

at Lambeth. These, especially the figure of 'Britannia,' though exposed to adverse influences, are as perfect to-day as on that of their erection. There happen to be two large statues on the triangular piece of ground opposite St. Thomas' Hospital, brought there recently, also made at Lambeth, which are ninety-six years old, and which have been quite untouched by time. There is no reason why terra-cotta should not be imperishable."

UNDER the caption "Triumphant Industries," The Forum prints a highly eulogistic resume of the advancement in electrical mechanism and invention, and its embodiment as evidenced by the stupendous industry carried on in the United States under the title of the General Electric Company. From this article we quote as follows:

"Emerson once said that steam was half an Englishman. With equal felicity and more truth it might be affirmed that electricity is half an American. That which our philosophic countryman noted as a characteristic phenomenon was the creation of a modern England with immense factories, great lines of railroad, and a ubiquitous mercantile marine, operated by an agency all-predominating and irresistible. Such it remains to this day. But no agency that seconds human effort need be so exclusively adopted as to prove at last seriously obstructive of further advances. One good custom soon corrupts the world, and progress must ever find new ways and new tools. In America, with all the resources of a virgin soil to open up: with greater distances to overcome: with a larger population more widely distributed to be kept in closer touch: with a keener appreciation of economies in time than those in mere coin: with a pervading belief that novelty is apt to have merit simply because it is new, the nation has been swift to approve and to adopt each discovery in the electric arts.

A distinguished English physicist is credited with the remark that he did not care to do anything by electricity when he could it some other way. Even Bismarck, though willing to be night telegraph editor, grumbled sourly at the instantaneous effectiveness of the wire and keys as spoiling all the stately traditions of diplomacy. But the average American citizen is of quite different temper and spirit, always preferring the prompt, direct electric method for aught that concerns him and his kind.

It is thus that the humble beginnings of Morse have fructified in a continental network of telegraphs. It is thus that the Atlantic cable—the one idea of a plain New York business man—came into successful operation. It is thus that the inchoate, frontier city, still smelling of raw lumber and fresh paint, has more telephones than a proud and dignified Old World capital. It is thus America has become the great centre of production and use of electric light and power, and exports her lamps, her dynamos, her motors, and her electric cars to every quarter of the globe."

THE Duke of Veragua, who was recently in Toronto, where he received high social honors, and who represented the Government of Spain at the opening of the World's Columbian Exhibition at Chicago because he is a lineal descendant of Christopher Columbus, after having all his travelling expenses paid by the United States because he was a guest of that nation, has returned to Spain to discover that he is a bankrupt. It has been given out in his behalf that during his absence an unjust steward squandered some \$350,000 of his money in gambling; and now Yankee sympathizers with the noble Duke are asking contributions from their pecunious countrymen to be given Mr. Veragua to enable him to maintain his accustomed style and dignity. It is not denied that the Duke

owned a high toned gambling hell, and that his income was derived chiefly from the losses sustained by his victims. Being a noble Duke, however, and a descendant of the great discoverer of America, his financial methods were not considered of a character to deny him access to the best society in the United States, or in Toronto either. It has never been shown that Mr. Veragua ever earned an honest dollar in his life, and he is not a young man, nor ever did any act by which the world was made any the better for his having lived in it. Yet no doubt his Yankee acquaintances will reimburse the Duke for his gambling losses, but we have not heard recently of any large contributions in that country to the eleemosynary institutions there which stand so much in need of money.

THE recent Canadian ruling regarding the towing of Canadian logs with Canadian tugs and boomsticks was discussed at a meeting of lumbermen, held last week, at Bay City, and a committee consisting of E. T. Carrington, Benjamin Boutelle, and E. J. Smith, of Duncan City, was appointed to confer with the Canadian authorities to secure a modification of the rule. Should it be enforced, it will drive American tug owners, and to a large extent American lumber dealers, out of the Canadian trade.—Cleveland, Ohio, Marine Record.

THE display of cotton goods made by Canada at the World's Fair has attracted considerable attention and received many compliments. The correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce thus refers to the exhibit:—

"Canada makes an excellent display of cotton goods as it does of almost everything else at the Fair. In two large cases, each 75 by 20, are the exhibits of the leading cotton manufacturers of the Dominion. They embrace sheetings, shirtings, prints, ginghams, webbing, bindings, tickings, dairy cloths, flannels, and nearly every kind of fabric made in this country or Great Britain. The Montreal Cotton Company, whose works are at Valleyfield, show as many kinds of goods as are produced in any establishment in this country or Great Britain, and to all appearance they are of excellent quality."

The protective system has made it possible for Canada to become a large producer of all kinds of cotton goods, supplying the home market with the product of our own mills at prices low enough to meet the slimmest purse.

THE Department of Finance has issued an interim statement of revenue and expenditure for the twelve months ending June 30th last. The revenue for the period in question is given as \$37,183,255, as against \$35,902,028 last year, or an increase of \$1,281,000. The expenditure for the past year is placed at \$30,652,653, as against \$31,267,221, or a decrease of about \$600,000. The nominal surplus at the present time is \$6,530,603, as against \$4,634,807, the amount recorded when the departmental statement was issued twelve months ago. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures just published represent only the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to June 30th. There are receipts and payments on account of the last fiscal year still to be made, and until all the returns are received from various parts of the Dominion the exact comparison of our financial position with previous years cannot be ascertained. From present appearances the