WAY. Full reports of the speech delivered to London by Sir Heaks W. Triga M.P., Chaltman, in moving the adoption of the report of the tirand Trunk Rellway o' Canada, are to hand Since the publication of a cable despatch in the lilebrannouncing that certain representations had been made by the Chairman reflecting upon the operation of the present tariff in Canada so far as it afincled the interests of the Company, the deavouring to make capital for that party, but a close examination of the speech will prove that the road is in an unprecedentedly prosperous condition and that losses that have been experienced by the Company are not attributable to the National Policy of the country Sir HENRY TYLER pointed out that last winter was the worst experienced by rallway men in America for the last forty years, the through business of the Company's lines and their connections being for weeks altogether at a staudstitl. This state of affairs was brought about by strikes and snow atorms. Losses were experienced as the result of a decrease in the Amerioan live stock traffic, caused by the continuance of British prohibition. Then it is announced that the cost of goods, materials, fuel and labour had very much increased in consequence of the fiscal policy of the Dominion Government. Here it may be stated that that policy was not framed for the particular benefit of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, but for the general benefit of the entire country. That it has been a success in the direction intended only the party-blind political bigot will deny. We are not informed to what extent the Grand Trunk has been a loser by the operation of the tariff. Probably the coal duty is the most objectionable teature of it in Grand '1 runk official estimation ; but it is a fact that, reswithstanding the increased duty on coal, the price of that valuable production of the mine was not any more during the last half-year for which Bir HERRY TYLER made his report than during the period previous to its impaaltion. So that on that particular point Bir Hausy bad not much cause for making out a grievance. The coal duty was imposed for the purpose of encouraging mining operations in the centern portion of the Dominion; and why the coal incustry should not be protected as well as other interests we are at a loss to understand. That the cost of labour has increased under the flecal policy of the Government will not be disputed. As matters stood under the Free Trade regime, labour was abundant, because many factories were either closed or werking on three-queriers, half or quarter time, and thousands of mechanics and workingmen were fdie, and, unable to obtain employment at home, were obliged to look for it in a foreign conntry. Now, bowever, matters are entirely changed. Labour is scarce, wages are higher, and a general state of prosperity prevalls. It, therefore, the Grand Trunk authorities are obliged to pay higher wages to their mechanical employees, it is only the natural result of a satisfactory change in the condition of the country. But the Grand Trunk seems to have shared in the general prosperity; for Sir Hanny Trues intormed the gentlemen who listened to his speech at the half-yearly meeting of the company that, despite the dieadvantages he had pointed out, the returns for the half-year were "very good"which, by the way, were materially dirainished by the system of *outting" rates which has prevailed during the present year. The gross receipts for the half year, Bir Harry pointed out. reached £1,072,437, which was a far larger sum then was ever carned in any previous balf-year. The working expenses had been £738,608, or at the rate of 68.08 per cent. as against 68.08 tor the previous half year. Retertaining strong hopes of getting "reasonable rates," Sir Huray looked forward to a reduction of the working expenses to GO per cent. Deducting £738,538 for work. ing expenses, the sum of A334,899 was left, which allowed for the full dividend being paid upon First and Second Preforeness for the half year, the first time, Sir Hazar pointed out, that they had been able to carn a full dividend upon

THE GRAND TRUNK RAIL (receipts from tids source had increased obsessed with any tane for each total adfrom \$1,2 1000 to \$1,150000. The following a small present the fishe cut frequencies when telese to deal such tested homother reads from an alless dian live stock to England, which trad | c meeting with the products of home isbut grown considerably, had materially lucressed. On the whole, the condition [of the road fan antiject for congratulaa state of bankruptcy, wit is now in a stuff for the month of September, for with any in the world."

TIONS.

There was recently published at the New York Mining Record other a volume showing the quantities and values of British mineral productions for the year 1880 The following is a summary -

| ŧ | | Quantities. | Velas. | | |
|-----|------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----|---|
| 1 | Coal, tons Ifon ore, tous | 140,518,022 0 | £62 398 414 | O | 0 |
| 1 | Iron ore, tous | 14,010 017 14 | 8,545,806 | 7 | 9 |
| t | Tin are tons Copper ore | 13,737 11 | 6:3,142 | 0 | • |
| | | | 44 | | _ |
| • | tons | 52.198 O | 190,667 | | |
| ١ | Zine ore, tons | 72.945 O | 810 348 | | |
| Ĭ | Iroa preites, | 1547 0 | 94,545 | 12 | 1 |
| •] | tene | | 21,001 | 9 | 4 |
| Ł | Gold ore, 16 | ָּט וּצָּגוֹ | 2,00 | ŭ | Ü |
| ٠, | Bliver ore, | ••• | , | ٧ | ٠ |
| . | LABO | 11 8 | 2.701 | 17 | 1 |
| ı | Cobalt and | | • • • | •• | ٠ |
| " | niekei ere, | | | | |
| ٠l | tons | | 217 | 6 | 4 |
| . 1 | Mangapee, | | | _ | |
| 1 | Loge . | 2 330 1 | 6 .6 01 | | 0 |
| ٠l | Wolfram, toas | ម រិដ្ | 8 | เบ | U |
| . 1 | Ochre and Um | | ** *** | _ | |
| וי | ber tons | | 11,512 | Ģ | Ò |
| , Į | Areenle, tons. | 6 JE 10 | 43,444 | S | 3 |
| 1 | toes | . 48 1 | 330 | • | |
| 1 | Clays, tons | 3,082, 41 0 | 1 -35.60 | | 0 |
| Н | Balt, tons | o and this | 1.230 | | ñ |
| 1 | letztes, tour. | 18,476 10 | 13, 53 | | |
| 1 | Jet. 164 | 6.73) 11 | 117.2 | ŭ | 5 |
| . 1 | Bundry min. | | | • | - |
| Ί | erai, include | | | | |
| 1 | 00 00 PTO- | | | | |
| ı | lites, gyp- | | | | |
| ı | sum cale | | | | |
| 1 | S. AT, Shales, | | | _ | _ |
| ſ | 40 | | 275 (11) | ŋ | 0 |
| 1 | Total value of | | | | - |
| 1 | -13016le | | | | |
| ı | produced | | | | |
| | | | | | |

£74.016.731 17 6 The quantities and values of the metals obtained from the ores were as

| folicas:— | | | | |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------|----|---|
| Motals. | Quantities. | \ alues. | | |
| Gold, ounces bliver from ore, | 10 | £36 | 10 | ø |
| ounces Bliver from lead, | 1,743 | ઝા | 8 | • |
| _ Othered | CUAIR | (3,015 | 0 | D |
| Pigitee, teer | 7,740,233 8,918 | 19 273 082 813,767 | Ü | 0 |
| Cosper, tens | 3.692 | 14277 | | ŭ |
| Leed, te-1 | | SHE STA | Ū | 0 |
| Viber metals (me- | 7,102 | 1.51,511 | Ų | ¥ |
| timated) | | 1,300 | 0 | 0 |
| Total value of metal brudueed in 1960 | | £21,002,601 | | _ |
| | | | - | - |

The following statement shows the total value of minerals and metals obtained from British mines during the last three years, the results for 1880 being Europeans, 2-441 per cent.; Kurnelaus, largely in advance of those of 1878 and

| _ | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| • | Metals Coal Minerals | 1878, | 1677. | 1860. |
| f | Motals | \$13,283,194 | \$14,816,821 | 821,000,00 |
| ٠, | Minarala | 45,412,753 | ACTION TO | et 206 41 |
| d | | | | |
| ٦ | | \$67.330.511 | Act 072.971 | 687 817 AA |

drivere.

In our leave of the 13th instant, on The Blavery of British Free Trade" was inadvertently credited to the Industrial World, of Chlosgo, intend of The Chicago Journal of Commerce. We can only uparess our regret that such a mistake should have occurred.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

a bis constituents. He was asked a number of questions in resubmitted was: "Would you support a motion to allow people to catch salmon in sea and on land?" The reply was: as upon a reasonable certainty of conland."

At a meeting of the Leeds Fair Trade League, attended by three thousand persons, the following resolution was adopted:--

"That no commercial treaty should be concluded with France or any foreign power which shall not be serminable by one year's notice, and that no mosone year's notice, and that no most-favoured-sation clause shall be construed as being applicable to any flood arrange-ment which may be made between Great Britain and any of her colonies or de-pendencies; that convinced of the practi-cal failure of the present system of free trade so-called, which ecculate of the free admission into the United Kingdom of freeding manufactures and fined produce foreign manufactures and food produce notwithstanding the exclusion of Bellish manufactures from foreign States, through the operation of beavy, and, in some tosinaces, probibitive tariffe; convinced that this refusal of foreign mations to rees la exch COLVE British manufantas uage for hates from them is working meet inperstates from torm to working prosperity of its mattor, and redarguing the steady to the mattor, and future employmen, the flux wages, and future well-bring of our working claress—this meeting pledges itself to promote, by every means at its command, an extension of these stocks. During the half year the trade with all countries, and especially the highest promiser of passengers carried half intended to the trade with the United Kingdom to acloses we creased from \$92,000 to 904,000, and the upon the principle of reasonably free ex-

The Bureau of Statistics of the United whereas four years ago it was plinest in | ment of the experts of domestic breadcondition which can compare savourably the first three months of the present fiscal year and for the nine mouths of the calendar year ending with September Free Trade nonapapers have been en- BRITISH MINERAL PROD(to In each case there is a considerable fallofficial tiggres are as julious -

> Total value of exports for September 1950
> Total value of exports for September, 1861 \$21,043,163 19.147.144 \$3, 35,911 Decrease for Heptember, 1411 Total value of experts for three months ending September, 1881 Decrease in three months end-ing September, 1851. \$21,070,100

Test value of exports for sine souths ending September, 177,152.349 Decrease in sine months end-ing September, 1851 \$51 951,028

According to the report of the state of rallways in India for the year 1880-w1, there are 0,591 miles in actual operation. From a synopsis of the report to an English paper we learn that the capital invested amounts to upwards of £120,000,000; net receipts, £4-11 per cent, as against £46 the previous year; number of passengers, 48,060,060, Against 47,144,608 the previous year; quantity of goods carried, 9,319,421 tons, as against 7,876,766 tons last year. The report contains tables of great interest as showing how far the increase of trade has coincided with railway extension. In 1870, when the mileage was 4,775, the merchandise carried, excinsive of minerals, was 2,633,687 tons ; bot in 1880, with 9,325 miles, it amonated to 9,319,421 tons. In the same time the exports had increased from £55,535,-186 to £74,517,987, and the imports from £31,469,119 to £50,278,878. Twenty years ago, with \$40 miles of railway, the total imports and exports (exclusive of treasure) was £36,461,321. But it had increased last year to £124,-796,832 The staff was composed of-2:386 per cent.; natives, above 95 per cent. Natives are being successfully trained for toreman mechanics and

"ADAIR," says the St. Jameia Gesette. the prospects of the Prench commetcial treaty with England have become overceat. There is talk in the Paris newspapers of another suspension of the negotiations, and reports of unmistakable disappointment in French official quarters,' at the discovery, apparently, that the English_Commissions ere are not prepared to go as far in meeting their French colleagues as was amount of capital invested is \$10,000, expected of them. How much advance and the number of hands employed 18. Mr. Jermingham, M.P. for Berthwick, was, in fact, expected of them we can-manufacture of blankers was begun, the not may. There has from the first been some mystery about the grounds on gard to policy. Use of the questions which the French Government anddenly convinced themselves that the existing treaty might legitimately be prolonged, "It is rather difficult to catch selmon on cluding a new one; and in these cases mystery is too often only another word for misunderstanding. But, be that me it may, the two Covernments have obviously tound out that they are not so sear an agreement as they believed themselves to be; and in France the suspicion seems to be gaining ground that the English Government are not perticularly auxious to conclude any treaty with the present French Ministrypreferring to take their chance of got- certainly entitles it to be called a twoung more favourable terms from a new Administration under a Free Trade Premier. They are accordingly being warned in advance—and the warning ing into consideration a large and rapidcertainly seems worthy of attentionthat the power of any new Government a year ago the manufacture of tweeds, will be strictly limited by the views of the sew French Chamber; and that the new Chamber is, to my the least of it, not a whit less Protectionist than the patterns for the manufacture of shockly. old."

> Sir George Alry, late Astronomer Hoyal for England, is to be awarded the highest possible pension, in consideration of his long and valuable services to sciosce while director of the Royal their size in the localnion.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.

parts of the country, or publication in these than two scare ago the fulfile kear country or publication in these running with the leneauno project of the columns. It will take but a few minutes than and a postal cord to acquains us with what is thice hands going on his our neighbourhood, and we will States Treasury Department, the Philly always had room for all legitimate communition for, as the Chairman state i fade o'or points out, has feeted a state cution, which next be accompanied by the

NAPANEE

(Nation Standarf)

Er mil to mil at may be true, absolutelog off in values as compared with the it, but relatively nothing may easily corresponding periods of two The produce something A simple article or material committefally regarded may be nothing, but from it by the application of manufacturing skill, something may be produced that a-ryos a meeful end in the economy of civilized life. The importance of manufactures to a country cannot be over-rated. By them, woulth is created, and dormant wealth developed. Good Britain owes her marvillous commercial supremacy princtpally to hor fighting and marufactures, and considering the boundless material resources of Canada, manufacturing promisus to be not one of the least important departments in which she will in the future rise and shine. The vast inportance of manufacturing was re-ognized in the promulgation and perfecting of that great national boon, the National Polt y Considering the importance of this branch of our national groatnos, we have thought it would be interesting to devote some attention to the manufacturing Industries of Napanee, which are neither so few nor insignificant that we need he ashamed of them. Therefore we propose to give bri-faket h a of the manufactures of the town, whereby may be formed some idea of the capital invisted, the number of persons furnished with employment, and the grees results. The history of our manufactures does not domand a long retrospect. establishments which we can now beast are chiefly the products of the last half century, although about the beginning of the present, or the end of the century last just, the first mechanical manufacturing industry was established by a mem-ber of the Cartwight family. It consisted of a very modest sawmill built near the spot where Craig's Glencoo Flouring Mills now stand. Excepting this, the first manufactory starred in Napaneo was a carding mill placed somewhere their Perry's Woollen Mills and the Glencoe mill. This mill, which was ratabilished by one Low, passed afterwards luto the hands of Dyer and others till it came into possession of Cramer, and was the origin of the present industry knowu as

PERRY'S WOOLLESS FACTORY.

which was catablished under that name in 1835 by ---- Ciamor, John W. Perry, and King. Mr. J. W. Perry was the very first man to make cloth in central Canada. Later, Cramer sold out his share in the basiness to King, and Robert Lowry, father of our townsman, Mr. John Lowry, was taken into the firm, and the establishment was advanced to the dignity of a two-set mill. Subsequently Mr. Jas. Perry came into pessession of it. o l 1865 the buildings were destroyed by fire, and they were rebuilt and equipped as a one-set mill, as which they have since been conducted, but from time to time time the facilities have been so increased that it may now be considfacilities bave ored a one and a half set mill. Mr. Perry contented himself with doing a Yery extensive custom business till last year, when he began the manufacture of woollen yarns for the city markets, and this year he has further branched out, and added the manufacture of blankets on a somewhat extensive scale. value of the annual output cannot be computed.

NAPAKER BLANKET MILLS.

The enterprising young proprietor of this thriving establishment, Mr. Arthur I womey, has not yet been two years in the business, jet of a business that is in its infancy it may be said that it is a most lusty and vigorous youngster. The buildings, which are situated between the river banks and the canal, were begun in the fall of 1879, and manufactur-lag began the following spring. The mill, which is a one-set mill, is fitted with machinery specially adapted to the manufacture of white and grey blankets. The mill, as now equipped, is, in reality, a one-set mill, but the feet that for the past year the demand for its products necessitated its running night and day set mill. The output of the mills in 1880, from April to December Stat, was of the value of \$12000 Tale year it will largely exced \$10,000, without takly increasing custom patronage. About spring the business was extended by the erection of buildings and the introduction of machinery of the most recent In this alone while business demand has sprung up Mr. T. supplies all the local manufacturer, the Kingston kelt-ting inill, and other more distant customers. His mills are equipped in a must superior measur, a competent adopting the same weapon judge prosouncing them the best for sulmit this is to abandon the Free Trace

I to the list stock taken in file as The Isos since Wome will be placed to played in all ways by the mill to a pretty fair number consider to than he

It may be worth noting here that to Twomey asserts that but for the protect tion afforded by the flacal pale, present thevernment, he would have scouted the idea of starting the besin. hin is angaged in To the National Policy he attributes his success, and he thinks it an indispensable assistance in his business, especially to men call imited capital.

CANADA ATLANTIO RAILWAY

A meeting of the directors at the road took place on Tuesday in the general offices of the road on Wellington bury in Oltawa. The members present were Messer, Edward McGillivray, Presi The members present dent, Hon. D. A. Macdonald, John Han kin, of Montreel, Mayor Mackinto-h McLood Stewart and G. B. Patter, of Ollawa, Z. Helmer, of Russell, J. K. Castloman, of Cambridge, P. Kennedi. D. A. Mat Arthur, Duncan Mc Donald | S. MoDonald, J. H. Fraser, and A. Va. Nabb, or Glengarry.

A resolution was passed authorizin. the frame of the company's bunds, Vicacia H. V. Noul and bheriff owectland lein: appointed trustees.

Arbitrators were appointed at different pulnts along the line for the purpose of

arranging about the price of land, etc. The Procident was authorized to arange with the Grand Trunk and M Lawrence and Otlawa Railway Conpanies with reyard to crossings.

A resolution was also passed authorising the President to make arrange ments with regard to the boutses granten by this city and the Ontario Gurern mint, a poition of them being new

Tae trust mortgage was submitted and executed, and some further unfreportent details arranged, after which the meet fug adjourned shortly after four or lock

CATTLE FOR DANADA

The Liverpool Journal of Corne of Co Uctober Sin, pager The fine steamante Homenon, which leaves the Mergey to mottom for Gospeo and Montest, and ments of pulled Angus cattle ever shipped from this country. It includes the c we from this country. It includes the c we from the first the late Mr. M'Combie, of TillyAur, and perchared for one hundred guiness at the recent sale of the Marquie of Hantly's stock; Mary of Bell Mar autque de l'antiy's stock; Mary of Bal quante, bred by Mr Adamson, Melos Princese of Munthletton; the beifers Prin-erse Dagmar, Falthowr, Gretchen, Bea-trice of Unuada, bred by Mr M'Oomtle Pride of Badovie, Annie III, Princese et Paris, and Unuadan Leas, These salmais, after having undergone the usual piets days querentine at Quebec, will be one vered to Eastview, the estate of the Hos. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture for the Diminion, at Cooksbire, in the Province Opinicalum, at Cooksbire, in the Province of Queben. They were perchased for the bon. gestleman by Mr. Goorge Wilkes, Watroide of Fotbes, Aberdseusbure, who was matrocled to spare no expense, so that the best quality of stock might be obtained. It is worthy of mention that Mr. Pape, who is probably one of the most Pope, who is probably one of the most competent judges of stock on the American continent, has already some size; bead of sadigree polled Aberdeen estile at Eastries. Kestriew, and, with the addition referred to, it may be said that he is now the owner of the best hard of this class of cattle out-side Grant Britain; ladeed, it is question able whether it can be surpased by any other at present in the British late. The same steamship will also take set a nem-ber of shorthorns for Mr. Joseph Hicksen. of the Grand Trunk Railway of Causta.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Chicago cays of his expulsion from the Metho dist denomination for heresy. "The Hebrew language has the phrase out. That's where I am." He will organise an independent denomination

A very interesting consignment of free! fruit, tomators, cantaloups, and othe kinds of melons have just been lander from the Allen Royal Mail Steamer Parisian, onesigned to Mesors Woodes! & Co, fruit merchants, North John street, Liverpool. These were shipped under a process newly patented by Mr G. A. Cochrane, of Montreal. There sults are stated by the trade to be in every way satisfactory and shipmed! of peaches and other perishable fruit are to follow. Mr. Cochrane's patent can be applied to a number of other commodities, and it is believed to ! possible that the trade carried on in preserved and canned fruits may be cocpletely revolutionized .- Larerpool Ja nal of Commerce.

It is a poculiar conbarrasancut of to Froe Trade position that, if it were to then the more other countries embarras and cripple their industries by protectly policies the more the relative advantage of Free Trade ought to tell in favour o England. To be logical, therefore, af trader ought to rejoice when anoth. country ellopts a protective policy, just as an array armed with Springfield rice. would rejoice whom their enemy adoptfint lock minkets. On the other has for a free trader to lement because othe countries pursue protective policies is a adult that Free Trade in and of itself not the complete weapon, but that a cost in it depends in part on otl. amount of cap lat invested is according -Chicago Inter-Ocean