

# A. RAMSAY & SON, MONTREAL

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

**UNICORN READY-MIXED PAINT  
RUSSIAN PURE LEAD  
UNICORN PURE LEAD  
UNICORN VARNISHES  
CRESCENT STAR VARNISHES, ETC., ETC.  
WINDOW GLASS, ART GLASS MIRROR  
PLATES, ETC.**



TRADE MARK.  
ESTABLISHED 1812.

Special freight rates made for British Columbia.

"PRISM."



BRANCH:

Hastings Street, Vancouver.

These are two of the well known brands of

"ELEPHANT."



## THE CANADA PAINT COMPANY, LTD

MONTREAL, TORONTO, VICTORIA.

## DALBY & CLAXTON

Real Estate, Insurance,  
Mining & Financial

**AGENTS.**

-AGENTS FOR-

The Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corporation, England.  
Alliance Assurance Company (Fire), England  
The Allion Fire Insurance Association, Ltd., England.  
The Great West Life Assurance Co., Winnipeg and Victoria.  
The Royal Canadian Packing Co., Claxton, Skeena River, "Globe Brand of Salmon."  
The Stoveston Canning Co., Stoveston, Fraser River, "Lighthouse Brand of Salmon."

64 YATES ST., VICTORIA.

### INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY UNION

The New York *Herald* says there is now on foot in this country and Europe a plan to form an international railway union, which will include in its membership all the railway employes in the civilized world. The chief benefit of such a union will be through the bureaus of international correspondence. Through these, for instance, the printers of England and France are notified that the trade of this country is overcrowded; that many men are out of employment and the unions are warned to keep their members from coming to the United States. In the same way when trade is good and wages high the labor organizations in other countries are notified, and the men who wish to emigrate are allowed to do so.

The American railway union now claims a membership of nearly 100,000, two-thirds of the total membership of all the old brotherhoods put together. It admits to membership every employee of a railroad, no matter in what capacity, whereas the brotherhoods only admit skilled labor. The organization is opposed to strikes and favors arbitration of all disputes between employers and employees. It also favors independent political action on socialist principles, which will do away with the possibility of such disputes by polishing the employing class. Besides

the intended amalgamation, the railway unions, the workingmen's organizations of France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Germany, England and Italy are about to issue a joint appeal to the workers of America to join them in organizing an international party, in which the workers of all countries shall act together politically. One feature will be that the expense of elections in one country shall be borne by all countries equally, and thus the weaker and poorer organizations will have a chance to carry on a various propaganda.

### CLEAN UP OLD STOCKS.

Every grocery store, in fact every store of all kinds, always has on hand a quantity of old stocks of goods that range at two or three to five or even ten years on the shelves. These goods are usually counted as assets in the concern, when in fact they are more or less worthless. It is a mighty good thing always to clean out such old stocks at any half reasonable price. It is really not a sacrifice to do this, as the capital obtained from such dead-horse sales is worth many times more in the business than the unsalable stuff.

The present is a particularly good time to clean out all sorts of old stocks. The times force economy on many people who ordinarily scorn such a thing. If stuff is ordered cheap, there are people now who will buy it. Again, the merchant in every town is carrying a big load in the way of book accounts, and finds it hard to obtain cash to meet his bills to the wholesaler. Here is another opening in which to send off all stocks of slow selling goods.

Go in under the counter, up on the top shelves, and into all the corners of the store not exposed for many a long day. Dig up all the unmoveables of all sorts. Brush the dust off, and burnish them up. Put them out where they may be seen, and put low price-marks on them. Rest assured you have customers who will pick them up and use them. The honest business man will not injure his trade by so doing. He sells them for what they are; he puts bargain prices on them and the

buyer takes them with his eyes open. Customers whose accounts are as long as prudence will justify, will be glad to get a second grade article at a bargain price. Something beats nothing at all, and you will be doing your customers a substantial kindness. If we were in business in a time like this, we would not have a dead piece of goods in the store in thirty days.

—Country Merchant.

### WHAT EVERY MAN IS WORTH.

An interesting exhibit at the national museum shows the physical ingredients which go to make up the average man weighing 151 pounds, says the *American Analyst*. A large glass jar holds the ninety-six pounds of water which his body contains. In other respectacles, are three pounds of white of egg, a little less than ten pounds of pure glue—without which it would be impossible to keep body and soul together—four and one-half pounds of fat, eight and one-fourth pounds of phosphate of lime, one pound of carbonate of lime, three ounces of sugar and starch, seven ounces of fluoride of calcium, six ounces of phosphate of magnesia and a little ordinary table salt. Divided up into his primary chemical elements, the same man is found to contain ninety-seven pounds of oxygen—enough to take up under ordinary atmospheric pressure, the space of a room ten feet long, ten feet wide and ten feet high. His body also contains fifteen pounds of hydrogen, which, under the same conditions, would occupy somewhat more than two such rooms as that described. To these must be added three pounds and thirteen ounces of nitrogen. The carbon in the corpus of the individual referred to is represented by a foot cube of coal. It ought to be a diamond of the same size, because the stone is pure carbon, but the national museum has not such a one in its possession. A row of bottles contain the other elements going to make up the man. These are four ounces of chlorine, three and one-half ounces of fluorine, eight ounces of phosphorus, three and one-half ounces of brinstone, two and one-half ounces of sodium, two and one-half ounces of potassium, one-tenth of an ounce of iron, two ounces of magnesium and three pounds and thirteen ounces of calcium. Calcium, at present market rates, is worth \$300 an ounce, so that the amount of it contained in one ordinary human body has a money value of \$13,300. Few of our fellow citizens realize that they are worth so much intrinsically.

An English Parliamentary return recently issued, gives the results of one of the most, if not the most successful purchase of property ever made, viz: that of the Suez Canal shares in 1876 by Lord Beaconsfield. The cost of the purchase, including the commission and charges, was £4,076,002. There has been received in respect of interest on the shares a sum of £3,320,375, which has exceeded the charge upon the 3½ per cent. Exchequer bills issued in payment for the shares, and the purchase money has been reduced by £1,302,674. Next year, the 176,000 shares rank for full dividends, instead of the 5 per cent. which has been paid upon them since the date of the purchase.