

A CANADIAN CABLE.

THE information has reached this side from England that it is all but a settled fact that Canada is to have a direct Atlantic cable to Great Britain, which is to run from Westport, on the west coast of Ireland, to Greenly Island, in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, a distance of only 1,900 miles. To Mr. DOBELL, a wealthy citizen of Quebec, we are indebted for the progress which has been made in the matter. The consummation of the project now depends on the Government of the Dominion of Canada. The statement comes from Ottawa that Sir JOHN MACDONALD and Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN have expressed themselves as favorable to the scheme. The English Government are also favorably disposed, and the British Postmaster General has stated that he sees no objection to the Cable Company using the Government cable between England and Ireland, instead of laying a separate cable under St. George's Channel. The Canadian Government Gulf system of telegraph is to be extended to meet the cable at Greenly Island, which will be the out-post station. The Dominion Government, it is said, will hand its Gulf line over to the new company, to be held under a long lease at a nominal figure. If this project should be successfully carried out, which we hope it will, a hope which we are convinced will find an echo from every true Canadian heart, Canada will then have an independent Atlantic cable of her own. She will then have what she is now sensibly deprived of, a means of obtaining reliable cable news, news unadulterated, as adulterated it now is, with the particular flavors which suit the American and Anti-English palates, for whose special delectation it is now prepared. Such a result should be regarded as a great boon to Canada, and all lovers of the country should aid in every possible way to secure the consummation of so desirable a project. We shall then have a Canadian Press Association with correspondents of its own, correspondents who will understand what we want and send us pure and unadulterated facts. The press of Canada should move in the matter and lend all their influence to its completion.

THE ROYAL GRANTS.

THE Royal Grants Bill, has passed its second reading and has now reached the committee stage. There is therefore no longer any doubt that the report will be adopted. In the opposition to the measure, led by Mr. LABOUCHÈRE, the latter showed clearly that he never was intended for a leader and it seems to us he would have done better to have withdrawn his motion rather than force the vote which told so strongly against him, a vote which should teach him that the representatives of the people of Great Britain and Ireland have not yet reached that stage when to annoy the Queen is a matter to be lightly dealt with. If the present system of government

is to continue in England, and there is no reason why it should not, the occupant of the throne and those within the succession should be maintained in a position of independence commensurate with the important and the dignity of the nation. If we have royal princes we must support them in a manner worthy the position which they may be called upon to assume hereafter. This evidently is the opinion of the House of Commons, an opinion clearly expressed, so that for the present we need not look for any renewed interest in the question which is now spent. It will be some time, most probably, before we hear of any further discussion on the subject of royal grants.

MATTERS IN EGYPT.

THE action of the Dervishes in Egypt portends a determination to make serious trouble which may and probably will result in another Egyptian war. Notwithstanding all that is being done to harass the insurgents their numbers continue to increase, and the latest information is to the effect that the natives of the Delta are experiencing anxiety at the advance of WAD-EL-N'JUMI, the recognized Dervish leader, that region being almost completely denuded of troops. Steps have been taken by the British Government to reinforce the small British contingent now in Egypt and several regiments are now on their way from Malta to the Nile. Another war forced on the Egyptian Government is virtually a war forced upon England. The recent activity in the Dervish movement is attributed by some to the French in Tunis who are becoming impatient of British rule in Egypt and who would gladly see England again embroiled in war. Disappointed at England's refusals to fix a termination of her occupancy of that country, they will no doubt encourage every movement calculated to make it desirable to withdraw. Is France jealous of England? If suspicious be correct this recent action would lead to the conclusion that she is.

THE TOURISTS' GUIDE.

MR. WILLIAM EDGAR, the General Passenger Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, has come to the assistance of those who are discussing the important question "Where shall we spend our summer holidays?" and has issued a very handy work entitled "Season of 1889, Summer Resorts Reached by the Grand Trunk Railway." An excellent map indicates the portions of the country through which the Railway runs as well as its connections, and a short description of the different places with their attractions tells the reader what is to be seen. And when the tourist has decided upon the route he will take and desires to calculate the cost he has only to turn to another part of the book and find the cost of the same. It is a useful and entertaining book and if time and means would permit we would take tourists' tickets for all the places mentioned and enjoy a really good time. Every one contemplating a trip or a tour should have a copy of Mr. EDGAR'S little book.

CANADA'S EXPORT TRADE.

THE statement of goods exported from the Dominion of Canada during the month of June, as was published in last Saturday's *Canada Gazette*, shows the total exports for the month at \$9,794,915, an increase of \$3,244,580 over those for the month of May, but a decrease of \$129,641 from June, 1888. Compared with May there is an increase of \$2,588,909 in the produce of Canada, chiefly in produce of the forest and animals and their produce, with a shrinkage in agricultural products and manufactures. In exports the produce of other countries there is an increase of \$655,671 confined to animals and their produce, agricultural products and manufactures, with a shrinkage in produce of the mine, fisheries and forest and in miscellaneous articles. Coin and bullion to the extent of \$40,556 is included in the produce of other countries. The total exports from Canada for the year amounted to \$86,974,580, of which \$77,097,842 was the produce of Canada. Of the exports of the produce of other countries \$972,231 was coin and bullion, the greater part of which was exported during the months of March and April last, the amounts for those two months being \$1,321,644 and \$578,636 respectively. As the Government financial year closed with the month of June we have prepared a statement showing the exports for the twelve months, which is given below. The following are the official statements for June 1889 and June 1888, those for May 1889 having been given in our issue of 5th July last:—

Statement of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada during the month of June, 1889.

June, 1889.	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other countries.	Total.
Produce of the mine.....	\$ 433,417	\$ 20,663	\$ 454,080
Produce of the fisheries.....	835,340		835,340
Produce of the forest.....	3,553,547	111,772	3,665,319
Animals and their produce.....	2,589,280	149,027	2,738,307
Agricultural products.....	405,791	911,321	1,317,112
Manufactures.....	470,928	75,588	546,516
Miscellaneous articles.....	95,929	2,016	97,945
Totals.....	\$3,556,939	\$1,197,420	\$ 4,754,359
Coin and Bullion.....		40,556	40,556
Grand Total.....	\$3,556,939	\$1,237,976	\$ 4,794,915

Statement of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada during the month of June, 1888.

June, 1888.	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other countries.	Total.
Produce of the mine.....	\$ 302,253	\$ 25,021	\$ 327,274
Produce of the fisheries.....	810,374	7,100	817,474
Produce of the forest.....	3,916,700	114,400	4,031,200
Animals and their produce.....	2,453,375	100,567	2,553,942
Agricultural products.....	1,073,336	461,072	1,534,408
Manufactures.....	489,798	87,281	577,079
Miscellaneous articles.....	64,973	2,881	67,854
Totals.....	\$9,175,874	\$748,032	\$ 9,923,906
Coin and Bullion.....			
Grand Total.....	\$9,175,874	\$748,032	\$ 9,923,906

Statement of Exports from the Dominion of Canada for the Year ending 30th June, 1889.

	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other countries.	Total.
July.....	\$3,901,222	\$ 700,911	\$ 4,602,133
August.....	7,173,508	895,352	8,068,860
September.....	8,317,725	1,203,992	9,521,717
October.....	10,590,623	735,333	11,325,956
November.....	9,491,291	588,575	10,079,866
December.....	5,111,739	228,707	5,340,446
January.....	3,238,512	133,370	3,371,882
February.....	2,990,507	103,283	3,093,790
March.....	3,551,595	1,537,749	5,089,344
April.....	3,203,033	835,117	4,038,150
May.....	5,908,930	582,305	6,491,235
June.....	8,556,939	1,237,976	9,794,915
	\$77,097,812	\$3,017,738	\$80,115,550

THE Union Bank of Halifax has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. for the current half year.