A DOUBLE LIFE.

How a man may be at once outwardly charitable and pious, but inwardly a mass of hypocrisy and thievery, is exemplified in the case of the treasurer of the city of Glasgow, Scotland, James Colquhoun, who, clever rascal as he was, has just been found out to be a defaulter, and has been lodged in jail. It was a complete case of Jekyll and Hyde; and gives point to the terrible satire of Tom Hood, in his Ode to Rae Wilson, of the "self-constituted saints, who are as sure of heaven as if they had cribbed the impression of St. Peter's keys in wax."

An Old Country letter of date August 7th says that James Colquhoun, LL.D., city treasurer of Glasgow, deacon of the Free Church, and representative of the city corporation on the university court, is now in jail in his native city, charged with defalcations, which a moderate estimate puts at a million dollars of trust monies, confided to him for investment. Colquhoun is a workingman's son, born 59 years ago in Glasgow. He industriously used Scotland's educational system until he qualified as a lawyer. He became one of the most trusted members of his profession, and his prosperity was due to his almost oppressively model life. He was active on committees of the Free Church, and on the platforms of temperance meetings. He was never personally genial or popular, but raised himself to a pedestal of reputed integrity until he was the favorite model of Glasgow's Sunday school teachers in giving pupils an instance of how to become a perfect citizen. In outward appearance Colquhoun realized the idea. He was always carefully, but never extravagantly, dressed. He was cold and serious in manner, and seemed the type of severe integrity rewarded by the highest honors his fellow citizens could give, until last week, when he abruptly resigned his public offices and was sent to an insane asylum.

A statement was given out that he was suffering from temporary break down, owing to business anxieties, but the medical authorities refused to confirm the detention, and a criminal warrant was executed, charging him with embezzling £5,500 of clients' money, intrusted to him for investment. Other embezzlements bring the total up to £200,000, and it is believed that this will be extended. For several years Colquhoun has been concealing his defalcations by paying interest on alleged investments which he never made. Many widows had entrusted their entire property to him because of his high public position. His fellow councillors at first thought of subscribing the amount to conceal the scandal, until they learned the vastness of Colquhoun's embezzlements and the wreckage of his fortune. He has a wife and family.

It is stated that some years ago he won £2,000 at Monte Carlo, and since then gave way to the gambling mania. He secretly and repeatedly visited the continental resorts, especially Ostend, and played for the highest stakes that the rules permitted. The case is expected to be one of the most remarkable criminal trials in Scotland for a generation.

AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRY.

The cheese and butter-making industry has made great strides in Prince Edward Island since the late Government undertook its encouragement some five or six years ago. Last year 34 factories were making cheese on the Island, the product being 2,816,045 pounds, and the value $220,249. Sixteen of these factories operated butter plants only, the product being 487,942 pounds, and the value $88,537, while four cheese factories operated separating stations, the product being 49,102 pounds and the value $7,661. The aggregate of cheese and butter produced in the smallest province in the Dominion in the last year was therefore 3,562,589 pounds, and the value $374,557. No industry that could have been established there could have produced like results, and not only does the great bulk of this money find its way directly to the farmers, but the result must be a great improvement in the farms from increased stock kept.

HE EVENED THINGS UP.

An eccentric individual down the line, who had an antipathy to paying his debts, once opened an account at the Hudson's Bay stores in his town. The manager with whom he had done business was transferred, and another came in his place, and the new man, finding the eccentric individual's account long standing in the books, made up his mind to collect it. Going to the eccentric individual, he presented the bill.

"I don't owe you anything," was the answer to the request for settlement.

"You do not owe me anything, but you owe this amount to the company, and I am here to collect it," was the retort of the company's man, who was growing warm.

"Young man," said the eccentric party, in his most impressive tone, "did not the people of Canada, through their representatives in Parliament, purchase this country from the company you represent for the large sum of $3,000,000?"

"I believe they did," answered the H.B.C. official, "but what has that to do with this account?"

"What has it got to do with it, sir?" roared the eccentric one. "I wish you to know, sir, that I, as one of the people of Canada, think that our representatives paid your company too d——d much, and you'll never get a cent from me."

And the company never did.—Edmonton Post.

WEEKLY PATENT LIST.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors, furnish the following weekly list of patents granted to Canadians:

Canadian Patents.—Bung cutter, G. Stagg; grain and straw separating machine, D. T. Lowther; device for making wire fences, W. McCloskey; lock, A. E. Ormond; tie plate, J. H. Malven and H. R. Merry.

United States Patents.—Heater, R. Bigley; grinding machine, T. Delahay; currycomb, J. A. C. Grant, T. J. Overn, and I. M. House; adjustable pig stall and trough, T. R. Hilborn; acetylene gas generator, J. G. Kerr; pedal and pedal bearing, M. Matthews; boot or shoe, J. F. Sharpe; horse detacher, A. L. Wilkie; device for making wire fences, W. McCloskey.

WALL STREET TOPICS

Henry Clews & Co., of New York, say: "Much nonsensical talk is heard concerning the future of the money market. Firm rates are both probable and desirable for some weeks to come; they are the natural sequence of business activity, and will exert a wholesome restraint upon foolish ventures, of which there is a mass ready for launching upon a gullible public. Six months ago the surplus reserve of the Associated Banks stood at nearly $40,000,000; to-day it is scarcely $10,000,000; but there is nothing alarming in this reduction, particularly as it has been due to legitimate and not speculative causes. Speculation, relatively speaking, is dormant just now; while trade demands on the other hand are particularly urgent, and the Treasury finds it difficult to meet the demand for small notes for retailers.

"There are two interests anxious for high money rates; one the lenders, and the other bear traders. As already stated, however, while good rates for money seem probable, there are no good reasons for anticipating a money scare. Crop demands will be little if any larger than usual, and the West is much better prepared for these demands than ordinarily. Bank reserves at interior cities are much higher than a year ago; and Chicago, St. Louis, Boston and other centres have recently been liberal in this market. Mercantile demands, it is worth considering, are not likely to increase in proportion to business activity, many merchants not being in need of any but limited borrowing. Industrial activity suggests the offering of large amounts of manufacturers' paper; yet the big trusts and combinations have ample funds of their own and are not borrowers to any important extent; so the money market will be relieved to this extent of demands that ordinarily it would have to meet.

"The Stock Market is still dominated by money rates and by railroad and industrial prosperity. The two latter influences are especially noticeable, and show no symptoms of abatement. Holders cannot be frightened into selling while they continue. Many of the better classes of bonds are held at such high figures that buyers cannot be found in a 5 and 6 per cent. money market. The same is true of the best railroad shares, except where increased dividends can be reasonably expected, and these latter may continue the advance in the next bull market. The low-priced railroad shares are now attracting attention, simply because they have advanced relatively little, although their prospects have often improved correspondingly with others. The industrials, especially those connected with the iron trade, are likely to receive more attention, the wonderful activity in that branch of industry rendering an active speculation inevitable."

SALE OF LUMBER.

At Fredericton, New Brunswick, on Monday, of last week, the annual sale was held of the no-marked and mixed lumber rafted during the season by the Fredericton Boom Co. Ten or a dozen prominent men were present from Gibson, Lincoln, St. John, and the capital. Some 152,000 feet spruce deals, 96,000 feet spruce battems, and 32,326 feet condensed spruce was auctioned off to E. L. Jewett, at $9.25 per thousand. 10,120 feet of pine to T. E. Babbitt & Sons at $6.90 per thousand. 48,200 feet of cedar to Mr. Wm. Minue at $8 per thousand. 6,150 feet of hemlock to R. A. Estey at $3 per thousand. A fair idea of the rise in the lumber market and the betterment of business this year over that of last is obtained, says the Gleaner, by a comparison of the prices paid for the different kinds of lumber at the Boom Company's sale, as follows:

	1898.	1899.
Spruce	$6.70	$9.25
Pine	5.00	6.90
Cedar	3.45	8.00
Hemlock	2.25	3.00

THE NEW YORK CANALS.

In New York State the question, What is to be done with the canals? is once again under discussion, and the State Canal Committee has been endeavoring to elicit expressions of public opinion by means of a circular letter of enquiry embodying a number of alternatives, of which the extremes are as far apart as the abandonment of the canals on the one hand and the construction of a ship canal costing perhaps $200,000,000 on the other. The replies received indicate the existence of considerable diversity of opinion,