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THE

Andustrial Morld

P. . : "BYD O,008 & WARE.

BARRER MCHOLLS, GPREAL MANAGER, TORONTO.

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p. by irtment " National Industries," is per in the annestricted use of those who the their views on loteresting Names in the nature of an advertisement and to printed in this department.

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PREDERIC NICHOLIS. INDI STRILL WORLD OFFICE, TORONTO, Oat.

TESTIMONY FROM THE OTHER SIDE.

Alderman John Hatran, one of To-

contos prominent citisens, is et present con visit to England, his matter country, which he left many yours ago. The Toronto World recently published a letter from him, in which he tells what he observed at Bradford, in Yorkshire, which is the principal seat of the woolis and worsted manufactures. He was were much struck with the immense manofseturing capacity of the town and the destrict around it, to begin with. There remed to him to be enough machinery n and near Bradford to manufacture, if liges or Bradford as a manufacturing occtreat great, and have reached a high degire of development. It is a solid place, well tuilt up, full of apleudid factories, ad its public buildings are magnificent. The streets are well paved and kept very bard-one profit of £30,000 aterling a usry consumors, and water equally low. no wells allowed. Profits, which in any kind of west, and many say that the Canadian cities go to private individuals, are made by the Corporation for the benefit of the whole body of citizens; and the result is, gas at 72 cents per thousand, and money to spare for a tion against Free Trade is unquestionssphodid ireo public library, museum, ble, but the leading journals are in tacit and act Gallery, four maguificant parks, and other accompaniments of civilization-a'l the property of the people, and lieve that there is no such thing goldg wasprd for their benefit. The popusecon of Undford is 100,000, but around itsid near by are thirty-two villages, thoroughly committed to Free Trade as which take their gas and water from the and stubbornly refuse to give expression town, and which together with it may to opinions which, it is safe to say, are the place, what condition of business has one-sided Free grade count millions in Alderman Hazzan to report upon? He number, but as yet they have no pewscan be about one-half the machinery is public or parliamentary leader promis ourselves, we are largely interested in attention. Whether the conference we are manufacturing so much more at

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that the trade for which Bradford was woods Magazine said, not long ago, that are it, while remaining constant to the seems to be putting the case very strongly, but perhaps the words quoted are Trado system. It is not so, has hnown as a pronounced the values, in pounds sterring, of woollen Fron Tradel ever since he began to take and wors' it goods exchanged between worked with might and main against named .the proposed N P. He is a thoroughgoing "neformer," one of the most extreme mon of the party, in fact, and a very influential one, too, among his tellow-citizens of Toronto. As a busipess man he is well qualified to observe and report upon the matters whereof he speaks; and, being a Free Trader, we call this letter of his really valuable testimony from the other side. So much to the point is it, indeed, that we must give our readers the concluding portion of the letter without a break :- As I have stated before, trade is very dull, and no chance under existing circumstauces to revive, and in consequence of this there is a party crying out for protection or reciprocity, or anything that will star; the machinery in motion. The champions of this new movement are going at Baigit with hammer and longs, and saying that the industries of England are being taxed out of existence. Some go in for reci-States, Germany and France; and if and the samu class of goods, why, tax them and give them the home trade, and exception of a very tew things, England's food supply is ample, and the English are the best and the cheapest fed people in the world. I must confess, so far as I am learn und have had opportunities to judge, this is the case, make food less abundant or cost more. have this food to sell, and they cannot sell it anywhere but in Rogland. Theu iran Both gas and waterworks are in my mind that this tariff agitation is excry Louis takes water, and there are of knitting woollen fabrics suitable for

people of Bradford work." The exis-

tence and spread in England of a reac-

agreement-conspiracy, we might al-

most say-to ignore it, and to make be-

on. Even such priessed "people's pa-

pers" as Lloyd's and Reynolds' are as

Fuported from Britala to France. frum France to Britalo. 1978 ... £2 686,192 1879 ... 2710 492 1850 ... 2,817,702 £1.859,259 2.564,508 3,773 193

These figures tell pretty plainly the story of one-sided Free Trade; and we think the Bradford people need be at no loss to understs id what Is the matter And the case will appear harder yet tatiff, which comes into force in Norember next, will increase by from onequarter to one-balf the present duties on age of gold on private account has been textilu fabrics.

THE SILVER PROBLEM.

The belief has been pretty treely expressed by some that the Monetary Conference now sitting at Paris will result bring effver more extensively into use the German requirements." Now we of talk comes from zealous advocates of indeed, coming from such a source. they won't give it on the same terms the single gold standard, and we may And we may suspect that the course now fairly surmise that with them the wish Great Beltaln sends her delegates to discase and listen merely, but not to vote, the Imperial Covernment refusing to and any tax on food would only tend to freedom of action in retaining the single gold standard so long established Ger-They say the Americans and Canadians many stands on the same side of the question, but gives as a principal reason the fact that financial circumstances compel time, all the stuff goods why not try and push for exciprocal compel her to follow England's lead. wanted to supply the world. The advan- free trade, pure and simple?' Discon- Trickmann, one of the German delegates, alive, and some prominent men and one being liquidated in the London market, have upbill work. There is no doubt were the four leading powers above mentioned able to agree upon an inter-England are so many that when one is not be difficult to get all the rest to ting tores, which is said to be capable pearances, Germany must stand with her; but the latest advices indicate the possibility of conciliation or compromise in some shape or other. monled men of Bradford ought to secure the royalty and give the idle work-

many now advises America, Franca, Italy and Holland to come to an understanding as to whether they will have unlimited coinage of ailver on the basis of 15% to 1, the other Etates engaging to observe certain conditions, the principal of which will be not to coin gold pieces or issue paper below ten france value, and also to improve the fineness of their larger sliver coins. Another favourable indication is that having a population of 100,000 more, the Times and the Economist, and stolldly the London Economist, in its latest issue to hand here (April 30), is decidedly more conciliatory on the question than be called the Bradford manufacturing held by more than three-fourths of their it was a few weeks ago. " Other nadirect. Such being the advantages of readers. Those who are dissatisfied with tions," it says, " naturally desire to return to their former practice. And to

idle, and the work-people are having by nent enough to command the country a trade with those countries watch em. will be able to acree upon a better hundreds—some going to the States, and attention. Should such a leader arise, ploy that metal. Our satest course is to plan, or upon any plan at all, remains others finding work elsewhere and at however, which may happen any day, the threw no impediment in the way of the to be seen. other trades. And many think and say case will be altered. A writer in Black- use of eliver by those nations who defamous is going to France and some of the working classes would some day soon standard which we possess, and which them are crying out for a protective tare, have to apply to the "Tories" to relieve experience shows to be well fitted to our to secure them the home market, which them from the unfair pressure of fereign needs." In another paragraph the It is said they are fast losing." This tariffs, with no equivalent on the British same authority has a remark which side. To Alderman Harran's statement strongly confirms the view already of the condition of Bradford's special urged in these columns -- that the presthose of a Pretectionist, who is industries, we will here add some figures ent depreciation of silver has been prejudiced against the English Free taken from the London Economics, chiefly brought about, not by the free which may belp us to are how one-sided and untramelled course of operations howager, for Alderman Harran Free Frade works The following are mancial and commercial, but by the arbitrary action of Governments. Sixty years ago Sir Possar Past, under part in public affairs, and in 1878 he Britain and France in the years pressure from the money magnates of the day in London, forced through Parliament the act establishing the present gold standard against the earnest remonatrances of many clear-headed and patriotic men, his own father among the number. Now let us hear the Economist's admission with regard to the adoption of the gold standard by Germany a few years ago - "In Germany, under the existing law, private persons can have when we add that the new French gold coined into 20 mark pieces on payment of a small mint charge. So far as can be ascertained, however, the colu-

very small, thus showing that the gold circulation is not sought for by the THE TRUE SOLUTION OF people, but is in a manner forced upon them by the Covernment. It will thus protably have to be kept up by artificial meons, and in spite of Pelace Bismanck's resolution to adhere to the gold standard, it would appear that a silver cur-In nothing, and that the attempt to reacy would have been better suited to procity and free trade with the United at money will fail. Of course this kind call that a very important admission Imposed upon the German delegates has is father to the thought. It was at the its motive, not alone in the alleged in- Traders isment. they will willingly pay an exita tax on instance of France and the United ability of Germany to do anything else breadstuffs. They say that with the States that the Conference was called, a than follow England's load, but also in strong interest in the remonstization of Bisharck's unwillingnoss to admit that silver being felt in both these countries in forcing the gold standard upon the country he committed a gigantic blunder . Pethaps be had it in his head to imitate the bold and arbitrary course of do anything that might appear to limit | Sir Rossar Part ; but he may yet 'earn' that circumstances alter cases, and that England may do many things which other nations will attempt only at their peril. We may here bring in also the question of Protection or Free Trade, and suggest that the success of the latter in Rogiand, as far as it has been a tent and want of work keeps this feeling said that German accounts current success, is but vary insufficient proof that the same system would be equally portation from abroad is increasing, newspaper in Bradiored—the Bradford it was essential for his country to retain successful is other countries—in Canada Chronicle and Mail-are coming to the a monetary system in harmony with or the United States, for instance. front on this question, but they will that of England It seems likely that, As we have before said, it appears to us that the best way out of the difficulties which the conference bas to face, and owned by the Corporation, and pay the gaining ground, but the industries of national scheme of some kind, it would the true solution of the gold and silver problem, would be found in making all depressed others are flourishing. There adopt it. If Great Britair will not debts payable balf in gold and half in three chillings per thousand feet to ordi- is a new knitting loom, 'The bar knit- yield an inch, then, according to all ap- silver. The proportionate value of the two metals, when in the shape of coin, would have to be determined-16} to 1, 16 to 1, or otherwise as agreed upon but provision might be made for readinsting the ratio every ten or twenty years, if necessary. Then, if afterwards either one of the two metals in the shape of buillon suffered deprecia- fabrics have sold fairly well. The local tion relatively to the other, neither debtor nor creditor would suffer loss when a debt was paid. For whatever loss there might be on oue metal would be balanced by the gain on the other. Were this plan adopted the great fluctustions in relative value which have in times past so much disturbed business here taken the read with fall ramples." would probably be brought down within very small fractional limits, and tags that wirede there is as bad as bad paper press to speak their views, and no we are not a silver coinage country too simple entirely to be worthy of that the import trade is so good, while

WHAT A PROTECTIVE POLICY DOES.

last lasue the American Manufuce reage - " The tariff has not only been the means of enabling our manufacturers to draw thou ands of the skilled workmen of Europe to this country, by paying them better wages than they received at home, but it has also induced a great many torolgo capltailets and manufacturers to invest their money and practical knowledge here. As a late illustration of the truth of the latter statement, we see it stated that an association of English capitalists, under the style of the Iron and Bieel Works Association of Virginia, have made a purchase of about 8,000 acres of mineral property known as the Calliernia and Mount Hope furnace proporties, lying around the Rockbridge Alum Springs, and reaching to within five miles of Gosben depot, on the Chesnpeake and Oblo railroad. It is stated that the company will at once begin the erection of a largo furnace of about 1,000 tons a week, and will build a railroad eight miles in length to Gothen depot Of the purchase money it is stated \$25,000 was paid cash down. We venture to remark that this company soon will be, if they are not already, good Protectionists." And this is what the tatiff in operation in this country is doing. New manufactures are springing into existence on every hand; old industries that languished under the late regime have revived; hundreds of men are now earning good wages who not long ago were either idle or worked half-time; and capital, home and toreign, is finding ready investment. And this is the state of affairs which our Canadian Free

A PUZZLE FOR FREE TRADERS.

Our Canadian Free Trade authorities have proved it to a demonstration that Protection does not protect. With higher duties our imports of foreign goods are increasing, therefore the teriff has failed to do our home manufactures any good. Had it been successful for what it was intended to do, we should. through making more at home, have required a smaller importation from abroad, thereby "keeping the money in the country." But on the contrary, im. therefore the NP. is a failure. However, we may find some consolation in quoting from the Toronto Globe to show an improvement in home manufactures as well as in imports. The following is from the weekly commercial seriew of the Montreal markets, in the Globe of Saturday last, the 14th instant :-

"Dry goods merchants have been kept busy in attending surers on the spot and in filling orders. Stooks are fast disappearing, and it is evident that there will be little left at the end of the season to carry over. The demand for Canadian tweeds has lately increased very much, and there is no longer any complaint about being able to dupose of home manefactures in that line. Fanor cools here been in request, and cotton trade in the city has been marrellously good, the Sue weather bringing out purchasers in drove .. Business so far is largely in excess of last year, more especially for expensive goods, which have never sold as well at this season.

"Boot and shoe manufacturers have been kept busy executing large orders for Manitoba which have lately come in. Travellers

It appears from the above that all the increase in imports does not prevent the injury from this cause would be no large sale and brish demand for Canalonger approciable. The most obvious dian goods, at all events in the two imobjection to this plan appears to be its portant lines of tweeds and boots and this we can have no objection. Though simplicity; many people may think it shoes. But how does it come to peak try is so much the richer for this addi- 305.900 " tion, for a country's wealth consists in its production of atticles that have a

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Is is estimated that the British Govethe second reading of the Irish Land

GLASCOW continues to be the second largest city in the United Kingdom. According to the census just completed its population, including suburbs, is 705,109. The population of Liverpool is 681,334.

DURING the year 1879 the number of England and Wales for mutder was 34, 18 of whom were executed; in 1880 the number sentenced was 28, of whom 28 were executed.

Tax balances at the credit of deposit-Dominion, on the 31st December last, amounted to \$8,325,114.40. The deposite show a steady increase, which is a swakened considerable interest among favourable sign of the times.

Sir John A. Maddonald, Premier of Canathe steamship Parisian for England. The trip is for the benefit of his health, which for the last two months has been very precessious.

The resignation of Senators Constant and PLATE as members of the United States Senate has caused a sensation ure, soon coased to concern themselves greatly strengthened the resources of the foundry, and it now starts with inspect the resource of the foundry, and it now starts with inspect the resource of the foundry, and it now starts with inspect the resource of the foundry, and it now starts with inspect the resource of the foundry, and it now starts with inspect the foundry applies the foundry applies the resources of the foundry and it now starts with inspect the foundry applies the resources of the foundry and it now starts with inspect the foundry applies the resources of the foundry and it now starts with inspect the foundry applies the resources of the foundry and it now starts with inspect the foundry applies the resources of the foundry and it now starts with inspect the foundry applies the resources of the foundry and it now starts with inspect the foundry applies the foundry applies the resources of the foundry applies the foundry son to the position of Collector of Custems of New York.

From week to week our columns contain evidence of the growth and development of manufacturing industries in the country. This week, under the heading "National Industries," additional proof is furnished of the beneficial effects of the present tariff in premoting the establishment of new manufactures.

The latest returns from the beet root augar production of Europe estimate the production for the season of 1880-81 at 1,580,000 tons, against 1,403,939 tons for the season of 1879-80 The production of Germany shows the most rapid increase, and large quantities are now exported from that country, principally to many ten years ago was only about 10,-000 tons, while it has now reached about 200,000 tons

From the Duly Indicator we learn " the Custom House returns of the foreign trade of the City of New York for the mouth of April evince that the progress beom! is fairly maintained, notwithmaing that it is carried on in

home than before? That is the puzzle the merchandies exports \$30 to 7,000, One would have thought that an expan- against \$10,670 con in April, 1880. The alon in home monutecture would cause a gold imports to the month were \$15,decrease of importation, and eres error, \$ 54,000, against \$410,000 in April 1888. but it seems that is not the way the and the solver exports \$1.207,000. thing works. Let us make our humble against \$195.000 in April, 1880. For attempt to solve the difficulty. The the ten months of the present theal year starting of even so many factories for the merchandese imports at New York the production of weolfers, cuttons, have been \$ 500-24000, against \$6.50boots and shows, etc., does not diminash! 154,000 during the ecreesponding period by a cent's worth the country's product of 1850, and the merchandise experts tion of grain, most, butter, cheese, bun- for the ten mantles \$45800,000, against beraid field. The result is simply this, \$15,304,000 in 1250. For the same that to the old production or the latter period our gold haports have been \$108 commodities a new production of the hospital, against \$31,790,000 and our tormer has been added. And the coun-fally or exports \$9,000,000, against \$4,0

The Director of the Mint estimates value in the market and command a that the total gold circulation of the the present. Mr. Worden will manage price. The starting of a thousand United States, including bullion in the fooms will not throw one plough idle, Treesury, amounted, at the beginning of but will help to speed the plough in. the current month, to \$520,000,000, of stead. Further, the improvement in which about \$201,080,600 was held as work and wages, attaing from the ex. Treasury and national bank reserves, tension of home manufactures, creates a and \$250,000,000 was in actual circulaprosperity that is felt by thous tion There has been a total gain of ands who are not employed in gold coin and builton to the country man actures at all Again, the bet- since July 1, 1879, of \$234,000,000, of 380 in the municipality. It will be seen. ter times which enable a man to which \$25,000,000 was added to the therefore, that the cligible voters have get two suits of Canadian tweed in a Treasury, \$59,000,000 to the banks, and year, where formerly he could scarcely \$140,000,000 to the active circulation. got one, make him able at the same time | The absorption of \$140,000,000 of gold to afford his wife an extra dress of some coin in the actual circulation of the stuff which as yet we do not make in country since July 1, 1879, the Director Canada, and may not make for a long believes, is owing, to a considerable time to come. We commend this solu- extent to an increased coinage since tion of the puzzle to despairing Free that time of denominations less than the double cagle. The coinage of the latter during the fiscal year 1880 and up to April 30 last emounted to enly \$32,000,-000, while \$47,000,000 was struck in eagles and \$40,000,000 in half eagles, and during the same time \$55,000,000 of ecoment will have a majority of 115 on there coins has been paid out by the Treasury and then retained in circula-

The New York Tribune says of the proposed World's Fair in that city "There seems to be hardly life enough left in the World's Fair project to enable it to give up the ghost decently. To all intents and purposes it is deed already Its proper epitaph would be: Killed by mismanagement From the start it was the prey of jealousies, rivairies and inpersons sentenced to be executed in hopeless incompetency. We say this scribe \$15,000 or more -- Montreal without desiring to reflect upon a number of excellent, intelligent and patriotic citizens who at considerable sectifice of time and money did their best to float the enterprise They could not make headway against the ignorance and self seeking stubbornness of the majority of ors in the Savings Banks of the their associates, and, unfortunately, they must share the blame for the failure of a project which started off with a great the people of the metropolis and the country at large. It was not their fault that the plan failed, but the public will not stop to discriminate between them da, leaves Ottawa to-day for Quobec, and the egotistical blunderers upon the where, on Saturday, he will embark on Commission. We believe the enterphene steamship Parisian for England. credit and benefit to the city and to the manufacturing and commercial Interests of the nation, but it lacked a competent organising brain from the beginning, and the busy, quick witted New Yorkers, who are intolerant of stupidity, speedily perceived its defects, and making up their minds that it was doomed to fallarising out of the nomination of Rossar- fastened on it, should in a few years launch it with a characteristic western hurrah "

> The Board of Directors of the Restern Dairymen's Association met at Belleville, and after a long discussion it was resolved o hold the next butter and chee bition in connection with the exhibition of the Toronto Industrial Association in September next. The amount to be granted for prizes was fixed at \$250. The sum of \$400 was appropriated for excuring a competent batter and cheese inspec-tor to travel through the district and give

The Montreal Star says .- A number of moneyed men who have profited recertly by the advance in stocks have decided to form a new open board of stock brokers. Large rooms will be rented in a central locality and quotations and exchanges from New York, London, Chicago, Milwanken, etc., will be furnished. Membership will be limited to 200 and 50 influential names have France The total export from Ger- already been taken. The fees will be \$500, \$100 on ontrance, the remainder to be paid up in four years' time.

Mr. Patterson, of the Board of Trade. tella the Montreal Witness that he has good reason for stating that the first ateamship of the new line to Brazil will probably be on the borth here next month. It seems that unexpected diffi-culties had been met with in organizing the company; and, on application, the time of the first ship's sailing was extended on cortain conditions.

columns. It will take but a terminate can building of costs of site machinery. West and of the city, while Mandet of costs of site machinery. West and of the city, while Mandet of costs of site machinery. West and of the city, while Mandet, who, with I Mandet of costs of site machinery. West and of the city, while Mandet, who, with I Mandet, who, with I Mandet of costs of site machinery.

Application has been in the reletion Messra L R Worden John A Pillon, Clas R Hosmer E N Henry and E Lacroix The capital stock is to be 000 in 850 shares. Premise have been leased, with power, on the Lachtie Canal, and it is expected but operations will be begun about June 1st intention to run upon horse blanket for and has been previously engaged in a similar business at titter River, Mass -Montreal Waters.

The voting on the \$10,000 bonus livlaw in favour of the Montreal Merchants Manufacturing Company, at St Henri, was in progress yesterday and to-day. The poll stood at noon — For the bonus, The voting is con-04, agninet it, 1 fined to proprietors, of whom there are not taken much interest in the matter, if the number of votes cast be any cuterion Much gratification is expressed among the residents generally at the result of the rote, since they feel arsured now that nothing can prevent them having their factory with all attendant advantages. Work on the foundstions will begin on Monday - Montreal

Mesara Adam Burne, F. G. Parker, T. E. Kenny, J. F. Kenny, S. M. Brookfield and others interested. The Victoria and W. I. Lowell met Thursday and Poundry is owned by the Consolidated E. Kenny J F Kenny, 8 M Brookfield talked over the project of starting a cotton factory in Halifax. They decided to call on twenty leading citizens, and if they succeed in getting these to subscribe for organizing the company. A short time was spent Feldsy morning in soliciting stock, and the result was that \$30,000 were subscribed. It is under-stood that the capital will be fixed at \$200,000; that \$150,000 of this will be subscribed by the projectors and their immediate friends and that the remaining \$50,000 will be offered to the public. Mr. George Munro, of New York, who offered to take stock to the extent of \$12,000 in the enterprise when first mooted, has been communicated with.

No one thing advances the material progress of a town in a greater degree, nor gives that advancement a more permanent stability, than the establishment of manufactories. As their business widens and enlarges the expenditure of capital, the furnishing of employment, and the attention they attract to the town in which they are located all contribute toward the general welfare. Nearly ten years ago William Fraser & Son started a foundry in Petrolia, which has been gradually but surely working itself upward in the business scale until to-day it occupies a prominent position among the iron working establishments of Western Ontario. Recently Mr. William Preser dissolved his connection with the firm, and since that time it has been reorganized by a co-partnership established between Mr. Geo. Fraser, the junior partner of the old firm, Mr. Wm Stevenson, of the Petrolia Boiler Works, and Mesers. McKee & Marwick, the well known machinists. The formation of this combination of the three firms has under the title of the Petrolia Iron Works.—Petrolia Topic

The Bridgetewn Monitor learns that Mr. McNutt expects to be at work early this month-his can making machinery bas been ordered, and will arrive short ly. Operations will then be commenced. The seed corn bas arrived, and farmers are requested to call for it for planting according to agreement. Hr McNutt has ordered twenty bushels of this seed corn, and wishes to have the whole amount planted in the valley this season, if possible, as he is prepared to handle 100,000 cans as well as half that number. In addition to sweet corn, he also wishes the fartners and gardeners generally to raise all the tomatoes and peas possible, and he will hav enough for them to make it pay planters. As these articles, as well as sweet corn, are both easily raised, there should be no difficulty in securing an unlimited supply, if farmers will only view this enterprise in the right light, and show themselves alive to their own interests by helping forward by every means in their power an enterprise which will add just so much more to the wealth of the valley in proportion as its promoter is supported Blueherries will also be canned and people from "out south" will now only need to bring their berries to the door of the factory, deliver them, and receive their cash on the spot

meeting was held on Friday last, in the City Bail, to take preliminary stops for the formation of a joint stock company to foreign bottoms. The merchandise statement is made (unofficially, of erect and operate cotton mile in this imports for the number were \$37,450,000, many who are toquiring and writing to hearly all our influential citizens being against \$17,294,00, in April, 1880; and the secretary on the subject. present. R W. Heneker, Esq., presided can,

throughout the meeting and J. A. Arch-The Indian Month will be pleased to common the results and in the country for pullication by the severally addressed the median by the severally addressed the median will exceed to separate, and Months of the country, for pullication by the severally addressed the median will exceed a separate, and Months of the country, for pullication by the severally addressed the median will exceed a separate. more of state of to negative with which the de being opened of a governor stock of Carpenter and P C Boxin was substitled for On behalf of the promoters of the Canada e tabe. always find so m for all hydrounds a most was substitled for On to hair of the promoters of the Council embedding which to be the company of the total and company. My pany, intend execting to the writer range of generalized constant.

Here her incurrent of the price which this for mentioned in the case of the writer. company would take to the various thy Thus in all probability if isites, \$17. The saw tail and ward \$45. will have two trust and we have sites, V. The six thin time and the prince of the stablishments in the company clince ming establishments in the company single of year. It is intended to the stablishment of the stablishments in the same of th Application has been in the reference of the set to or the company's clices using establishments in epopent in appraising. The Montreal Singer marthenalway 50000 Col year it is intended to contribute the company. The prometric are King also othered a site on the flats near Canning Company's build a Martin Land A. Filling. the intersection of the quebe Central 40x144 feet, two storess with the professional Claims and Country and Countr extension should. The commutation was furthing up fault and vehicles permanently appointed with instructions kinds, for the remainder of the receive further subscriptions to the during the winter reason the fig. stock, and to oldein further reformation he reduced to about to along the with regard to the cost of inchinery, chiefly ergoned in making jettles, etc. The meeting then adjourned one and preparing for the next Le - Sherbrooke Gazette.

search of a building in wheh to establish a cetton spinning factory. He was met at the depot by Ald Dickson, who, In company with the Mayor and several other gentlemen, drove to a number of places, including Victoria Foundry, Pin-up for some time to come, and the transless of the sound that the transless of the sound street, and Martin's and A L. Smith's foundries on Mill Street, either Smith's foundries on Mill Street, either 1st of July, when work begins -Heof which would answer the purposes re- ton Spectator quired of them, with some slight alteratione. The first samed, however, was preferred by Mr Shaw He was also driven to a splendid site above the Canifton Crossing, where water power could be obtained, but he preferred steam power, and is anxious to establish his business at once, as the demand for the goods he purposes manufacturing is con-stantly increasing. Mr Shaw's offer is considered very favourable by merchants Bank, and action has been taken to purchase it A consultation was held again last night with Mr Shaw at which Ald Dickson, Starling, the Mayor and 35,000 each to immediately take steps Measus Thos Ritchie, Jan Honnessy, U an article of food. In 1871 the 187 organizing the company. A short F. Smith, Thos. Kelso, and a number of naterit was granted to Mr. W. U that other gentlemen were present. matter was pleasantly and satisfactorily discussed, and there seems to be little or no doubt that the factory will be established here. Another meeting will be beld on Monday next. We withhold the publication of the terms on which Mr. Shaw wishes to establish his factory until something definite is known; but we can assure our readers they are quite liberal, no bonus being asked .-Belleville Ontario.

> The Montreal Witness says. The remarkablu invention, the Watson electric semaphere signal, to the exhibition of which in this city reference was made in our columns yesterday, was the fruit of the scientific labours of the late Rubert Watern, jr., of this city, who died early in 1879. Mr. Watern was well known as an electrician, and had much to do with introducing into Montreal the Canada District Telegraph system. He completed the invention of this electric semaphore, it might be said, on his death bed, for he died of consumption, and he left the semaphore as a legacy to ble mother, Mrs. Watson, of Sherbreeke street, who has after two years of such battles and difficulties as are only known to those who manage the infancy of patente, had this signal brought to its present state of perfection. The inechine is patented in the United States, Canada and Great Britain. In January last it was shown in New York, and was highly spoken of by Mr. Pope, the electrician, and the Eric Ballway Company have expressed their willingness to give it a trial at l'ort Jarvis station. In March inspected the signal yesterday and expressed approval of its merits. Mr Nessitt, a Toronto electrician, has had the 'All right,' said he, 'I can stand it if superfutendence of the manufacture of you can'. He got the instrument and the patent, and has been of great assistant the next than I can tell you wint it is, tance in working out some points which Mr Watson had only roughly indicated before his decease. This semaphore can be worked miles away from the operator's room.

On Monday the workmen broke ground for the erection of a building for the Canada Canning Company, at the corner of Catharina and Liberty streets. Last full some gentlemen interested themselves in the formation of the Ilamfilton Fruit Canning Company, and posed erecting a large wooden building at the corner of Duke and Queen streets, whorein to go extensively into the can ning of fruit and vegetables this acason Before the advent of the National Policy such an enterprise was impossible in Canada, as the market was fully supplied by large American firms, who had a monopoly of the business, which grew more and more extensive each year When the Conservatives camo into power and the National Policy tariff was promulgated a large duty was placed for conspiracy. The damages an lail a upon canned fruits so licavy in fact as \$10,000 to make it possible for Cannillan manufacturers to go into business and riake a fair profit, and at the same time undersell their American competitors And l'ursuant to notice given, a public this is what the Canada Canning Company of Hamilton proposes doing. The present duty on a three pound can of vegetables coming into this country is dressed a pention to the Gorenment to equal to six cents, and on canned fruit put up with any amount of sugar whatever equals nine cents per three pound can. Thus this tariff is prohibitive regard to loading of oats.

when the goods have to recent spring the promoters or the end . agreed to separate, and the To-Hobertson will excet a set to west and of the city, while M. and preparing for the next seem The company is mentice. considerable encouragement from t Mr Shaw, of Gall, arrived in the city farmers and fruit growers of the vestenday morning from Hastings, in telet, some farmers have made contract with the company and are growing to to 10 acres of tomatees this same, ally for canning purposes It is a period that Canada will furnish to market for all the fruit that can !

MUSTARD

England has for years been the mafacturing centre in the mustard tran-It is made from the seed of the stage alba and nigm, and previous to the re-1720 it was manufactured and prepare by pounding the seed in a morte, as roughly separating the integuments in this year it had been only used in mis-ria medica, as an emetic, a serient and a a sinapism Mes. Clements, however introducing its treatments under a new process, (the same as that of flours are being highly approved by King Here I, it specifify came into general new ac-The patent was granted to Mr W 0 that for improvement in manufacturing as preserving mustard " The Ariente mustard is manufactured under a new process by Mr. Dean, and obtained of award at the Centennial Exhibition of account of excellence. This hous is a cans, which are consequently free fire the metallic poisons found in tin-line highly recommonded by the medal faculty and used by them in maters medica generally, as it can be relied upor for Its purity and atrength. By the peculiar patented process of its man facture, this mustard is submitted to a temperature of two to three bundred degrees of heat for the period of fort minutes; this prevents the mustant from becoming sour, rancid or caking wish packed in small packages, and as it will keep perfectly sweet and restrain its strength for years in any climate, it is especially adapted for shipping to warm climates. In 1860 Mr. Dean invented and first produced mustard by the P cess of heat. It is sold in barrels and in smaller quantities.

TOBACCO vs. CHLOROFORM

"You can't get any of your chloroforn into me." The speaker was one who had put in four years' hard service and had been a target for sundry bells and pieces of shells more than obce remembered," he continued, "when I got that ball into me that Major Fowler spoke about, and how he probed and poked trying to find it, but failed At last one day I was sure I could feel it. and sent for the Major He probedus" more, and sure enough found it. Well. Nat, said he, Ill just give you a little 'No you don't,' said I, 'just fill my old pipe, and I'll amoke while you dis the way I pulled at that old pur and a caution. A locomotive on a frusty day was the only thing to company with it for the colume of smeke, and the day, all the time digging and boring like a man prospecting for oil. He had to change instruments once or two and finally, when I had given up hopes to got hold of it, and how it did but when he began to pull. It is rather hand to bare a footh pulled, but this was your than having a jaw turn out, but by cricky, I nover yipped, although i h the old pipe etem in two He got it will all right, and I soon felt 100 per elle better; but none of that chloroform ! the under any circumstances the m my old pipe and then they can cut so hack all they want -Nanch at 1 1 1 Mirror

James Baxter, of Mantreal, broker form 8 8.45 60 under prosecution by W. S. Sile in obtaining money under false preton that has entered an action against the latter than the l

The Nova Soots Glass Company of New Glasgow, are taking steps to get the active operation as soon as possible. The furnace, which will cott about \$4,000 has been ordered from Pattaburg, Pa. A. f. also has been ordered. aite has been offered

The Montreal Board of trade has an

MINING HEWS.

, Aller in connection with exploitons, within our the means in which it per cel no its importance was officially or prictically recognized, we are glad to mittet our views on the subject have from the store and valuable experipunts in to at the request of the Home reture in a lation to the Bosham dis-I't the first time, at an inquest on the of men talled by a mining exsuch the nature of coal dust as an explane sout has been determined by one cto'r ablest scientists, and it is to hered that the evidence given at the alam inquir last week by Professor ttel will not be overlooked or forgot to to these having the management of utter and at the same time we would gain draw attention to the danger atknown to give oil gas, and where coal dest it continually moving about. Coal dull in some mines is far more sensitive than it is in others, owing to physical feculiarities In nearly all fustances, legerer it not only prometes and extindees desions, but may be brought into creation as a flercely burning agent contribe flame as far as its mixture anhar extends, so becoming an explosa shount of gas which without it would not be at all dangerous. Cost dud sudced, gues off in some inclances the mme as gunpowder, and this can be sen by throwing some on to a red hot lite, so that in case of a shot the fleating dust can be easily ignited, and this appears to have caused the explosion at the Sesham colliery; and we are told the the proportion of fire damp required to bring dust in a mine into operation as a tapidly butning or exploding agent, oren upon a small scale, and with the application of a small source of heat er fame, is below the smallest amount which can be detected in the air of a mine even by the most experienced obarver with the means at present in use The danger attending shot firing in a dry mine, where quantities of dust are forting in the air, has been fully shown and commented upon by ourselves on several occasions. Professor Abel also says that dust, in the presence of considerable heat and flame, such as a blown out shot or an overcharged hole, would constitute a small proportion of fire damp, the possible existence of which in the minu might not in the least be suspected, and serve as the exciting cause to the development of an explo-sion of fire damp. With the large vol-ume of flame, and the great disturbing effect of a blown out shot, as the initialing cause of the ignition of dust, and its suspension in the surrounding air, such inflammation may in the complete absence of fire damp be propagated to a greater distance than the results of small experiments would warrant our assuming, but at the same time it can marcely be maintained that the air of a mine in which the coal gives off gas at all can be at any time free from fire damp, so that the existence of very small and unsusperted quantities of that gas in the air of a mine may suffice to bring about the tesdy propagation of flame by coal dust and to develop violent explosive effects. From the experiments made it appears that 2 5 per cent of gas in a current in which the most sensitive of the Senham duct was suspended, passing a lamp or flame at only 600 feet velocity per minute, became ignited and produced explosive results. There is, however, one point in connection with dust which spears to have been everlooked in the like to have seen carried out-that relation to dust on the outside of the lamps. A good deal of dust gathers tound a lamp, and it is probable that it becomes inflammable, so that the light may be drawn through the gause and might readily ignite any gas that might te in the place, or the dust floating about night be ignited, and so spread dong for some distance, until it came la contact with the explosive mixture. There is, however, an easy method for retdering dust harmless, as we have shown in former netices, and it has been to force for a considerable time at the well known Oaks Colliery, near Barns-The mine is a dry one, and the manager has had the roads and other places watered every morning, so that the dust could not fleat in the air, and at the Scaham inquiry it was auggested that before thing a shot the place around should be watered, so as to lay the dust. But to our thinking there would be far greater socurity were dry mines well waterul daily, as is already the case at a few places In most of our coal mine. gas is given off in more or less quantifies, and where there are fine particles of dust ficating about and shot firing is eirried on there will be danger. Such was the case at Seaham, according to several witnesses. Mr. Atkinson, the

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Near to where one of the regard to this colony that the frontant SOMETHING ABOUT THE ART OF Washington, this of the secret service, and was frost in the was found from I which is found in large quantities along to M in his heat thick, and every stude and othe sea coast produces, when smelted, projection had an accomplation upon it in excellent quality of iron, whilst the one place, which is most assumed was examined wis examined the color, wild a prospect in the trought in derignosers the effects of the color, or is the color, wild a prospect of the color, wild a prospect of the color, will be prospected in the color of the color, wild a prospect of the color of the color, which is found in large quantities along the sea coast produces, when smelted. From each that the sea coast produces, when smelted, no examined the sea coast produces, when smelted. From each that the sea coast produces, when smelted, no examined the sea coast produces, when smelted in examined the sea coast produces, when smelted in the sea coast produces, when smelted in examined with the sea coast produces, when smelted in examined with the coast of the coast of the sea coast produces, when smelted in the sea coast produces, which is the sea coast produces, when smelted in the sea coast produces, which is the sea coast produces, while the sea coast produces in the sea coast produces. there might have been a thin pro-pelled by it into the working there was r deposit of dust in a tine state in the immediate vicinity over the place where the shot was fired, and he concelved it possible that a quantity of the to the fill of extent been recognized dust might have become inflamed, and and calcoard by Professor Abel, after a the dame assisted by one anoth professor are all professor and valuable experipossibly have been travelling at a considerable velocity. In such a way foul let the low grade camps and tramp for eir raight have been met with and the days and weeks over the bills and mounexplosion caused. Dust, we say spain, tains in quest of the great bosance, its an element of danger in mine; preducing carboretted bydrogen, and the ladways just within their grasp, ducing carboretted bydrogen, and the ladways just within their grasp, but which many of them grow old within danger is intensified where blasting is out tinding. There are hundreds of low the means adopted for bringing down grade mining camps in the Western States coal The use of powder is more which might be made to produce, by under any circumstances where gas is to whoever would spend his time and the danger incurred as reserved for by money in developing them. the danger incurred as regards property and life. Still the many lives that bare been lost owing to abot firing has not been as yet sufficiently deterrent to prevent its continuance in what are termed flery mines. The jury at Scaliam viewed the whole question of the explosion in a very off-hand and easy manner, for it was left to those composing it to say whether, in their opinion, shot tiring in stone, as at present carried out, was safe or required other safe-guards or restrictions, and whether, in view of ?rofessor Aliela comprehenelve report on the probable connection of coal dust with explosions, it was necessary, for the safety of the men in the mines, to either water or remove coal dust. The jury replied, as to the firing of shots and the clearing away of coal dust, that they thought those matters might safely he left in the hands of the managers. This was certainly paying a high compliment to the managers, but we doubt very much whether it will be satisfactory to the mining body, or that portion of the public that has taken an interest in the inquiry or in the impor-tant questions relating to blasting in mines and the dangerous nature of coal in a powdered state. In dry mines we should most strongly advise the dust being watered, not only as a preventive against accidents, but for the sake of the health of the miners, for the inhaling of slack must be highly injurious. This can le done in several ways. Messra. Rokers, of Truro, patented a plan for taking down stoam into mines for prorenting accumulation of gas. The steam is taken from the surface and blown into the headings and other places where the gas is likely to accumulate, and by using the steam in small quantities during the day the coal dust would be precipitated, and kept so moist that it could not rise in the workings, and tend in any way to aid an explosion The invention is also applicable for keeping the dust down solely in mines, and the steam can be applied by means of a purtable boiler, and taken to any place where it may be required, either for the nestralizing of the was or laying the dust. The dangerous character of coal dust has now been fully demonstrated by the experiments made by Professor Abel, and the elaborate report he has made in connection with them and it is, therefore, to be hoped that those in whose hands are placed the lives of thousands of miners will not be slow in taking the necessary precautions to prevent explosions from shot firing, gas, and cost dust combined.—London Mining Journal.

COAL MINING IN AUSTRALIA

Recent official documents with regard to Australia contain some information in reference to COM PRODUCIL experiments made, and which we should From the annual report of the Minister of Mines, which gives the estimated value of the various metals and minerals produced in the colony of Victoria since the first discovery of gold in 1851 to the end of 1878, we note that the total value of coal produced has been, in round numbers, nearly £20,000, and fron about £3,000. New South Wales is the great coal producing colony. With a carbon-Herous area of 29,840 square miles, it may claim to rank with the most extensive coal fields of the world, whilst the products of its mines, considered to be scarcely inferior to the best Welsh coals, are practically inexhaustible. During the year 1877 thirty-three collieries and four shale mines employed 4.722 miners and produced 1,463,234 tons of coal and shalo. After coal, the most important mineral resources of the colony are gold and tin, South Australia abounding in copper, fron and silver lead, the most important being copper. Owing to the decline of price in the copper market this industry is in a depressed condition The principal inineral products of Queensland are gold, copper tin and coal It is estimated that the coal fields embrace an area of nearly 24,000 square miles, and that the quality of coal will compare favourably with that or New South Wates In Tasmania there are

shots was fired the dust was found from | which is found in large quantities along

WORK THE LOW GRADE, ONLS

It is a character, etc of the human family to seek after some means of he coming suddenly and immediately wealthy. This common fulling is perhaps mere strangely developed in the mader, and prospectors of this country than in any other classed citizens in the United States, and has led them to neglow grade ores are found in immenso quantities that will fant for years, and which can be worked at a much less expeurs then can ligh grade ores. High grade ores are usually found in small veins, which are liable to "peter out" when a little depth is obtained, or become so sulphurelle in their nature that she most skillul and consequently the most costly metallurgy are required to make them yield the wealth which they contain. There is an attraction about ligh grade ore that assays away up into low grade ore from which a net profit of perhaps one or two dollars can be derived; but we renture to assett that he who contents himself to settle down and work industriously on a low grade mine following is written - will get rich quicker and retain his Counterfaiters of p woulth longer than he who tramps ever the lills in quest of a "big bonabra"-Stock Reporter

The subject of mineral wealth in the lands for the prosecution of a counterneighbourhood of Hudson's Bay is attracting considerable attention. Mr J blead and front of the whole project. C. Hasking has received a letter from He decides what note shall be counter-Captain Scott, who is now in New York, [cited]; he pays for all the work done, in relation to a trip to Hudson's Bay during the coming summer. He wishes Mr. Hasking to take charge of an exploratory party that he intends sending enginee the plates from which the proout to that hyperborean region, but Mr. H. does not intend to accept the com-

Mr Batton, athy liary magistrate of the Hudson's Bay district, has sent to the Oniario Legislature several specimens of minerals gathered within the territory awarded to the Province of Ontarlo by the Boundary Commission Among them are four specimens of lig-nite, or brown coal, from the Moose River, and four from the Abittible River, acveral specimens of gypsum from the Moose River, a specimen of spbagum or bogg moss from the Jigawa River, specimens of kaelin, or porcelain clay, from the Missinaible branch of the Moose River, specimene of peat in the first, second, third and fourth stages, and also specimens of post ash and clays in various stages. The specimens are very valuable, as showing the great raineral worth of the territory. The kaolin will be especially valuable, as it cannot be obtained in paying quantities on this continent anywhere north of the State of New Jerses

\$140,000 stock for a cotton factory at Halifax have been subscribed.

New York, Glasgow and other places. The directors of the company meet in a few days to consider their respective merita.

Mesers. Thompson & Flanigar. Toronto, are shipping a large quantity of cattle to England Yesterday about 200 head of bensta were sent from Montreal by the steamer Minimppi, of the Dominion Line, and they expect to ship alout a thousand head about the end of the wook

A branch establishment of Pond's Extract Co, of New York and Brooklyn, which is intended to be the beadquarters in Canada, has been opened, says the Star, in Montreal, under the management of Mr. E. E. Dexter. They will at once employ upwards of fitty hands in the manufacturing and putting up of their preparations.

Bergt.-Maj. Bradley of the North West Mounted Police, arrived in Winnipeg on the 3rd inst., from Qu'Appello on a four months' furlough. He reports every thing quist and orderly in that vicinity where a troop numbering some 50 mon are stationed under the command of in- lier formations of the lathe cograving spector Steele, in the absence of Major Walsh. Inspector Grissbuch is also there

COUNTERFEITING

we have thought it advisable to collate, for their information a few tacte in regand to the art of counterfeiting, a come rival nations, and circulated the counterfeits treely, conquerors have not hesttated to make counterfest money the sinews of war, while vast corporations has a falsted upon the world immensa signed to treat. It is of the men who, pro-tituting talents of the highest order to the service of decelving and imposing upon the public, in the matter of the manufacture and disposition of counterfeit money, too often passing in the community which they may happen to make their abiding place ar respectable per-sons, engaged in the pursuit of legitimate business, so keen and far sighted as to employ the best energies of the brightest detectives in bringing them to the justice they so richly merit, yet who are influenced by no other motive than cellul greed, that the people of to-day chirily care to hear. It is of such men and their cumungly devised and clover by executed schemes to defraud that the Counterfaiters of paper money are divided into several classes, and, as a

general thing, each man works in his who conceives the iden and furnishes the feiting enterprise Really, he is the "head and front" of the whole project felted; he pays for all the work done, and to him belong the spoils for him to dispose of as he may see fit. Then there is the "engraver," who is employed to posed "counterfelt" is to be "struck Oa thie individual dep nde a great prepares the "plates" when they shall have been finished by the engraver, and from, is amounts as required. Now, that cattler.

latter's assistant. Then there is the " jubber," the " peddler" and the " boodle carrier," who act as "middlemen" between the "wholesal- usaler" and the man who actually passes the counterfeit notes, whatever they may be, into circulation." The skill required of a man who proposes to engrave a counterfeit plate of any kind has been alluded to. The following, from " Health's Infallible be placed on an engraver's abilities The lathe work upon bank notes is executed by the geometrical lathe, a machine whilen no counterfeiter can have terns are arbitrarily formed upon the die, comprising many variegated and beautian intermingling of claborate figures of design and figures, which can hover be exactly reproduced by the operator a second time. Lathe work is therefore, the chief feature in note engraving It is found in all the Government issues of notes from the 3 cent scrip up to the lighest denomination of bank notes or bonds issued by the Government. The bordere, corners, denomination counters, and all oval torms upon the bank note are formed by the geometrical lathe Notwithstanding the difficulties attendwork, there has been such work exe cuted; and so well and elaborately was this work performed that additional precautions against deception have been felt to be necessary. Not only must the general clearness, exactness and finish of the genuine work be studied, but it is also essentially requisite that the pocuupon any particular genuino unto be

thoroughly learned, as each plate and

figuro has its own special and characteristic features. * For

the counterfelter of this issue were arrested, their plates, presses and stock Having received from our readers in trude captured, and yet upward of many inquities in regard to counterceits, \$200,000 of this counterfeit paper is in circulation among the liminess com-munity. The United States has been, percaps, the greatest suffers among that dates back to antiquity, it being nations from the operations of counter-neutly course with the creation. Its letters during modern times, the history history extends back to the times, when of the secret service of the Government first mention is made of the use of being explete with incidents relating to where rulers of empires, state-nave, great to impose upon the people, through the featiers in military exploits and magnetes medium of fraudulent lank and freasury of commerce have not disdained to make move, bonds, etc., and the punishment the most of the opportunities which of the originaters and perpetrators of hand of this particular kind has presented enimes in question. Furly during sented to them. Statesmen, as a market, the present contry this country of ours. of policy, have imitated the currency of was flooded by designing razents with counterfest biffs and com, and, until the wlog tien of the national bank system. the state bank notes continued to furnish ample exection for the exhibition of the talents and skill of the skonfacker list in those days "counter-fifts" were often valued quite as highly tative currency, and great merchants fifts were often valued quite as highly have not secured to profit by similar by the people as no genuine bills of practices. But it is of the professional certain of the banks, and the evil was, counterfeiters that this article is deestablishment of the national banks and the is-ulag of treasury notes and wereenbacks" by the Government during the treablous to a following 1860 would, it was thought, place a more favourable aspect upon matters, and put a stop, fa a measurd, to successful counterfeiting, the greater uniformity of design and superior finish of the new notes being relied upon to bring about this desirable result. How far the expectation was realized may be gathered from the records in the possession of the Government. It is true that the counterfeiters were staggered for a time, but they soon got to work again, and the result has been the putting forth of more dangerous imitations of money than had ever previously been leaved in any country, the rogues, spurred by the ne-cerelty of the case, rising to the occation, and fairly outdoing themselves in own particular sphere, confining himself their efforts to outwit the Government to that alone. There is the "capitalist," As to the extent of their operations, "Underwood's United States Treasury Counterfelt Defector " gives a list, em-bracing ninety-seven counterfelts on national banks, that have been presented at the national bank is demption agency, from its organization to the present time, and which are believed to be all there are in circulation, and a further list of 28 counterfelt United States notes, embraoing all that are known at the treasury, and such as are, or have been, in actual circulation. The same authority demission, believing that his services will deal, for it is according to his scribes seven counterfeit United States be required in this part of the country, skill whether the counterfeit shall bonds and interest bearing notes. They and that it there'ore will be more to his be good, had or indifferent, are three \$50s (two compound interest interest to remain around Thunder Next comes the "plate printer," who and one 7-30 note, the plates of all of scribes seven counterfeit United States bonds and interest bearing notes. They are three \$50s (two compound interest which have been captured), one \$100 compound interest note, series of 1866, a who prints the counterfelt money there- \$1,000 7-30 note, dated June 15, 1885. (A very dangerous counterfeit, many of point having been reached when money | the notes were redeemed at the treatury (1) in any stipulated quantity can be department tor Jay Cooke & Co before it manufactured at will, there comes in a was discovered that they were countermanufactured at will, there comes in a was discovered that they were counternew set of hands, viz Those persons felt. a \$1,000 6-20 United States comwho are to assist in patting the counter-pound bond, consol '07, 4th series, felts "on the market" First, there is act feb. 25, '62, plate, May 1, 1862), and the "wholesale dealer," who purchases the \$1,000 United States coupon bond, what he wants of the bogus money, deal-ing directly with the "capitalist," or the the possession of J. B. Doyle, the man (one of "Brockway's gang") arrested in October last, on a train at Chicago. Charles H Smith confesses also to have engraved the last mentioned bond. The denominations of the counterfeit national bank notes which have been brought to light are "ones" "twos" "fives" and "tens," (30 of each of the latter), "twen-ties," "fittes" and "one hundreds," and of the counterfeits of United States dovernment Counterfeit Director," will notes, " ones," "twos," "fives," "tens," abow that too high an estimate cannot "tweaties," "filties," "one hundreds," "five hundreds" and " one thousands."
There is only one \$500 United States bogus bill, and that is of the series of Chas. II. Smith, arrested some 1869 Eight tenders for the construction of the opportunity, if he has the means, to months ago, was the engraver of the folthe Winnipeg waterworks have been :- properly construct or perfectly operate lowing named \$1:0 counterfeit national celved from firms in Chi-ago, Montreal, ily the simple turning of a screw, pated, and which, with the three United States notes referred to, embrace nearly ful combinations of geometrical figures, all the really dangerous counterfeits mathematically true to each other. This ever issued on either the United States engraving can be made intricate at will or national banks. National Exchange engraving can be made intricate at will or national banks. National Exchange by certain peculiar manipulations, creat. Bank, Baltimore, Md., National Revers ing at every movement of the machine Bank, Boston Mass., Merchants' Na-an intermingling of claborate figures of tional Bank, New Bedford, Mass., Pittsburg National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburg, Pa., Pittsfield National Bank, Pittsfield, Mass. Second National Bank, Wilkesbarre, Pa How skilful Smith was in engraving bonds may be judged from the fact that six experts pronounced the bonds (6s of 1861) taken with Doyle, at Chicago, genuine, and that Chief Brooks of the secret service department, upon receiving a description of them, declared his belief that they were stolen, and that their numbers had been subseing a successful counterfeiting of latho quently altered .- New England Grocer.

> Since the 1st inst. 31,130 emigrants arrived in New York.

> It is rustored in Montreal that Mr. Jas. Stephenson, Assistant Traffic Manager, will succeed Mr. Walnavight as Traffic Manager on the Grand Trunk.

A Kingston despatch says the captains of the schoonera A. U Ryan and Forest Queen charge the steamer Algerian with disregard of customary carefulness and signals, during the fog on the lake, on Tuesday morning. They state that when opposite Ducks, the steamer came within romarkable property of being as maileit as his opinion that it took place close to where a shot was fired, eithor just befor excellent to where a shot was fired, eithor just befor excellent to where a shot was fired, eithor just befor excellent to Nora Scotia, is negotiating for some
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Provinces. On every hand we hear of companies being formed to work the mines, for, in these days, the primitive system of simply washing for gold is sufficely exploded, and elaborate appliances, involving, of ourse, a great outlay, are no essary. The only regret in the matter is that the mulerity of these companies are composed of American capitalists. It would have been better could they have been formed by Cana dians, so that whatever may be realized may be kept in the country. There is another view of this matter which may bo taken by a paper that has at heart the interests of the linaucial world, such as the Shareholder. It is within the recol-loction of many now living that a vital change was wrought in the money markets of the world by the influx of gold from California and Australia At that time the whole mage of values was altered, and everything in commercial life disarrang d. The value of gold fell by leaps and bounds, and proportionally the value of every other com-medity advanced. It may be that the development of the Canadian gold fields may have a like effect. That gold is to be found in large quantities in Canada admits or no question. The only point is whether it can be profitably worked If it con, then we may see in our time another great fall in the value of the precious metals, and a rise in all the necessaries of life, which cannot fall to have a very important influence upon the trade of the world. There may be some doubt whether it is to the wivantage of a country that gold should be found in large quantities. We all reagember the state of society that the gold mining in California caused; how every man slept with his "pile" under his head and his revolver by his side. and how the intense excitement of the pursuit rivalled in its results the effects of the most hazardous gambling. Perhaps the changed circumstances under which gold mining is carried on may obviate these evil results in this country, should we find that Canada has taken her place among the golden lands. Let us hope, however, at all events, for the demoralization of society is a heavy price to pay for the accumulation of the wealth that is obtained by the discovery of gold

IN A BAD WAY

(Philadelphia North American) These are troublous times for the British Free Traders. The farmers, who have never cossed to deplore the abelition of the protective system, grow more "scontented every day. It is with in-creasing difficulty that they are able to held their ground against Az rican competition, and in the steadily swelling importation of provisions from across the Atlantic they rightly see a danger which menaces their industry with disaster. If they were men who could accommodate themselves to changing circumstances, they might find profitable occupation in other fields of labour. There are many varieties of farm produce which must be raised near the place of consumption, and in these the British farmers might, if they chose, enjoy a monopoly. But they do not choose. They look passively on while eggs and chickens and even vegetables the value of millions of dollars are imported every year from the north of France, and apparently it never occurs to them that they could if they liked keep this great and profitable trade in their own bands. They plod stolidly along as their forefathers did before them, and eigh for the good old days of the corn laws, when the poorer the harvest was the greater would be the profit. Unfortunately for them, natural causes place the relief they want out of the question. The land under cultivation in Great Britain cannot be made to produce enough to sustain the population, and to impose duties on imported food stuffs would be to raise a storm among the millions who are dependent for their livelihood upon commerce and manufacture such as no Government could face The farmer, however, novor was the favourite of the Free Traders He has always been opposed to their theories, and his outery liaving long since become chronic might with equanimity be distegarded. But he is no lunger the only one who complains The manufacturers, for whose benefit the Free Trade system was devised, and who during the twenty years following its inception amassed great fortunes and developed vast industries through

Montreal Shar bolder)

There has been for room time past a good shall so the bonding has been equally not contain the manner of the solution whatever that the whole of the country and the manner of these bods contain cense and agreety to the propose of the other country and the state of the does have been closed against the manner of these bods contain cense and agreety to the propose of the first that the whole of the country and the manner of the solution of the mother country and the state of the solution whatever that the whole of the country and solutions to the solution of the interference of the solution with results so satisfactory to the colors and propose of the solution of the interference of the solution and the solution of the interference of the solution of the III was dola, all he could to carry tasom at the Butish Court, is at present substitute are showled a dispellination to reach the arrangement, and a disposition to place Furlend upon the same footing as any other notion or in other words to entore against British goods the very ligh turiff which has lately been established by the Republican government. Thus the future of Great Britshin is dark with clouds. Her manufactures, which under the unhealthy stimus lating influence of Free Trade have reache ed an altogether atnomal devolopment, cannot be maintained by home buyers. and unless they are maintained millions of people will lose the means of liveli-All these things point to some

BRIGHTER DAYS

(Montreal Witness.)

It is probable that an era of great prosperity is dawning on Montreal. Two things she has long needed, which up to isst year she had no assurance of, but which are now secure. Last year we saw the stream of ocean travel setting away from us for tack of first class accommodation. Now we have the fine to steamship adout on any see, and as the Allans have never gone backward we may presume that it will be not only equalled but excelled by all its successors The advent of the Parman is a very great event for Montreal, and the great spontaneous demonstration last night was a fit acknowledgement of its importance and a natural welcome to the good future of which it is the aymbol and omen. Last year we had no assurance of more than our one monspolist railway connection with the West. Now we have a certainty of three. Most important from a commercial point of view is the Ontario & Quebec Railway now being rapidly laid out and to be finished within two years, connecting eastward with the Occidental and the South Eastern Railway system, and westward by the Credit Valley and a link im-mediately to be built with the Canada Southern and all the Vanderbilt lines in the West. This connection will not only put Montreal on a par with New York in do not call attention to these matters for baring two powerful lines compeling for the grain trade of Chicago, but gives Mc. Vanderbilt two competing ports. That magnate will now be able, in contracting with Chicago operators, to offer a choice of routes, which will keep their eyes continually fixed on Montreal. Montreal's waterway is better than that of New York, and has been immensuly improved and greatly cheapened, so that so long as our reason is open we have incomparably the best equipped port on the Atlantic seaboard. Montreal can now be almost anything her merchants choose to make

THE NATIONAL POLICY AND THE WEST

(Shareholder)

Notwithstanding the frequent assertions that are made by the party jour-bals that the National Policy has had an injurious effect upon the trade of the west, all the indications that we can discern tend in a different direction. wonderful development that is taking place daily in all of the leading cities of the aplendid Province of Ontario does not seem like depression the extension of manufactures that is being carried on in every part of the Province Indicates that there is, at all events, a better field for such industry than of yore. This is eaderially the case with regard to To- the same time that they give satisfaction ronto itself. The development of the to their patrons. That the like cannot be population increases daily; its manufacturing industry is growing apace, and promises, at no distant date, to be a very important far for in the prosperity of the Not only so, but the beauty of the elly keeps pace with its growth, the enterprise of the Torontonians expands itself in adding to its architectural features, and their public spirit is admir-The same may be said of Hamilton and London. In both cities manufactures are rapidly introduced, and both exhibit growth that is gratifying to ob Then again the smaller towns in the Provinces are all of them branching out into new industries. We read daily In the western papers of efforts being made in most of the smaller towns to cotablish new lines of trade. Bonness and exemptions from municipal taxat'on are being freely effered. Whether this is a prudent course to adopt on the part of its influence, are scarcely less leud in the towns is very much open to questions with the Government. They bitterly aware of it in their subsequent their appeals for relief. Since 1872, iton, but the fact that they do so adopt when the tide of their g d fortunes was it shows that they are alive to the fact are told that they are to be taxed and one bushels, nearly 200,000,000 of the as its height, there has been a steady re- that, under the existing system, manu-

presume, know better appear to be impressed with the manuald supercuttics of the linglish system of telegraphy and to the facilities afforded the people of firest Britain by the governmental supervision of telegraphs. It is very time that the British blue book figures for then show well for that country, for the number of postal felegraph offices has been increased to 5.441, and the number of messages transmitted to 2 1.47 137 But we in Canada can already show preportionately better facilities for the pubhe in the way of electric communication than our English friends. It is stated in a letter to a contemporary, signed " II P. D." that the Montreal Telegraph Company alone has more than three times the number of offices in tide country, relatively to the population, than have yet been provided in Britain. The mileage of wire is relatively mu h greater, and the number of messages sent was almost double that of Great Britain in proportion to population. If we add the Dominion Telegraph Company's wires, and others in the Maritime Provinces, the comparison will be still more favourabe to Canada. At the close of 1880, there were in Canada 35,000 miles of telegraph wire and 1,850 offices, despatch-ing 2,534,500 mes-ages. That we are botter altuated, therefore, relatively to population, than the British public the following statement will prove — Great Britain 1 office to each 3,900 persons.

Showing that this country has more than twice the number of offices in proportion to population that the British have. In extent of wires, too, Canada surpasses the motherland :--

Great Britain 1 mile to each 200 persons. Canada 1 123

And all this, it should be understood. continues the letter which we have above mentioned, "in a country of great-er distances and sparsely settled routes, where there is often great difficulty in building and maintaining lines, and where a much smaller proportion of population are engaged in business pursuits. The fact is, that Causda is second to no country in the world in regard to its telegraph system, taking into account the extent of its lines, the facilities affordthe purpose of reflecting on the English system, but simply in justice to our own which is the rosult of private cuterprise. and of which no Canadian need fear comparison with other countries in any

That Mr. Dwight, of the M T Co., who is manifestly the writer quoted, knows whereof he speaks in matters pertaining to telegraphy no one in Ontario will doubt. It may be well to consider more fully the relative cheapness of such communication In Britain, it is true, twenty words can be transmitted for twenty-five cents, a distance of, at the most, 500 miles. In Canada a message of ten words can be sent 1,200 miles for twenty cents, with one cent charged for each additional word. This renders our lariff for lanze deanate a lower, i ly as well as relatively, than the English one, for a message of fifty words costs the Englishman 65 cents where it cost the Canadian 60 even if sent doubly the distance. The British minimum rate, on the same principle as postage rates, is one shilling sterling. In the Dominion, between twelve miles spart or less, telegrams may be sent for 15 cents, and at night a system is adopted whereby still lower rates are charged for transmission through the night and delivery next morning It is important to remember, besides, that Canadian Telegraphs pay, at city has been very rapid of late, its said of the English system, worked by the Government, is tolerably clear from the endless complaint and criticism made in that country upon the administration of the telegraph by John Bull. It has been the subject of satire even by Punch In the following paragraph :

"The telegraph monopoly, popularly known as the post office, is proving if any proof were needed, that no Government can be trusted Tory, Conservative, Liberal or Radical, all ere alike, when the law gives them, or leads them to believe it has given them, unlimited powers as traders. The so called post office, having made a bad and improvident bargelo with the felegraph companies, is determined to buck invention and earn an evil reputation as the champlon of everlasting atagnation. The linperfinent inventors of the telephone have been made aware of this in a court of law, and are now made even more bitterly aware of it in their aubsequent

SPIRIT OF THE COMMERCIAL frogression. The markets which they factures can be successfully carried on the towerment wasted ten millions of

the showed we do more insuress to presume any presume and the statute prescribes no tops of the plantion of the lesser from th do such things better, at least that Is the opturen on this side of the Atlantic.

DICLINE OF BRITISH COM-MERCE

(Cheare Journal of Commerce)

1880 the exports from the United King-

dom decreased £42,428 959, while the

imports fell away £10 947.70. The causes of this decrease in British commerco at a period when the trade of other leading nations, including that of our own, has been steadily expanding, is attributed by many English merchants. according to the London correspondent of a New York Journal, to a persistence in the Free Trado policy by the British Government in an age when other countries have learned the art of manuta-turing. Mr Cobden always counted for the ultimate success of Free Trade that every other great country would adopt it. Nevertheless not one country new your lone so. On the other hand they have call sources is to the effect that the effected the present period when British Brazilian Steamship Company intend to strain the have their first vessel in port here some that up to the strain the second that up to the strain the second that up to the sec conds of Protection, in some cases to the time next month. It seems that unextent of positive prohibitory duties pected difficulties had to be encounted. extent of positive prohibitory duties pected difficulties had to be encounted against England. The British correspondent alluded to says that nothing company, which made it necessary is can be more lamentable than the Board. of Trade statistics which affect the great central industries of Bradford and Sheffield Before the adoption of reciprocity with France, England had a kourisbing slik industry, but under that it aty it has been seriously crippled, the English slik workers have been driven out, and Oreat Britain has imported in the last five years no less than £61,247,928 of silk products, chiefly from France. The British woolien industry has also sufferof severely, indicated by the fact that willo cloven feet of water to the commerce of a two during the past five years the value of these manufactures imported from the years ago, from fifteen to seventeen feet of the past Continent increased £1,329,318, while the exports of British woollens decreased during the same period £5,798,159, and worsted stulls £4,208,382 In the light of those statistics, the announcement that several woollen manufacturers of Bradford contemplate transot Bradford contemplate trans-porting their machinery to the United States is not surprising. The largest decrease in British woollen exports has been to the Unite, States, vis £1,-877,543 during the five years. Now, this is not because the United States has consumed less woollens, but because the difference has been made up by the product of our own factories. It is not alone in woollens that we are beginning to successfully compete with Great Britain. We have made even greater advances with our cotton and metal advances with our cotton and metal products than we have with woollens. The trade between Great British and the United States, according to the British Board of Trade returns, shows an in. Board of Trade returns, shows an increasing balance in our favour. The imports into Great Britain from the United the cylinders measuring 43x49 and States are shown to have sisen year by year, while the exports from Great Britain have almost stood still Thus the former lucressed in the last five years from £69,590,054 to £91,618,295, whereas the latter fell off from £46,930. 505 to £45,840,779 These statistics explain the heavy drain of gold from England to this country. We are selling them more of our products than we are boying of heirs, and we are receiv-ing the difference largely in gold. But the unphilosophical and those plain people who do not believe any science of political economy, begin to suspect that this is a system of doing business which is not so much to their advantage as they have been taught by Mr. Cobder and Mr. Bright and others to believe Some day it is not at all unlikely that they will grasp the entire truth ctripped of the jugglery of its ambidexterous lord and its sophistical temonings. Then they will see that British consumers have not the choice of two markets, as has been so constantly dinned in their Too much chespness enables SATE. England to close markets in feebler and ees naturally favoured countries by a system of exchange which is not compo-tition but war It looks now as if there were a groater probability of England's restoration to the protective pul icy of the earlier period of her national existence than of the restoration of the

antebellum policy of Free Trade in the

United States.

INTERESTING TO TORKERS

Judge Nelson, in the Inc. 1944. in a climinal case against this tobacco dealers. This was a contra not put up in packages drive some The defendant less upothers all posed for sale ploy est tolers and kept in a back room. The blue the sale of an h posed ept at retail by actual feet an wenden packages stamped on the things of the contract of the c only at the instent with the place is sold. How ion, id. not attempt to proceeds. He pale tation insisted upon by the tropy the in a forced one, and he not water either by the letter or spirit effit, actment. A retail dealer who a tobacco taken by him hereau package duly put up and stand whether taken at or later the said The last British Board of Trade te not violate this section. The distribute turns do not reflect a satisfactory conhaving been found guilty, the cordition of the trade of the United Kingorders the verdict set aside and a n v dom. A synopsis of these returns show that during the five years from 1875 to trial granted -Arie Ergter, 1 Gra

THE BRAZILIAN LINE

It was announced some time dur the winter that the new steamship in pany to trade between this part is Brazil was expected to have their to steamer ready to leave Monte al by a middle of May Latterly there has !considerable inquiry on this had nothing definite having been communication cated to the Canadian public, and some of the less sanguine were afined the scheme had fallen through. This w are given to understand, is not the car The latest and most reliable intelligenwe have been able to obtain from under cial sources is to the effect that es ing. We shall endeavour to keep on readers posted on this subject - Von

LARGEST CRAFT ON THE LAKE

When the Congressional commitliad under consideration last winter the question of appropriation for the improvement of the harbour at (by ago, it c Inter-Ocean of that city remarked that wills cloven feet of water in the exriver sufficed for the commerce of a twere needed now, to accommodate entire carrying from 50,000 to 70,000 bushels in grain Seven or eight years ago a red of 600 tons was considered large on the lakes; now Chicago alone owns many that are twice and three times as large. A list printed in the paper mentioned gives the names, tonnage, and value of nearly fifty vessels ranging between 800 and 1,000 tons, and more than fifty har ing a capacity exceeding 1,000 tons these fitteen propellers are rated between 1,500 and 2,000 tons, and one at 1. 4 tons. The values of these vessels range between \$60,000 and \$125,000 At the same time there were on the stocks at the different lake ports forty vessels of 2,000 tone and over, several ranges in tween 2,500 and 2,800 tons. One of the 22x48 respectively. The two boilers are each 10 feet in diameter and 17 feet long Another vessel soon to be launched at Toledo measures as follows: Length of keel, 565 feet; length over all, 278 fort broadth of boum, 38 feet 9 Inchos, bold. in shellowest place, 21 feet, in deeped place 24 foet 8 inches. She will be use masted and will carry 5,500 yards of canvass. Her cost is settmated at \$9% 000, and her carrying capacity will be full draught, 140,000 bushels, 14 feet h Inches draught, from 90,000 to 95,000 bushels of corn. There is a decided recent movement in the direction of from resels for the lake service—Scratting American.

The Illustrated Scientific News for May is before us, looking bandsomer. If possible, than any of the preceding issues. Since its change of publishers last Janz ary, this magazine has improved with each succeeding number. The present issue of the Illustrated Scientific News is overflowing with bandsome engravings and interesting and instructive matter. Among the various subjects illustrated In this issue is a superb specimen of cus glass ware an exhaustive article on asphaltum and its use in streets and pavements, a new and logenious band car, shown in operation, a new stori stoamer for use in shallow rivers, the new Jobert telescope, and an interesting paper on physics without apparatus, also fully illustrated. Every number con tains thirty-two pages full of engravions of novelties in science and the u-efel arts. To be had of all news dealers, or by mail of the publishers, Hunn & Co. 37 Park Row, New York, at \$1.50 P31 Andra; single copies, 15 cents.



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disidend having subsided Bink of Montreat stock has remained about star toward dreing the week Commerce is toward dreing the week Commerce is low advanced 3: Imperial 24. Torons have been made, and privather allow delined to 3 the other hand I deletal has been made, and privather allow delined to 3 the other hand I deletal has been made, and privather delined to 3 the other hand I deletal has been made. There is a control of the control declined 21. Merchants, 12. Ontario, 2. Lie per licaince last week. There are no Loan Companies—Building and Loan there changes. Bacon is tirm, especially loss advanced 1 in bid. Canadian bays long clear. Lard is firm at quotations, lings, 22. Dominton Savings hald 3 and is in very good demand.

Thigher Farmers Loan, 2 lower Huron Farmers—Rates on thour p.r. U. T. R. & Erie lies declined t in lich Imperial. I Peoples has advanced a Real Es-tate declined i, and Watern Canada advanced 1. Insurance, etc.—Western is held. I higher, but has declined 1 in

bid Consumers ties has selvenced 2 Dominion Telegraph is up 54 and Montreat 5]
Unorgeise — Trade is not particula le

active, but there is a bouyant feeling in most lines Remitiances are very fair;

the trade with the country is quiet, farmwhich meet with an occasional inquiry at quotations Finit has been fairly actire at quotations. Sultanas have ex-perienced a sharp advance, in sympathy with the English market and scarcity here, and are now firmly held at our quotations. Molasses is scarce with very light inquiry. Syrups are held firmly at prices quoted, but the demand as usual is light at this sesson of the year Rice is moving freely, and some heavy shipments are now arriving Police for round lots triben off wharf on arrival have been abaded a little Spices. The quiet tone still prevails except in ginger, which has alranced on rondon market 2a 0d per ton and a still further improvement is probable of course, being the commercial begars, the advance of fast week has been fully sustained with good demand for all grados. Teas, the activity reported last week has continued the market ed last week has continued, the market continuing strong Lecent reports from places of growth all agrees as to the high

temain unchanged Hazhwane. The activity in this iredo continues, though nearly all the beary orders have been filled. The activity is chiefly from sorting up orders, and is expected to continue good during the summer The stocks here are very complete, so that country merchants are enabled to carry light stocks, knowing that they can get supplementary orders filed at short notice. They are thus enabled to carry on business on a smaller capital than they would require were they obliged to bring their goods from a distance, and, of course, turn it over more frequently. The market remains un-changed as regards prices

prices of new tens at opening Tobeccos

Datus-Trade is steady, and the macket continues without excitement Oplum is offered chesper, and quinine has been sold lower owing to the accumulation of soid lower owing to the accumulation of stocks in New York, toward the close it has become firmer — From England mall advices report a dult market. Outs And Pairts—Demand continues

good. Changes in pieces are not impor-tant. New steam refined seal oil is arriving, and, centrary to expectations, is held for rather higher prices. Spirite communities - Octava Citizen. turpentine is slightly lower, but it is maintained that the average of prices this year must be greater than last, as the season of production opens later than usual, and the surplus carried over is at losst 30,000 barrels less than in the corresponding per od of 1840

Htone and St. vs-Hides are unchanged the supply is light and prices firm Calfskius A good many offering at the reduced, however, they are now selling more freely Sheepskins - There is nothing doing Tallow is easier

LEATURE-Bouness has been falt dur ing the week and a good steady trade lus brea dour branish and staughter solo is taken up readity, and prices are very firm French leathers are scarce Higher prices are being paid in France for calf and other fine leathers. This cannot help but affect pilces here Light hemiock calf is scarce, t at there is a good supply of buckshins. There is nothing doing in splits, prices are but nominal and not many are coining into the market. Russets are scarce and command high precs.
Roors and Snors-The dispute be-

tween employers and employees referred to last week has not yet been settled Prices of leathers continue high in consequence of the advance in the price of

WEEKLY REVIEW.

To see a Mark 1 the past weekler and the analysis of the results by the same will not too he them bot will be a present the state of any manners about a respective and have been a good deal does not a market has been a good deal does the results of the interest as a such have not be using a demand to specify the form what has not been a good deal does though the orders as a such have not been large.

Stocks—Ho stock market has been to specify the content of the finite of the interest and will have doing the past week. The cuttement supports and have not been a good deal done though the orders as a such have not been a good deal done though the orders as a such have not been a good deal done though the orders as a such have not been a good deal done though the orders as a such have not been large.

Stocks—Ho stock market has been to cause probable surplus in the orders and will clear out any probable surplus in the orders and will clear out any probable surplus in the different surplus and the result of the remaining and prevent say lower large.

At all events, Me to the third the truns of their agreement. The thirty scause agreement. The thirty scause will have compellated with the computational the Calvin feet, with a full quota to each the United the state of any minutes of provided with the competition and care the control of the

from Toronto to the various points stand this week as follows. Flour to Kingston, 20c per bbl., Gananoque to Prescott, 23c. Edwardsburg to Moutreal. 25c, 8t. Lambert to St. John, 32c. Waterville to Coatleook, 45c; and Chaudlere, 45c. Point Loris, 42c. Ottawa, 35c, Island Fond to Listet in clusive, 50c, littered de Loup, 60c, Cacouna to Moncton, inclusive, 65c, Print de Change (65c, 65c) Point du Chene (for Gulf Ports and P E 1), 65c , Humphries to Amberet, Point ers being busy. Coffee is quite still. du Chene, etc. (except Sallsbury June-Fish—There is little or nothin doing tion) 680; Pictou, Truro, Haliax, New except in scaled bestings and dry cod. Glasgew Juneting (for H & C. B Ralls-except in scaled bestings and dry cod. way fraffic), 58c, Windsor Junction (for W & A R R), 35c, St. Joho, N B, and Carleton, 55c, McAdam Junction and Predeticton Junction, soc; 8t Stephen, NB, St. Audrew'e, N.B., 600 esch

THADE WITH THE BRAZILS.

Expectation in connection with the opening up of direct trade between Canada and the Brazils will shortly be realised. Authentic information enables us to state that the company has succeeded in placing their stock on the English market, and have arranged for tarded in consequence of the disap-pointment experienced by the Board owing to the liesitancy of Canadian investors, whose aid and influence had naturally been looked upon as a certainty towards furthering s important an enterprise ; but whetlier from scrupulous motives or the irrelevant expressions emanating from certain newspapers, the want of practical sympathy is to be regretted. The money basis of the Canadian and Brazilian Direct Steamship Company is the subsidies provided by the Dominion and Brazilian Covernments, which should be sufficient to induce financial men generally to moperate in such an undertaking. The company bave, however, successfully waded through their temporary difficul-ties and have placed their stock amongst Ruglish capitalists, thus enabling practical operations to be commenced cillines having thus far advanced it will remain for shippers and traders, both in the Upper and Lower Provinces, to avail theresolves of this communication in connection with the West Indice and Brazils—and thereby patronize to their individuel advantage a system of shipping which, when brought into regular operation, must undoubtedly provo invaluable to the Canadian and Brazilian

Sailor's Strike

Recently Calvin & paid off all the sailors who belonged to the Union. It was a matter of speculation among the sailors, at this port, as well as Kingston, ISID the vessel owners to know how and by whom they intended manning their ficet. The whole affair was explained this morning, when thirty salt-water sailors arrived from thebec on board the steamer Chieffrom whether on poard the steamer Calif-fers. It appears that on their arrival at Mearden Island they were informed for what reason they were brought to this country, that the Union wages were too bigh, and utterly out of the reach of ves high, and utterly out of the react of vested owners to pay. After hearing this they murmured among themselves, and were diseasticed. Shortly afterwards U. W. Crowley, President of the Sallors' Union here, waited upon the sailors, and after an interview, they were induced to express themselves as willing to toluthe Union. themselves as willing to join the Union.
Four of them came to the city
with the President and joined the Union, with the President and joined the Union, and the others intend to Joliow their example, so it is said. They had been hired for \$25 a month, and had signed an agreement at Giasgow to that effect. One of the salts told a reporter this attennon that they had heard through the shipping that they had heard through the shipping the said of the said that an and the said that any of the said the said that any of the said that any of the said that any or the said that any of the said the said that any of the said that any of the said that the s office, at Glasgow, that sailors were wanted at Garden Island on account of the scarcity of men. They asked if there sequence of the advance in the price of hides, and loots and shoes examine expect to be otherwise than higher in prices. The demand is feir for this season of the year and payments at good.

Wook.—There is no change in prices since last week, which are merely nominal. A little of the new clip has been wold at London. Ont., at 25c, which is higher than the market, which is not expected to command more than 22c4/23. There is no market for firece. Consumers of Canadian combing wools are very indifferent, and may that unless these wools can be bought at value they

A story is told of a German shoemaker who, having made a pair of boots for a gentleman of whose financial integrity he had considerable doubt, made the following teply to him when be called for the articles .- " Der poots lab not quite done, but der beel ish made out."

Possibly a mistake - "James," said a motherly woman to a young man whose first sermon she had just heard. "James, why did you enter the ministry? "I had a call from the Lord," said the young man, and then came the reply, "But are you sure it wasn't some other noise that you heard?"

During the week ending 7th May the undermentioned timber passed through the Calumot alides, through the Calumot slides, being the dist this sesson:—1 crib, 20 ploces, belonging to the Union Forwarding Company; 112 cribs, 3,100 pieces, belonging to Mr John Fraser, comprising 113 cribs and 3,120 pieces.

A Bank of England note for £20, and a bank post bill for £25, both dated December, 1752, were presented for pay-ment last Christmas Kve. Had these documents been invested at compound interest at 5 per cent, the note would have been worth at the present time £8,000 3s 11d and the bill £11,132 14s, 11d.

Mr. Labouchere announces in Truth that Lord Colin Campbell, M.P. for Argyllabite, the youngest and only unmarried son of the Duke of Argyll, will be married in the last week of June to Miss Gertrude Blood. Lord Colin Colin Campbell was chosen to the House of Commons after a sharp contest on the appointment of his elder brother, the Marquis of Lorne, to the Viceroyalty of

Mr. Bickford, who was interviewed at Believille on Tuesday, states that it is reported the agreement for the sale of the Grand Junction to the Grand Trunk is correct. The road will be bonded at \$360,000, the Grand Trunk purchasing the bonds at 924c. This does not include the rolling stock, which will foot up to over \$100,000, making the whole cost about one willion. If the sale be consummated the work on the elevator will be stopped, the Grand Trunk proposing to utilize an elevator to be reacted by Mesers Rathban. Mr. Hector Cameron, M.P., counsel for the Grand Junction, and Juhn Bell, solicitor for the Grand Trunk Railway, will tomorrow be engaged in drawing up the necessary legal documents. There is a wide Mr. Bickford, who was interviewed at morrow be engaged in drawing up the necessary legal documents. There is a wide difference of opinion as to the effect of this transaction upon the business of Relieville. Some contend that it will seriously injure the trade and commerce of the city, while others boid that it will be beneficial, as the Grand Trunk Rallway will largely increase the estent of their workshops, and make Belleville the centre of the grain and iumber trade, now transacted it Port Hope, and that the line will be better equipped with rolling stock than it now is.



THE WOOL HOUSE

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RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE CANADIAN RAILWAYS

When some four or five years ago the affairs of the Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways of Causda were at the worst, and the shareholders began to despair of eyer receiving any return on their capital, it was a common practice of a few interested persons to point to the experiences of the proprietors of these two companies as showing what the British capitalist might expect it he rentured to invest litenioney in any onterprise in the Dominion Things have changed since then Erests have proved how for from sagacious this advice was, and how unjust was the attempt to blame the colety for results springing from a number of very different causes. But it is nevertheless true that the condition of the two great trunk lines of railway in the Bominion affords, in most cases, a moderately trustworthy index of the welfare of the country. It is in this conrec-tion that that the recent progress of the fines is of no little significance to the general public as distinct from the indi-vidual shareholder in either concern. In 1870 trade throughout America was at almost its lowest cub. In the latter half of the year especially, the competition among rallway men for what little business there was to be done was so keen that absurdly low rates were quoted Since then an improvement has been ateadly going on, which began first to assume an important character some eighteen mouths ago. It is needless to refer to the causes at work to produce this change, for every aspect of the recent trade revival has already been examined and reported upon reports of the two Canadian lines now issued, supplemented by the speeches of the chairmen at the meetings on Tuesday and Thursday, enable us to form a very clear idea of the advance that has taken place. We find that in 1876 the combined gross receipts of the Great Western and Grand Trunk amounted to £2625,000 Last year they were £3,-100,000, or an increase of 182 per cent. This in itself is sufficient to show what a remarkable change has occurred. But one or two other facts may be mentioned which throw still more light on the subtect. On the Grand Trunk the quantity of freight carried has increased as fol-

In 1870 it was 2,171,060 tons + 1877 + 2.283,000 + 1878 + 2,302,000 2,302,000 1879 2.631.000

41 " 1880 3,057,000 In the number of passengers exceled the increase has not been so marked; but the movement has been in the right direction, and-what is equally important-the average receipts per passenger have improved. It we turn to consider the net results of the working of the line, the same satisfactory state of affairs to In 1876 the net receipts of the two lines were £510,000, in 1880 they were £1,025,000, or an increase of rather more than cent. per cent. As regards dividends, it is worth notice that whereas in 1879 the Grand Trunk Preference shareholders received nothing, the first and second have been paid 6 per cent, for 1880, and the third } per cent. The Great Western Preference and Ordinary shareholders similarly received nothing in 1876; but for 1880 a dividend of 5 per cent. has been paid to the former and of 2 per cent, to the latter. In both years the debenture stocks of both companies has, of course, been punctually met.

No doubt many of these figures are famas it will ultimately give them-connecillar to the proprietors of the lines. But to the general reader, who is less inti-mately acquainted with the subject, they They afford very striking testimony to which will be built immediately. To the extent and reality of the trade revival now going on in the first secure the iron trade this account to the striking testimony to which will be built immediately. To vival now going on in the Deminion will be built at once from RI Dorado, waiting upon Atterney General Mowat No one, indeed, would for one moment the present northern terminus of the and pretesting against the proposed pretend that the better condition of Can-North Hastings read, westward through amalgamation of the Toronto, Grey & adian business is the chief or primary cause of the improvement in the position of these railways. We may, however, drly assume from the figures given that British North America has kept pace in proportion to its development with the commercial advance of the United Lettes. To many of the topics discussed by Sir H. Tyler and Colonel Grey on Thursday and Tuesday respectively, it is ton, and the Prince Edward to Weller's scarcely necessary for us to refer. The chairman of the Grand Trunk convinced I tion of the line northward from Trunton his bearers of the advisability of biding under the charter of last session, will be their time rather than that of attempting to force immediate amalgamation with year for its construction. It will follow the Great Western. Colonel Grey, on the most direct route possible from Soulty in persuading his constituents river at Frankford. As soon as it is that the fusion proposals were unworthy completed the ere will of course be of acceptance. To all appearance neither shipped by it instead of the rather aide is a whit behind the other in the sincerity and positiveness of its convictible sesson in the right that it would have been better for all parties if one or two subjects, respecting written, had never been dragged before the public. No benefit of any kind can easne from a continual statement of accumtions, counter accusation and dafence, in regard to incidents that occurred years ago and have no bearing whatever upon the present conduct of either of the companies. The immediate prospects both lines are decidedly Trade in America is still brick. The traffic reforms are uniformly good, and the working expenses as yet do not exhibit any serious increase. Rumours of freds competing lines are occasionally revived; but the Grand Trunk hes now upon the whole a secure position; and trol's large share of traffic over the Sault coming as it should do, to Toronto. He the Great Western, while its present line. He has gone to visit the Marmora would prefer to see an amalgamenton of

comstance we may mention in execu- tance of the scheme and is willing to much more satisfactory arrangement slop, should not be exclusived. The invest a large amount of more in it. Aid flow-tend suggested that it we ourse of events has shown that the Pieton Tiries boards of both companies were not utterlug an empty beast when in times of depresson they declared that they had not permitted the condition of the roads to deteriorate. They had everything reads they said for increased traffic when it came and they were only wait-ing for the election of a permanent to use his influence in bringing about for but bound experienced and the strain has been borne with comparative east. Sir Witham Housenatur Market Mr. Creichton, M.P.P. said it would the terminate been the comparative east. Had the reverse been the enecate working expenditure would have been considerably heavier and dividends proportionately less —Colonial R gister

IN BEASING EXPENDITURE RE-PORTED

The directors of the Grand Trunk lialiway published in England a monthly statement of the gross receipts and expenses of the road, and the following are the figures for the first three months of this year in comparison with correspond-

ing perion in	ing period in 1880 —							
τ	BOAR RECEIPTS	_						
January Februars March	£ + d. 191,259 + 11 158,295 + 1 181,710 20 0	2 1 d 162243 1 7 1/3,543 9 10 180,560 11 2						
Total	814,273 7 0	491, 60 4 7						
1	OTAL BEPENSES	İ						
January February March	126,863 13 2 121,166 4 0 129,180 16 5	119,425 4 4 112,064 19 8 121,137 11 4						
Total	. 377,010 13 7	353,027 15 4						
Net carnings		162,978 0 3						
£5,715 12a, 1	et earnings, the Od ; this is economic this statement	luei to \$37.						

observed that, while there has been a considerable increase in receipts, the working expenses, including wages, fuel, stores, etc., have advance in a greater proportion, the result being less favour. able than for the same three months of last year It is stated that the employees have been largely influenced in their demands for higher pay by the weekly state-ments of increased receipts, and it is quite likely that there may be some foundation for the report.- Witness.

THE PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY RAILWAY

When the McMullen Bros a short

time ago purchased the Prince Edward

County Railway it was generally understood that early steps would be taken by them to make it something more than a mere local read to accommodate the way business between the termini Their well known energy and business capacity, together with the fact that they had business relations with a number of active and wealthy men in the United States, warranted this conclusion. The result has justified the hopes that were formed. The development of the iron mines at North Hastings is about to receive a new impulse from the fact that some of the richest deposits have passed into the hands of wealthy Americans, who will work them vigor-ously, and the McMullens have set themselves about securing a portion of the carrying trade which must result therefrom. They obtained a chartee from the Ontario Legislature to extend their line northward from Trenton to the iron region, and a short time since secured suppling powers over the Grand tion with the railway system controling in Peterboro, and thence westward with Sault Ste. Marie, over the line recently the iron beds, some is or 26 miles; also Bruce Rallway with the Northern & lands thus offsted for sale will not coma spar line of about a mile and a half Hamilton and North-Western Railway prise mineral, coal or wood lands, from a point near Carrying Place, to Companies An advance party, headed or tracts for towns sites and Weller's Bay, where a shipping wharf by Mr. Gibson, M.P.P., Mr. Creighton, railway purposes. Contracts at special will be constructed. The Iron ore will thus in a few weeks be shipped by the trains of the Prince Edward road from the beds, over the North Hastings to Belleville, the Grand Trunk to Tree-Bay. As soon as possible the onnstruccommenced, but it will take at least a the other hand, apparently found no dif- Trenton to Marmora, crossing the Trent roundabout route to be followed Towards the construc-Time aloue can prove which is tion of this line the Grand Trunk We cannot help thinking is going to assist in the way of guaranteeing the bonds, and Mr Hickson has further instructed his chief anwhich so much has lately been said and gincer to have a survey made of the route at ence. The Grand Trunk is largely interested in the construction or The Grand Trunk is the Sault lies, and the traffic from the latter point will pass over a portion of the northern extension of the Prince Edward road and join the main line of the Grand Trunk at Trenten.

Hon. Jay A. Hubbell, of Houghton Michigan, one of the wealthiest and most influential members of Courtum who is associated with the Mesers. McMullen in their estarprise, was in tewn on Monday. He has made a for-tune in tron mining in northern Michigan, and will be able to direct and control a large share of traffic over the Sault

ONTARIO SAULT SEE MIGH RAIDMAY

The inceting of shareholders of the Ontorio Smit Ste Marie Railway Com-I M Ferris, MPP, H H Cook, MPP I C Miller, MPP, Goo A Cox president Midland Rallway I M Williams, building the tire) & Bruce road, to have Win J Copp James Holden, menaling the Northern & Hamilton and Northdirector Whitby, Port Perry and Lindson John Bell, QC Robert Jaffray director. Midfand Railway: Aid Ryan i milius had set on a ot, because it was only Irving, QC. J. D. Edges president natural to support that if the proposed arrangement were carried out the trade Biggar, and Kenneth Chicholm lidgar was called to the chair and Mr. fallray was appointed secretary. After the pussing of some necessary by-laws a poll was opened for the election of nine directors, and Measts Irring and Jaffray Moto Industry to wer we scrutineers They brought in their report showing that the voting resulted in the unanimous election of the following directors, viz-Mesers. Chisholm, Cook, Cox, Edgar, Forris, Goodetham, liolden, Miller and Williams At a meeting of the board aubsequently held, Mr Edgar was elected president, Mr Gooderham vice-president. and Mr Jaffray secretary-treasurer. An executive committee was appointed, and other steps were taken for the vigorous prosecution of the work

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

The report of the direct or of the Grand Truck Railway for the half year ending Sist December, 1880, shows that the gross receipts upon the whole undertaking, including the Buffalo & Chanplain lines, were £1,158,407, and the working expenses, at the rate of 67.67 per cent, against 72 87 per cent in the corresponding period of 1879, £783,894, leaving a balance of £374,513, to which sum has to be added £13.032 interest on International Bridge capital, and £10,-121 interest on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway bonds, making a total of £397,-608 Out of this amount the following half yearly charges for interest and rents have been naid, viz Interest on 5 per cent perpetual debenture stock, £76,-537; do. on land loans, £456, rents, £105,383, and equipment bond interest. £26,082, making a total of £203,430, and leaving a balance of £189,238, which, with £8,659 brought forward from the preceding half year, makes a total of £197,895 available for the payment of dividends, as against a total of £65,739 12s 9d, in the corresponding half year of 1879 From the auto of £197,895 is 10d thus available, the following dividends were paid on the 1st March last: On first preference stock, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, £80,374; second preferonce do., £58,154; do. in payment of aircers of dividend on the June helf year at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, £23,261, do. third preference stock, at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum, £35,-828; making a total of £197,614, and leaving £280 12s 4d to be carried to the next balt year's account.

RAILWAY AMALGAMATION

A very large and influential deputation, numbering about 200 persons, arrived in the city yesterday from the countles of Grey and Bruce and other & Bruce Beilway, for the purpose of waiting upon Atterney General Mowat following the date of purchase, accord-and pretesting against the proposed ing to the nature and extent of the Companies An advance party, headed by Mr. Gibson, M.P.P., Mr. Creighton, M.P.P., and Mr. Lane, M.P.P., reached the city early in the afternoon, and waited upon the Mayor, at the Council Chamber, to request his Worship and the members of the City Council to accompeny the delegation to the Attorney General at a later hour of the after-

Mr Gibeon, as spokestoan of the party, explained the object of the delegation, and stated that he regretted to have to state that the article in the Globe of that morning had been founded on a misconception of facts, because the proposition for amalgamation had been made by the Toronto, Grey & Bruce to the Grand Trunk Company, instead of the proposition coming from the latter company. Mr. Hendrie was a party to the proposal that was made to the Grand Trunk last January, and when the deputation went to Montreal to see Mr. Hickson they were bowed out with a laugh of derision He knew very well from whom the information was received inspiring the article in the Globs which was all founded on a false statement of facts, and he trusted that the Mayor and Council would use their influence with the Government to provent an amalgamation between the Toronto, Grey & Bruce and the Northern & Hamilton and North-Western roads, because if that scheme were curried out the interests of those who built the former road would be motificed to the people of Hamilton, to which place all the trade of Grey and Bruce would be diverted, instead of

American alliences are maintained has district and will return in a day or two the facey and Bruce road with the Grand freight, \$7.553.83; total \$10.00;

Aid Bonstead suggested that it would be advisable to bring the matter before the Council that night for discussion. when a tion might be taken in the matt. t

Mr. A. M. Lean said the Great Western was at the bottom of the whole affair, and he had been written to esking him is deducted therefrom, New (He) to use his influence in bringing about there are no less than 4,550 shutchely;

he disactious to the interests of Torouto. which had expended so in ich money in Western Ballway Companies control it Railway, William thouserham is prest- He therefore trusted that an effort would dent Toronto and Nipissing Bulway Co. be under by the corporation of Toronto to defeat the scheme which the people of Grey and Bruce would be carried to Hamilton instead of to Toronto

Ex-Mayor Beatty suggested that the Mayor and a few members of the Council might accompany the delegation to see the Attorney General without commitinformation was obtained on the subject, and then steps might be taken by the Council in the evening toward alding the deputation in effecting the object it had in view

This proposition was agreed to, and the party proceeded to the Parliament Bulidlags and had a conference with the members of the Government, who itstened to the statements made by the spokesman, and, as will be seen by the report of the proceedings of the City Council in the evening, the deputation was estinfied that the object of their visit had been favourably received by the Government, who, however, inside no direct promises, but promised to conalder the matter in all its bearings, and act for the best interests of the country to be affected by the proposed changes - Hast

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

On the 17th a reporter of the Winnipog Times had an interview with Mr. Drinkwater, Secretary of the Pacific Railway Company. The Times says ,purpose of ascertaining the results of the recent transfer and organization of the official staff, and for transacting such other business as may be necessary from the functions of his position. He drove out to Point Douglas and examined the new freight shed and site selected for the permanent beadquatters of the road, and left by special train this afternoon along with Mr. Stickney and Gen. Rosser for Portage la Prairie, from whence they intend proceeding as tar west on the proposed line as possible, probably to Grand Valley Mr. Drink-water and Mr. Bilckney will return by Seturday, but Uen. Rosest procoods further west, and expects to be absent two or three week, as he will gu beyond Uak Lake and the big bend of the Assinibolne, Mr. Vaughen, D.L.S. leaves with a party to-morrow to survey the proposed town site of Brandon at Grand Valley. Mr. Drinkwater says the land bureau will be organised aimost immediately, and its besignarters will be at Winnipeg. No particulars can be given in regard to the organization, as it is not yet completed. The company will, however, soil all the lands re-quired for agricultural purposes at \$2.50 per acre, payable by instalments, and will further make an allowance by of rebate from this price of \$1,26 for places on the line of the Toronto, Grey every acre of such laude brought under cultivation within three to are years rates will be made for lands required for cattle raising and other purposes not involving immediate cultivation. Inreaching the company's raliway, will be forwarded thereon to their place of destination on very liberal terms. Mr. Drinkwater has been agreeably surprised at the else and business activity of Winnipeg.

> Empl sment is given by the railways of Great Britain and Iroland to about 800,000 persons.

The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Coy are rapidly completing the laying of their track with steel rails.

The railway fare between Emerson and Winnipeg has been reduced form \$2 25 to \$1 90. So much for that terrible and oppressive syndicate.- International.

A Yale, B.O., despatch says: Yesterday several hundred Obiaces modeed a raifroad company's warehouse beca. Wreckseemed Chinese are on strike, More trouble to expected.

Mr. Hill, agent of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway, paseed entries on Wednesday at the Prescott custom bouse of a lot of steel rails bolts and fishplates, for his company, the total value of which exceeded \$25,000. This is the second lot, the first being of but a trifle smaller amount.

Beturn of traffic of the Midland Railway for the week ending April 30, 1881 : the Hottentots and Bushmen should be -Passengers and mails, \$2,539.48; guaranteed to them .- Glabe.

American alliances are maintained has district and will return in a day or two the freey and Bruce road with the compared with \$8,615.78 for the transport of the compared with \$8,615.7 \$1,477.53, and the argregate traffic t date is \$81,090 89, being an increase of \$5,835 86 over 1880,

The New York Central & Hell River Railroad is commonly speking a as the property of a single man and a alarming illustration of one man power Interested in the operation of these miles of road litting last the are a number of persons employed by the pany was 13.304, and the ager, a amount of salaries and wages part of \$6,850,0701 So the public get som thing out of this great positionly fafter att

Repudiation of debt, besides bein do honest and mean, does not always proprofitable pecuniarily Franklin Count Missouri, after a fourteen years aftenny to escupe payment of a bonded indebt ... ness of \$250,000 for railway propose has finally compromised it, including a terest, at \$325,000, or one-baff more fin the original debt. Sovoral other out ties in Missouri are still endeavousing to defraud the men who advanced it. money to build rallways for them in ... pudiating their bonds. They sheat take notice from this fact that hones: is the best policy.

English railways are slow in adopt-o continuous brakes, although they we required by the government sees years ago. It appears that up to be comber 31 the number of engines an cars thus fitted was as follows Engine 1,645, or 23 per cent, leaving the without continuous brakes, carrings 17,654, or 41 per cent., leaving 25, unsupplied. Moreover a number of it. brakes supplied comply only in par with the conditions specified. In the country very few reads of any impo. tance are now operated without continuous brakes on their passengtrains

Travel around the world has been revolutionised by the construction of his trans-continental milweys, and the Eng lishman is even forsaking his mation route from Australia by way of Suez i take the more expeditions and combine able American routs A New York dis patch says. "Arrangements are bens made for the conveyance of a large nor tion of the travel between England un-Australia by the American route, parsing either over the Central or the Southern Pacific roads from San Francis Those who have tried it are recommend ing it as every way preferable to the Sues and Cape journeys

A convenient method of arranging a freight tariff shoot has been devised by the general freight department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Com Instead of placing the fifteen or more columns of rates on the right of the list of stations on the tariff sheet a has heretofore been the practice, strain ing the eye and making more or less confusion in following out, the sheet or this company are now divided like a time table with the list of stations in the middle, the classes of freight usually west bound placed on one side and those east bound on the other. This is so err dently convenient that the plan will no doubt be very commonly adopted.

A FORGOTTEN PAGE OF DUTCH HISTORY.

Is it possible that the Dutchmen, who are to-day such warm champions of Boer independence, have forgotten altogether that page of their colonial history which insorting the receilion of the Cape Colony Boers against the Dutch Government and its fulls at-tempts to put it down? The first French revolution was accepted by them at once as a signal for a general rising try for a Boar Republic. The troops of the French Directory had overrun the kingdom of Holland; the Stadthulder berself was a guest of the Brit ish Government, enjoying its hospitality at Kew Green; and there was no responsible Government at home to lend a band to the tottoning authority of the Dutch Kest India Com pany at Capa Town. Accordingly, in February, 1795, the Bours bound to move. The inhabitants of Granf-Relati first expelled their Landdrost . their ax ample was speedily followed by those o other districts; a free Boor Republic was procisinged throughout Cape Colont a "National Assembly" waand promptly called into existence to give ernment. The Prince of Orange was

an orthodox character to the new Gov an exile; but he was not prepared to submit to this last indignity plored the British Government to come to his assistance, and asked us to take possession of Cape Town in trust for him Admiral Elphinatone, accordingly, put into Simon's Bay with nine men-ol-war. and at once summoned the Boer Ass mbly to dissolve itself. But he found the Boors as little inclined to give in to the British as they had been to the Dutch, and a large party of mounted bu ghers opposed the landing of our troops The first engagement this country ever fought with the Boors was a decided success, and the victory of Mulseniers tolled the death-knall of the first Bort Republic. It is noteworthy that one of the stipulations which the recel Borrs insisted upon before treating at all with the Dutch Government was that the absolute and unconditional slavely of

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in it is blint compant, and We may and tone the course of bringing the material state the course of bringing the material state the court in that form at 1 is technically called "demorthat late say, his contention of that even assuming the plaintiffs men use to two actions. A lifte took and the insured brought an action or over the amount which was paythe plaintiff's wife, who was left in care atio dwelling house, had a feloniously, primise in question, and thus destroyed the property whilch was the subject mather of the insurance. The company wife to recover damages for the Insuwhich it said it would thus be liable to sistant by trason of her felontons conduct. It is, of course, to be remembered that from the form in which the matter nan hrought before the court every statement which was made against the haracter of the lady in question was for the purpose of the legal argument assumed to be true, and thus the important question of general principle was raised, whether under all the circumstances of the case the husband was to reconsidered as hable for wrongful acts of his wife, as, if this were so, it would appear to following loadly onough that they would be entitled to recover from the mishand the loss which had been inflated upon them by reason of the felon-sus conduct of the wife. No case in which the circumstances were of a simibut character has, we believe, ever come before the court; but there was no lack of abundance of cases in Which prinon which in the opinion of the judge, the present question had to be decided. The resons urged against the company's light of action were two in number in the first place, the defendants said that the company had no right of action for the simple reason that it was not the owner of the goods, and had no right to sur, and that, consequently, the very utmost right that it could claim was to stand in the place of the husband himselfafter it had paid him. This point was pronounced by Mr. Justice Watkin Williams to be decisive of the question, and he hased his judgment upon the very simple principle that a man could have no right of action against his own The principal leading case upon the subject, upon which he rolled, was one which came before the House of Lords some three years sgo, in which a graticmen impressed to be the owner of two ships, one of which ran into the other. He was afterwards sued by the House of Lords decided reversing the dewriters had no such right of action as that which they claimed. Thuppose, they said a man was injured by some one driving futiously, and a doctor attended uita would it not be absurd to suppose that the doctor could bring an action action the owner of the carriage? further point, which was in the judge's upinion fatal to the claim of the comsuny, was that he considered that the umpany was clearly bound by the terms of its policy to pay for all losses which were occasioned by any of the neglocte " wrongful conduct of the members of the household. The second point which outention, via, that the company had us right to bring such an action before if had prosecuted the person in question for the felony of setting fire to the house, was disposed of in a similar manher by Mr Justico Watkin Williams it was he said, clearly settled by authority that it had no right to bring an action until it had taken steps to procehis or shown grounds for neglecting his daty to the public. The law has this daty to the public siways proceeded upon the principle that the crimical law must be vindlented by a prosocution before the civil law can be invoked to obtain the redress of private grievances. This point was secretingly held to be equally fatal to send to recover the premiuma. the claim of the plaintiff company. The result was that in Mr. Justice Wathin Williams' opinion the action, even according to the plaintiff's own statement, premiums. was one which it had no right to maintaln - Landon Review, April 20.

the ment and affection which they daty could be imposed on the judge in their notes, and in the meantime that the iclief which they sought dence before him. The courts have Lord Coleridge gave independently insurance Command a livery avoided giving aposition was brought by the Midlaud always avoided giving aposition. green who had effected a policy of as- our rogues should manage so to arrange matters as to manage to keep just inside there was no risk, and the present permitted which was contained in his the letter of the law, and a similar obser-was, by way of reinsurance to provide them under the former insurance. the question of the propriety of defining appeal the judgment was affirmed intemperance. In the present case the gentleman whose life had been insured are under the policy. The company had been for a considerable time, the street in defence to this action, that owner of a public house, but had since resigned that position, and the words of the policy, which were all important in the present case, were that it should become void aboutd the insured become intemperate in his habits. The wor: "become" obviously points to a series of developments, and it was admitted that if the genti-man in question had been intemperate at the time when the policy was shocted, and only continued to be intemperate during its existence, he could not be said to have become intemperate in such a way as to veid the policy. The jury on the present occusion had found for the plaintiff in the action brought by his widow for £1.000, and the result of the argument whi h took place before the Queen's Bench Division was that this verdict is to remain undisturbed .- London Review

AN INTERESTING INSURANCE

CASE.

Bradford vs. Symondson. This case raised an interesting question-which has a thousand times arisen, but has never born finally decidedwhether, if a ship insured has, unknown to the parties, arrived safely at the time of the insurance, the insurance is vold, so as to destroy the consideration for the premiums and entitle the insund to recover them if paid, or to refuse payment of them when payment is demanded. In the present case the question arose in the latter way on a claim by the underwriters to recover the premiums on an insurance effected in those circum-1870 on a ship called the Atale, on a voy-age from Philadelphia to Rochefort, the policy being for £1,500. On the 23rd of December, the ship not having been beard of, and being supposed to be "mis-sing," the underwriters effected a rein surage for the same amount on the same ship in the usual form, "lost or not lost, in order to Indemnify themselves in the event of loss, this reinsurance being at the high rate of 75 guiness per cent, payable in January, 1880 In lact, however, the ship had already—in November—arrived at Rochefort. The premiums being payable in January, 1880, payment was then refused, on the ground that the owners of the cargo, and paid a large ship having already arrived, no risk had sum of money into court. An ingenious stached, and so there was no "consideridea occurred to his underwriters, who ation " for the insurance. An action had paid him in the interval, that it being brought to recover the amount, it the insured was suffiled to recover, not sion of the Scotch court, from which having known of the arrival at the time the point was brought, that the under- of the insurance. There was also this passage in Mr. Justice l'ark's treatise on "The Law of Insurance" " "If a ship has arrived before the money is paid and the underwriter is acquainted with the arrival, it would seem that the in-sured would be entitled to have his premiums returned on the ground of fraud but if both parties be ignorant of the arrival, and if the policy be, as usual, lost or not lost,' I think in that case the underwriter should retain the premium because under such a policy, if the ship had been jost at the time of insurance the underwriter would be liable to pay. And there was a tuling of Lord Manshad been raised against the company's field to the like effect, at all crentsthat, on the policy in the usual form · lost or not lost," the policy took effect. either though the ship was lost if no known to the insured, or if it had as rived, if not known to the underwriter The point, however, had never been decided even in a court in beac, and so rested on diers of Judg a and toxtwriters, and Lord Coloridge, while following the ruling of Mr Jactice Willes, Intimated that he did not wish his roling to be taken as a considered decision. From the judgment of Lord Coleridge, the de-

fendant, the party insured, appealed Mr Benjamin, Q.C., and Mr French argued for the plaintiff, the leaurer, who

Mr. Ochen, QC, and Mr. Hollams argued for the defendant, the insured, from whom it was sought to recover the

The argument on one side was, in a

INSURANCE MATTERS.

INSERTED AND WIFE.

What is interposed as a last of the distribution of the precision of if a distribution in the sudge's mind, as he commence are lather conspicuous bilines, but first above in Lamont at ones, but have been able to take a couple of letter above in Later above in passing that the defension of the habit of consuming and book the course of bringing the first bottles in order to fit him for the later and being the first bottles in order to fit him for the later and be got of the judgment given by first and we have constitued to save to obtain the leat note that the defension of the habit of consuming the first bottles in order to fit him for the later and be got of the judgment given by first and be got of the judgment given b ardinous duties of his political position | ruled by film in 1870 or 1871, which had, the Queen's Bench Division has just infortunately, not been reported, and decided in a case in which the Imperial counsel promised to get from the solicite. Union Accidental Assurance Company or the briefs of counsel in that case,

always avoided giving anything like a plaintiffs on the ground that the defen-definition of fraud, tearing 1 at invent- danta had already insured the ality for the voyage, and that on that insurance matters as to manage to keep just inside there was no risk, and the present policy was, by way of reinsurance to protect On

> The ninth annual statement of the Confederation Life Association shows that the Confederation has had another year of marked progress. Hereare a few of the leading features. The usects are \$676,566 (increase last year \$115,800) New Dusiness increase was about \$200,-000 Surplus to policyholders, increase last year \$26,575, this fund now amounts to \$122,676. The share helders realized the usual 10 per cont after the most ample socurity had been provided for the assured A very satisfactory showlug, and the association and its managers are to be congrutulated on the gratifying state of affairs - Toronto Budget

In the United States Circuit Court, before ludges McKennan and Butler, last week, the suit of Emmanuel Bast vs. the Connecticut General Life Insurance Co, was tried. The trial began on the 28th, and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff on the 30th ult. The facts as shown appear somehow thus. George Malin, iron merchant, of Philadelphia, insured his life for \$5,000 for the benefit of Mr. Bast, a creditor of the bank-rupt firm of Malia Bros, of which he was habitually intemperate, and that he had not answered truthfully the question regarding the use of spirituous liquors.
Upon the part of the plaintiff, two
physicians who had attended him in his sickness and several witnesses, testified that he was not so habitually, and that they had never seen anything to indicate such habits. Judge Butter, in his charge, said that if the jury believed the testimony for the company respecting the habitual use of spirituous liquors, either before or after the signing of the application for insurance, they must decide for the defendant. Verdict of \$5,175 for the plaintiff.

The first part of the annual report of the Insuran e Commissioner for the State of l'ennsylvania for the year 1880-that relating to fire and inland insuranceshows a large increase of business over the previous year. The corporations transacting these clasers of business in the State consist of 42 Pennsylvania companies, 105 companies of other States and United States branches of 24 foreign companies. The entire risk written during the year amounted to \$8,200,000,000, upon which \$61 719,000 were received to premiume, and tosses 000,000 in the risks written , an increase of \$7,816,000 in the premiums received and an lucrease of \$1,835,000 in the lusers paid. The ratio of losses to premium receipts in 1879 was 82 43 and in 1880 it was 57 53 per cent. The Pennsylvania companies show a ratio of losses to premium income of Gl 34 per cent., of expenses to promism income of 30.75 per cent and of profit to premium income of 7.81 per cent This exhibit, says the Commissioner, Mr. J M Foster, . hows the lowest ratio of expense to premium income attained by the companies of the itate since the establishment of its Iusuranco Department, and the bighest ratio of profit in four years. The great increase of risks written during the year may be accepted as an indication of the general prosperity of commercial affairs in the State.

The Chronicie's fire tables for March a published, and from them we glean a following facts. The aggregate of losses for March, 1881, while \$100,000 in excess of March, 1880, is less than for March of either of the three years pre-ording 1880. The forms in the United States for the first quarter of 1881 are nearly \$2 000,000 in excess of the first quarter of 1880. The largest loss in any one day of the month was March 5th, \$640,100, and there were but four days in the month on which the losses did not exteed \$100,000. Ohio lost \$217,600, or very closely to \$1,000 for each and every day. Country steres burned, 49 hotels, 32; flouring mills, 17; drug stores, 20; furniture factories, 11, livery stables, churches, 7, carriege factories, livery stables, 11;

insificulate an compared with later on politics to mourn even seven more other classes of business and being Premiers

porary, the Daily Connercial Bulletin, that it begins to be manifest that this is the progress of elementary education in to be a bad year for the fire fusurance Great Butain. In 1873 there was companied. But surely this is nothing accommodation for 2,582,540 pupils atnow—they are continually having bull tending schools under inspection and years. Indeed, when the fire under-receiving schools under inspection and writers admit that they are having a ln 1880 there was accommodation for good time the rest of mankind may com-mence to make ready for the milientum England Schools (connected with the It were that during the first four National system) furnished accommodamonths of the present year fires have not then for 1,751,697 pupils; in 1880, for only been exceptionally numerous but 2,337.379. In 1873 the Wesleyan and also more destructive. Of course with other schools not connected with the the greater prevalence of fire comes the Established Church accommodated 543. inevitable complaint about rates. These 388 pupils, and last year 582,000. In are the twin sorrows of the fire under- 1873 the Roman Catholic schools accomwriters which defy all efforts to assuage modated 102,230, and last year 248,140 Only a partial soluce is found to the pupils. White the foregoing figures eternal telk-talkee of their periodic represent a steady increase in the accompow-wows, when the great high priest of modation provided by the denominative insurance lifts up his voice in denumination of the vile incendiary, increase was connected with the School fluorer mulciting legislator and the Board Schools. In 1873 they provided "poor fool" of a policy holder. Having, accommodation for 125,038 pupils, while by comparison with previous years, last year they provided for 1,082,634. In shown the gloomy prospects in store for the fire underwriters during the present year, our contemporary says "It is the citd story over again, of a wastage of property and money at the rate of \$100to have become become habituated to this sort of thing. Careleasness as to fire and its coatly effect has become an ingrained national trait Argument, expostulation, counsel, sli seem power-less to counteract the svil And so long as insurance managers are content to stand between recklossness and its reaults it may be taken for granted that there will be no chat go for the better." Our contemporary might have said that so long as the insurance managers will rupt firm of Malia Bros, of which he by their methods directly put a premium was a member. The premiums had upon fecklessness and villainy, it may been paid regularly. The defence by the taken for granted that so far from the company claimed that the a-sured matters changing for the better they are likely to become still worse. The average fire undetwriter seems to be imbued with the idea that he does his whole duty towards the prevention of incendiarism by making the settlement of rlaims a tedious and expensive process to the claim-nia, or by refusing to pay ultogether; whereas, the real remedy iles in a change of method, by which a common sense and business like agreement may be made between the company and the policy holders .- New York Thaily Indicator.

DESTRUCTIVE KLECTRICITY

in a printing house in Albany, N r. an electric machine turnishes light for the establishment. One feature of the machine is the armature, a wheel containing coils of fusulated wire through which the electricity flows in powerful currents when the apparatus is in operation. This armature revolves with terrific velocity, and constitutes a powerful magnet. One day a man came in and ground a pair of eclesors at an emery wheel near the generator. Turning to go out past the machine, he carried the scissors carelessly in his hand when they would be a good thing for them to have was tried before Lord Colvridge without a finger in the pie, and get back some of a jury, and his lordship, following the noney which they had paid. The ruling of Mr. Justice Willes, hold that of the way as quickly as possible and was undurt. For a lew minutes the machine presented a very startling spectarie. The whiring scissors, twisted and broken, but still adhering to the revolving armstore, began to cut the wires, and in a moment or two that portion of the room was literally filled to the celling with whitling lightning. No one dared to approach the machinery for some little time, but the belt was finally turiwa off, and the dengerous show was st su end.

ENGLAND'S PRIME MINISTERS.

Lord Beaconsfield's death leaves Mr Glidstone Prime Minister of England without a surviving predecessor Of Gasen Victoria's Premiers, Lord Mel-bourne died in 1848, ared aisty-nine, Ot Sir Robert Peel in 1850, aged sixty-two: Lord Aberdoen in 1860, aged seventy-six . Lord Palmerston in 1868, aged sightyone; Lord Derby in 1869, aged seventy, and East Russell in 1878, aged eighty-Lord Beaconsfield six years. seventy-six and Mr. G.adetone is in his seventy-tuird year. Lord Beaconsfield's two terms covered in the aggregate with in one month of seven years. In length of service he was only exceeded by Lord Palmerston, whose two terms extended over nearly ten years, and by Lord Melbourne, whose two terms precisely filled out seven years. Earl Buscell's three terms—one of only alghtoon days -leated six years and five months. Bir Robert Peel, in three terms—one of them under Willam the Mourth—filled The argument on one side was in a churches, 7, carriege factories, 5 but a few days in excess of five years, buried word, that there was no insurable inter- if underwriters would more carefully Lord Derby's three terms covered three people

BRITISH LLEMENTARY EDUCA-TION.

A return ha been published showing 1573, out of a total attendance of 1,482,-480, 69,983 were at the Board Schools In 1880 the average attendance at the Board Schools had reached 769,252 In 1873 the number of pupils presented for examination was 752,268, and last year 1,904,233. The proportion of successful pupils in attendance at the Board behools last year was 64:35, in the Wesleyan Schools 63-17, in the "British and Undecominational Schools," 61 63; in the Church of England Schools, 55 05 and in Roman Catholic Schools, 48-16. In 1873 accommodation was provided for 294,072 children in the schools of Scotland. The average attendance was distributed as follows connected with the Church of Scotland, 133,078; Free Church of Scotland, 66,743; Episcopal (Church of England), 8,627; Roman Catholic, 11,140 In 1873 no 8-hool Board returns were received. In 1880 the school accommodation had in-creased to 602,054, and the average attoudance was thus distributed Board Schools, 311,790, Established Church, 19,220; Free Church, 8,011; Kpiscopal Church, 8,960; Romen Catteriec, 26,565; undonominations, 30,001. —Citizes

Three or four ounces of oil can be extracted from one bundred pounds of

The Etrusian was the first alphabet used in Italy. Named after the Eirusei, the most ancient people of that land.

it must be very disagreeable to be invited to dinner because you have a knack of telling good stories. Une day Dumas, who had this knack marvelously developed, resented the call for a story as an insuit. When asked for an assectota, he pointed surilly to a military officer who sat next him, and said. " Every one to his trade madam; let the geutlemen who sits next me bring a cannon here and fire it, and I will tell one of my lit-

During the last political campaign in Michigan a well-known lawyer of that State was addressing an audience comto win the confidence of his heavers, he said - My fileads, my sympathies have always been with the tillers of the soil. My father was a practical farmer, and so was my grandiather before him. I was myself raised on a farm, and was, so to speak, born between two stalks of corn." Here the speaker was rudely futorrupted by some one, who exclaimed, "A pumpkin, by jingo!"

It is curious that of the comparalizely large number of ominent men who have been British Prime Mulsters since the reign of William III, not more than baif a cosen have been buried in Westminster Abbey. Queen Aune's first Minister, Lord Godolphia, was buried there in 1712, and so was Lord Chatham sixty years later. Mr. Pitt was buried in the Abbey with aimost regal pomp in January, 1806, and he was followed thither by Mr. Fox in the autumn of the same year. Mr. Canuing was interred in the Abber in 1827, but nearly forty years elapsed before another Prime Minister vas buried there. Among those Prime Ministers who have not been buried in the Abbey may be mentioned Henry Pelham, whose tomb must be sought for at the little village of Laughton, in Sussex. Lord North's grave is at Oxford, and Lord Rockingbam's in York Misster. In recent times, with the exception of Lord Palmerston, the only Prime Minister who has been carried to the grave with unusual pomp was the Duke of Wellington, and he and Lord Melbourne are buried in St. Paul's. Hie Robert Peel, and, yet more recently, Lord Derby and Lord Russell have been buried privately and among their own

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Course (10 to the ton)	No. 1 & Pale Spirits Turpensine, lasp. call 6 76 # 0 72 CORDAGE. Manilla man.
Changed Fish	Consults
Balmon, 1 85 @ 2 00 Dry Cod (Gaspe) 4 25 @ 4 80 Gross Cod in barrels	Cotton 0 30 0 30 Sail, canvess duck 0 35 00 0 35 cotton 0 35
Canso, No. 1 split. 000 00 000 lake Superior White Fish,	INON ARD HARDWARE.
half barrels . 0 00 @ 0 0 Salmon Trout half barrels 0 00 @ 0 0 Columbus River Salmon, bris 0 00 @ 0 0	American 00 @ 00
1 No. 1 0 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Reliaton
	Hematite
Liquors. Brandy, Hennemy's, per gal 4 50 m 4 6	Canadiau Siemens 190 # 195 Lowingor and Lowing (under 0 20 m) 6 50 # 700 Scotch and Staffordshire, per
Brandy, Hennemy's, per gnt 4 fo # 4 fo area 10 25 # 10 5 # 10 5 # 10 5 # 10 5 # 11 0 Otard, Depuy & Co.,	
# Pinet's, # mml 3 PA # 4 9	7 Arrow and equal
"Vine Growers' Co., 2 30 @ 3 2	in list.on Swasses and Penn., per box 0 00 25 325
Ch., # gal 3 29 # 3 2 " Renault's, # gal. 3 20 # 2 6 " J. Desis, H. Mousis & Co., # gal. 3 30 # 3 6	7 Charconi, I.C. per box 7 75 6 772 Charconi, I.C. per box 7 75 6 3 00 Charconi, I.C. 623 6 550 Charconi, I.C. 475 6 6 60
" Athouin, Marett & Co., # gal 3 30 @ 3 : " De Lange, File & Co.,	14 x 20, 25e exits.
Rem, Janasies, 16 o.p., per gal 275 2 3 Danarara 275 2 2	
Oabs Ula, De Kuyper'e, red cases. 7 90 # 8	GA'TANIEGO REETE- Merewood's Lion, No. 28 7 7; Other brands, No. 27 6; (toope and liands, per 100 lbs. 2 40 00 2 50 g) Sheets, best brands 2 . 0 2 75
Rem, Janacles, 16 o.p., per gal	9) Davet, per 1b
" green, other brands, per 375 # 3 red, other brands, per 7 co # 7	i indication as we are
	4

1		ed at tone. The market continues very
7	Bosshortle tota, P 100 th 100 at 15	at a and from for forward delivers an boll
a i	1 mm. r. 1 lb.mline mil.	S I W WALK TYLES THE STORE THE PART OF
na Ì	かん	from the come we what improved for left
	thdinary Itands, hest, 42	ing, and sales of one or two large form and still design form of the still design they changed bands of the
(د	\$6.5 M2 * \$ \$ \$\% \$ 5.2 \ **	ibutt -1 io In renoral hardware there
N)	Anchors 6 of 1 of	is an excellent dissolutions teads, thell
35	WACH's Inchestive many with a district many	demaid or mechiners, emines, tools in
in Ly	List D Time at 1000	et a ing quite holek Prices, however.
11	Chrich Natls to at at he	show a very smell margin coving to the lintitude given by houses here to their
/ 1	Cut Nails, per 199 Hos. tisk as also an above.	travellers, whose only object appears to
۱۳۰	his principles und farmers 2 is at at the state of the st	the to make also profits long collect
ιús	Ad and Metter B and Part	invited of oldy accordary injustance in
(#) (F)	3.00 40 100	major er inem tenten beite teletitent tit bit
ou	Car Nath, 1 y 100 lbs. 4 lb ar 0 ab	and Canada plates have been placed at
(0)	4 (v 54) C F , end out 3 19 42 (c 10)	sold in round loss at \$125 for I C ches-
50	Galvanized Wire, No. 0 to 6.	coul
0 :0	per bill Ciller 240 at 240 though North Nath 240 to 45 p. c. document	Bleggrang A very fall volume of
w	Horre Nails, 10 to 45 p. c. descruni	tranca tons is reported in general little a
- 1	l'afinished the Mo 250 Palateu and	of government taking autidinou taluen f
00 50	Finished 240 240 220	in tons we hear of sales of 200 hal-
on	Ingot Copper 18 00 at 19 00	chests of common Japanes at 222c, and 150 betf chests of good medium at 264c
ω ₁	Inget Tta 21 on a 25 to	The auction sales last work had a bene-
<u>ک</u> ا	No. 0 to 0, per bill (3) be 1 75 & 1 20	ficial influence upon the trade by estal-
50	No. 0 to 0, per bdl 63 lbs 1.75 e2 1.80 Pressed Nails, per 100 lbs 7.25 e9 0.40 Proved Coll Chain, I in 5.00 e9 5.50	Habing a fuller range of values and atim-
8	knect Xi20	plating an after demand. The auction
NO.	Vices, Peter Wright's 13 20 of 1 70	sales in New York continue to go off
40	LTAD.	well, the following being the last reported and in that city by John II Draper.
3	Rar, per 100 lbs 5 00 40 5 10	who sold 5.825 half-chosts teas, offered
50	Fig. 550 25 500 Bhret. 500 46 525	without reserve, as follows. 1,250
23	Shot, Canadian, per livite 6 00 25	half-chests Moyune gicons, at 124401450
- 1	LEATHER	for Twankay, 17/2222c for Hyson, 12/4
ಚ	Ruff 0 14 # 0 16 10 # 0 21 # 0 23	351c for Young Hyson, 15@351c for Im-
∞	0 19 @ 0 2]	perial, and 174 65740 for guapowder; 414 half-chests l'in sucy greens, at 220
	Calfekins 0.55 @ 0.75 Urained Upper 0.33 @ 0.42	for Young Hyson and 22462300 for gun-
16	Harman 0 27 6 0 31	powder: 2,164 balf-clicats Japan, at 1040
15	Hemiock Slaughter 021 20 027 Hemiock Spanish Kole, No. 1 025 40 926	
Ĩ6	Hemlock Spanish Fols. No. 1 0 25 40 0 24 Pebbled 0 13 60 0 16	fied; 136 liablechests Congou at 131@ 231c; 1428 half-chests Formosa Colong
25616040	Rough Leather 0 28 40 0 28	and and a text half shoots Amonda
10	Sheepskin Liniugs	
43	Splite, large 0 24 20 0 23 24 0 23	171@8c This sale shows a very full
11	Waxed Upper, tight and off a 040	average, with the green tens especially
4411778000000	" heavy 034 @ 0.55	atrong. The Japane sold a little un-
30	BOOTS AND SHOES.	eveniy, but averaged well. The Oelonga went at fairly sustained prices. The
33	Boys' Split Browns 0 85 49 100	sale as a whole was fully equal to valua-
35	gross 1 35 60 1 60	tions: 500 packages coffee skimmings
35 75 00	Men's kip Boots 250 @ 3 00 French Calf 3 00 @ 3 75	were also sold, with Rio skimmings at
100	" Bull Congress \$ 70 # 2 40	empic; Java do. at 9010ic, and Mara-
10	Misses' Bur and l'ebbled Bai-	caibo at 161c. The augar market
7.5	morale 1 10 # 1 20	remains steady at last week's full prices Granulated is held firmly at 10c, and
131	Women's Bull and Pebbled	Montreal yellows are in fair request at
00	Ralmorals. 100 🐠 1 00	the advance last quoted, sales being re-
00		ported at 71 moito for low grantes up to
135775 15075 15075 1508 15775 1508 15775 1508 15775 1508 1508 1508 1508 1508 1508 1508 150	RAW FURS.	8to for best Scotch refined has changed
31	Bear, large prime 6 00 0 8 00	The state of the s
20 20		
80	I Manager Windows of the DAIT	latin to all at mask
90	Cross Fox 2 0 2 25	ago, Barbadoos baving been placed
	Pisher 4 00 40 6 00	at 710 to 71c. A fair range of quota-
20	Ionx	tions would be from 71c to 8c. In fult we hear of the sale of 300 bbls
20	1 Octor: 7 00 60 10 00	of currents to arrive at 610, and 250 do
16	Renness	at 62c Jobbing lots are quoted at 61c
00	Red Yox	to 7u. Valencia raisins have been sold
~	Milver Pox ap ye w wy	I at 81c to arrive Malaga ituit are duit
30	Skunk, black 0.50 - 0 W	_ i and brices are amenables.
-		Tarragona almonds have transplied at
12	WEEKLY REVIEW.	2jc, and filberts have been placed at 8c
07	1	the The coffee market arbible little

MONTREAL, May 18th, 1881. The chief features of interest in financial mariers during the past week were the attempted "bear" movements in City Gas and Blobelieu stocks. Several thousand shares of the former were sold short on Thursday and Friday last, when the stock touched 136. It has since moved up 5 per cent, closing to-day at 140/0141, punishing the "shorts" se-verely. Richellou also moved up from versiy. Richelicu also moved up from 58 on Friday last to 02 this afternoon. Monireal Telegraph was also very strong selling up to 132, but closed weaker at 1003. Bank of Montreal closed firm at 208/9209 x dividend. Merchants z dividend was 2½ per cent. Meher, selling up for 127. Commerce higher, selling up for 127. Commerce was along at 135]. Stocks were generally firm with an edvancing tendency in

The wholesale trade of the past week has shown a sair volume of business in most lines, while the feeling is pro-nouncedly one of of buoyancy and confidence th orghout.

Day Geore-As a whole the dry goods trade has been quiet during the past week, although there was some stir the delivery of geods on account of former orders. There is little or no animation in the city jobbing trade, but a slight improvement is noticeable in the callet demand for reseasoriments. In coiton goods there is a moderate movement for the season, as well as in woollens, but no great stir may be exnected for the next fow weeks. Silk* and faces have not been as much sought ing reported of 100 bbls. at the latter after as during the past few weeks. few buyers are in the city from the hoar of few transactions, raw being West and Ollawa districts, but their quo'ed at 08 270c Imperal and bolled operations are confined to small purtances are fairly satisfactory, and considering the season there are few complaints heard from the trule

IRON AND HARDWARD-In pig fron, the tone of the market is very unsatisfactory, and there is no use in disgulating the sact that prices are week and declining One or two sales of Summerles and Glengarnock have been made upon p. t., but known to be at values below quota tions A small lot of Eglinton is reportthe same and same are also being made in that quiry at quointions.

Learner—During the week a slightly wife, tallow, rendered per lit.

Learner—During the week a slightly wife, tallow, tough, per lit 41'5' from England are also of a discounging change, as the consider of the returns of atocks at the resulted in the movement of any tough. report that the returns of stocks at the resulted in the movement of any round end of April show as increase of 5,500 lot. Prices range from 243c. to 26c tons, but this is entirely in the form of

tat and from for torward delivers can be round lot in waxed upper ties in int on very taxonialde terms. In bar change from last week A small in hat on very taxonawhat improved feels inquiry exists for splits who have here, and sales of one or two large form siderably in excess of the denoted in d be the dalore have changed hands at buyers therefore have the miteat don't a delice have changed name of some Sales of large split. The its of the solution of the ported at 25c 4r26 in lets of the solutions. a an excellent discoloring teads, the demand on mechanics, engines, tools Harness is moving off a help of the holes of the first of the holes of th show a tray small margin, owing to the latitude given by houses here to their changed travellers, whose only object appears to to make also profits being consenting up orders continue to to reasonable of orders conduct imposance from the North-Rest, and travilles. wifes of ingo, copporare reported at 170 now all out with fall samples and Canada plates have been placed at much business. however, is consider sold in round loss at \$, 25 for I C ches ahead. Homittaneces for the Service Guorganis -- A very fall volume of

at 16@17c, and 160 half-chests dust at 71@8c. This sale shows a very full average, with the green tens especially atrong. The Japanes sold a little uneventy, but averaged well. The Oelongs of the control of the contr went at fairly sustained prices. The sale as a whole was fully equal to valuetions; 800 packages codes skimmings were also sold, with Rio skimmings at emple; Java do at 9@10fc, and Mana-calbo at 10fc. The augar market remains steady at last week's full prices Granulated is held firmly at 10c, and Montreal yellows are in fair request at the advance last quoted, sales being reported at 71/0750 for low graces up to freights at this port has declined to the sign for best. Scotch refined has changed towest point ever remembered by the old hands in round quantities at 61@81c, a small lot selling at 81c. The demand fully up to those of a week ago, Barbadoes baving been placed at 7go to 7gc. A fair range of quota-tions would be from 7gc to 8c. In full we hear of the sale of 300 bbls of currents to arrive at 610, and 250 do at 63c Jobbing lots are quoted at 63c to 7c. Valencia raising have been sold at 81c to arrive Malaga fruit are duit and prices are unchanged. A very fair inquiry has existed for muta, and sales of Tarragona almonds have transplied at

34c, and filberts have been placed at 8c per lb. The coffee market exhibits little life, the chief inquiry at the moment being for Mecha and Jamaica, the former, which is very scarce, being held at 290 to 220 for good to cheloe qualities, while the latter sells at 140 to 160 fer good common, and at 19c to 20c for good to choice. Ceylon plantation and Old Geremment Java are little inquired for, although a few small lots have been sold at within range of quotations. Sploss are steady, and business in black popper are sleady, and business in black papper has been reported at 125c to 13c fer goods just arrived. White papper is steady, and the sale of a lot of papper shells is reported at 85c to 9c. Diack papper has advanced \$c per 1b in the English market. Neveral lots of rice amounting to about 1000 bags have been bought to arrive at \$3.00 to \$3.76. \$3.70.

Liquons--A fe lots of brandy and give

In England equal to \$1 per case.

Davos and Chemicals—Although some pretend to see a brisk business, we fall 1 22. Several cargoes of cors to discover the smount of goods which changed hands at 35c to arrive an has been reported to have changed hands. Sales of bloarb, sode have been made in jobbing lote at \$3@3.15, but it could be bought at \$2.90 in large quantitles. Caustic soda is selling at very hands at 39 c affect. In barley there is low prices. Roll sulphur has been none offering, and prices therefore amplaced at \$2.65 for a round lot. English nominal Type is quiet and strady at advices are quiet, but rather improved.

Other-A fair ovelness has been done in cod oil at <9.79491c wine, the sale be-A figure. Lineced all is steady, but we at 72/7676c In sicam refined the ma chases for present wants only. Hemit- ket is scarcely as firm, but prices are not quotably altered.

Personnum-Another decline has occurred in sefined petioleum which we quote at 22c in car lots, 224@20c in broken lots, and 23162261c in single barrels. The price to London has been reduced to 184:1862 f.e.b. Crude is quiet.

NAVAL STORES-In sympathy with the New York market, the price of apirits of torpentine here is firm at 70 %721c There ed sold at \$17.25. In New York the is very little on spot. Rosins and pine tone of the market is almost demoral plack and lar lave met with a fair in-

a a tone. The market continues very sole has changed lands at 10. 6. demand Buff and Politid at

Books and histors - A fall of and \$1.25 for Penn Tin plates have been from this too early seeking for the fuit

Hease Ere .- Green butcher blief m teregular in values, some dealers par 94c, while others are giving the 11 No. 11 N 4610. No. 2, \$8 50 a.p. No. 5, \$7. . p. 100 bla. Lambokins are selling at 5. each, and caliskins are study at 1

Itam Funs-Quito a considerable quan tity of spring muskrats continue to received and sales are made at 15 min very choice bringing 18c, but the is about the average price paid. The receints of other skins are really so and that values are more or loss reminal

Woot-The wool trute has presented a rather unfavourable aspect, during the reat week, and ewing to the sharp it clensions of values of some descriptions of American wools, there has been a failure in the Roston wood trade. Here the market is sather unsottled in conquenco of the weakness of United States markets, and we quote prices nomina as follows. Greasy Caje, 174c'arts Australian greasy, 22c @23 for low gradup to 2004227 for combing. In domestic wools there is little doing. There have been sales of flored in the west at 25c per 1b, which is 4cfib5 per 1b towe than at this time last year

Coat .- In Scotch steam we hear of the sale of cargo lots at \$4 40 to arrive and Pictou steam at \$4.36 f. no Bresen is steady at \$3.75/23.85. Hard coal is quiet and unchanged at \$6.50 for stor and #6 for egg and chestaut per 200 II. delivered.

Produce.

FREIGHTS-Bluce our last review occur est desiers in grain, engagements havin. been made for heavy grain at le 3d " mail lot selling at 8 c. The demand or naw sugars continues good at values is. Gd per quarter by stoamer to Liver sugar, in the selling pool. These figures were accepted en good. These figures were accepted en good to 7 c. A fair range of quotations would be from 7 to to 8 c. In fair two hoar of the sale of 300 bbls is. 9d.62 s. By sail to Cork for orders that we hoar of the sale of 300 bbls is. 9d.62 s. By sail to Cork for orders and sold of the sale of 300 bbls is. 9d.62 s. the ruling rates are 4s. 9d.@54. Sawn lumber has been chartered at \$15 per 1,000 feet for Buenos Ayres. In lake freights most of the vessels to arrive in Chicago have been chartered for some time to come at uje on wheat to Buffalo and 5jc on corn. Two cargoes of corn have been chartered at 350 to Collins wood. From Chicago to Montreal 14-were the last quoted rates for wheat.

PLOOR.The market has been weak and values have gradually given was in several days pas' owing to the lack medemand and accumulation of stock Superiors have been sold in 500 bbis lots at \$3.30, which is a drop of 5@10c within a week. We quote prices as follows. Flour-Superior extra, \$5.30. Extra Superfine, \$6 20; Fanoy, \$5 15 Spring extra, \$5,15@5.20; Buperfine \$4,20@4.85; Strong Bakers, \$5,50@5.15; Fine, \$4,30@4.85; Pollarda, \$3,76 6.18; Fibe, \$4.30.084.38; Foliated, 53.00.003.00; Ontario bags, \$2.50.22.60; City bags (delivered) \$3.05. Meal—Oatmesi, per bbl., \$4.60.094.75; Coromeal, per bbl., \$3.093.05. GRA s-Owing to the recent low

freights several sales of spot wheat have changed heads at relatively higher prices than could b al no have been sold ex-ship at about our rive. During the week there have been transactions in No. 2 Toledo red winter range of quotations. An advance in transactions in No. 2 Toledo red winter Piper Heidelck champagne is reported wheat to arrive at \$1.22; No. 2 Chicago spring at \$1.18}, and No. 1 white Michtgan on spot has been sold at \$1 2160 changed hands at 36c to arrive and 570 580 on spot, a small lot being taken at E90, which was of course exceptional Peas have been placed at 90; 90; 291. in cetgo lots, and cats have changed hands at 39 to affoat. In barley there is 31 03/201.07, stocks being all held by one firm

I or sions, are .- The recent seren thop in prices in the western markets has produced a feeling of westness here and reduced rates have now been established Laid is queet and ic per il-lower at 124/015 jo per ib in pole, for Faliback's. Smoked meats are non. at quotations. The egg market has declined during the weak, sales being re ported ye-terday of 80 cases at 114, and in smaller loss at 12c per dozen listing is steady, sales of refined baving taken place at 740770 per lb. Gaugh baving taken brought 45050 per lb. Askes arather freegular We quote prices at the contract of the contr follows Provisions Mens junk per blit, \$20@20.50, thin do, per hill \$19 50; hams, city cured, per lb. 5 1 hans, canvassed, por lb, 124r144c, find in patta per lb, 14f@18jc, become pr

There is still a scarolty of slaughter solo lating in the absence of any export de and prices remain were stands. warrants, makers' stocks being reduced and prices remain very stendy. Buffalo mand. New creamery has sold at 1.

and don't be to be to ensince been ofand un this tooker at 20 without word an base. Fastern Tescuchips and the state of t topolish A low lots of dairy and remen later will go forward this and on constituent to laverpool.

the matet is werk and through the processed change on both alder of the it into several lots have been sold on that to execut for three free tred on the many of the process of the first open and the configuration of the first open and the configuration of the first open and t their tenes buyers to operate with an aon

Here's less are reported of accol and in lops at the to the per the in attention and the season is about over, but the rait belonging to J. K.

has been in hom a profit able one for one tall beforeing to Robert derless. Money has been lost in clover. which has declined considerably during the secon and prices are now quoted or munify at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per bashel of of its Townby is doll at \$250 to granger & Iba

Hurse Market.

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A brisk demand for horses continues at in unusually light sange of prices, in the lightest known for years. Sales are reported of a bay here 6 years old, for 31 is a tar gelding, to your old, for \$115 and a one black carriage mare, 7 years old, for \$150. The shipments to the United States last week amounted to 1 horses costing \$23,487, against 137 1 I horsen costing \$25,207, against 13: 27 vessels, 14.365 tons, against 54 vessels, torons costing \$14,795 50 for the week 33,486 tons in corresponding period test presence, showing quite an intresse. Its average price paid by American 1879

heretalast week was \$121.17, against Unemarket continues in the same dull Nontrea to the Omer Satos during the just m; k ending May 14th, 1881 — May 9, 2 horms \$270, 11 do, +1, 43.50, ardo, \$1.250, 5 do, \$542. May 10, 1 horse \$150 May 11, 17 horses \$1,640, at do, \$1,054, 9 do, \$1,235, 8 do, \$310.50 May 12, 17 horses \$1,898; 5 do, \$365.50, iti do, \$1,354 , 2 do, \$175 , _9 do, \$_.218 ; 11 do, \$1,029 ; 15 do, \$3.202 50 , 6 do, \$140, 20 do, \$1,978; 5 do, \$378, 13 do, \$1,200 10 do, \$1,034

Live Stock Market.
The demand for shipping cattle is brick, while there is little doing on local account. Export cattle are worth from se to the per lb live weight, and but hers' stock are quiet at 50 to 51c for good to choice hollers, and ateers, and at Matte for inferior to medium grades. is James McShane, M.P.P., is buying cattle on this market and shipping them to England via Beston. His purchases on Monday were: 17 choice cattle flom William Kinnear at \$97 each, 17 head from Mr Sullivan at \$62 each, 11 head from Mr Redman at \$17 each, 31 very choice cattle from M Laporie, of Mildmay, at oic per lb., or \$77 each, and 16 from various other dealers averaging \$80 each. These purchases ranged from 5/9 waiting until the new import, to get fresh fire per its live weight. Mr. McShane is long off in the demand, and a failure in the its grow with 237 cattle at the low rate of £1 15s. per head Moests. Kennedy & Craig bought a tew lots at from 4½% to get its. Meeter, Stone & Walters sold two lots of cattle at \$20\$ to per its. Meeter and helders were going to the yards unsold. The latest sales have been at from 2s 6d to 2s 7d per foot; per ib. Bleef cattle were in fair supply, but the demand lacked aplift, and in also have been at from 2s 6d to 2s 7d per foot; one parcel of left-ior quality has been sold at 2s 4d. Black Walqut—There has been a fair demand all the spring, and the late sales have been at from 4s 4d to 2s 3d per foot; buyers are beginning to be well supplied. Birch—There have been he sales of late, and the stock is ample. A parcel of Hallfar, just arrived, will be uffered at suction on Thereday next.

N. B. and N. S. Spruce Deals—In apile of the continued reports of reduction in supplies from the side, and until buyers on the tier is a short supply in this country, we fast there is a short supply in this country, we fast there is a short supply in this country, we fast there is a short supply in this country, we fast there is a short supply in this country, we fast there is a short supply in this country, we fast there is a short supply in this country, we fast there is a short supply in this country, we fast there is a short supply in this country, we fast there is a short supply in this country. 5fc per ib. live weight. Mr. McShane is

A meeting of the Directors of the

present elicited. The rosult was a unan-imons decision that the exhibition should be held about the usual date, and that no time should be fost in making ready a revised prize list and obtaining subscriptions for the same. The meeting then adjourned to meet again on

LUMBER TRADE.

TIMBI R NEWS During the week ending 7th of May

inst, the undermeationed timber passed Cris Perce

follower Cotroxus ethors to loan way Cribs, Pieces

THROUGH THE GATINEAU FOOM TO 17TH INST 11 460 saw logs owned by th. B. Hall & Co 5.047 J. McLaren & to 6.748 " " diffmour & Co

26,85] saw for. And 4 37] railway ties owned by Hebron Harris

THE LUMBER TRADE.

Games Smith & Co 's Wood Circular, dated Liverpool, May 3rd)

The arrivals since our last have been 27 vessels, 14,365 tons, against 54 vessels.

shows a cy high one The fillowing waggon trade, who have been large conserve it. shipmants of horses tons Montreal to the United btates during the pert mik ending May 14th, 1881—May 9, 2 bornes \$270, 14 do, -1, '43 50, and the first of the present duli cirilo, \$1,250, 5 do, \$542. May 10, 1 feeling. By cable, and also by mail, the preparts from the other side state that there reports from the other side state that there is swing to be a failure in getting logs. tory state.

Colonial Woods-Of vellow pine timber the sales on contract for spring have been on a very small soale, as stock generally are much too heavy and the consumption poor. A percel of Quebec, imported last fall, will be offered at auction on Thursday next. Sales nave been by retail only, during the month. Red pina; no sales, atocks sufficient. Elm is moderate in stock; of lats there have been one or two inquiries for fresh wood, but buyers prefer waiting until the new import, to get fresh wood. Oak—There is a considerable failtions 35 to 37 each. Lambs seld at irom \$250 to 35 each for common, and \$4 to \$5 each for good to cholos. Under more several carriers of good quality have been there is a short supply in this country, we tear there will be no change; in Westminster Abby. It was a bust sold by private from the yard at £6 15s. per standard, and in some cases a slight reduction was made for non-dimensioned in St. John, stored, was sold at an average of 15s. The cargo, per Vencuser, from St. John, stored, was sold at an average of 15s. The cargo, per vencuser, it is sold in the late Sir Rowland Hill. Born Decamber of 15s 16s. 6d, Sales on contrast have been made at from £6 15s. 10 £7 per to relate the per standard, according to port of ship
Two weeks ago another monument was saided to the already large number in Westminster Abby. It was a bust of the late Sir Rowland Hill. There was no ceremony on the occasion. The inscription reads:—"Underneath is inscription reads.—"Underneath is inscription re per standard, according to port of ship-ment; of late there has been a slightly improved inquiry for the lower qualities. Pine Deals: The laters sale was a cargo A meeting of the Directors of the City of Ottawa Agricultural Scolety was held on Thursday afternoon in the City field at which the following gentlemen were present:—Hon, James R.ead (in the chair), Mr. Woodburn, who soted as accretary, and Meets. McLeod Alewart, Surtees, Cummings, Hurdman, Molean, T. Clarke and McKellar.

The moeting was called to order shortly after four o'clock, and the financial position of the society was fully gone into and all matters connected with it discussed in detail, with satisfactory to suite of the society was fully gone into and all matters connected with to discussed in detail, with satisfactory to suite of the society was fully gone into and all matters connected with the coulty was fully gone into and all matters connected with the discussed in detail, with satisfactory to suite of the society was fully gone into and all matters connected with the discussed in detail, with satisfactory to suite there has been a sugnary improved inquiry for the lower qualities. Preside to the to th

The question o. an exhibition being deals.—No sales, stocks are beary A held in Ottawa this season was next taken up, and the general opinion of those present elicited. The rosult was a unanand prices are without change. Masts ment, and an understanding has been and spars are dull of sale, and stock arrived at that this line is to obtain the ample. Redwood Sleepera.—No second tions Whether or not the French of the dull state of the chemical trace, and trace have been several failures in this branch of commercial enterprise, which

are bring accepted, the large import basis of consequents of the express agents the monopoly of consequents of an much logher piles after a ton a ton consider the results of the express agents the monopoly of cartiage of these perishable goods, or gifter them to convey them promptly the observations to the start fluration, and a large quantity firmer, and large quantity firmer, and large quantity firmer, and large quantity flurer, and large quantity flurer and have account soft, per large the second of the flurer of the product of the contract of the product of the product of the contract of the contract of the contract of the product of the contract of the contract of the product of the pro

A St Petersburg despaichs ys Ignatical, the successor of Melikoth, addressed a circular bounded love of a great people, even to-day to the Covernments of the provinces, explaining the principles of the Imperial manifeste and aunouncing the viewand the Covernment on the internal condition of the country. It refers to the dark sides of the present state of society and religion, the education of youth. and religion, the education of youth, inactivity of the authorities, hadflerence of many bolders of public utilizes to the general Welfare, and their avaricious management of public property. Herein, it says, is to be found the explanation of the painful fact that the great reforms introduced by the left the community and Since it during the week previous. A year, and prices are still giving way on a prevent were higher than for many year a past and that they were still advancing rapidly mast week a average certainly shortes in the previous much a since last week confidence has been much shaken by the programment of batter and the confidence has been much shaken by the prignment of horses of an old established house in the great evil from which Russia is sufferent to the United blates during the painful fact that the great reforms in-troduced by the painful fact that the great reforms in the painful fact that the great reforms in-troduced by the painful fact that the great reforms in the painful fact that the great reforms in-troduced by the painful fact that the painful fact that the gre initiative. The protectation of the Jews shows how completely the people yield to the influence of evil-disposed persons, and being to bring agont the present duli feeling. By cable, and also by mail, the influence of evil-disposed persons, and frequence is going to be a failure in getting logs forward to market, and the quantity estimated for spring shipment has been considerably curtailed; this, certainly, should tend to improve matters in this country, as, without we have a failing off in the supply, the present consumption will not be able to cope with it. Freights from the South are slightly firmer, but from Canada, tonnage is plential. The liank remain untouched. The presentry may of Kngland reduced the rate of discount on the 17th of February last from 31 to 3 per cent., and last week further reduced it from 3 to 2 per cent., showing that the of the burthen of taxation, in order to tory state. improve their material condition, at the same time the Government will take meaaures to establish a system for securing the participation of the local forces in the

execution of the Emperor's pina. At the Caar's recent residence of Gatchino a subterranean passage leads from his bedroom to the stables, where a number of horses are kept saddled day and high. Sentinois are posted at in-tervals of twenty yards all around the building. The imperial bedroom, which has two windows protected at night by massive iron shutters, can only be reached from the outside by passing through three specious anti-chambers, in which are posted eighty Coseacks armed to the toeth. The general on service sits in an evay chair, and his Coresche on a diven which runs round the room. On the general's right hand is an electric apparatus, which rings a bell in every great house within the palace grounds when the Emperor is about to retire to rest. Before shutting the door he removes the outter handle, so that no entrance can be eftected till be himself personally opens the door from the inside. Unlike his late father, he cannot endure an armed soldier in his bedroom.

At last there is an ond to the dead look in the United States Senste. The President's nomination of Robertson to the Collectorship of Customs at New York has been confirmed by that body The President across a victory for the present; but't is by no means improba-ble that the fight between him and Conkling will result in causing a serious split in the ranks of the Republican

The Witness says - Mr. Jos Perrault has decided to set out for France on Saturday to conclude arrangements with Benator Cordiera Franch stremelilp line to this port. Mr. Perrault has had several conferences with the Govern-Company will accept these conditions in full, Mr. l'errault will ascertain during this trip "

with adjourned to meet again on With a safe of columners of columners of first rough calculations of the results of the result

drinking at the polis. It provides —

"Uuring any town, ward or precinct meetlag, of any meeting held for the election of
national state, county, eity or town effects,
no person shall smoke, or have in his possersion any lighted pipe or eigar in any town
hall, ward room, precioet room or other
voiting place, where any such meeting shall
be held, and no person shall carry into any
such place of meeting, or keep therein, any
siconfection liquor; and any person violiting any of the provisions of this act shall
be deemed guilty of disorderly conduct, and
the moderat r, warden or other presiding
officerat such meeting shall order such perwar to remore any such pipe or cigar, or
liquor, or to withdraw himself from said
piace of meeting; and, on his refusing or
destining to obey any such order, shall direct any of the police officers, constables, or
any c her persons present; take him from
the meeting and conduct him in some convenieut liace until the meeting is adjourned.
The person so refusing shall, for each offeroe,
forfeit a sum not exceeding \$40, to ber-oveered in any court of competent juriallation."

WINDSOR HOTEL, NEW CASTLE, L. D. V. DATMAN, Proprietor. New bouse and new farniture throughout. [5]

DANWEL HOUSE, COBOURG. This hotel is in the centre of the form, next to Town liall and clove to Post Office Terms \$1 per day. Commodious Samp'e Rooms. [5]

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Kenyon-Stewart Mfg. Co. Manufacturers of the largest variety of Daing, Office, Railway and Lusiners Stamps, Reals, etc., in Canada. Awarded Bronze Medal at Toronzo Industrial Exhibition, 1580. Office and Manufactury: 38 IKING STREET WES), TORONTO.

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486 Visitation St. Montreal.

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Special to the Trade: Con until on hand

WHITE BLANKETS, SHANTY BLANKETS, HORSE BLANKETS. ETC., ETC.

HAVING SPECIAL FACILITIES

Rvery Hesexiptica of Aleaket,

Por the manufacture of

I am propared to offer at a VERY LOW FIGURE.

Arthur Toomey,

NAPANDE.

Dear ment of Public Works, Ortawa, May 4th, 1881



Mail Contract.

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster

Jeneral, will be received at Dicama
until neon, on FRIDAY, 28th MAY, 1881, for
the conveyance of sier Majesty's Mails, on a
proposed covernat for four years, six times
per week each way, between hillings' Bridge
and Ottawa, from the let July next.
Conveyance to be made on foot or otherwise, via the usually travelled road
The mails to leave Utlawa daily Inwaday
excepted) at 11 00 a m. and to arrive at
liftings' Bridge at 11.55a m.

To leave Billings' Bridge at 12.15, neon,
and to arrive at Ottawa at 100 p.
Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract
may be seen, and blank forms of tender may
be obtained, at the Post Office of the subseriber.

The BRENCH

T. P FRENCH, P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Ottawn, April 12th, 1881.



JAMES WRIGHT & CO. CHURCH, BANK, HOUSE,

STORE AND OFFICE FITTINGS, Art furniture and iniald floors, ele-SEND FOR FULL CATALOGUE H TO 17 HERMINE ST., MONTREAL.



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Mentreal & Railfar

(Summer and Winter Ports.) TO PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO JANEIRO,

Calling at ST. THOMAS, West Indies.

NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE PASSENGER AND PREIGHT.

Biceptional advantages to Traders. Marore and Lurost.

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F. J. MACKAY.

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(Successors to J. FLINT)

Sole Manufacturers in the Dominion of Canada of the

SIMONDS' SAWS

ST CATHARINES, ONT.

Sole Manufacturers of the genuine HANLAN. IMPROVED HIAMOND, IMPROVED CHAMPION, and the NEW IMPROVED CHAMPION CHOSS-CUT NAWS. We also make all other kinds of Cross-Cut Saws. Hand Saws from the cheapest to the very best.

THE LARGEST SAW WORKS IN CANADA

THE METAL TRADE.

THE BRILISH MARKETS.

(American Manufacturer.) Retrogression in prices is still. I fear the order of the day throughout the day's markets liut that advance, limit-British iron trade. The drop which has ed as it was, has not been maintained, menifested itself in the Stafford-bire and yesterday a pile was the same as a manifested itself in the Stafford-hire and yesterday spile was the same as a district is now being reflected throughout week ago, viz 47.8 8d for each. Exceeding the south Wales. There, if this week's cept that some strong investors soon to a total selling piles were to be placed by willing to buy almost any quantity of This great decrease of make have be a few warks. side by side with those of a few weeks warrants, there is but little business dopast, it would. I believe have to be pro-claimed that in that part of the Kingdom likewise manufactured iron is realizing less money by a similar amount to the Stati indebire drop—the per ton. Nor has the raw from of Scotland yet, I fear, seen its lowest, notwithstanding that the recent steady declino has been maintained and that prices have now pretty much touched a point which has had no lower depth since June of last year am almost surry to have to add that similar views are held too by other critics, whose experience of the British iron industry has been as prolonged as mine. There are such people who have in the past few days not hesitated to lay it down that Glasgow pigs will yet decline from 1s to 1s. Gd. per ton further And as Cleviland pig prices are invariably affected by those of Scotland the outlook as to these meither cannot be said to be bright. There is very little spirit in the trade. Nearly all the markets are alike Culy few people comparatively will operate beyond the most restricted limits And though there are men who are still prepared to buy steel ralls, and ship plates, and common abouts in large quantities, yet they almost make it a necessity that every tresh transaction shall be at lower figures than the one preording it. Only the firms who are capable of turning out enormous quanti-ties can at all see their way to a profit. Nevertheless, the stool tail makers keep hard at work. No one firm likes to allew an o der to pass them if they can by any extraordinary process of manufacture or financing see their way to prevent absolute loss. How, however, they are each od by any legerdemain to prevent this is a mystery to the makers prevent this is a mystery to the makers who mis the order. There is therefore plenty of grave shaking of heads and shruzging of shoulders, with dark hints as to the fit ure of this firm and that. In this bit of trouble, England is looking to the United Blatce for help. There is much expectation amongst our steel mill makers touching the information which makers touching the information which is likely to be developed by the paper to he read at the annual meeting of our Iron and Steel Institute, which begins in London on the 4th of May, by Captain Jones, whose extraordinary success at the Edgar Thomson mills has excited the admiration of the firms here, whe, though they have done their best, have not at present succeeded in coming up to his level. There was never a time when the alightest wrinkle which would enable a few pence per ton to he saved was of desire on the part of consumers to buy mere value to the steel mil makers of at the current rates. Bars are £5 5s to this country. After rails, the mild stoel works are doing most, and the lately reworks are doing most, and the lately reto 25 0s, 1000 thurs of The engineering
torted tendency to increased production died lars £3 3s net. The engineering
in this branch continues. The prices of works are rather better employed in
the ware hast qualities do not intimidate some instances, and foundries have been purchasers, and as the tendency is in the direction of lower rates in this commodity likewise, the demand as well too steel boiler plates as for the hardler qualities used by the shipbuilders stead-ity grows. And it is beginning to over-cies an approciable effect upon the iron boiler plate mills. Certain of these first standing are beginning to complain that their products are being ousted by mild And it is a very striking contrast which is presented by the depressing quietode of the iron boiler plate mills compared with the busy solivity of the mills which produce steel boiler plates. You have probably by this time noted that we are doing twice as much this year as last in our shippards, there being pressing speculative buying is a promi-now upon the stocks about \$20,000 tons uent adverse factor, the full influence of of ships. The propertion et steel speci- which the public scarcely realize, as it of ships. The propertion et steel speci-i which the public noncely realize, as it fied is larger than ever, and is likely to be even larger after Mr. Denny, the well transactions. In sympathy with the known shipbuilder here, has read at the lower price of iron, cast nails, sash lower price of iron, cast nails, sash lower price of iron, cast nails, sash building." Our steel boilers aggregate housing and entitle have been reduced 10 spec ton, and entitle have been reduced 10 spec ton. construction 17,000 tons of plates, and the extraordinary action of the bollers of the Livedia has not in any way weakened the confidence of the users of such plates as it has been oustomary to obtain from the Steel Company of Scotland, the Landore Company (of South reduced 1s per cwt. all round; but or-Wales), or indeed from the German works of the Krupps. It is of technical interest in this connection that it is Dr. Siemen's contention that if a steel plate will not bear punching without the necossity for suberquent annealing then it is not of the quality it ought to be. The steel question, it may be mirly assumed, will be the question at the forthcoming Institute meeting. The experience as manager of the great Harrew-in-Furness Steel Works which the new president of the association, Mr. Josiah T. Smith, has had, should lead to an inaugural address in which sound practical informa-

tions to him

The demand for shipping from ing The demand for shipping from shows little improvement, whether from the Continent or elsewhere, netwith-standing that the season has now arrived when a brisk business should be doing Such is the competition for shipping orders that second hand lots can be had at prices decidedly under the efficial shipping dues and the town and quasi-quotations. During last week the ex-ports of pign totaled 13,730 tons, as compared with 10.647 tons in the preceding week, and 15,794 tons in the correspond-ing week of last year. The arrivals of pigs from Cleveland are increasing. Last week they amounted to 7,000 tons against 3,934 to the preceding week, and 2,5,75 in the corresponding week last year l'igs are going into store daily at the rate of nearly 500 tons, and Mesers. Connai's stores now contain 547,000 tons

The manufactured iron trade is dull. Orders are scarce and are keenly competed for. Prices have now got down to

a very low point. Rather more satisfactory f. atures have been seen in Cleveland than in Scotland this week. The shipments, both last week, when they toached over 20,000 tons, and also during this week, have shown somewhat of an improvement; and this has had a good effect upon the market. The French demadne for ordi-nary Cleveland iron have been very good for some weeks, past, and ere likely to continue so. For home consumption there has been a little leuder call during the week and prices have been a few pence per ton silfier. They close the werk with an advance of 3d over last week. Merchants' price for No. 5 was jesterday at Middlesborough 384 3d, and No. 4 forge, 37s 3d to 37s 5d. Warrants were 39s 3d for No. 3. The United States is buying beinatite pigs, which are shipped from the Tyne, but prices have to be cut exceedingly low to get the orders; in fact the margin of profit must be almost, if not quite, sel Of Cleveland iron you are taking soarce-ly any. Massrs, Concal's warrant stores show an increase on the week of 1881 tone. They new amount to 165,985 tone. The inquiry for manufactured from has begun to show some improvements. Spring orders are coming to hand, and manufacturers, more especially of barand angles, who were beginning to have rather bare order books, are securing work and improved prospects. Up to the present, however, prices are not much better, though there is much more £5 7s 6d; angles, do. ; ship plates, £6 to £6 54, less than 21 per cent.; pud-dled ters £3 5s net. The engineering getting a few more inquiries. At the Eston steel works of Meers, Bolckow, Vaughan & Co, there are now, I may mention, eight converters in operation—only about half of them, however, on the dephosphorizing principle, and the total capacity of the works is now nearly

Business in nearly all departments of Birmingham trade continues remarkably quiet, and orders, both for home and exquier, and orders, both for home and export, are reported sourcer than they have been known to be for many years at this advanced period of the spring. The depression in the metal market, and especially in iron and copper, by causing a general depreciation of stocks and repressing appropriation having is a mount. and cut lath and wall nalls, with abou bills, are down from 6s to 10s per ton but as yet no now lists have been issued by the trade. Shoe hecks are reduced from 2d to 6d per gross, on about 5 per cent, and cut tip nells and shoe bills are dinary out mails abow at present no alteration, although quetations are very irregular, and the price depends a good deal on the size of specification. In South Wales the chief outcry is not so much about the amount of business offering as about the still descending prices that prevail, notwithstanding that ren the prices of some months ago were declared to be leaving little better than a loss. The quoted price for iron rails at the works is now £8 to £8 2s 6d; and for some special qualities, £6 los per ton. The demand for rails is fairly active, but it is altogether cetstripped by the detion of much value will be communi- mand for steel rails. For these latter cated. The Beasemer modal for 1881 several substantial American orders have will, I am happy to say fall to lately been placed at, some of the mar-for. William Mosclame, of Dowlais, kets assert, £6 10s per ton, but I very South Wales, an iron and steel much doubt whether lower prices than maker who has done much in his this were not accepted for them. Old

held, and which is now becoming completely exhausted. The harbour trustheir power to stimulate and encourage this important branch of the trade, having at their last meeting reduced the ported to America direct from the port A line of steamers from Swansen to New York has therefore just been started and doubtless a large business will be done

THE LONDON MARKET

The following were the closing prices in the London metal market April 22th, 1681:--

RIREL.

COPPER. LEAD (per tom).

TIM PLATER (per box)

English (Swanson)16 5 0 3 0 0 6 Beesemer blooms are in fairly moderate demand this week and pric a remain at about £5 15s. delivered at the custo-mary ports, and Bessemer billets range from £7 bs. to £7 18s. and £8. Prices of steel scrap and steel sail ends are wishout change, as also are quotations for old fron rails and wrought and cast Iron sorap The demand for cast scrap is particularly dull. Cast tool steel of Sheffield make is, for ordinary qualities, £30, and for medium qualities £40

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Pittsburg. (American Manufacturer.)

Fig Iron-Dealers report no improve-ment whatever. Nor is the duliness confined to any particular classes of fron; it embraces every description. As is usual, various remons are assigned for this stagment condition of the marketfeeling of disquistride among the employes at the various iron making and from maninulating works. As to how long the duliness will continue, there is of Halls—A visit to the rail mill officer course a variety of opinions. One is that the developed no facts or news which it will not last much longer. Persons it will not last much longer. Persons there are the former reports have no repeated in a holding this view reason that as the usual June quistode has commonoed at least a mouth seriler, the costomary business done in July will this year be transacted a mouth earlier, namely in June. This is of course the optimistic view of the present situation. What the pessivalists think of it would perhaps be view of the present situation. What the pessionists think of it would perhaps be best to withold, as dealers and producers are glum enough just now at the best. Of course, prices are growing somewhat weaker under the influence of the prolonged bull, but dealers still quote the same as for several week past :-

MADE FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORES

WARR PROM PENNSTLVANIA AND VINGINIA DRIMA. Gray Forge, neutral \$22.06 @ 23.30 (Gray Forge, cold short 21 00 @ 22.00 Foundry, No. 2 23.60 @ 34.00 @ 34.00 @ 34.00 @ 34.00 @ 34.00 @ 34.00 @ 34.00 @ 34.00 @ 34.00 @ 34.00 @ 34.00 @ 34.00 @ 34.00 @ 34.00 @ 34.00 @ 34.00 ANTERACITE INONE.

CHARCOAL IRONS.

Manufactured Iron-While it would all accounts are more or less discoursgperhaps be a little rack to say that there hee been an actual improvement in de-mand, yet it is certain that there is a

industry of theat limitain under obliga- The quantity of coal experted was mile create a more chearful feeling in that ber but one was a consumer, while the industry of Great limitain under obligas. The quantity of coal exported was suits create a more cheerful feeling in that the function of him.

Between Thursday forenoon of last week, the condition of the time late trade week well. The short of this week, the condition of the time late trade of the source of the holidos. When it did correspondent of this works College than the correspondent of this works College that this will act favourably upon the course of the holidos. When it did correspondent of this works College that the still most prices advanced 44d per ton over the closing figures of the postious Thurssia. days, with a ' sount of 2 per cent. for

Naila-There is still a lack of animation in the nail trade, but manufacturers cash, with an abatement of 10c per keg on lots of 250 kegs

Ralis-Steel ralls are quoted at \$6206 64 at works, as the manufacturers can deliver them. The works hero are too busy to take orders for immediate deliv-

Railway Supplies-Prices same as for a long time past, as follows: Spikes, 2½c per pound; splice bars, 2½o, track bolts, 3½c—all thirty days. Steel—Some of the works are-fairly

employed, while others are reported as runsing along quite leisurely. The mails are small, as usual at this season of the year, but in addition to this the manufacturers were almost entirely cut out of their usual apring trade by the inclement weather in the early part of the season. On this account it is possible there will be a better summer finds than mount, or at least an earlier fall trade Prices are unchanged, and we continue to quote as follows: Best quality refined cast steel, 11@12 cents per pound, as to quantity purchased; crucible machinery steel, about 7 cents, and Bessemer open hearth do at 5625; cents, Bessemer open hearth spring 4624; cents, and do. plough 414042 cents. Old Rails—Old rails may be quoted a

least a dollar lower than they were last week. Double heads are worth about \$29, and tees \$28. We heard of an offer of a large lot of double heads at \$.9, but the offer was refused, it being the bellef of the refusing party that the price would

Philadelphia.

Philodolphia.
Pig from—l'ig iron is selling this work at the following figures: No. 1 foundry, \$25; No. 2, \$22 to \$22 50; gray forge iron, \$20 to \$22. Heles are mostly small. The large contracts begin to expire in four weeks, and makers are avoiding summary as less invaled to the selection of t expecting more or less inquiry in the meentime with a view of arranging for the supplies for the ensuing six months, Just at the present time the market is dull, but not depressed to an unusual degree. At least the representatives of leading houses to whom the question was put du not admit there is any cause for alarm. The business for the last half of the year will bring an increased demand which will keep prices about

where they are, English from her been selling in a amail way below \$18 Scotch is dull at \$21 to \$25. Foreign Bessemer pig is inactive at \$24 to \$25. Importers report prespects better, but at present prices are week.

Blooms-The sales have been light, but there is no accumulation of importance of the forges. Sales of anthracite were heard of at \$53, and of charceal at \$62 50.

Muck Bar...The demand has been moderate, and stocks which have changed hands are deliverios on old centracts at

\$27.25 to \$38. for several months to come. Importers who have been consulted report orders going abroad for delivery in the inter part of the year, and state that the tendency to order abroad has been increase d by a slight decline abroad Quotations show a wide margin. Brasil lots have been placed in American mills at \$63, it ts said, and foreign contracts have been closed at \$61 to \$63. As to from rails, the mills are accepting orders freely. One well posted soller says the business of the past week will reach eight thousand tons. Quotations are: \$46 to \$80, according to weight of section. Old Halls-Quotations are: \$27 for

tees, but buyers are firm at \$26.50. Stocks are abundant, and holders are tired of holding. Believe claim the mar-ket cannot be depressed, while buyers assert their ability to bold out until the accumulation forces the market down. Sales of between two and three thonsand tens have taken place at terms not gives.

New York.

make: who has done much in his this were not accepted for them. Old her been an actual improvement in decay to bring the knowledge which we have upon the esseiting and manipulation of parcels in various parts of the metals up to its present the district of all sections clearly above standard. The efforts of Mr. Messelaus this. The quantity of iron and steel to extend the machine puddling are alone expected last week from South Wales cannot fall to not be metals up to the water from south wales and meanipulation of the section and steel quiry is reported. The continued please the way fair indication of the temper of buyers. Out of a large attendance there are only four bidd re, and of this number of the use of large capital. Where the processing to lay the whole wrought from south last week from South Wales and Meanoutchire was 10,000 tons.

meet prices advanced 43d per ton over flundian. He says. The flu plate truly fron trade—in store pipe makers nave uniavourable leature there is a or a story file closing figures of the previous Thurstin in still most inanimate and apparently sent in their orders for sheet from which ideawhock to the market in the surprice of course causes more activity at the forced sales of foreign from the days markets. But that advance, limits to proceed the men persisting in their of course causes more activity at the forced sales of foreign from the days and course causes more activity at the forced sales of foreign from the days and course causes more activity at the forced sales of foreign from the days and course causes more activity at the forced sales of foreign from the days and course causes more activity at the forced sales of soles of foreign from the days and course causes more activity at the forced sales of soles of foreign from the days and course causes more activity at the forced sales of soles of foreign from the days and course causes more activity at the forced sales of soles of foreign from the days and course causes more activity at the forced sales of soles of foreign from the days and course causes more activity at the forced sales of soles of foreign from the days and course causes more activity at the forced sales of soles of foreign from the days and course causes more activity at the forced sales of foreign from the days are course and course causes more activity at the forced sales of foreign from the days are caused in their orders are caused more activity at the forced sales of foreign from the days are caused in their orders are caused more activity at the forced sales of foreign from the days are caused in their orders for all the course caused more activity at the forced sales of foreign from the days are caused in their orders for all the course caused more activity at the course caused more activity at the forced sales of foreign from the days are caused more activities and caused more act ceps that some strong investors soon to white others are only half employed as necessary and from the ment to white of the ment of agent decrease of make law be a 2.25c sheet. No 24, 3.75c, tank 2.75c, he auctioned off by the Government? This great decrease of make law be a 2.25c sheet. No 24, 3.75c, tank 2.75c, he auctioned off by the Government? This great decrease of make law be a law to be provided in the means to a great extent of working laws and the means to a great extent of working laws and the means to a great extent of working laws and the means to a great extent of working laws and the means to a great extent of working laws and the means to a great extent of working laws and the means to a great extent of working laws and the means to a great extent of working laws and the means to a great extent of working laws and the means to a great extent of working laws and the means to a great extent of working laws and the means to a great extent of working laws and the means to a great extent of working laws and the means to a great extent of working laws and the means to a great extent of working laws and the means to a great extent of working laws and the means to a great extent of working laws and the means to a great extent of working laws and the means to a great extent of working laws and the means to a great extent of working laws are also a great extent of the means to a great extent of the the means to a great extent of working hospine and the means to a great extent of the tride cutofant off the immense surplus stock previously 1.15 he hospine of a part of the previously 1.15 he with a summer of 2 per cont. for hopes of a change for the better, but a summer of 2 per cont. few, if any, have explicit faith that the improvement will soon be realized do not appear to be without hope of an early improvement. The card price remains the same, as follows. 10d to 60d, \$3.18, 60 days, or 2 per cent. off for the furnace companies are setting additionally make their appearance near the market with no good results, and there is therefore reason to doubt that \$3.18, 60 days, or 2 per cent. off for the meantime cheep lots of prime noncontracts now being delivered at prices within 500 to \$1 per ton of what their representatives name as present quota-tions. The best prices known to have been obtained the past week were \$24 at furnace for a 400 ton lot of No 1 \ Poughkeepele, and \$21 at furnace for 500 tons of prime Lohigh brand No 1 h foundry. Both of those sales were made on 4 months' oredit without interest and in reality the prices are not so high as would appear at first sight. There is some stock here available at \$24 for No 1 X foundry—more in fact than buyers can be found for—and a higher price u realised only for very small Tuking all things into consideration, the fairest prices to quote at the present time are about \$24 for No 1 X foundry \$22 for No 2 X foundry, and \$20 for gray forge. A few hundred tons of the fron placed at auction has been re-sold

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Scotch pig continues unsettled and weak; so much so in fact that a virtual slaughter is necessary to piace anything in the way of a large quantity. The light demand is alone a significant unfavourable influence, but the centinued excessive preduction abroad, and more or less anxiety to get this surplus or a portion of it at least, across the ocean, is probably the most potent suffuence at work. About 500 tons Eglinton at \$20 200 tons Carnbros at \$21, and a similar quantity of Glengarnock at the same price, have been sold from vessel (in small store lets the quotations are about \$21 for Egilinton, \$23.60 for Glengar nook, \$22.50 @ \$23 for Garteherrie, \$21 for Summorlee, and \$22.50 for Coliness

in small lots to consumers at \$23.60%

24, according to terms.

English pig has had considerable movement. Nearly all the sales were of lots held for about a year in bonded warehouses, and forced upon the market in order to realise funds to pay the duties now demanded by the customs authori-There is more of such stock believed to be in store and likely to soon ocme upon the market, and as a consequenos prices are rather unsettled. The sales include 1000 tons No. 3 Middlesbrough, mixed brands, at \$16.75 in stere and 500 tone Staffordshire gray forge at

\$18, delivered at Rome, N.Y.
Rails—If there are any important sales making the parties interested keep the facts very scoret, for during the just week not a single transaction has come to motios. The nominal prices remain about \$60 th \$62 at mill, for American, and \$61 th \$62 here for foreign steel, \$46 th \$48 at mill for heavy section. American, and \$43.69.44 here for foreign from. The quotations on fereign are for future deliveries, most of the spot stock being held at \$1.69.25 higher

Old Ralis - Holders stiffened up somewhat on the result of the late extensive ealer, and 2,000 tons tees were reported to have been sold at \$16.50. At the time of writing the market is looking weaker again, however, with sellers at \$20 28 for see and \$27.25 for double heads, while there is more than a more probability that an offer of \$26 and \$27 respectively

would be accepted.

Horay Iron—There are so few sales at quiries, that one would be led to believe that sorap iron was no longer used Holders seem to think that some body will be after the erticle by and bye, how ever, and, according to the general report, about \$28 is the lewest price that will be named for No. 1 wrought from yard

THE IBON INDUSTRY

A comparison of the number of hands employed and wages paid in the iron industry, made by the Philadelphia Ledger, shows some interesting results in the Pacific States the Iron produced costs, in wages, \$9 80 per toa, in the Mouthern States it costs on wages account \$9.60; In the Western Blates and terri tories \$7.60, and in the Eastern States This difference was to be ex-\$7.30. pected, the larger and better appointed works showing better economy in pro-duction. In the Eastern States, for each man amployed, 56 tons are produced, the average wages per man being \$414. In strong contrast with this is that of the Bouthern States, where the average yearly wages per man were only \$304, and the average sanual product per man was Pig Iron.—American: There is not so correspondingly small, only 31 tout.

much as a shadow of improvement in This, it is to be presumed, does not the demand, and, as regs as the volume, represent a full year's work. The West-all accounts are more or last discourse. orn States and territories paid, on the ing. Dealers seem to have more supply average, \$396 per man for a production on head then they can find outlet for, of 62 tons to each, and the Pacific States

gamely that the growth of the Iron Indust v in other parts of the country has dust v in other parts of the country has distily induced Pennsylvania's proposition of the whole product since 1870. In the west distinct that a later made a little over they are almost destroyed. England has now that the trother product, in 1880 it not really had a good harvest since 1871 and the country of the per cent, or very nearly was still ever tit per cent, or very nearly and fall Her product of 3,616 des tons last training in ordy four times that of of in the second State on the list of 15 union in the Umon, producing over a true of pig fron, rolled fron, ger men bloom, tilbo pro in Penne, Iva on and of 17 countles of the second morning state. Of the counties pro-. and tons and over, all are in the the Allegbeny leading with the in the product of 888,149 tone at \$250 174,984 in 1880, an increase of 1 unof see per cont in nearly all the Sation States, but Illinois shows the matest relative increase, advancing tem number 15 in the list of States in an to number 4 in 1880, the produc-Lou having incremed 1.522 per cent

HER WORKS BATHR.

Kind reader, didet you over see two some it butho? They emerge from their both house, looking as if they had stolen something, and expected to see a limit policemen bob around the corner, the life rude bands upon them, and exthey trip atong about a half dozen steps, sot sitogether like Dondrasry or a suppper, but somewhat resembling Then one says, "Oh, dear, and nucles down to pick a poblic cut of her shoe, while the other takes the opportunity to yell like a pair of panthers. d then roos back with all her might to the bath-house. Her mate, of course, doesn't get the perble out of her show, but gets several more in a keep it from being lonesome. Then the recessor tiptoen down to the yelling pare and says, "What a foo! I was." The other comes down, having source! new involve of pebbles in the transit and screams, "What is it?" As it is nothing but a devil's aproa string, and not a snake, the screemer again says, "What a fool," and the other replies,
I know it!" Then they laugh. But they keep thair eyes about them, and much mouth is all ready to emit a scream. But this time they reach the water's edge. A puny roller is advancing. It breaks a little way out, and ar a line of from is sent up the beach, they scamper [LR.] with all their night. The one says, "What a fool!" and the other replies, "I know it!" Then they take hold of hauds, determined in do of die. Another wave makes them filnels and tremble and screen just a little; but they keep on until the water reaches to what would be their knees if they were men. Now they face each other, each holding the two bands of the other. Anyindy who has seen the firemen at work on a hand-engine will understand the motion readily. They keep this up for dve or ten minutes, taking like a brace of parrots all the time, till one of them acreams with all her might and runs to the bath-house. She stops to reizark that she knows she will die, and looking down, she sees the cause of the scare-a blete of eri grass wound tightly around her nakle. Spunking up courage, they again seek the water, and once more the hand-engine manmuyre is repeated. Then one of them whispers, "There's a man!" And the other says, "I don't care s bit," and runs with all her might to the bath-house. Then the one who has seen the man seembers alonly after, picking up a shell or two on the way, precending to think there isn't such a thing as a man in creation. By and by they emerge from the bath-house, and on clationally display the key towels and bashing drasses, chattering in the most voluble manner. "It was just lovely" one remarks. And the other

ENGLAND'S COMMERCE. How One-fided Free Trade

West A London despetch says: A change is coming ever the stiltens of England towards Prance by her conduct in regard to Tunis, and the reactionary commercial policy of Tunis is a matter which may lead also to ill-feeling between France and England. In regard to Egypt the new French duties are recorded with alarm, more especially as English ex-ports to the United States show a steady falling off in consequence of the pro- \$100,000. hibitory tariff. It has become clear to Sharespoliticians of both parties that unless comething is done quively English trade will be seriously, if not permanently, injured. The advocates of a re-tallatory policy of reciprocity of tariffs are making great headway among manufacturers and artisans, and politicians who, not many years ago, would have sooffed at the idea of returning to a system of protection are now talking of clapping a duty of 25 per cent on French wines, and 50 per cent. us French silke.

The general trade of the country is more depressed than usual at this season of the year, and unless there is an extrawhich there is now a great probability. The long continued continu ordinary improvement before Christman, the popular demand for a thorough re-

are his head, though the cost in labour of panied by a drying wind, has arrested the result and product is lowest the growth of the crops In many dis-table interesting fact is pointed out, the growth of the crops In many dis-table interesting fact is pointed out, the death is blackened and cut down by night frosts and the want of

OFFICIAL ANNOI NURMENTS

For the purpose of shortley to the public thereased facilities for the exthe antif weitten course, ordence, and and and it 17 counties of the second also of preventing extends, by justice producing over 60,000 tons, eight lishers, of the postal laws and rigolations of the United States, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following additional articles to the peathe spital invested in the United States ful arrangement of the 27th January and ist February, 1875

Atticle I - I seath lently paid letters malled in the United State, and addressed to Canada, or ecce recen, mailed in Canada and addressed to the United States, on which a single rate of postuge or more has been prepaid, shall be for-warded charged with the amount of the deficient postage, to be collected on delivery and retained by the Post Department of the country of destina-The amount of such deficient postogo shall be indicated in figures, by the despatching exchange office, on the upper lett hand corner of the address.

Acticle 2. — When newspapers, periodicals and other printed matter, published or originating in the United States, are brought into Canada and posted there for castinations in the United States, apparently to everte the postage rates or regulations applicable to such matter in the United States, the Canada l'ost Office may require prepayment of the same to be made at a rate equivalent to double the Canada domestic rates.

Article 5 .- The provisions of article I of the postal arrangement of the 27th January and lat Fobruary, 1875, so far as they conflict with the present articles, notagorda era

Article 4.—The present articles shall be considered additional to those agreed upon between the two offices on the 27th January and 1st February, 1875, and shall come into operation on the first day of May, 1881.

In witness whereof the Postmaster General of Canada and the Postmaster General of the United States have hereto set their bands and affixed their seals. at the date set opposite to each respe-

A CAMPBELL, Postmaster General of Causda Ollaws, April 28, 1881.

THOMAS L. JAMBA Postmaster General of the Coltect

Biales. Washington, May 3, 1881

I becaus approve the foregoing additional articles, and in testimony there-of I have caused the seal of she United States to be affixed JAMES A GARRISTO

By the Procident, Janus G. Buetne, Becreenty of State. Washington, May 8, 1881.

onber in council.

Extracts from the Act 40th Vic., chap. 43, containing the forms of proceeding and record prescribed by the said Act, in reference to the issuing of Letters Patent, and adopted by All order of the Honorable the Privy Council, bearing date the 22nd day of Ootober, 1877, mader the 74th Section of the said Act.

NOTICE TO BE GIVEN IN THE CANADA MARSTON

AED WEAT IT SHALL CONTAIN. 4. The applicants for such letters patent must give at least one month's previous notice in the Geneda Genetic of their intention to apply for the same, stating therein:

be that of any other known company, incorporated or unino-sporated, or any name liable to be confounded therewith, or otherwise on public grounds objectionable.

Purposes.—(2.) The purposes within the purview of this set, for which its

incorporation is sought.
Chief Place of Business -(3.) The piace within the Dominion of Canada, which is to be the chief place of busineed.

Capital-(4) The latended amount

Shares—(5) The number of shares and amount of each shares.

Names, etc., of applicants. -(0.) The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants, with special mention of the namer of not less than three nor more than fifteen of their number, who are to be the first or provisional directors of the company, and the major part of whom must be real-

dent in Canada. Petitione he letters patent-5 At any time, not more than one mouth after the last publication of such notice, the applicants may petition the Gover-nor General, through the Secretary of State of Canada, for the laste of such

which there is now a great probability. the manner in which the same has been the long continued drought, accom- paid in, and is held for the company.

POSTAL TIME TABLE.



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G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

A certain amount of stock must be to ken .- (3.) The aggregate of the stock so taken must be at least the one-hal of the total amount of the stock of th Company:

And a certain amount paid up their on.—(4.) The aggregate so paid in thereon must, if the Company be not a Loan Company, be at least ten per cent thereof, if the Company be a loan Com pany the successite so paid in thereof must be at least ten per cent thereof, and must not be less than one hundred thousand dollars.

Disposal of amount paid up .-- (5) Nuch aggregate must have been paid in 8 & t the credit of the Company, or of i usions therefor, and must be standing at such oredit in some chartered bank or banks in Canada, unless the object of the Company is one requiring that it id 30 should own real estate,-in which case any part not more than one-half of such aggregate may be taken as being paid in, if *bone fide* invested in real actate suitable to such object, duly held by trustees for the Company, and being of the required value over and above all

By Casadian Line (Friday)... By Casadian Line (Supplementary —Saturday) By Casadian Line, Germany (Friday) incumbrances theron. Certain provisions may be inserted in patent.—(6). The petition may ask for the embodying in the letters patent of any provision which, under this Act, might be made by by-law of the Comthe embodying in the letters patent of any provision which, under this Act, might be made by by-law of the Company incorporated; and such provision so embodied shall not, unless provision to the contrary be made in the letters to the contrary be made in the letters patent, he subject to reneal or alteration. so embodied shall not, unless provision to the contrary be made in the letters patent, be subject to repeal or alteration by by-law.

Preliminary conditions to be established -Proof of facts asserted .- (6). Before the letters patent are issued, the applicants must establish to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, or of such other officer as may be charged by the Governor-in-Connoll to report thereon, the sufficiency of their notice and petition, and the truth and sufficiency of the fact therein set forth, and that Name.—(1.) The proposed corporate the proposed name is not the name of name of the company, which shall not any other known incorporated or unincorporated Company, and to that end, the Secretary of State, or such other offi-oer, shall take and keep of record requisite evidence in writing, by solemn declaration, under the Act thirtyseventh Victoria, (1874), chapter thirty-seven, intituled: "An Act for the Sup-pression of Voluntary and Extra-Judicial Oathe," or by oath or affirmation. bub-sec. 3, sec. 74:--

For must be paid before action taken. -3. No step shall be taken in any department towards the issue of any of its canital stock, which, in the case of letters patent or supplementary letters a loan company, shall not be less than patent under this Act, until after the mount of all fees therefor shall have

been duly paid.

Copies of certain notices to be published by the company in local paper. 106. A copy of every notice of leaue of letters patent or supplementary letters patent which, under the provisions of this Act, the Secretary of State is required to insert in the Canada Gase'te, shall forthwith, after such insertion, be by the company to which such notice relates, inserted on four several occasions in at least one news-paper in the county, city or place where the head office or chief egency is established.

The following is the schedule of fees payable under the 74th section of the

POSTAL TIME-TABLES.

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UNITED STATES.

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GREAT DRITAIN, BTC.

WRST INDIES.

Letters, etc., prepared in New York are forwarded daily on New York, where malis are de-spationd. For Havana and West Indies, via Havana, every Thurnday p.m...

P.m.

[Postal Car Bars open till 9 00 p.m.

The Street Dexes are visited at 9 15 n.m.,

12.31, 6.30 and 7.30 p.m.

Registered Letters about be posted 15 minutes before the bour of closing ordinary Mails, and 30 minutes before closing of English Mails.

upwards and less than \$200,000, \$100. When the proposed capital stock is less than \$100,000, \$60. 5. When the proposed capital stock is \$40,000 or less than \$40,000, \$30. On application for Supplementary Letters Patent the fee to be one-half of that charged on the Original Letters Patent.

Koouano J. Langevie, Under Secretary of State. Department of the Becretary of Biata. Ottawa, 18th May, 1881.

Dr Nash, Mayor of Picton, Out., ded on Baturday.

Kingston is about to invite tenders for her new coulse mill. .

At St. Steples N.B., the goods entered for consumption in April, 1881, were valued at \$350.73; in April, 1880, at \$316.10. The duty oulleoled in April, 1881, was \$7,687.38; in April, 1880, \$094.384.

The goods entered for consumption at St John in April Were valued at \$478,-141, compared with \$392,322 in the same period hast year. The duties ware:— 1881, \$117,108; 1880, \$96,034. The ex-ports in April, 1881, were.—\$208,927; 1880, \$232,935.

Fredericion imported for consumption 1. When the proposed capital stock of the company is \$670,000 or upwards, the fee to be \$700. 2. When the proposed capital stock is \$520,000 or upwards and lial stock is \$500,000 or upwards and less than \$500,000, \$150. 3. When the proposed capital stock is \$100,000 or upwards and proposed capital stock is \$100,000 or upwards and less than \$500,000, \$150. 3. When the proposed capital stock is \$100,000 or upwards and less than \$500,000, \$150. 3. When the proposed capital stock is \$100,000 or upwards and less than \$500,000 or upwards and less tha

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.



Canada Central Railway. CHANGE OF TIME

On and other MONDAY, 21st JUNE. trains will run as follows

"Western Express Train tunking chose connectors with their Trank Rations for To and and all points West, arriving in Troute at 11 Is a m. Penbroke Express Irain connecting it Carleton Junction with trains or Perth, Smiths' had and Brickytle II 30 a m

ing it Carleton Junction with trains for Perth, Smiths' had and Brockyile

"Express Train from the West, leaving Toronto at 7 50 m Express Train from Brockyile, Beth, Embroke, and all mires no that stations 1,40 p,m 1 rains run on Montreal time 1,40 p,m 1 rains run on Montreal time 1 from trains run on Montreal time. Connection made at Brockyille with the Utica and Black River R.R. for New York, Albain and all points south T A Urklingen. Superintendent. General Menager. Brockville, Ont. That June. 1889.



ST. LAWRENCE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

On and offer THURSDAY, 10th JUNE, 1880, trains will run as follows -

LRAYR OTTAWA For the Rast, West South and South-Rast Par the East Por both East and West 11 15 n.m 2 (Apm 10 30 pm. ARBIYIKO IS OTTAWA. From both East and West .. . 6 00 s.m. From the East, South and South-

Prom both Rast and West ... 6 00 s.m.
From the East, Fouth and SouthEast 4 0p m.
From the East, Fouth and SouthEast 6 0p m.
Group West take the H a.m. train. Ample
itme for dinner at Precoott Junction
Sure Connections with Urand Trunk Trains
to and from both East and West, and with
those of the Itme. Watertown & Undensburg and Lake Champlain and Utica & Black
River Railways at Ordersburg, to and from
New York, Buston, and all points South and
East.
A Steamboat Express Train will feave
Ottawa on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays
and Sundays, at S. e.m., connecting with the
different lines of steamers on the St. Lawrence, for both East and West.
A Sofa Car will be rue on the Night Trains
between Ottawa and Prescott Junction.
Trains are run on Ottawa time.
WALTER RHANLY
General Manager, Ottawa
Ottawa, July 20, 1880.

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Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY. CHANGE OF TIME.

COMMENCING On Wednesday, June 23rd,

C Last, (Mill	MIN PUL	EN IOINWE	
	Mixed.	Mail.	Repress.
Leave Hoche-		i	
laca for Hall	1.00 mm.	6.30 a.m.	
Arrive at Hall	10.36 a.b.	12.40 p.m.	1.20 p.m.
loave littlifor	1 00 0 00	8 20 4	8,06 p.m.
Arrive at			
Hochelaga.	10.30 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	9.15 p.m
	1	Night	Ì
Leave Hoche-	1	Passenger	1
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bee] 6,00 p.m.	10,00 p.m.	3.00 p.m
April to at Que-		6.30 a.m.	
LASYS Grebos	oran brown.		22.24
for lloobs		1	j
laga	5.76 p.m.	9,30 p.m.	10.10
Agriye at		6.30 c.m.	
Hosbelsen Leave Hosbe-	Non State	0.3V E.B.	2-64 p.m
iage for St.	[]	ł	}
Jerome	6.30 p.m.		
Arrive at 8t.	718	Mizel.	
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Jerome (or	1		
Hoohelaga		0.45 a.m.	
Arrive at		480	
treations.	j		· · · · ·

[Local trains between Hull and Aylmer.] Trains leave Mile End Station seven m

ster interser Magnifecent Palace cars on all passenger trains and elegant sleeping cars on aight
trains.
Trains to and from Ottawa connect with
trains to and from Quebec,
Runday trains leave Montreal and Quebea

All trains run by Montreal time.

GENERAL OFFICE, 13 Place d'Armes Square. TICERT OFFICES, 13 Place d'Armes and 202 St. James St., Montreal, and opposite the St. Louis Hotel, Quabes.

i. I. A. SRNBCAL, General Superintendent.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

CUMMER ARRANGEMENTS, commenced ing life June, 1800 —
Through Express reseases Trains run daily (except Sanday) as follows —

(except Sanday) as follows:—
Lave Point Levis...
River du Loup...
Arrive Trois Pistoles.
Riaouski
Campbellion
Dalhoure
Sathuret
Newcastle
Monejon...
St. John
Halles... 1 90 p.m. 2.05 p.m. 2.41 p.m. 7.65 p.m. 10.15 p.m. 11.40 p.m. 1.16 a.m. 4.06 a.m. 10.65 p.m.

Halifax. 18.65 p.m.
This train connects at Chandlere Curre with G. ind Traink train leaving Mentract at 19 p.m. The trains to Heiliax and St. John run through to their destination on Sunday. The Pullmann our leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Briday, runs through to Heiliax, and that leaving on Tuesday, Thyreday and Entity, 1981. John. 257 The trains leaving Halifax at 6 p.m. and St. John at 19.35 p.m., and which reach Montreal at 3.25 a.m. by competting at Chandlere Curre with the Grand Trunk train at 3.55 p.m. runs of the Curre with the Grand Trunk train at 3.55 p.m. runs of Traint to war Sunday. For information in regard to passenger farse, tickets, rates of Traight, train arrangements, etc., apply to CAPT. MacQUATG.

B. POTTINGER,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

A. R. WHITING MANUFACTURING CO.
Colar Dale, (int.—Manufacturers of seythes,
forks, boos, etc.

forms, book, etc.

WELLAND VALE MANT PACTI'RING
1'0. Lock No. 2. Mr. Culturines, Out.
t'anada - Manufactu-ers of axes, scythes,
torks, hoos, rakes and edge tools.

ANULINE DYES
PMII, 7 Hot P. R. Co., Montreal-Agents
for K. redler, Offseduch O. M., Cormany

BRASS WORKS

If V TABLE 4V Montreal -Brass finishers
and founders, beer pump manufacturers.

COTTON BROKERS. WRIGHT, Dundes, Out -Sole agent in the day for Ordens & Mediatry, cotton factors, Nashrife, Tenn. COTTON MILLS

OUNDAS COTTON MILLE CO., Dundas, Ont -Orey domesties, denius, tickings, paras,

elc.

AND COTTON MILLS CO., Hamilton.

— Benims, tickings and yarns.

JOHN MACKAY, Bundss Cint — Manufacturer of every description of cotton warps and yarns. and parms.

EDBE TOOLS

R. T. WILSON, Dundas, Ont.—Manufacturer of ages, picks, mattocks, grab hors and suit-way contractors' supplies.

ENGINES AND BOILERS.

C. C. MORRISON, Hamilton,—Engines, boil-ers, steam kammers, etc.

'THOS. WILSON, Dunder, Ont.—Manufac-turer of rigitionary and portable steam optimes, boilers and machinery of every description—cotton mill calenders, hostery steam prosses and propeller wheels, all sizes.

THOS. GRAHAM. Toronto.—Manufacturer and recutter of files and rusps.

PREDERICK BAUSCH, Cote St. Paul. Montreal.—Manufacturer of overy description of hand made files and rusps.

PILE & SPRING CO., Cote St. Paul, fontreal.—All kinds of S'es and springs. Files resul. Scis manufacturers of Shauldings' patent consaved spring.

1. OUTRAM & SON, Dominion File Works, Montreal.—Manufacturers of every descrip-tion of files and respa.

FURMITURE FURBITURE

OSHAWA CABINET CO., Oshawa, Ont.—
Furniture Manufacturers. Torontu branch,
AT Yonge St.; Montreal branch, 417 and 446
Netre Dame St.

AMRRICAN BRACKET CO., Hamilton, Out.—
Manufacturers of all kinds of famor furniture, brackets, etc.

TRES & CO., 11 St. Eonaventure St., Montreal.—Manufacturers of office decks and revolving bookcases.

LAMER WELGIT & CO., 11 to 12 Harming.

JAMES WRIGHT & CO., It to It Hermine St., Mostreal—Church, bank, house, store and office Strings, art farmines and inial floors, etc. BLASSWARE.

HAMILTON GLASS CO., Hamilton.—Manu facturers of flut and green glassware. CLOVE MARUFACTURERS

W. H. STORRY & SON, Acton, Ont — Manufacturers of face gloves and mills in every variety and style.

MANNERS.

HENRY II. WARREN, Cote St. Paul, Mon-treal.—Manufacturer of every description of hummers, sledges, hatchets, contractors' tools, etc.

MHES. SPOKES AND BENT BOODS.

Y. W. HOME & SON, Hamilton, Out.—Manufacturers of hube, spokes, rims, shafts, poles, sleigh andreatter staff, etc.

P. F. DALLEY & CO., Hamilton, Ont.— Manufacturers of lake, Machines, baroass edle, perfumery, etc.

CANADA SCREW CO., Dundas.-Manufac-turess of from and bress serews, bolts and

COWAN & CO., Galt .- Manufacturers of every description of wood working machino.7.
DOMINION BOLT Of., 87 St. Peter St.,
Montreel.—Manufacturers of every description of bolts, bot proceed unts, reliway
spitest, bridge, belief and from rivets. Works

at Toronto.

II. H. IVES & CO., Montreal.—Hardware manufacturers and franders: Iron rading and ornamental iron work a specialty.

HAMILTON BRIDGE & TOOL CO., Hamilton.—Iron radiway such high way bridges and iron working machinery.

McKECHNIE & BERTRAM, Dundes.—Hachine tools and working machinery.

THE OSHAWA MALLEABLE IRON CO., Orbawa. Out.—Manufactururs of maileable from: also pat at ourse wreather.

OLMSTED & SON, Hamilton, Out.—Many-facturers of fountains, fooces, erestings, vacce and statuary, wagon skeins, etc. EMFE WORKS.

THE WHITMAN & BARNES MANUFACTURING CO., St. Catherines, Cat.—Manufacturers of moving and resping machine knows, seating, guard, place, cutting apportunities complete, spring ke; and cotters, etc.

XMTTING MILLS. LENNARD & SONS, Dendas.—Manufac-turers of plain and fancy horiery.

LAS IS. BHES, ETC. CHAS. CHILDS, Montreat.—Manufacturer of hoot and shoe lasts, dies for cutting sole leather, upper leather, envelopes, loxes, cuff, and paper collers.

LEATMEN BELTIME. DUMINION BRLT AND HOSE CO., Teresto.
—(let taned belting, lete leather, etc.

ROBIN & SADLER, Mestreal,—Meanfacturers of every description of leather belting.

ORGANS AND PLANES DOLTON & SMITH, 167 Mountain St., Mon troal,—Tening and repairing attended to.

CANADA PAPER CO. (Limited), 224, 226 & 258 St. Pani St., Montreal.—Mannfasturers and importers of oil kinds of papers. Mills at Windsor, Sherbrooke and Forteed.

DOMINION PAPER CO., of St. Peter St. Mentreal.—Manufacturers of manifla, book and sews print, unabsent middles and coloured papers JOHN FIRHER & SONS, Dundas—Mann-facturers of printing and wrapping papers

LINCOLN PAPER MILLA CO., Merrition, Ont. - Manufacturers of every variety of paper, paper bags and four make. WM. BARBER & BROS., Georgetown Manufacturer of beek and the papers.

DOMINION TRADE REGISTER

AND
INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY.

SAW MANUFACTURERS

R. II MITHI & (Y) on Cathering—Manufacturers of all kinds of sawe, plantering travels, straw kriter, etc.—Pole parofish tapers for the Dominion of Canada of the coloborated "Minimal Pales."

SAUMABUFACTURERS

R. II MITHI & (Y) on Cathering—Manu

SHURLY & INTETRICIAL Unit, Out.—Manufactures of circular and cross cut saws, plastering fromeis, etc.

SCALES.

CANADA SCALE WORKS, Jas. 6, White & Co., Toronto, Manufecturers of all kinds of standard scales, Factory, 102 Adelaids ht. Past. SPICES, ETC

R. D. VAN DE CARR & SON. Toronto --Manufacturers and impressor of cullets, spices, cream tarter, mustard, etc. STEREOTIPERS, ENGRAVERS. ETC

P. DIVER A CO., Toronto, -- Electrotypers and siege of parts. Designers and engravers on would.

STOYES. WM CLENDINERO, Montreel - Sunce, ranges, fetnaces, railway and machinery castings.

TELEPHORES

TELEPHORES
HOLT TRLEPHONE CO., Toronto—Tele
phones sold outris' (\$5 to \$20 per pair swire
3c to be, per red; works two miles.

TRIERS.
HUTTER & CHEESE TRIMES—Robert
Jonaldson, Montrest, manuacturer of
pump angers, butter, cheese, flour and
augur triers.

WIRE WORKS.

R CHERNING & CO., Heantlon, Out.—

B. GREENING & CO., Heatiton, Out.— Manufacturers of wire ro; es, cloth and gen-eral wire workers.

Manyfacturers of wire rotes, cloth and general wire workers.

MAJOR & OIBB, 56 Craig Rt., Montreal —
Manufacturers and importers of wire cloth
and wire goods and dealers in railway and
mill supplies.

TIMOTIX ORRENING & RONR, Dundes,
Ont — Manufacturers of the strongest desorigion of steel wise cloth, malt kiln for re,
and general wire weavers.

WOODEN SOODS.

C. T. BRANDON & CO., Toronto—Have
special facilities and machinery for the
manufacture of all hinds of wooden articles,
Cerrespondence solicited.

J. R. Molanken, Jr., 20 College fit., Montreal
— finaufacturerof sharpe's patent safety oil
caldesies also, refrigerators, children's
earts, wasgons, sleighs, and general woodenware.

WOOLER MANUFACTURERS.

J. ROITTIE & CO., Coberg.—Woollen Manu-

J. ROITH & CO., Coberg. -- Woollen Manufactures of Rotole Augusta and Large and Resident Augusta and Large and Latting years.

WOOLS AND COTTON WARPS.
WINANS & CO., Toronto, --Dealers 1 a wools and cotton warps.

PETROLEUM.

· CANADIAN MARKET

(Petrolia Advertiser.) This being the season in which there is very little doing in the trade, the mar-ket is very dull at present. But pro-ducers do not seem to be very anxious to dispose of their stocks, as they anticipate a very brisk business when the proper time comes. Very few sales of ctude have been made during the past week, the prices paid sanging at \$1.65. There is no change in refined since our last—it being quoted at from 18c to 19c Drilling operations were never as lively as they are at present. As will be seen below, the following are the shipments for the month of April: Over the C. W. R., crude, 11,902; distilate, 1,120; refined, 2,891. Over the C. S., 9,885, 16fined, 2,260.

OIL SPRINCS.

Notwithstanding the feeling of "cons'itutional weariness" which is produced by the excessive heat, the sound of the drill is constantly heard throughout this burg. Operations are being vigorously pushed through. We are pleased to see the genial countenance of our old friend, the genial countenance of our old friend, Mr Crecker, of Milwankes, among us once more. He intends to test his wells thoroughly, and we have no doubt but he will meet with success. The "London" Company have made a splendid strike, which has encouraged them to ask for tenders for slaking three montred the Mesers. Ward & Doyle have received the contract for sinking another well for the "Excelsior" Company, while Capt. Payage has also commenced to drill another well on the same lot.

CRUDE OIL MARKET.

The market here for crude oil, by the to 17c, according to brand. This is the 11, 11th con. car load, is from \$1.70 to \$1.75 per base kied of American oil usually purchased if W. Lancey's last well on lot 8, rel. This price had been paid this week for the Canadian market, and is comfor the crude oil certificates of the Peing into general use in the linked trolla Crude Oil and Tanking Company, States. this being the speculative pipe line, and the price at which there certificates can be bought from producers regulator the market. The price of American crude oil in the various producing districts of Gil City, Parker, Titusville and Bradford, by the latest quotations, is \$50 to 90c per barrel in tanks at the wells for United Pipe Line crude oil certificatesto this price has to be added the pipeage charges of 20c per barrel for pumping on heard the cers. When a producer has his own pipe line he obtains from 100 to 20c per barrel more for his ell than the price at the wells, but he dues not get the advantage of a certificate in he wishes to hold his oil for a rise and get money advanced on it.

Treate Theing and repeiring attended to.

DANIEU BELL & CO., Terrento.—Manu.
thetarren of the "Excelsior" organs.

DOMINION ORGAN AND PIANO UD.,
for nanville, Ont. — Magnifecturers of Viance and Cabinet Organs. See advertisewent in acother column
S. R. WARREN & 60N, Torento.—Manu.hoturrers of church Organs.

The above are wholesale prices per Imperial gallon at which refined oil is sold by the car load, the price per single barrel is generally from to so 20 above

these figures.

The latest refined oil quotations in New York market are as follows. Cargo lots for export, 110° burning

test by the Saybold tester, So.

Befined oil for the New York city trade, in lots of Soch100 barrels, 100° fleah teet by the Tagliabee pyrometer,

THE MONEY MARKET.

TORONTO STOCK REPORT. Capital Capital Base Dividend Closing Prices.

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MANUALL STACK ANDROSE

Reflued cil of 150° burning rest, 13c ing into general use in the United

Cases of refined oil for export, 1100 burning test, cargo lots, 111c to 121c, according to brand.

PRITOLEGE PRODUCTS.

WEEKLY OIL REFORT

(l'etrolia Topie)

Very little excitement is ever expected in the trade at this particular season of the year, and thus little unensiness is felt at the quietness which at present pervades sli branches of the business. The domand for oracle is not very lively, but the indications for a boom later in the year are sufficiently cheering to encour-age holders to keep the market firm. Transfers during the past work have been made very generally at \$1.05 in tank, which may be safely quoted at its present value. Refined moves slowly, with no change in price since our last report, 18 to 19 cents. The refineries are all running, however, and expect a lively fell trade. Operations in the pre-ducing territory are being pushed fac-ward vigorously, and every set of tools in the district is busy at work. No large Wells are reported.

In Marthaville Climie Bros. have struck a three harrel well.
Wilson & Meore's lest well to Martha ville to a small one.

John McCann is down 400 feet on lot

con., is good for three bairels. He has Ment. rtox, March, 1281. fluished on lot 8, 12th cen, with a good show, and has another rig ready on the same lot.

Barrett & Ball are nearly finished on the flats.

The Imperial Oil Co. have a rig tendy near the G. W. R., 12th line Their last venture on the Reliable property is good for two barrels.

George Sanson is finished in rear of his blackemith shop with a small show. His last venture on his own farm, lot 17, 11th con, is good for two

Sanson & McKensle are nearly anished in the far Nor-West. Bennett & Lancoy's last senture on the

flats is good for sour larrels.

In Oil Springs Mr. Wallen is down 370 feet with a big show. The Excelsior Oil Co, are geiting a rig ready near their last strike.

Ralph Gillespie is getting a rig ready on lot 3, 14th con.

D. M. Kennedy's last well on lot 9 12th con, is good for two barrels. On the Reinsberry farm John Wolfe has struck a dry boln

The total shipment of crude and refined and distillate reduced to crude equivalent, over the Great Western and Canada Southern Railways for the mouth of April; -G W. R. 25,854 bble.; C. S. R. 8,411 bbis.

The total import of refined oil, etc., into the Dominion (exclusive of British Columbia) during the mouth ending the 31st of March was 121,208 gallons, as compared with \$7,167 gallone the month immediately precoding.

PROSPECTUS

For the Rolergement of

Merritton Cotton Mills

Linibility of Shareholders to the amount of abares bold by them

CAPITAL - - \$150,000. In 1,500 Shares of \$100 each,

REFERENCES

J. NORRIS, ESQ , T A MERRITT ESD Br. CATHARILLS

KING & DOLAN.

at 's pronoted by the present manuse to me crears the Merration Culton Mells by and an array at Medical and a mental theer eligath contogrand, and we in committee the eligath contogrand, and we in continuous, for the manuscape of such kinds of platarnd coloured goods as are now used in the country, to thirty key looms now in operating and to increase the cepacity for making but ting and wadding from 160,000 be,

These mills, which may be considered the clouder country, but the may be considered the clouder country in the follower coulon mills of 'anada, having key successfully ran algoe 1837, are situated in the Welland Canal, and in close proximity to the direct Western and Welland Hallmays. The water privilers, of Merritton, or the banks of the water privilers, of Merritton, and the capply and the case at a rental of \$160 per year, quilt two hundred horse power, and the capply in yater being drawn from the Lake Kneleveted the case, for which a chained is now being made, to be saished in the summer of issi will be meinterrepted, mays for ten days in each spring when the case is colored prior to the opening of navigation.

The recont legislation of the Partisment of Caseda, by which additional duties were in continuous manuscotton mills, and it is believed there is a excellent opening now for additional manuscation mills, and it is believed there is a excellent opening now for additional manuscation in delity use not yet made in the country.

The reall preparty consists of about four agrees of land with in addition to the mills of the production of many fabrice in delity use not yet made in the country.

excellent opening now for additional many anterior of such goods as are already being made, as well as for the production of many fabrics in delly use not yet made in the country.

The mill preparty consists of about four acres of land with, in addition to the main mill building, dye house, wadding mill, store homest, odice, stabiling, 4c. The main mill building is build as for word, and it is intended by remove it and eract the new and enlarged building for stope) on a portion of the same ground, and due to the present wadding mill, which it is intended to remove to the opposite side of the maste well. The new wadding mill sould then be kept in operatural along with the present seals mill, while the proposed new building order, working daily had the whole presenty, buildings, machinery and site, is valued at \$40,000.

The existing machinery is of good descrition, is in sood running order, working daily had the whole presenty, buildings, machinery and site, is valued at \$40,000.

The production for the year 1579, during which the mill was worked for ten ments only, was \$20,600 has of all kinds of goods, and the proposed enlargement would increase this to a capacity of producing \$20,000 has per year. The result of the years operations in a follows:—Gross prode, \$10,900.00, qual to 4 cts, per ft. of the out tara; at the more rate \$5,000 has would yield a gross prode of allows:—Gross prode for fallows, and the product of the new machinery went to the assumption that no sready repairs, expenses of management, etc., etc. This is on the assumption that no sready repairs, expenses of management, etc., etc. This is on the assumption that no sready repairs and produced fabrics, which yield a much hard and the produced for file, labour, and work in protect of the produced fabrics, which yield a much hard in a cost for freight, etc., bot exceeding half acquire, and discribeding the manufactural comments in a cost for freight, etc., bot exceeding half acquire, and machinery will warrant, and not never the subscription to b

THE DOMINION BOLT CO.



87 St. Peter St. Montreal WORKS IN TORONTO.

Machina-Forged Nuts, Hot-Pressed Nuts Carriage Dotts, heat, Flengh Holts, Mechine Bolts, Cosch Scruws, Bolt Rads, R. R. Treck Bolts, Slot in Since Holts, Bolter Rivets, Birder Rivers, Roof Tetts, R. R. Spikes, Biank Bolt-Bridge Holts, Springs Bilts, Normay Carnar Delts, Tire Bolts, Bright Rivers, Store Holts The quality of the Iron, Snish of the Bolts and the style of packages, is

SUPERIOR TO THE AVERAGE, And equal to be best Foreign Bolts Nuts and Setens.

THOMAS WILSON,

Dundes, Out. Manufacturer of STATIONARY and PORTABLE

Steam Engines,

BOILERS AND MACHINERY of every description. COTTON MILL CALENDERS, 1105-IERY STEAM PRESSES AND PROPELLER WHEELS, ALL SIZES

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

NI W YORK ADVICES

B

11.

is.

in a Leonomial ! the market for cotton goods during the mark under review has developed the mitter hange of importance, but has the closest rold up by the agents main and stonly with a comparatively for trais out at en all destrable lines of starts and summable goods. The ol. more of business to mancied by agents, if not quite up to the views or ideas of waller has been perceptibly quickening ment at almost any pilce, while for ped souls the demand continues comsom i hands, and is varied in volume in sendance with actual wants. For bown sheetings and shirtings the demand from agenta generally has ruled rather moderate, although for the best makes of three and four yard goods and and shortings there has been a steady request at unchanged prices. Supplies of these also appear to be in very good shape In the lower qualifies of brown cotions stocks are large, movement slow, with quotations still favouring buyers somewhat. In medium, fine and wale bleached cottons there has been continued steady inquity for moderate but in the ostablished prices. The low grades or bleached fabrels have generally ruted more or less quiet, and prices still tons of the various makes and descripnons the inquiry has been moderate, though fair, both for home and export purposes Supplies of the best makes of these goods seems to be in excellent condition, and selling values on the same an being steadily maintained. Cheviots and intimades, as regards new business with agents, have been quiet. Cornet years and matteens have been in moderate inquiry for replenishing purposes lege are a little firm, and some mukes have undergone a slight advance Alarse-iles, crochet and honeycomb quits of the best makes are well sold up in first liands, and prices rule steady. For carpet warps there has been more inquiry, also for the flaer grades of years. In steple and fancy thite goods there has been a better jobbing distribution in resequence of the continued warm and plousent weather. Printed summer immediate wants. doss fabrics, such as lawns, piques, cretonnes, foulards, mostles, cambrics, etc., have also been in a little wider place in-Gingbams of mearly all descriptions have been in steady to large re-quest by both the package and piece. Supplies at these goods with agents are

sales were effected in spots and futures slightly ussettled feeling, and if anyget their orders filled by agents. There are, however, some popular brance that foreign It is admitted now brown cottons. Medium and low grades the demand, but no re-

generally moderate, and prices are being druly hold. The market for prints in

first hands has ruled more or less quiet,

although for good, cholon work there has been a fairly steady demand. With

jobbers trade in this line has been fair,

some and the views or ideas of some of the agents. The demand how make it is a nevertheless head fit is the ret overland movement given above and the ret overland movement given above and the red overland movement gi merial just been moderate. From the market than of brown cote-ment of form in one and near by points the piece grades there is a large over production to the has continued comparatively and a slow and weak market. However grades there is a large over preduction at the low prices now current, some fair a con- lots have been taken by machania became diren as rould be expected under the for western markets. In some few cases a mestances. While leading makes of prominent makes of fine and medium regio rotions have been in demand in time shirting have slightly accomplated in a culture with the general require, the hands of agents and moderate intenow tickets, and without tickets, at some- Boston with Habil ties of fifty thousand the inquiry for all desirable makes, the reduced prices, and in this way dollars, and no available assets, has been in quality of a large part of the crop this price while reduced prices, and in this way dollars, and no available assets, has been in quality of a large part of the crop this price were maintained for the same neglect prices are neglect when trashy styles of large support to the interest while prices will probably reduce the spinning great wool marks on the seaboard this value to about the equivalent of last work, and shows what a loose and laise prices were marked an available assets, has been in quality of a large part of the crop this are neglect while probably reduce the spinning great wool marks on the seaboard this value to about the equivalent of last work, and shows what a loose and laise year's weight, — Cincinnate Price Curbins and are almost any rules while for fifty throughout and the wind and the seaboard this value to about the equivalent of last work, and shows what a loose and laise appear to the wind and the seaboard this value to about the curvalent price. flut the market as a general rule lacke life and animation, and the tendency is to repeat any portion of the private general as a whole rather more in buffers, favour of real facts, either regarding this The demand with the lobbers during the and other fallures lately, as it is some past week has been only fairly active in plece selections, and although jobbers are offering in some instances elight extra inducements, buyers will only take moderate assortments for present and Immodiate wants. The jobbers are doing a fair business in the way of filling mail orders, and the prospects look quite encouraging for a steady moderate de-mand for the remainder of this month and next. The agents for Fitchvillo have made the price 74c

The demand for prints from package buyers with the agents the past week has been irregular and light, while the inquiry has been mostly for the best styler to replenish broken stocks of lobbers, and this demand keeps the newest productions well under control. But off styles of callcoor have not moved very readily for some time, and a few lots of and by them offered as drives under several fancy tickets, at the few prices of Sic and Sic. Some of these were taken quite freely in piece selections, although as a general rule there has been no special susp or activity in the movement. There are some loss still to be elekted out, but in no instance has there been so large an accumulation as has often been the case in some previous seasons, so that the best class of prints has been little, if any, affected by these drives. Staples, shirtlegs, mournings, crotonnes, robes and furniture prints are also held at steady prices, and so so turkey rods and other high colours, but the demand in all kinds is limited to assortments and

Wool

Mesars, George W. Bond & Co., of Bos. ton, in their circular setter of May 10th, inst, reviewing this interest, remark :-

"The Cousus Reports for the year ending May 31, 1680, show a consumption of, say, 75,000,000 lbs. foreign and 230,-000,000 lies domestic wools, which is fully equal to Mr. James Lynch's esti-mate of the clip of 1879. The clip is thought to have increased 32,000,000 lbs. and, aside from regular sales, quite a in 1880. The large stock of domestic large distribution of reticketed goods have been made through means of drives been reduced to 11,000,000 lie. notwithat very attractive prices. Printing stending the unprecedented large receipts clothe have continued steady in price since, and the foreign stock is reduced to throughout the week, and considerable 4,500,000 lbs., which is very light for this

season of the year." The market for unbleached coftons Messrs. Bond & Co. probably intend to has shown no very material change assert that the supply of desirable foreign within the past week, but there is still a wools is light, but there can be no alightly ussettled Seeling, and if any-thing the general condition and tone is rather in buyers sevens. There are no of old wood still on hand both in the important accumulations of leading hands of dealers and country speculapopular brands in agents' hands all tors and farmers. It does not appear to
though the demand is rather more of a us that there is any scarcity of foreign or limited character, and even many lead- domestic word in Boston, while it is coming makes are not as well up with the puted they still bold a supply of eleven production as has been the case through millions domestic and four and a half the earlier part of the season, so that as millions foreign. On the lat of January a rais it is less difficult for jobbers to Boston had seventeen million pounds of domestic and seven million pounds of that we are still well sold up in first hands and shall have an increase of thirty-two beld moderately firm at the recently re- million pounds added to our clip of last vised prices, but this is more particularly your which was the largest we ever raised so of a few popular makes of heavy If, then, derasid and supply are to be standards, and in medium fine 36 inch the regulator of values in the future, as In the past it would appear that the recent in both heavy and fine brown are usual. boom and advance in prices in it in good supply, and in some of these California has no solid foundation the accumulation is quite in exuses of in fact and that the actors in the asonable concest drama were wholly at sea respecting the Non in prices would at this time effect a condition of the wool and woolen inson in prices would at this time effect a liberal movement, as package bayers are tarest. We were assured last wook that generally limiting their purchases to some of the buyers in the golden state actual and immediate wants, so were advised by teigraph to return that the demand with the agents home and try to sell the wools they were for one kind in either narrow width price, as they could not be sold at any brown returns a wide a market with a mouth at any profit. A brown cottons or wide sheetings. With time within a month at any profit A the jobbing houses there has been a fair few of them, we understand, have acted besiness in piece selections, but mostly on this advice, and buying luxing

greatly to their disadvantage in view of all these circumstances, the outlook of this interest is far facturers, as the needle guides the marwhat outside the province of a weel re-port, yet all this has a most important bearing very frequently on the world's tende, in the full and fluctuation in pilors Nice California scoured wool slightly speckled has been sold as low as 50 to a pound, and we have seen a sightly fall wool of this class for which the manufacturer would only bid 48c It is not many months ago since wools of this class were worth 70 cents a pound. Comment on our part is raised to be out

of order. The London Colonial wood sale grams are somewhat conflicting. The nourcest to the truth is that a decline of 5 per cent. was only yielded. Our telegrams report a numerous audience, and standard prints of this description have an excellent spirit provailed. Our dis-been closed out to jobbers at concessions, patch at the close states that opening prices are maintained, and that English wools were stoady in price.
It seems to be the natural impulse of

everybody we meet now to ory down

vrices of wool and whollens, forgetting that our country is rich in mineral wealth and all other resources, with money very cheep and abundant, the very thing manufacturers need, and that if prices reach a certain point outside epeculators may step in and buy up all the cheep lots offering, and then a reaction may take place which would be more detrimental in its results than even the existing depression. It "sell and repeat" is to be the policy which governs business, we hardly think anyone can adopt such a course who manifests the least concern for the interests at stake. It is obvious to all who are in queet of wool that desirable grades are becoming scarce, and that it is not quite so easy to obtain good long staple wools as hereto-fore. The fall in prices of all merchandise the past three months has been very great, fully 20 per cent. average in wool and fancy woollens. It is true to some extent that we have lest the early spring trade in fancy woollens on socount of a long and severe winter, and so that it seems almost time to cry halt! Unhappily this depression is not confined to spring weight goods of a fancy nature, for we find it has already extend-ed into the market for beavy weight 20 per cent. below current values last year. The woollen goods trade it is true has been very uneatisfactory this spring, but now, with a warmer aun, we see no cause why the trade should not things cannot keep on a down plane all the time—the felt to —. the time—the fall in prices has been too great already for a continuation of this, and a reaction is sure to set in sooner or later. A wool firm who are old subecribers in the interior of the state in renewing their subscription for the coming year rymark. "Wool seems to have taken an unexpected turn since the cummencement of the new year. What do you think we ought to pay for modium wool this year?

COTTON MOVEMENT AND CON-

from the south to morthern markets, owing to various causes, has been considerably smaller this year since September 1 than during the corresponding time the preceding season, but during the mouth over April 1880, making the gross from the near by and city retail dealers, quisted down, the market there has lost movement 922,715 bales, and the net

facturers, as the needle guides the mar-iner to a haven of safety on the bond the eight mounts ending April 30 was better than last year. The leases have ocean. The failure of a small closing in 487 49 pounds, against 481 55 pounds for been slight except in the south-castern the whole of last your, but the deficiency

THE DEAD MEAT THADE

Mr. Bodic, of Busies, England, who was a follow passenger with Mr Byinca with Mr. Symes as being driven away from Nova Scotia by some of our chronic whitners, has purchased a large estate in Ontario, and will engage in sheep taising on an extensive scale. This is only one instance of the lujury the miserable croakers and their press can do their country

Some time since the Nail published an interview with Prof McEschren, giving particulars of a shipment of opened Tuesday evening as announced, thoroughbred cattle for stocking a and a report of the same will be found ranche at the foot of the Rocky Mounin another column. The private teleprising capita late that it it would pay to manage a cattle sanche of 10,000 head two thousand miles from Winniper, it would pay 60 per cent, better to start a ranche lu Nova Scotie, with all its manitest advantages over all the rest of the continent. It is stated on pretty good authority that an enterprising English capitalist, now on a visit to the pro-vince, is negotiating for some 5,000 acres of the famous Westmoreland and Cumberland marsh lands, on which it is intended to grass between 2,000 and 4,000 head of cattle in one herd. These cattle will be purchased to the Dominion and taken to this rauche to be fattened. We sincerely hope that the rumour is well founded, and that we may shortly be able to furnish the Mest readers with all the facts of the case. We have yet to loarn whether this ranche is ultimately intended for the live stock or deed meat trade,

Mr. Symes has received a number of invitations to lecture in various parts, in addition to those previously announced in the Mail. Mr. Edward Smith, of Edward Smith, of Windsor, writes "If you can make it convenient to come up here I shall be delighted to show you the farms around this neighbourhood, and arrange for a public meeting in Wiedeer or Newport."

Mr. Hymne has accepted this invitation for June 1st and 2nd. Mr. A. A. Mac-Gillivray, secretary of the Agricultural Society of Antigonish, says. As secreas a consequence, the only way to induce tary of the Agricultural Society of Anbuyers into the market is to compel puritigation. I beg to luvite you to our chases by a "alsughter" of prices. Well, county to address our people on the very this terrib's slaughter has been going on important subject about which you are now for a whole month, to the great dis- in Nova Scotia. Please let me know when it will be conv pay us the much desired visit." Mr. Symos will speak in Antigonish on the 13th inst. Mr. T. W Daniels, president of the Board of Trade of St. John, writes : "At a meeting of the council of our St. goods, which are being prowded to sale John Board of Trade it was intimated that you intend shortly to visit New Brunswick in connection with the export of drossed most and the facilities afforded in this province for raising beef and mutton. I, as president of the Board of Trade, have been requested to inquire from you if such is your intention, and at about what time, in order that some arrangement could be made for the members of the Board of Trade to meet you; and I am also requested by the president of the St. John Agricultural Society to say that members of that society would also desire to meet with you and to offer any information in their power towards the furtherance of your object, and at the same time encourage the eatablishment of a mutually satisfactory teade." The 24th, 25th and 26th inst. have been fixed for meetings in St. John and Fredericton.

The Annapolis Journal devoted ten and the individual parchases are as a portion of its rampant buoyancy. In total 474,241 bales, against a net total kinds of food, etc., he can point out to terday at from Sc to Sto per lb, and tale mostly limited to mederate general Kentucky high prices are being still last year of 540,403 bales, a falling off of perfection. It ought to be worth much sheep at 52 to 65 per lb.

assortments, and mostly of the popular branched all cracks. The competition is still chart between the jobbers, and appears to be going on very quietly and in the financial Chroniels. With in appears to be going on very quietly and in the financial Chroniels. With in appears to be going on very quietly and its commenced, but we have not heard facilities and greater by the financial chroniels. With individual controlled in the financial Chroniels.

bales, or or 187,000 more than sast year and them to be. A correspondent of the Of the cotton marketed we have export- havens. City. Price Current furnishes ad 3,878,934. northern apinners have some interesting figures concerning the at the low prices now current, some fair from being cheerful or stable. It taken I, southern spinners between the stores of five setting the stores of five setting the stores of five setting the stores of five and medium should evide the action of transtine objects in some fair from being cheerful or stable. It taken I, southern spinners the stores of the stores of Japuncy and February, prominent makes of five and medium which should evide the action of transtine interest is fair to some setting the stores of Japuncy and February, and southern spinners the stories that the drive this the pirot have taken by said the store of the store of Japuncy and February.

The restriction of the store of Japuncy and February which should evide the action of transtine from being cheerful or stable. It taken I, southern spinners the southern spinners the southern spinners the southern spinners the southern spinners the southern spinners the southern spinners the store of Japuncy and February.

The restriction of Japuncy and February is the pirot have taken it is the pirot spinners as the southern spinners the sout better than last year. The losses have been slight except in the south-castern part of the blate, where the mortality has been great. The total number driven and contracted is placed at 401,000, and value to about the equivalent of last the number unsold at 69,900. Nays the corre-pondent . "Cattle have advanced \$1.50 per head since last season. I might without contradiction say \$2 Havana and Culan desires purchased extensive-ly in Texas all winter blost of their cattle were gotten hear the cost. One company bought as many as 50,000, and on the Parman and one of those capital. paid therefor \$7 for yearlings of both with Mr. Symes as being driven away and three year old steers, and \$15 for trun Nova Scotla by some of our chronic older steers as they run Last year \$14 to \$15 was about the ruling price for through steers from Texas to Dodge and the Platte, and \$14 for cows. The bulk of cattle that are now under contract for delivery in the Indian Territory, Kansas or Neticaska are at \$9 for ones, \$13 for twos, \$18 for threes, and \$17 for beeves This is \$1 over the highest price paid last summer in Kansas or north of there for through Texas cowe You will also note that ener and two year olds here at frome are only a shade under most offers made on such classes as Dodge City Inst June and July The threes and beeves of these contracts are what are termed Kansas or grazing steers, and not designed for shipment this season Cattle are being rapidly thinned out in Texas. The penetrating of the grasing field south of 'an Haudin is having a marked effect on the cattle interest. Along the railroads the farming class of emigrants are locating, while back of them the aberp men are taking possession of the country. What focks of cattle held in the future will usually be of a better class, as the more north-westers rauchmen have been devoting considerable attention to improving their cattle." A letter from Mosars Swift Brothers, the largest fresh most dealers in Chicago—a firm that has \$1,500,000 invested in their businesconfirms this increase in price. They may . "The cattle market here is now very high, and good beef is costing on board care here about 80 per ib, and good mut-ton about 9c." These facts, taken in ton about 9c." connection with the subjoined extract from the report of Mr. John Dyke, Canadian Agent at Liverpool, shows that the Immediate future of this business for Nova Scotia is much brighter then has been yet represented. Mr. Dyke says "A large proportion of the animal food concumed in England is imported from Ireland, and as the production there must naturally have an important influence upon our exports, it may not be amins to quote from the returns of live stock in Ireland for the year 1880. There is a falling off of 145,752 bead of cattle as compared with 1879; and compared with the same year there is a secre 486,542 sheep, 223,129 hogs and 14,837 bornes. From what I have been able to ascertain increased supplies from the centinent need not be looked fer; whilet on the other hand, with the return of prosperity, and the steady and considerable increase of population in this country, a greatly subanced demand may be looked for." It is evident that our farmers

> The town of Portland, N.B., has re-solved upon exempting from taxation for iwenty years the site of a new factory.

and stock raisers are now on a tide which,

if taken at its flood, will lead on to for-

tuns. With a decreased supply in the United States, in Ireland, and on the continent, and with an increasing de-mand in Great Britain, it is plain to every one that that demand must be sup-

plied from Cauada, and that Nova Scotia, possessing, as it does, infinitely

superior advantages for this business over

all the rest of the continuent, must profit

by IL-Haldar Beening Mail

There was only one vote in St. Henri, Q. against the bonus to the new cotton

The slipments of live stock from Montreal during last week amounted to The overland movement of cotton columns to republishing the Mest's in-Montreal suring last week amounted to terview with Mr. Symes, and may edit2,344 head of cattle and 850 sheep, as her to various causes, has been considerorially: "If there is one thing we compared with those or the week previorially: "It there is one uning we compared with those of the week previ-require more than any other as agricul-ous of 346 cattle and 106 sheep. Latest turists, it is information upon cattle rations. Mr. Symes has special know-the English cattle markets, which was preceding season, but during the month raising. are common species amount of April there was a gain of 18,241 bales ledge on every point that touches the badly needed by ahippers, who over April 1880, making the gross English market. The best breeds, the have recently sustained some heavy readlest methods of fattening, the proper losses. Shipping outtle were sold yes-

SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL.

SPEED OF MACHINERY BY DAY AND MOUT

Last month a mill owner at Atlanta. Ill, asked the question in our column of "Notes and Queries" whether there was any appreciable difference in the running of machinery by day and by night, and this month another corres pondent enswers the question in a communication to this paper. It has long been a mooted question whother the apeed of machinery is greater in the night than in the day time, and it is and mill owners who have not had much opportunity for observation, but rely wholly on scientific principles, scout the idea that there is any appreciable differany expiration of the alleged fact. Without a doubt the overwhelming mass of testimony is that machinery does actually run faster in the night Bill all the evidence is not in that direction Several years agu l'rof Cleveland wrote as follows to Prof. Silliman on the sub-Ject: "In a former letter I mentioned the opinion existing in this part of the country that saw mills move feater during the night than the day. The explanation usually given by the workmen is that the air becomes heavier after sunset. I selected a fine day in August, and requested that all the mill gates might romain stationary for twelve hours. At two o'clock p.m. I suspended a berometer in the mill; the pressure of the at-mosphere was equal to 30.19 inches; the tem endure of the water just before it persod the mill gate was 72 Fanr. The it is true, as physicians have good log was then detached from the saw, and grounds for believing, that the sun is, the number of revolutions of the wheel, being repeatedly counted by different persons, was ninety-six in a minute. At midnight I again visited the same mill The barometer stood at 30.26 inches, the pressure of the atmosphere having increased seven-hundredths of an inch. The temperature of the water was 72°, the same as the preceding observation, although it had been a little higher during the atternoon. The log being detached as before, the wheel was found to revolve procisely ninety-six times in a minute, showing the same velocity as at the preceding neon. The depth of the water was the same during both experiments. The workmen were satisfied the result of the experiment was correct, but still they seemed to believe that it would be different on a cloudy night." On the other hand, there is plenty of evidence equally good on the other side, the most of it from practical men who have had plenty of opportunities for observation. A discussion on this subject has been carried on in the columns of the Buston Journal of Commerce, and in a recent number of that journal a cor-respondent signing himself "Mechanical Engineer" gives a number of in-stances where there was an undoubted increase of speed during the hours of He gives the following case: Another instance of observation was with an under shot water wheel, which ran one set of mill stones to grind grain with. The man having the grinding mill in charge dared not put on the same gate of water evenings and through the nights as he did to and through the days; it would increase the velocity to that degree as to endanger the bursting of the ranning mili atone. To run the raill the same velocity nights as in the day time requires the gate to be closed about 10 per cent., one night with anthrough a considerable period of time! As to the cause of this phenomenon the came writer says: "The above named results, to my raind, are preduced by the natural attractions of the sun, and the carti, or globe. When the sun is at the meridian, where we are on the earth or globe, then the sun's attraction on the earth or glube is in the opposite direction to the earth's attraction from the the two named attractions are in oppoaite directions, and tend to neutralise each other to the greatest degree at the time the sun is at its meridian, causing the specific gravities of all bodies to be percentagely reduced, while the rave of the sun are warming and thus expending the atmosphere and the water in mill ponds. Thus their volume is increased and their specific gravity diminished through these -inditions, causing the openings of the gates to be the greatest at the meridian of the aun to run the water wheels their required veloci-Now, when the sun's meridian has been changed to the opposite side of the carth or globe, from where we are (at the time usually called midnight) at that earth's circumference, where we are towards its centre, and the sun's attraction, are both in the same direction-conjoinaly acting together, thus increasing. to the greatest degree, the specific gravities of all bodies in a proportional per-centage, being increased by the cooling of the air and water by increasing their densities. Thus, through these com-bined influences, the gutes of the water

midnight. Whether this explanation describes as follows an engine test which caped through the water without warmis the true one or not we will not reatoock place down in "Ariansaw 1 ing it, because the capacity of the water ture to say; hat from the testimony must give you the test this cogine was offered it certainly seems that this may put to as described by the owner. We prove another of the many instances. where popular impressions have proved correct in spite of the spite dist of scientists - American Machinest

ALPHA CENTAURI

In an interesting article on southern stars, reprinted in Science, Mr. Pope, of Nen Zealand, describes Alpha Centauri, the known nearest fixed star to the curious to observe how opinion in the earth. This magnificent double star, matter is divided. Practical operative he says, is the finest object of the kind millers are generally of the firm opinion. In the heavens. Besides being a Linary of steam will produce more work in the inght than in the day, while scientists and mill owners who have not be a second of the steam of was the first to give up the accret of its parallax undes direct transit circle obsorvations. The colour of this star is straw-yellow, or sometimes golden-yelance between day and night work so far as power is concerned. Since last menth a number of millers have written us that more work can be done with a given amount of power at night than during the day, but only a few have attempted alight brownish that when the sky is not in the engine or fire room. clear. Alpha Centauri is a star of the second class. Its spectrum is very like that of the sun. Even the principal dark lines are fine, and they apparently occupy the same relative positions as do the well known lettered lines in the solar spectrum.

There can be little doubt, in fact, that the physical constitution of this great ster is, in most respects, the same as that of the sun. It is probable, however, that Alpha Centauri is less developed than the sun; for, as Mr. Proctor has pointed out, its light is brigher than its mass would lead us to expect it to be, judging from the light of our sun as compared with his mase, While the mass of the star is to the mass of the sun as 2:1, the light of the star is to the light of the aun as 3.1. Now, if and has been, very slowly but surely losing his heat, just as our earth has most certainly lost an enormous amount of bers, there must have been a time when the sun and his system were less developed, but far hotter and brighter than they are now-when they formed, probably, a white star-that is to say, there was, quite possibly, a time when the light from our can bore the same relation to his mass as the light from Alpha Centauri bears now to its mass We may also believe that matters are less advanced in the planets (if there are any) of this neighbouring system than they are with us.

NOTES ON STEAM POWER.

A new method of repairing cracks in beilers, invented in Germany, consists in the use of a sort of wedge link-a pair of tapered pins connected with each other in one solid body by a flat wedge.

To make strong cement for steam joints, take ten parts of white lead ground in oil, three parts of black oxide of manganess, and one part litharge. Reduce to a proper consistency with line ed oil and apply when needed.

The huge Corlies engine used at the Centennial, and better knows as the Centennial Kogine, has found a permament abiding place in the Pullman works at Pullman, Ill., a saburb of Chicago. It was put in motion April 2.

When the in-ide of a steam cylinder has become cut by running dry, or from some other cause, the surface can be restored by grinding out the cylinder with a true segment of load and sand, or emery. Great core must be taken to do it so as to leave the cylinder true.

It is a frequent practice among experienced engineers to turn ou steam when their engine is on or near the centre, and then help the wheel by an application of the full attength of their muscles, They may escape nibety-nine times out of one hundred, but in the hundredth aftempt they may get caught and suciain loss of life or limb.

An improvement is very much n sded to the present plan of feeding boners through the front head. The ill effect is not so great when the feed first passes through a heater; but all builers are not equipped with heaters, and the effect of cold feed upon the highly heated fire sheets, and the sudden contraction that must ensue, cannot but be highly

injutious. There are some fibrous packings which will wear very well in the stuffing bex of a piston rod, but they must be of a substance that is not inclined to catch or hold gritty substances. A good metal-lic packing is far preferable to any other for cheapness and durability. A good quality of plumbago packing does very well, but the plumbago must be of the purest kind which can only be procured

from the most reliable dealers.
The following is the sule for finding the weight necessary to put on a safety time, the attraction of the sun to the valve lever when the arm of valve, earth or globe, and the attraction of the pressure, etc., are known. Multiply the area of valve by the pressure in pounds per aquare inch, multiply this product by the distance of the valve from the fulctum; multiply the weight of the level by one-half its length (or its centre of gravity); then multiply the weight of salve and stem by their distance from the falcrum, add these last two products together and subtract their sum from the first product, and divide the remainder wheel are required to be partially closed, by the length of the lever; to have the wheels run at their required, will be the weight required. by the length of the lever: the quotient

will call it the "Arkaneaw etenm engine This engine was connected to a line shalt on which was also connected ocean without the natural result of a Lent." au old slide value engine of about the great rite in the teroperature, than we same size, both taking steam from the can believe in a kettle resting for hours same bofer. The engines were set to on a hot fire without the usual result of run in opposite discious and steam toiling water. in and on Result Quite a struggle tor a time, at length the old slide sulve succumbs, the whole town is elated, and orders are booked for twenty engines at once

Sticking of safety valves is a very common occur-ence it is most liable to occur in those boilers running at nearly a uniform pressure, with a pressure damper and in any climate. regulator, where weeks, perhaps months. may elapse without the steam pressure increasing sufficiently to lift the valve, which is usually set at ten to fifteen pounds above the working pressure. Under such circumstances they are sure in the engine or fire room

Blowing out externally fired beliers set in brick work, as usually done under pressure immediately after the fires are hauled, and while the brick work is yet heated to a high degree, is one of those pernicious customs practised by ignorant men, that has strained the seams, inducing seam rips, crystalised the fits sheets, loosened the tubes, and done greater injury than years of uso, withal defeating the object for which it is done. It is a fact that the sediment remaining is acted neon by the hot masonry and baked like pottery, so that edged tools are required to remove it. In tubular boilers this can only be done by removing the tubes.

CUBIOUS CALCULATIONS

(New York Times.) Some curious astronomical calculations have been prepared by Mr. C. B. Warring before the Poughkeepele Society of Natural Science, a few of which possess general interest. If we suppose the distance between the earth and the sun (about ninety-two and onethird millions of miles) to be reduced to a dosen rods or more, the sise of the two globes to be reduced in the same proportion, the distance from the earth to the nearest fixed star would still be, on the same scale about 9,000 miles, and to the more distant ones it would

not be less than 18,000,000 miles. From those more distant stars the light must travel for sixty conturies be-fore it resches us-and yet light travels so fast that it would circle round the earth more than seven times in a single second of time. If the sun could be reduced, in imagination, to 1-100 of an inch in diameter, the earth would then be of microscopic size, about 1-10,000 of an inch, but the distance between it and the nearest star would not be less than three miles. If the sun were a bollow sphere, and the carth was placed at its centre, with the moon revolving round in its established orbit, there would still be a distance of 200,000 miles from the luna orbit to the surface of the solar aphere.

It these relations of size and distance are inconceivable, the forces which compel the planets to move in their a liptical orbits are quite as much beyoud our comprehension. A bar of steel three inches square will sustain a weight of 540 tons, but a bar having a section of 144 square inches, would enstain 8,640 tone, which upon a railroad would require 864 cars to support it and 23 locumetives to transport it, and 23 locumetives to transport it, To deflect the moon from a straight course into its present orbit, or what is the same thing, to restrain it in its present course, would require the united strength of not less than eight steel. strength of not less than eight steel bars, each one hundred miles square, or, more accurately, a single ber whose section is 87,500 miles square—more than large enough to cover the State of New York and Ohio together

If this force were represented by a web of steel wires, each one-quarter of an inch in diameter, stretched from the earth to the moon, they would be distributed over our earth on the moon side only six inches apart, and it a sumilar web were stretched from the earth to the sun, the force exerted between these two bodies would require the wires to cover one side of the earth as close together as blades of grass upon a

THE EARTH'S CRUST.

Mr. Bobert Ward, writing in the Journel of Science, considers that the assumption is a fallacy that all but the crust of the earth is a mass of liquid fire. One of the results of the Challenger and other explorations of deep ocean, he says, is to determine that the water towards its bottom is freezing cold. Considering that the ocean covers nearly three-fourths of the entire globe, this fact does not support the theory of central heat accompanied by radiation. The coldest water, it is true, usually sinks by its greater weight toward the bottom, and that, it may be said, accounts for its coldness; but on the theory of radiation the water of the econn has been for

A writer of the American Machinest would say that the heat cannot have ca-1 ing it, because the capacity of the water for heat is greater than that of any other substance. We can no more, he concondes, imagine such a radiation and consequent accumulation of heat in the

SCIENTIFIC NOTES

English exchanges tell us that steel scale, which has been almost entirely worthless is now used for the manufecture of paint for the protection of from and steel from corrosion, in any position

Sterile tracts of lands have been con verted into fertile platus near Patis, it is stated, by the experiment of irrigating lands with water from the sewers, and that too without any increase of sickness la the neighborhood.

A new meteorio mineral has been found by Prof J Lawrence Smith in the analysis of the great meteorite that fell in Emmett flounty, lows, in May, 1879, which is said to be decidedly different from any mineral ever before seen associated with meteo-

Notwithstanding that the entire length of the St. Gothard Rallway will be finished between Airolo and the Logo Maggoire by the let of July, it is thought that the great tunnel caunot be completed before November, owing to difficulties about the

The engineers engaged in the work of constructing the snip canal across the Isthmus of Pinama, at lest advices, had sunk a shaft 100 feet deep, where the Chagres River dam is to begin, and had not yet reached bed rock.

During the past ten months Mount Rina has had five eruptions of amoke and sand, without any subsequent flow of lava. It is also stated that a great crevice three miles long has recently opened on the eastern side of the mountain, through which there appeared a great sloud of vapors, ashes and smoke, presenting such a phenomenon as was never before witnessed in that section, causing great alarm among the inhabitants of the region thereabouts

abouts

The construction of a ship canal connecting Lake Eric and the Oblo River is being serrously antertained. Two possible routes are described by Major John M. Wilson, United States engineer, the first by way of the Eric and Wabash Clanal to the navigable waters of the Wabash River, which would then make the connection through to the Ohio; the second by the Malmi and Eric Canal, which joins the Wabash and Eric Canal, tan and a half miles south of Defiance. ten and a half miles south of Defiance, thus controlling Tolede and the lake with the Obio River The cost of either route is estimated at more than \$25,000,000.

Dr. R. R. Heath, says a correspondent from that region, has recently made some important discoveries in South America. baying solved the problem of the Beni river, discovered two new rivers, and explored the bitherto unknown mouth of the Madre de Dios, which is 2,350 feet wide where it empues into the Beni. He states that the "multitudes of man-eating eav-ages." so long believed as existing along the Best river, proved to be a myth, and the seperatitions fear that has so long hung over this portion of the Best river has been dissipated. His persions exploration was accomplished in a fruit cance with two Indians as assistants.

In a rocky stronghold in a sandy desert of Arisona lives a tribe of the Puchics called the Moquis, about which but little bas ever been written in the history of the aboriginal races of this country. A correspondent states that this people number about two thousand five hundred, compy six villages, with houses built of stone orarited with and clay, and have probably inhabited that particular region for a thousand years. In appearance the Moquis come rather merer to the Caucastan than the rest of his race. These Indiana untils most of Judices Indiana.

The prospects of aerial navigation, judging from reports f.om balloon and aerial associations of Rurope, (we have no such organisations in this country) are growing more favorable each successive year, and it is thought by many that the day is not far distant when man will have successfully accomplished the wonderful successfully accomplished the wonderful test of travelling through the air by machinery Dr. Bell Pattigrew, Fig. 3., who has given the subject much attention, states that aerial navigation may well appear Utopian to the mass of manifild. It is not, however, on that account, impossible. It is a question of time, perseverance and ingenuity, simply a very complex physical problem, and the data for its solution are being along that appear for its solution are being slowly but surely socumulated.

M. Charney, on his return from a tour of antiquarian research in Southern Mexico, reports the discovery of a ruined Toltec city, in Tobasco, near the Gall coast; a city which covers a wide area and must have been in its day a place of countderable importance. The greatest currelities existing in and around the long-forgotten town are a number of temples, pyramids and palaces. The largest of the pyramids is described as being 800 feet beight, and a second is said to be 300. From a careful study of the remains of this ancient city. M Charmey it of the opinion that it was founded between 1150 and 1180, and that it was in a perfect state of preservation at the time that Cortex is vaded Mexico. It is thought that other Toltes cities exist further up in the adjacent mountains, and

made abortly.

other investigations of the territory will be

of each contain about eighty square meinof each contain about eighty square meines of the smallest and most closely writing texts, giving precise details of the frequency of the frequency of the first couples of that age. It is a couplest couple grace to theirs, Masonic theory and all previous conceptions are entirely upset. Except the finding of the Rosetta stone in 1799, no discovery in Eryst equals this in scientific value. The extrance passage is difficult and dangerous on account of loose blocks that counder it. An American Egytologist and the correspondent were the only tersors. (it. An American Egytologist and the correspondent were the only fersons allowed to visit the interior with Master. The latter explorer returns to Paris next month and will publish the dicovered wats. All the Sakkara pyramids about sixty in number, will be opened as soon as possible.

The coasts of France are to be Illumi nated with the electric light, and to that end the off lamps in forty-two of the principal light houses are to be replaced by the modern light. If the trial demonstrates that electricity is better than onlitrates that electricity is petter than oil for coast lighting purposes, it will be permanently adopted in all the remaining light houses. It is though that the electric light can be seen at a greater distance at sea than any other and that it will penetrate much farther into the dense fogs which now practical ly obscure the present lights for balfile year. Oll lamps in clear weather can be seen by vessels 22 miles off the western coast of France, and 27 miles off the south-eastern or Mediterranean coast. It is not too much to expect that in a short time electricity will be can ployed for lighting the coasts of every maritime nation, and that it will also be extensively used on our principal ocean steamers.

BOME CURIOUS PARAGRAPHS.

Sometimes a pun or play on the name is introduced, such as on the epitaph on John White:

Here lies John, a shir, ag light, Whore name, lite, actions, all [were White.

The following was rather enigrammatic than epitaphic, in regard to the Rer John Cheet:

Repeats this spot lies buried One Cheet without another: The outer elect was all that's good Who says so of the other?

William Wilton, burled in Lambeth, cer tainly did not write the epitaph which bears relation to him:

Here lyeth W. W., Who never more will trouble you, trouble you. Nor, we may safely say, did Owen Moore

pen the following: Owen Moore is gone away, Owin' more than he could pay More likely to be genuine are these epitaphs which involve a bit of bed logic, syntax, or grammar in their com

position. In a graveyard at Montrose is said to be the following: Here lies the bodies of George Young and all their posterity For fitty years backwards. And in Wrexham churchyard as fol

lows: Here l'es fire bables and children dear, Three at Unwestry and two here. Akin to this in logical blundering is

Here lies the remains of Thomas Milson, who died in Philadelphia, March, 1757; Had he lived he would have leen buried here.

And another at Nettlebed, in Oxfordablre :

Here lies Pather and Mother and suiter and I we all died within the space of one short year: We be all buried at Wimble, except I. And I be buried here.

Lord Byron is credited with an epitaph on an old neighbour of his, near New steed :

John Adams lies here, of the parish of South well,
A carrier, who parried his can to his meeth
well;
He carried so much and he carried so fast,
his could carry no more, so was carried a:
last;
For the liquor he drank, being too much is: one, He could not carry off, so he's new carries

When the celebrated Gon. Wolfe died a premium was offered for the best will ten epitaph on that brave officer A number of poets of all descriptions entered the competition, and among the rest was one who addressed his com munication to the editor of the Publis Ledger, as follows :-

He merched without dread or feats
At the head of his bold groundless
And what was more remarkable—nay, very
particular,
He climbed up rocks that were quite perpendicular.

-N.Y Observer

The carriage works of Monigometr Bros, on Fort street, present evidences that a rushing business is being done by that establishment. In comparison with former years their increase this season is already very considerable. Last year 128 vehicles of various descriptions were turned out; but this apring, although the season is still so near its beginning, 80 have already lees completed, while there are others in course at construction which will in a few days being the nam ber up to one hundred

At Montreal on Friday night an exhi bition of the electric light, both inside and out of doors, was given at the llocke lags Depot by the Canadian Electric Light Company, and was witnessed by an immense concourse of people. The lamps outside were by no mesos a sucthe water of the econn has been for long geological ages supported upon the thin creat of the earth, through which is speaks of a remerkable discovery made by Massero in the opening up of the the central has been constantly econology, and yet it is stantly econology, and yet it is tombs of the hings of the fifth dynasty, still of freezing coldness. Experience The despatch states that mortuary chapels cess going out frequently, but in a large shod, which was fitted up as a benque! ting ball, the lights burned faitly wall and were a success. The lamps seed were similar to those used on gal

MISCELLANEOUS.

SALL OF THE EDBY MATCH FACTORY.

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I'm Ordensburg Journal Bays -- The one past, that such is the fact. The in heart are the match combination of the 4 mited States. The price is not read of but it andoubtedly reaches high Themstel combination, before Mr f.dd) come here, sent a delegation to retained to advise him to put up the one out matches, and threatened to go there and offer him a repetition in cese h toused Mr Eddy siols the march of the combination by coming to ug-densituing and manufacturing matches There is a land of tears and bitter walling— A land most like that drear one Paute of the combination, by coming to Ogat the rate of 600 gross per day, and thus proving a damaging competitor who must be got out of the way This the factory is to be closed. We maderthe factory is to be closed. stand that the pall, tub and washboard utories are fucluded in the cale. Mr ludy nes probably made more in selfing than he could in continuing the cares for the buildings, ten years. From the sale it would appear that the right thing to do now, would be to start another factory, and compel the combisation to purchase that "

BILWAY COMMITTE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

Yesterday afternoon the Railway Committee of the Privy Council were ragaged hearing the petition of the St. lawrence and Octawa Railway for the nght of way across the Canada Central Ballway to the Q M. O. & U Railway It appears the St. Lawrence and Oliawa Railway is desirous of crossing the Canada Central Railway track at a spot near the latter's engine house, whilst the O. C. Railway oppose the crossing and contend that the St. L. & O Saliway should cross at a point further up their line. This, the St. L & O. Railway contend, would put them to a large and unnecessary expense. The St. i. & O. Railway was represented by A. J Christie, counsel, and J. G. Macklin, engineer; the O. C. Rallway by Mosers. McIntyre, A. A. Abbott and Archer Baker, and the Q. M. O & O. Rallway by Mr P. A Peterson, Chief Engineer,

The matter was adjourned until the and of June, for further consideration .-Citizen, May 18th.

The population of London doubles every forty years.

There are 23,000 women who are farmers in Great Britain.

The amount received this year in Mon-treal so far for liquor licenses here is \$22.0

Savoy and Switserland have, in proportion to their copulation, more paupers and imbeciles than any other European Country.

In the year 1881 there will be four oclipses, two of the sun and two of the moon, also a transit of Mercury across the sun's die.

Boston exported 2,950 tons of ice during the mosth of April. From the let of January to the 30th of March, 16,696 tons were exported.

Mesers. Moody and Sankey propose visiting England in September next. They will spend October in Glasgow,

every or killed.

A careful calculation shows that while there are 201,536 voters in Ireland, the band of Homo Rulers of whom Parnell is the loader was returned by only 49,-463, or one in eight.

The State Department at Washington publishes a paper on American pork, based on a personal investigation among box raisers, buyers, shippers, packing-bonses, and stock-yards.

Paris time is wi minutes earlier than London, New York 4 hours 66 minutes later than London; Berlin, 53} minutes earlier than London, Vienna, I hour 51 minutes earlier than London.

It is stated arrangements are being made

died in January, and Earl Russell in several dwellings, can be fire, but were they, but almost all the others died in promptly extinguished. the second half of the year-Poel in lington in September, Palmerst on inOctoler, and Melbourne in November.

600,000 bushels. The increased fruis. Carlyle's reminiscences to his remuncis. and thence to Liverpool, 51 head of not only muscular ratigue, but also a secretary of the increased fruis.

According to the last census there were in London 220 000 domestic servants, 16 000 set outmisteesses, tearliers, the Old nature rounds may and governouse. 5,100 bookbinders, some of the sale of the Eddy mat 5, and governouse. 5,100 bookbinders, so took at this place, which found cless at the place, which found cless milliners and descent the control last milliners. active at this place, which found circle milliners and dressnowless, 14,800 latter daring the latter part of last milliners and dressnowless, 14,800 latter daring the fine transfer and mixture during the latter be true. We are inmeck, passed to be true. We are inmed by the gentleman who has had seamstrance, 1,800 besteakers, 10 and harge of the business here for some sewing machine workers, and 12,000 laundry women

The Peterboro Remonant of We have it on excellent authority that the negotia-tions which have been pending for some time are complete, and that the Grand Tember 1 Truck, in connection with the Milliand. has purchased the Grand Junction, and Belleville and North Western Bailways They take possession on the lat June, and the price is somewhere in the pergubour bood of \$1 000.000 "

knew,
Where wen-faced Niobes, with dark robes
trailing.

In sail procession move, brow bound with

tue.
It is a land probled by willess mortals—
Compared with them the virgins five were
wise—
And it is writebove its shoomy portals.
We Did Net Think It Paid To Advertise."

-Hartford Pw.

Vinton County, Ohio, has a family named Reynolds, whose combined ages amount to DID years. The father is ninety-one, the mother eighty-eight. They have knd fourteen children, ail of whom are living, the oldest being sixty-nine and the youngest forty-three. There are more than the mother than the model of the model of the control of th than fifty grandchildren, many great grandchildren, and several great great grandchildren.

The weight of the largest brain on record to said to be 67 ounces, the smallest-that of a woman -weighed but this point for manufacturing industries, 2 ounces and 5 grains Cuvier's brain has seldom been equalled in weight, it is noted at 64 5 ounces. The brain of Jas. Fisk, jr, was considered unusually large, its weight slightly exceeding 64 ounces. Yet it was 10 ounces below that of Cuvier, and 13 ounces lighter than the heaviost known.

At the Monetary Conference, on Saturday, Dekermandle, French dilegate, urged the dangers of the present monetary existence alone 1837 gold mone-metalism did not afford a remedy, and unless wise measures were adopted a crisis would arise which would a light the force of the same of arise which would violently force itself on the money markets. The next sitting will be on the 17th instant, when Howe, United States delegate, and others, with

As regards annual incomes of the leading commercial nations, the United States heads the list with the sum of \$6,000 000,000 for 1680; Great Britain holds the second place with \$5,450,000, 000 (her colonies, exclusive of India, which is placed at \$2,238,000,000, have an additional \$700,460,000; france fol-The area of the British empire is many has \$3,418,790,000; Germany has \$3,418,790,000; and Scaudinavia brings up the rear with a modest 4,238,771 square miles.

Russia has, besides the cathedrais about 33,000 church a, of which 30,000 are parish churches. The services are carried on by 37,718 priests and 11,857 deacons; there are 05,931 lay church servants, such as sextons, etc. The State contributes to the support of 17 agr churches. A little more them, half. 17,667 churches-a little more than belf of the whole number-about £657,000 annually. The total amount contributed by the State for maintaining churches is about £780,000.

It will no doubt be news to many that Chinese tobacco is being consumed to a considerable extent both in this country and in England. The supply is so large and the lost so fine in colour, toxture, and fragrance that merchants They will spend October in Glasgow, and alterwards proceed to a campaign in Ircland.

Mr. Amelia Lewis asserts in Food and Health that nearly \$15,000,000 is invested in closure of cigarettes under the manufacture of cigarettes under the manufacture of Turkish tobacco. In twelve the manufacture of have added nearly \$4 to the value of months close upon 8,000,000 pounds of 4,405. this leat were exported from Hankow in foreign bottoms alone.

> The total acreage under cereals, pots toes, tobacco, hay and cotton in the United States in 1878 was 142,474,800 acres. Including the smaller miscellancous crops, the area under culture in farms amounted to considerably over 200,000,000 acres. The area in maise has tripled in the last fifteen years. It is remarkable that some of the highest averages are produced by bigh culture on the sterile soils of New England, and some of the lowest upon the rich lands of the south and west

The large storehouse and stable to connection with Mr. Peter McLaten's raw mill, Carleton Place, was struck by light-ning at 4 o'clock last Thursday, and it is stated arrangements are being made in New York for the early construction of an undergoused sallway throughout using at 4 o'clock last Thursday, and the whole length of the city. Geterative before the ground. Most of the coactellants president of the commany. It is estimated the cost of the railway will Two force pumps and one fire engine kept is \$13,000,000. Locomotives will be run a constant stream of water on the build now and the constant stream of water on the build now and kept the fire well confined. Also was large of inumber were within I and Boaconrilled is the only states. It was burned to business within man who has occupied the post of Prime board was burned. The machine works, Minister who has died in April. Pitt boarding boars, McDonald's factory, and

While Bob Ingersoll has been drawing July, Canning in August, Fox and Wel- crowds to Booth's Theatre in New York, in striking contrast, Canon Liddon has been drawing vast gatherings in London In 1877, of the 113,000,000 business of to St. Paul's, which holds 15,000 people. grain brought to our Atlantic ports, CG,. The doors were bessized and streets 000,000 bushels were carried by rail and around swarmed with people seeking ac-49,000,000 bushels by water. In 1879, militance. In his sermon he attributed of 201,000,000 bushels, the railroads "the suppressed wall of agony" and the

portation was by rati (35000,000, and flow of Christianity, to which he was the best cattle that ever left this considerable degree of bluring and inthe water 11,000 000 lenshels. They filled three cars, and distinct that the retinal image. The of his early northern home

withings Heriface! The Spraker, me-hence, at the request of the Spraker, me-proached and bouched Bradlaugh's choulder. He still refused to withdraw Sir Stafford North of moved that he be disturb the proceedings. Olads the said mark into most, while he has but The Montreal Braillaugh had statitors right to come to several offerator and has productly wold in the bar of the House. Labourchere said for would like to know the real meaning of Northcotes resolution. The motion was carried and Bradlaugic left the House.

The St. John, N. B., Daily Nens, says. Mr Samuel Adams, fately of the lumfirm of Burns, Adams & Co, and a brother of the Burveyer-General, but had a streak of lack out in the ellver intues at Leadville Writing to Hon Michael Adams, he says +1 am \$40,000 richer this week than I was last, and I will not bo surprised it I make a quarter of a million here in a lew months," The mine in which 40,000 out of the 1,000,-000 shares of stock are owned by his brother, Mr. T. D. Adams, of New York, worth little more than nothing

The Winnipeg Times says -The rush to the Grand Valley region still increases, particularly now that it has been decided to locate a town where the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway crosses the Assimboine. It is generally believed that a city around only to Winnipeg will yet be brought into exlatence in this part of the extended Province of Manitole. The facilities afforded both by water and rail to reach here, together with those afforded by gives every exeutance of a prosperous community

The approximate value of the vessels of all nationalities, with their cargoes, lost during the year 1870 was no than £25,500,000, including British preperty £19,230,000 The grand total number of wrocks reported was 1,688, which compared with the total at the end of 1878, shows an increase of 84 British owned ships numbered 833, and those of all flags wrocked on the coasts of the British Isles were 425. The registered tonnage aggregated upwards of 850,000 tone, inclusive of 170 steam resects, mostly owned in the United Kingdom About 5.000 lives were last, about 150 vessels were lost through col-

It is said California has the promise of another great wheat crop this year, in Witch event the state will speedily attain to a very high degree of prosperity. She le wonderfully rich in agricultural and commercial potentialities, and there is a bright future before her, now that the mining mania is at an end. Her growth must necessarily be retarded by the land and railroad monopolies which have afflicted her in recent yer a but these evils will be righted in course of time. With a rich soil, a remarkable climate, and an admirable location for trade with Asia, her prospects are as oncouraging as those of any state in the

lision, and about 40 through fire.

The number of students at the twenty German universities during the winter session of 1879-80 was 20,135; during the summer session, 1880, 20,923, and during the winter session, 1880-81, now closing, 21,164. This total was distributed as follows --At Berlin, 4,107 atndents; Leipeic, 3,326; Munich, 1,890; Breslau, 1,281, Halie,1,211; Tubingen, 1,074; Gottingen, 959; Wuraburg, 921; Bonn, 887; Konigeberg, 788,1 Straeburg,

From a table just issued as a parlisin Bogland in 1880 was 191,634, of births, 880,520 (448,254 males having been born, and 432,266 females); and of deaths 528,056 (278,321 maics having died, and 254,735 females). The numbers in the various quarters of the year stand thus :- Marriages - Firet quarter, 41,202 , second, 45,851 ; third, 47,662 faurth, 56,910 Birthe-Fire quarter, 221,605, second, 232,508; third, 218, 166; fourth, 207,043. Deaths—First quarter, 145,704, second, 125,136, third, The ostima-31,030 , fourth, 126,126 ted total population of Eugland in the year was 25,480,161.

The Russian foreign office, according to the London World, was secretly great ay pleased at the departure of Lord Dufserin. Russian diplomatiets had for lume time recognized in the late Ambas-tador at ht. l'eteraburg a statesman whom, in spite of his suave manner, it was impossible wither to cajole or to buily. Lord Onforin spaced perther frouble nor expense in cultivating Rusian society, but with all his and Lady Dufferius social talents, the result must be acknowledged to have been a tailure. The Rarsian graudees thronged to the excellent entertainmente at the British Ambasay, but there the matter ended. No genuine recriprocal good feelings was ever developed.

On Saturday, Mr. James Fakins ship-ped from Peterborough, per the Midfaud

made into meat, which he has held several effector and has probably void by this time

The Hamilton Spectitor says (On hands, tarm labourum, tactory operatives and domostic servents ero wanted. peaks volumes for the industrial condition of the country, and adds another is now worth about \$2,000,000, whereas to the many evidences which show a day or two ago it was considered to be themselves of the good effect produced by the policy introduced by the present Government.

It is now some twenty years, an exchange says, since the pench crop of the country began to die ou our hands, and though it still survives, another dastardty attempt has been made on its life. The reports now being sent out from Belaware and New Jersey, the principal home of the peach, are to the effect that the unusual severity of the winter has destroyed the natural basis upon wolch the blossoms and the perfected peach the water power of the Assintboine at are constructed and that as the mischlef cannot be repaired, the peach trees will this summer be off duty. This is a terrible tale, but comehow we cannot repress the feeling that its main purpose is to test one's faith in the recuperative power of the much enduring peach tree. We must still cherish the hope that when it comes to the pinch the peach tree will not fall us.

> A Halifax, N. S., despatch save:- Go. Friday afternoon Nesses. Adam Burne, F. G. Parker, T. F. Kenny, J. F. Kenny, S. M. Brookfield, and M. L. Lowell met and talked over the pr. ject of starting a cotton factory in Halifax. They decided to call on twenty of the leading citizens, and if stop-father and mother and step-brother, on twenty of the leading citizens, and if they succeed in gening tiese to subscribe 35,000 each, they intend immediately to take steps for organizing a company. A she has legitlmately carried outside of this morning in substitute was spent this morning in substitute substribed. It is understood that the capital will be fixed at \$200,000; that \$150,000 of this will be subscribed by projectors and their immediate friends, and that the remaining \$50,000 will be offered to the public. George Mupro, of New York, who offered to take stock to the authority of the subscribed to the public. George Mupro, of the streptise when first mooted, has been communicated. when first mooted, has been communicated with, and it is believed that he will now subscribe \$15,000 or more.

The Russian ukase relative to peasants' rents is expected to be issued in a few days. The experience of twenty years bes shown that payments imposed upon penemenorpation of the serie brought much more profit to landed proprietors then to peasants. In many cases these payments amount to more than the whole income capable of being derived from land. The capable of being derived from land. The ukase will decree that preprietors and peasants may some to a voluntary agreement for a complete transfer of the ownership to peasants until January 1st, 1883, when the period of obligatory (ransfer will begin. In the meantime the annual payments will be reduced forthwith to a rate which the peasants are able to pay, and seeistance will be afforded them to redeem sesiatance will be afforded them to redeem their boldings. The Government will assume payment of 9,000,000 roubles annually to indemnily proprietors for the reduced payments received from the peasants, which will be taken from the accumulated profits of the state haps, now amounting to about one hundred million roubles.

mentary paper by the Registrar-General, for the establishment of a salt doubt, by its influence on prices, con-it appears that the number of marriages block at the salt eprings on Lake Win-tributed very much to the amount of The matter is beginning to take definite shape, aided by some Goderick people, who propose to remove one of the blocks of that place to one of the localitice mentioned. A communication has been received here by a gentleman in this city as to the facilities for wood fact and for barrel staves, and the other necessary requirements incident to such establishment. Perhaps it is not generally known that up to a comparatively late period nearly all the sait used in this country was manufactured at one of these places, and when we reflect that salt at Goderich is sixty cents per barrel, and three to six dollars here, acc to the circumstances of the car public can hardly fail to be well plead at learning of the introduction of the proposed enterprise Mr E. b. Skead, of Ottawa, is owner of the property mentioned, and intends to commence operations at once in the way indicated

An unexplained objection to the electric light arises from its alleged evil effects on the eyes. European observers state that the frequent variations in intensity to which the light is subject give rise to audden and frequent changes in the pupil, and, consequently, in the "accommodation" of the eye, by which is moset that alternate contraction and dilation of the pupil, by which it suite itself to the variations brought 201,000,000 and the capals 60, general tone of deepalr which pervades and Grand Trunk Rallways, to Montreal of light. Buch a light, therefore, causes tions have taken place "

of his early northern home were purchased from Moses, Jos. Red. eye suffers both when the light is too northern House of Commonsysters and and R. Stewart, of Chamber, dim and when it is too bright in the lay tradingly spin advanced to the lay. Forty-nine head of the unlaber were former case the object must be brought. day Sradlangh again advanced to the har to be strong to the high to be strong to the high to be strong to the high to be strong to the high to be strong to the high to be strong to the high to be strong to the high to be strong to the high to be strong to the high to be strong to the high to be strong to the high to high said by good judges to have been the use minutative fort breafted for, which best lot of cattle ever seen in this neigh in most cases results in nearlightedness tourhood that were raised and aid is in the latter case the simple intensity one map. Mr. Redmond has stiff on of the light produces undus contraction hand on the lord of small encore entile of the pupil, and an increase of tension

> The Montreal Star says, in reference to the amalgamation of the fe at telegraph lines, that negotistions are progressing, which, if successful, would result in the inquirs at the Linigration Office here, formation of a Canadian leasing comwe learn that there are over 500 applies. Dan's which offers to the stontest from for it bourges and articans on the register. Boiler makers and riveters smount, and to the Dominion Company painters, cappenders, lathe and vice been cort, both of which it is thought bands to the bounds of the cort, but of which it is thought an be guaranteed by the Western Union Company, in consideration of one half Considerable disappointment has been the profits of the leasing company. The telt that of the many who came out by latter concern, however, is to be exigu-the Polynesian, just arrived, nearly all other annulus is to retain control of the latter concern, however, is to be excluobject sought is to retain control of the were picked up before arriving here object anught is to retain central of the That they were so soon employed telegraph system within the Dominiou, and at the same time to afford a divi-dend so satisfactory that to refuse it would be unwite, guaranteed as it is likely to be beyond perade uture. The legal difficulties, which at first appear to be in the way, can be overcome by a roadjustment of the details, and the general plan decided upon can, it is thought, be made to work satisfactorily, The officers of the lessing company would be selected from the present staff of the existing lines The Wun-ss confirms the above in an article, and the general belief is that the amelgametion is cortain.

> > Despatches from Louisville, the home of Mary Auderson, say that there is trouble between Mary and her step-father, Dr. Griffin. The coctor, as is well known, has been alary's business manager during her theatrical career. and has been quite careful of her earnings It is alleged that he has been all together too careful, and that his investments of her money have been entirely to his own name. One of the lady members of Mise Anderson's company says that Mary has discovered that the New York investment, amounting to \$98,000, is in her stop-father's name, and that also is very much but out over it She says that she has supported her stop-father and mother and step-brother,

A writer in the Banker's Magazine computes that the "amount of paper currency in circulation throughout the world is about \$3,907,571,830, of which \$1,962,205,000 are convertible, and \$1,946,306,830 inconvertible." Of this amount the United States is the largest holder, being credited with \$689,130,000 in January, 1880. Since January 1, 1880, there has been a net reduction of \$800,000,000 in the inconvertible ourreacy, due to the resumption of specie payments by the United States and France, which added \$1,100,000,000 to the convertible currency. In the same time, however, Russia and Turkey increased the inconvertible currency by some \$300,000,000. "The increase or diminution in the volume of paper money, being due largely to political causes, has occurred without much reference to the scarcity or abundance of metallic currency. The increase of paper money during the past thirty years, unlike that which occurred from 1790 to 1815, has taken place along with the greatest increase of metallic money ever known. The volume of currency stands that a movement ison foot fold expansion, and this fact has, no in circulation had thus undersone a two block at the sait springs on Lake Win-tributed very much to the amount of nipegoosis or the White Mud River, pational expenditure as well as indebtnational expenditure as well as indebtedness."

> The current number of the Nineteenth Century contains an article from the pen of the Duke of Argyll on the new Irish Land Bill. It will be remembered His Grace recently resigned his scat in the British Cabinet in consequence of disagreement with his colleagues in regard to the provisions of the bill. " points" of the article in the Nineteen.A Century are thus summarized .- " Every measure tending to increase the number of owners tends in the right direction, but messures tending to destroy or impair ownership by cutting out some of its sesential elements are in the wrong direction He condemns all limitation of ownership, unless cither atteing ou. of contract, or exceptial to the conduct of agriculture, or intended for the exceptional protection of helpleseness. He argues at length against indisorimun e grantleg of right to sell holdings and against a compulsory fising of fair rent. In conclusion, he contends that existing evile can only be prevented by the vigla lance of ownership, and by the ultimate right of the owner to replace a bad tenant or a good one that new land. lords, purchasers in the Landed Estates Court are often the most active and improving langlords and that the art of 1870 gives all needful security to tenants, and that very few capricious evic

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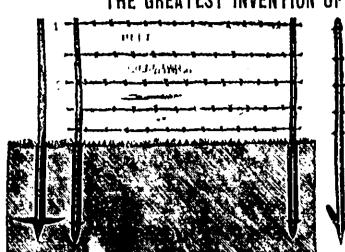
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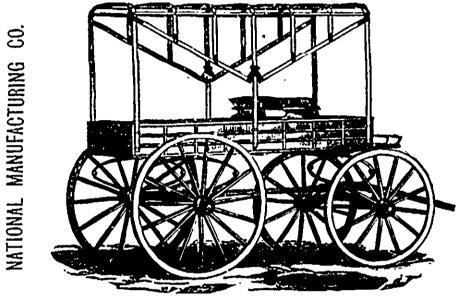
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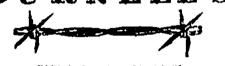
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