All he got was £1,200 a year and the offer of a baronetcy, which he was too poor to accept. General Shrapnel's son had to sell the family estate of Midway Manor, in Wiltshire, where the park gate pillars may still be seen pyramids of shrapnel shells and a list of battles which they helped to win.

CANADA'S PAPER TRADE.

Imports of paper and paper products into Canada in the year ended March 31 decreased about \$200,000, while Canadian exports increased about the same amount, according to the Paper Trade Journal.

During the year imports of paper and paper manufactures amounted to \$5,764,379, compared with \$4,043,368 the preceding year. In the year just closed \$4,032,345 represented imports from the United States, the remainder coming from the United Kingdom.

Paper exports for the year ended March 31, 1915, were worth \$15,509,582, compared with \$12,636,596 in 1914. Of last year's total \$12,879,204 was sent to the United States.

Wood pulp valued at \$9,266,161 was exported from Canada in the year ended March 31 last, compared with \$6,364,824 the preceding year. Of last year's total \$7,443,814 came to the United States.

FREEDOM OF THE SEA.

(Lowell, Mass., Courier-Journal.)

The trouble is that England has denied to no one the peaceful freedom of the sea merely because she has confessedly enjoyed a potential mastery thereof. She has, least of all, denied the freedom of the sea to Germany, although Germany was everywhere undermining her trade, even in England. German vessels were not even denied what we should have denied them—freedom to engage in the coasting trade of England.

THE SECRET.

I am keeping a secret from my love,
From my littlest son of three,
Ah, would it never might chill his joy
At word or sign from me:

I dread the cloud in his brown, brown eyes,
I shrink from his frightened breath,
When he learns that in the green world lies
The monster thing called Death.

—H. S. Haskins.

NEW YORK MARKET SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

Better Tendency in Afternoon Although Trading Quiet

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Advanced to 175 Compared with 172
Close—Rise Due to War Orders and Demand for Electrical Apparatus

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal)
New York, June 17.—Stocks were opening advance in quantities sufficient to offset the advance in the market, but the demand increased and a strong undertone was present. Westinghouse was under considerable pressure, declined to 98, compared with 99 1/2 Wednesday.

New York Central was strong before the market opened, but declined to 88 1/2.

Cheapeake & Ohio sold off over a decline representing the passing of the bill, but the demand increased and a strong undertone was present. Westinghouse was under considerable pressure, declined to 98, compared with 99 1/2 Wednesday.

New York Central was strong before the market opened, but declined to 88 1/2.

United States Steel was leader of advance, on 2,000, up 1/4, it soon advanced to 61 1/2, conditions in the trade were a factor in the matter of greatest influence was the prominent banking quarters, that government not appeal anti-trust suit from decision of Court.

Goodrich was strong feature, opening 53, a new high for present movement and advanced thereafter advancing to 53. The silent talk of resumption of dividends in summer.

New York, June 17.—The volume of business in the second hour and prices showed a light tendency, after easing off at about 11:30, when the market was quiet. The volume of business was not so large as in the first hour, but the market was quiet.

Renewed selling of Steel by Lansburg, whose heavy sales on Monday afternoon resulted in causing that day's decline, attracted the selling originated in Europe.

For the decline in Pennsylvania the explanation was offered that some holder of the stock was transferring his interest into Westinghouse. Break in London copper market produced a rise in copper stocks, now were stocks of steel companies much affected by reduction in prices to 6 1/2 a pound by American Smelting Company.

New York, June 17.—Prices showed a tendency in the early afternoon, although continued quiet and was still almost entirely unchanged.

General Electric became the strongest feature, advancing to 175, compared with 172 at the close of the previous day. The rise was due partly to orders which the company has received and the fact that the demand for electrical appliances is improving.

Pennsylvania rallied easily after the sell-off had ceased. A block of the stock was sold on account of anyhign unfavorable company's affairs, but for some reason after a individual holder. Selling was supposed to come from Pittsburgh. Baldwin Locomotive works, up 3 1/2, a new high record.

N. Y. COTTON RANGE.

New York, June 17.—Cotton range.
Open. High. Low.
July 9.54 9.55 9.53